

 <b>gong</b>	<b>CDM: Recommendation Form for Small Scale Methodologies (version 01)</b> <i>(To be used for presenting questions/proposals/amendments to the simplified methodologies for small-scale CDM project activity categories)</i>
<b>Date of SSC WG meeting:</b>	19–22 October 2010, SSC WG 28
<b>Title/Subject (give a small title or specify the subject of your submission, maximum 200 characters):</b>	Revision of AMS-III.F to include use of biogas through delivery to sale points and alternative method for baseline calculation
<b>Indicative methodology to which your submission relates (refer the items of Appendix B of the Simplified Modalities and Procedures), if applicable.</b>	AMS.III.F “Avoidance of methane emissions through controlled biological treatment of biomass”
<b>Name of the authors of the query:</b>	Mischa Classen Institution: First Climate AG <a href="mailto:mischa.classen@firstclimate.com">mischa.classen@firstclimate.com</a> , <a href="mailto:luca.morganti@firstclimate.com">luca.morganti@firstclimate.com</a>
<b>Summary of the query:</b>	
Please use the space below to summarize the query related to SSC methodologies/categories SSC Modalities and Procedures provide recommendation/analysis of the SSC WG.	
<p>Original text from PP:</p> <p>The present request for revision aims at extending the applicability of ACM III F to cases where the biogas is used in gas engines for transportation. In order to achieve this goal, it addresses the following issues:</p> <p>1) Applicability Conditions.</p> <p>AMS-III.F states at paragraph 12 that eligible final uses for the biogas include (a) electricity or heat generation on-site, (b) electricity or heat generation after upgrading and bottling, (c) electricity or heat generation after upgrading and distribution (through either a grid without transmission constraints or a dedicated piped network to a group of end users), (d) hydrogen production.</p> <p>The list, however, does not include the case where biogas is used to generate mechanical energy (e.g. by internal combustion engines). This case has been included with the provision that mechanical energy is generated through combustion, in order to ensure that biogas is fully destroyed in the end use.</p> <p>Also the list does not cover the case where gas is distributed by truck after upgrading to sales points. The proposed revision introduces this option as “thermal, mechanical or electrical energy generation after upgrading and transportation via truck to one or more sale points, where it is purchased by end users”.</p> <p>The inclusion of such a case appears to be consistent with the already listed uses, given that “upgrading and transportation via truck to one or more sale points” is not conceptually different from transportation via pipeline, apart from the need to account for truck emissions as project emissions. It is also conceptually similar to bottling and selling, the only difference being that transportation to the sales point by truck takes place within the project activity, whereas the bottling may induce additional traffic at the end user side.</p> <p>Clearly, all possible physical leakages from the biogas generation site up to the sale points, as well as the emissions due to the transportation means of the upgraded biogas, are to be accounted for as project emissions.</p>	

- 2) AMS-III.F refers to AMS-III.D for the calculation of “baseline emissions from manure *composted*” (paragraph 17). The fact that AMS-III.D is also to be referred to for the calculation of baseline emissions from manure *anaerobically digested* (rather than composted) by the project activity, seems logical, given that AMS-III.D covers in fact project activities involving anaerobic manure management systems. The present revision makes this issue fully clear by using the word “treated” that applies to both case of composting and anaerobic digestion.
- 3) AMS-III.F is clearly the methodology of choice for small and medium centralized waste treatment plants where organic matter of various origins can be treated through anaerobic digestion to produce biogas. In case of manure is co-treated, baseline emissions (as mentioned above) are to be calculated according to AMS-III.D. However, the applicability of AMS-III.F for centralized plants faces an operation barrier represented by the fact that some data related to the farms where the manure originates might not be readily accessible to the project participants running the centralized treatment plant. Whereas the location of the farms, the type of animals raised, the type of manure management system are information easily obtainable and likely not to change during the crediting period, the number of animal, the duration of their permanence in the farm and their weight (which are monitored parameters according to AMS-III.D) possibly cannot be monitored directly by the project participant. An alternative approach is therefore proposed in the revision of the methodology, which allows for calculating the baseline emissions from the decay of the manure based on the total measured quantity of volatile solids delivered to the treatment site, rather than on the specific quantity of volatile solids per livestock type. Direct measurements of such parameter, through appropriate sampling are likely more accurate and practical for the project participant, rather than the indirect calculation based on external data on the livestock size.

#### **Recommendation by the SSC WG:**

Please use the space below to provide amendments/change (in your expert view, if necessary).

Please refer to the paragraphs 7, 8 and 9 of the meeting report of the SSC WG 28  
<[http://cdm.unfccc.int/Panels/ssc\\_wg](http://cdm.unfccc.int/Panels/ssc_wg)>.

#### **Answer to authors of query by the SSC WG:**

Please use the space below to provide answer to the authors of the above query.

The small-scale working group of the CDM Executive Board would like to thank the author for the submission.

In response to the revision request for distribution of upgraded biogas by trucks, and biogas applications for mechanical use and transportation, the SSC WG agreed to revise AMS-III.H “Methane recovery in wastewater treatment” as contained in annex 3 of the SSC WG 28 report. The revised AMS-III.H is referred by other biogas recovery methodologies such as AMS-III.D “Methane recovery in animal manure management systems” and AMS-III.G “Landfill methane recovery”.

In response to the revision request for the centralized treatment of manure collected from different farms, and optional method of baseline emissions calculation based on direct measurement of manure quantity and specific volatile solids, the SSC WG agreed to revise AMS-III.D, as contained in annex 4 of the SSC WG 28 report.

Further, the SSC WG also agreed to recommend a deconsolidation of AMS-III.F “Avoidance of methane emissions through controlled biological treatment of biomass” to: (1) Limit the revised AMS-III.F to composting only (including manure composting); and (2) Cover controlled anaerobic digestion/co-digestion of biomass in a recommended new methodology SSC-III.AO “Methane recovery through controlled anaerobic digestion”. Please see annex 1 and annex 2 of the SSC WG 28 report, respectively.

The SSC WG agreed to clarify that project activities involving manure digestion as a single substrate shall use AMS-III.D and project activities for co-digestion of animal manure with other organic matters are covered under AMS-III.AO “Methane recovery through controlled anaerobic digestion”.

Signed by the Chair, Mr. Peer Stiansen

Date: 22/10/2010

Signed by the Vice-Chair, Mr. Hugh Sealy

Date: 22/10/2010

**Information to be completed by the secretariat**

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