Indicative simplified baseline and monitoring methodologies for selected small-scale CDM project activity categories

TYPE III - OTHER PROJECT ACTIVITIES

All the approved small-scale methodologies, general guidance to the methodologies, information on additionality and abbreviations can be found at: http://cdm.unfccc.int/methodologies/SSCmethodologies/approved.html

III. D. Methane recovery

Technology/measure

1. This project category comprises methane recovery from coalmines, agro-industries, and other sources. Measures shall both reduce anthropogenic emissions by sources and directly emit less than 15 kilo tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent annually.

2. CO_2 emissions from combustion of non-biogenic methane shall be accounted for in the project activity.

3. This category is applicable for project activities resulting in annual emission reductions lower than 25,000 ton CO_2e. If the emission reduction of a project activity exceeds the reference value of 25,000 ton CO_2e in any year of the crediting period, the annual emission reduction for that particular year is capped at 25,000 ton CO_2e.

Boundary

4. The project boundary is the physical, geographical site of the methane recovery facility.

Baseline

5. The emission baseline is the amount of methane that would be emitted to the atmosphere during the crediting period in the absence of the project activity.

6. The baseline shall cover only the capture and flaring that would not have happened in the absence of the project activity.

7. In the case of landfill gas, waste gas, waste water treatment and agro-industries projects: If the recovered methane is used for heat or electricity generation it can apply to the corresponding category of type I project activities.

Leakage

8. No leakage calculation is required.

Monitoring

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III.F. Avoidance of methane production from biomass decay through composting (cont)

9. The amount of methane recovered and used as fuel or combusted shall be monitored, using flow meters and analysing the methane content of the combusted gases either online, or with samples taken at least quarterly, and more frequently if the results show significant deviations from previous values.

10. Regular maintenance should ensure optimal operation of flares. The flare efficiency, defined as the fraction of time in which the gas is combusted in the flare, multiplied by the efficiency of the flaring process, shall be monitored.

11. Flow meters, sampling devices and gas analysers shall be subject to regular maintenance, testing and calibration to ensure accuracy.