



CDM: Recommendation Form for Small Scale Methodologies (version 01)

(To be used for presenting questions/proposals/amendments to the simplified methodologies for small-scale CDM project activity categories)

<i>Date of SSC WG meeting:</i>	01–03 September 2008, SSC WG 17
<i>Title/Subject (give a small title or specify the subject of your submission, maximum 200 characters):</i>	Baseline definition for a Greenfield project
<i>Indicative methodology to which your submission relates (refer the items of Appendix B of the Simplified Modalities and Procedures), if applicable.</i>	AMS-III.K version 3
<i>Name of the authors of the query:</i>	Anamélia Medeiros Santos Institution: EcoSecurities Brasil Ltda. anamelia.medeiros@ecosecurities.com

Summary of the query:

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.

Project proponents are planning to implement a CDM project activity applying AMS-III.K version 3 in a Brazilian Pig Iron Plant to produce charcoal. The charcoal production will result in less methane emissions than the normal level from contemporary practices of charcoal production in Brazil. The proposed project activity consists of the installation of new industrial kilns to produce charcoal, operating with the “Drying-Pyrolysis-Cooling” (DPC) kilns technology. The DPC technology comprises a recovery and flaring combustion system that avoids the release of methane to the atmosphere from wood pyrolysis. The methane emitted during the carbonization process will be captured and burned in a combustion chamber for producing heat to be further used to dry the wood and pre-heat this raw material, thereby facilitating the combustion process. The project participants have never produced charcoal; in the baseline situation they were buying charcoal on the market.

To establish the baseline, project participants intend to apply the guidance on new facilities as per the general guidance to SSC methodologies. The common practice for small pig iron companies consists of the use of hot-tail kilns to produce charcoal. However, the one-chimney brick-based kiln has been conservatively identified as the most plausible baseline for the proposed project activity.

Under AMS-III.K the methane emission factor for the traditional open-ended charcoal manufacturing process shall be determined from experiments as per the procedures provided in annex 1 or 2 of the methodology.

Project participants request clarification on whether they can use the statistical relationship and the regression equation adopted to calculate the baseline emissions for the registered project number 1051 to establish the baseline of their project, as the technology that would have been used is similar. The use of this study allows for significant simplification in project development and therefore lower costs for a small-scale project. In addition, since the baseline has been conservatively defined as being the implementation of one-chimney kilns, the use of this validated study would provide an accurate measurement of methane emissions in the baseline.

The option of conducting an experimental procedure on a representative sample of one-chimney brick-based kilns is not considered feasible, as the project developer does not have direct access to a representative sample of traditional open-ended kilns. Project participants believe that the most realistic approach to implementing the project activity under AMS-III.K is to use a reference scenario as the baseline and the results of an already validated study to calculate baseline emissions.

In case this approach cannot be used, clarification is requested on how to proceed in defining the baseline of this project activity.

Recommendation by the SSC WG:

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

Please refer to paragraph 34 of the meeting report of the SSC WG 17 (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.

- The SSC WG noted that AMS-III.K version 3 covers project activities that shift from traditional methods of producing charcoal to new charcoal producing facilities equipped with methane recovery and flaring. As 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories or comparable literature do not include methane emission factors from charcoal production, the methodology prescribed different options to experimentally determine the project specific methane emission factors.
- The SSC WG agreed to clarify that project proponents may propose a revision of the methodology, in accordance with the procedures for request for revision of a methodology, to include Greenfield efficient charcoal producing facilities equipped with methane recovery such as the DPC technology. Guidance may be proposed in the methodology stating under what circumstances the statistical relationship and the regression equation adopted to calculate the baseline emission factor in a registered PDD can be used, for example:
 - The raw material used for charcoal production in the project is comparable to the raw material used in the registered project (in terms of Carbon content, moisture content, calorific value etc.);
 - Environmental factors influencing the charcoaling process are comparable (e.g. ambient temperature, humidity etc.);
 - The baseline kilns identified are comparable in terms of size, production process, operating conditions and operating protocol (not only the comparable technology).



Signature of SSC WG Chair

(Ulrika Raab)

Date: 03/09/2008



Signature of SSC WG Vice-Chair

(Kamel Djemouai)

Date: 03/09/2008

Information to be completed by the secretariat

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