



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)

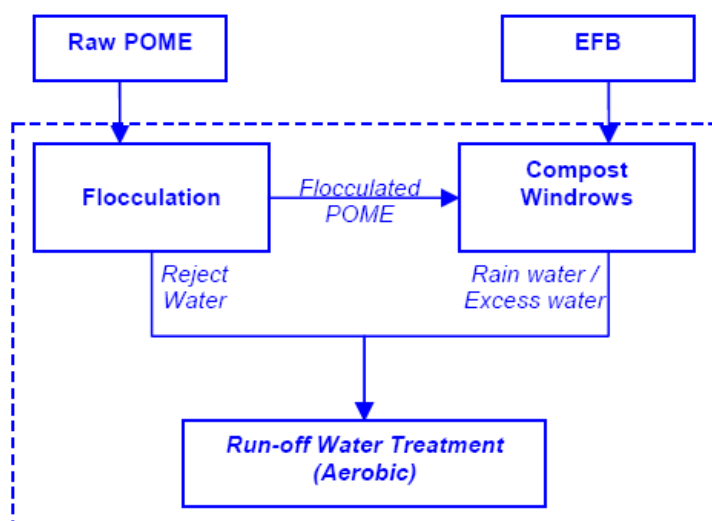
<i>Date of SSC WG meeting:</i>	30 June–2 July 2008, SSC WG 16
<i>Title/Subject (give a small title or specify the subject of your submission, maximum 200 characters):</i>	Clarification on including potential emissions from runoff water from co-composting projects using AMS III.F ver. 05
<i>Indicative methodology to which your submission relates (refer the items of Appendix B of the Simplified Modalities and Procedures), if applicable.</i>	AMS III.F, version 5
<i>Name of the authors of the query:</i>	Dr. Manfred Brinkmann Institution: TÜV Rheinland Japan Ltd. manfred.brinkmann@jpn.tuv.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 participants request clarification on the calculation of potential emissions of run-off water from composting under AMS III.F version 5.

The underlying project activity takes place at a palm oil mill. In the baseline situation Palm Oil Mill Effluent (POME) is treated in anaerobic lagoons or tanks. In the project situation Empty Fruit Bunches (EFB) and POME are co-composted. The initial stage in the composting process is flocculation of the palm oil effluent. The flocculation will allow water to be separated; this reject water will have a low COD value and will be treated in an aerobic wastewater treatment process. Another source of run-off water will occur from the compost windrows, where POME applied in excess and rainwater will flow into a drain and channeled to the aerobic runoff water treatment facility. In some cases the reject water and rainwater are channeled together, whereas in others cases they may use different channels. The schematic diagram of the project activity is as follows:



Clarification is requested how potential emissions from the run-off water (reject water + rainwater/excess water) have to be treated.

AMS.III.F version 05 states in paragraph 11: “The following parameters shall be monitored and recorded annually during the crediting period: ... When project activity includes co-composting of wastewater, the volume of run-off water from the composting site ($Q_{ww,runoff}$) and its COD content through representative sampling. The methane emission potential of the run off water is calculated as described in paragraph 6 above and will be subtracted from baseline methane emissions from the wastewater co-composted by the project activity”.

Clarification is requested whether this deduction should be made from the calculated baseline emission itself, or as project emissions. As the excess water from the flocculation is a result of the project activity and would not have occurred in absence of the project, PPs suggest that the run-off water should be considered as a project emission and be calculated as:

$$PE_{y,runoff} = Q_{y,run-off} \times COD_{y,runoff} \times B_{o,ww} \times MCF_{run-off} \times GWP_{CH4}$$

The volume ($Q_{y,run-off}$) and the COD of the run-off water will be monitored throughout the crediting period. The $MCF_{run-off}$ will be selected from the higher value as per table III.H.1 in AMS III.H version 9 according to the wastewater treatment system, where run-off water is treated.

This project emission would then be added to the other project emissions of the project activity as already included in the AMS III.F as per below:

$$PE_y = PE_{y,transp} + PE_{y,power} + PE_{y,runoff}$$

The approach to consider the emissions of run-off water as project emissions is in line with other similar methodologies applicable for wastewater treatment systems, particularly AMS III.H version 9 and AMS III.I version 6.

Recommendation by the SSC WG:

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

Please refer to paragraph 26 of the meeting report of the SSC WG 16 (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 agreed that the approach proposed in the submission related to AMS III.F version 5 is reasonable and conservative. The emissions from run off water from the compost and the outflow reject water should be considered as project emissions. As implied in AMS III.H version 9 MCF lower values are to be used in the calculation of baseline emissions and MCF higher values are to be used in the calculation of project emissions.

Project emissions can be calculated as per:

$$PE_{y,runoff} = Q_{y,run-off} \times COD_{y,runoff} \times B_{o,ww} \times MCF_{run-off} \times GWP_{CH4}$$

The volume ($Q_{y,run-off}$) and the COD of the run-off water shall be monitored. The $MCF_{run-off}$ shall be the higher value as per table III.H.1 in AMS III.H version 9.

These project emissions shall be added to the other project emissions already included in AMS III.F version 5 as below:

$$PE_y = PE_{y,transp} + PE_{y,power} + PE_{y,runoff}$$

The electricity used for the aerobic treatment of the run-off wastewater shall be included in $PE_{y,power}$. Further, in line with the principle mentioned above, MCF lower value from table III.H.1 in AMS III.H version 9 shall be selected for $MCF_{ww,treatment}$ in the equation in paragraph 7 of AMS III.F version 5 for the baseline situation.

It shall be noted that the SSC WG agreed to recommend a revision to AMS III.F to include the above changes as well as other changes, as contained in annex 5 of the report of SSC WG 16.



Signature of SSC WG Chair

(Ulrika Raab)

Date: 02/07/2008



Signature of SSC WG Vice-Chair

(Kamel Djemouai)

Date: 02/07/2008

Information to be completed by the secretariat

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