

**SMALL-SCALE CDM PROGRAMME ACTIVITY DESIGN DOCUMENT FORM
(CDM-SSC-CPA-DD) - Version 01**



NAME /TITLE OF THE PoA: Recovery and Avoidance of Methane from
Industrial Wastewater Treatment Projects



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**CLEAN DEVELOPMENT MECHANISM
SMALL-SCALE PROGRAM ACTIVITY DESIGN DOCUMENT FORM (CDM-SSC-CPA-DD)
Version 01**

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NOTE:

- (i) This form is for submission of CPAs that apply a small scale approved methodology using the provision of the proposed small scale CDM PoA.
- (ii) The coordinating/managing entity shall prepare a CDM Small Scale Programme Activity Design Document (CDM-SSC-CPA-DD)^{1,2} that is specified to the proposed PoA by using the provisions stated in the SSC PoA DD. At the time of requesting registration the SSC PoA DD must be accompanied by a CDM-SSC CPA-DD form that has been specified for the proposed SSC PoA, as well as by one completed CDM-SSC CPA-DD (using a real case). After the first CPA, every CPA that is added over time to the SSC PoA must submit a completed CDM-SSC CPA-DD.

¹ The latest version of the template form CDM-CPA-DD is available on the UNFCCC CDM web site in the reference/document section.

² At the time of requesting validation/registration, the coordinating managing entity is required to submit a completed CDM-POA-DD, the PoA specific CDM-CPA-DD, as well as one of such CDM-CPA-DD completed (using a real case).

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SECTION A. General description of small scale CDM programme activity (CPA)

Note: This template contains text in blue and black. The text in blue colour is for the purpose of representing information which is CPA specific, data which is specific to a given CPA will be entered into sections/tables marked in blue.

A.1. Title of the small-scale CPA:

Recovery and Avoidance of Methane from Industrial Wastewater Treatment Projects – CPA No.<XXX>

Version: 09

Date: 05/09/2012

A.2. Description of the small-scale CPA:

Under this section the CPA implementer will be required to include the following information:

- The geographical location where the CPA is being implemented
- The type and category of the CPA, and the measures implemented under the CPA

Table XX. Applicable measure in the CPA

Please tick where applicable	Measure
	Replacing an existing wastewater treatment system with a new treatment system i.e. anaerobic digestion using anaerobic tank based technologies/system coupled with biogas recovery.
	A Greenfield wastewater treatment system i.e. anaerobic digestion using anaerobic tank based technologies/system coupled with biogas recovery.

- The objective(s) of the CPA
- How the CPA contributes to GHG emissions reduction?
- Description of the technology implemented for the project
- Salient features of such technology

CPA Implementer to also elaborate on the contributions of the CPA towards sustainable development:

- Environmental Sustainability
- Economic Sustainability
- Social Sustainability
- Technological Sustainability

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A.3. Entity/individual responsible for the small-scale CPA:

Here the information on the entity/individual responsible for the CPA shall be included (hence forth referred to as “CPA implementer”). CPA implementer can be a project participant to the PoA, provided their name is included in the registered PoA.

CPA Implementer: <organization name>

A.4. Technical description of the small-scale CPA:

A.4.1. Identification of the small-scale CPA:

A.4.1.1. Host Party:

The host party for this CPA is Indonesia.

A.4.1.2. Geographic reference or other means of identification allowing the unique identification of the small-scale CPA (maximum one page):

The CPA is a stationary CPA. The distinct geographical identification of the CPA to be provided using the following format:

S/N of the CPA under the given PoA (each CPA will be given a distinct serial number which will be specific to that CPA)	Title of the CPA	Name of the CPA implementer	Name of the Responsible person at the CPA implementer	Distinct geographical location of the CPA

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A.4.2. Duration of the small-scale CPA:

A.4.2.1. Starting date of the small-scale CPA:

The starting date of a CPA is the earliest date at which either the implementation or construction or real action of a CPA begins. Also, the starting date cannot be prior to the commencement of validation of the PoA.

The start date of the CPA is the date of <signing of the EPC contract for the treatment plant or purchase order placed for plant and machinery, etc>, which is <DD/MM/YYYY>.

A.4.2.2. Expected operational lifetime of the small-scale CPA:

Operational life time is the time over which the CPA is expected to be operational. Coordinating and/or Managing Entity (hereinafter referred to as “CME”) is to provide the expected life span of the CPA under this section. In case the expected operational lifetime of the CPA is lower than the size of the crediting period; the CPA cannot claim carbon credits beyond its expected operational lifetime.

The operational lifetime of the CPA will be **XX** years.

A.4.3. Choice of the crediting period and related information:

Renewable crediting period: or

Fixed Crediting period*

*[Delete the one that is not applicable]

Each CPA will be required to make a choice as to whether it opts for a fixed crediting period or a renewable crediting period.

A.4.3.1. Starting date of the crediting period:

Each CPA will be required to determine the expected start date of crediting period under this section. The CPA will be able to claim carbon credits only when it has been implemented in the manner it has been described in the CPA-DD and after it has been added under the PoA.

Start date of the crediting period shall be either the date when the CPA is fully operational or its inclusion to the registered PoA, whichever is later. This is expected to be **DD/MM/YYYY**.

A.4.3.2. Length of the crediting period, first crediting period if the choice is renewable CP:

The crediting period of the CPA will be **XX** years. However, the crediting period will be limited to the end date of the PoA under which this CPA is being developed.

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NOTE: Please note that the duration of crediting period of any CPA shall be limited to the end date of the PoA regardless of when the CPA was added.

A.4.4. Estimated amount of emission reductions over the chosen crediting period:

The table below demonstrates the total emission reduction estimated for the CPA.

Year	Estimation of project activity emissions (tonnes of CO ₂ e)	Estimation of baseline emissions (tonnes of CO ₂ e)	Estimation of leakage (tonnes of CO ₂ e)	Estimation of overall emission reductions (tonnes of CO ₂ e)
Year A				
Year B				
Year C				
Year ...				
Total (tonnes of CO ₂ e)				
Total number of crediting years				
Annual average of the estimated reductions over the crediting period				

A.4.5. Public funding of the CPA:

In case the CPA uses any public funding, the source will be provided under this section.

<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	SSC-CPA implementer(s) shall provide written confirmation to the managing entity as follow: <i>“Information on sources of public funding for the project activity from Parties included in Annex I which shall provide an affirmation that such funding does not result in a diversion of official development assistance and is separate from and is not counted towards the financial obligations of those Parties”</i>
<input type="checkbox"/> No	There is no public funding for this CPA* <u>*[Delete the one that is not applicable]</u>

A.4.6. Information to confirm that the proposed small-scale CPA is not a de-bundled component

Each CPA will be required to comply with the de-bundling provisions. Further, they will also be required to demonstrate how they have ensured that they comply with the de-bundling provisions e.g. checking CPA and PoA database available on UNFCCC website.

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1. For the purposes of registration of a Programme of Activities (PoA)³, a proposed small-scale CPA of a PoA shall be deemed to be a de-bundled component of a large scale activity if there is already an activity⁴, which:
 - (a) Has the same activity implementer as the proposed small scale CPA or has a coordinating or managing entity, which also manages a large scale PoA of the same sectoral scope, and;
 - (b) The boundary is within 1 km of the boundary of the proposed small-scale CPA, at the closest point.
2. If a proposed small-scale CPA of a PoA is deemed to be a de-bundled component in accordance with paragraph 2 above, but the total size of such a CPA combined with a registered small-scale CPA of a PoA or a registered CDM project activity does not exceed the limits for small-scale CDM and small-scale A/R project activities as set out in Annex II of the decision 4/CMP.1 and 5/CMP.1 respectively, the CPA of a PoA can qualify to use simplified modalities and procedures for small-scale CDM and small-scale A/R CDM project activities.

The CPA <is/is not> a de-bundled component of a large scale project activity as it <does/does not> satisfy the above provisions.

A.4.7. Confirmation that small-scale CPA .. is neither registered as an individual CDM project activity or is part of another Registered PoA:

The CME has checked the registered PoA database as well as the registered CDM projects database (available on UNFCCC website) to ensure that the proposed CPA <has/has not> already been registered as a CDM project or a CPA of another PoA.

Furthermore the CME has taken a declaration from the CPA implementer that there will be no double counting of CERs from this CPA under any CDM Project or CPA in another PoA.

³ Only those PoAs need to be considered in determining de-bundling that are: (i) in the same geographical area; and (ii) use the same methodology; as the PoA to which proposed CPA is being added

⁴ Which may be a (i) registered small-scale CPA of a PoA, (ii) an application to register another small-scale CPA of a PoA or (iii) another registered CDM project activity

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SECTION B. Eligibility of small-scale CPA and Estimation of emissions reductions

B.1. Title and reference of the Registered PoA to which small-scale CPA is added:

Recovery and Avoidance of Methane from Industrial Wastewater Treatment Projects

Version: 09

Date: 05/09/2012 (to be updated at registration of PoA)

B.2. Justification of the why the small-scale CPA is eligible to be included in the Registered PoA:

The PoA to which the proposed CPA is to be added lays down separate set of eligibility criteria to be fulfilled before a CPA can be included into the PoA based on the applicable measure under the CPA. The proposed CPA [\[involves replacement of the existing wastewater treatment system/is a Greenfield project\]](#).

The proposed CPA complies with the eligibility criterion set for [\[Replacement/Greenfield\]](#) and therefore is eligible to be included under the PoA. The demonstration of compliance with the eligibility criterion by the proposed CPA is as under:

Table XX. Eligibility criteria for inclusion of CPA under this PoA – “Replacement CPAs”

S/N.	Eligibility Criterion	Justification in relation to the proposed CPA
1	Each CPA must be located in Indonesia	
2	Conditions to avoid double counting: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Each CPA to be uniquely identified based on the location of the CPA and its GPS coordinates. The CME before adding a project activity as a CPA under this PoA shall review the project activity database on the UNFCCC website to ensure that the project activity is not already registered as a CDM project or a CPA of another PoA. 	
3	Specification of technology/measures proposed to be implemented under the CPA. The CPA-DD shall incorporate relevant details on the technological specifications, including level and type of service, performance specifications including compliance with testing/certifications. Technology /measures proposed to be employed under each CPA to be in compliance with Section A.4.2.1 of the PoA-DD.	

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S/N.	Eligibility Criterion	Justification in relation to the proposed CPA
4	<p>Start date of CPA:</p> <p>Each CPA to provide documentary evidence to demonstrate start date. Start date of CPA is the earliest of the date of real action or construction or implementation of the CPA.</p>	
5	<p>Applicability conditions under the methodology: The principle methodology applicable to each CPA under the PoA is AMS-III.H (version 16).</p> <p>Following applicability conditions under AMS-III.H (version 16) to be complied by each CPA:</p>	
5(a)	<p>A CPA shall comprise measures that recover biogas from biogenic organic matter in wastewater by means of one, or a combination, of the following options:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Substitution of aerobic wastewater or sludge treatment systems with anaerobic systems with biogas recovery and combustion; b) Introduction of anaerobic sludge treatment system with biogas recovery and combustion to a wastewater treatment plant without sludge treatment; c) Introduction of biogas recovery and combustion to a sludge treatment system; d) Introduction of biogas recovery and combustion to an anaerobic wastewater treatment system such as anaerobic reactor, lagoon, septic tank or an on site industrial plant; e) Introduction of anaerobic wastewater treatment with biogas recovery and combustion, with or without anaerobic sludge treatment, to an untreated wastewater stream; f) Introduction of a sequential stage of wastewater treatment with biogas recovery and combustion, with or without sludge treatment, to an anaerobic wastewater treatment system without biogas recovery (e.g. introduction of treatment in an anaerobic reactor with biogas recovery as a sequential treatment step for the wastewater that is presently being treated in an 	

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S/N.	Eligibility Criterion	Justification in relation to the proposed CPA
	anaerobic lagoon without methane recovery).	
5(b)	<p>Each CPA shall provide necessary information to demonstrate compliance with the following applicability conditions:</p> <p>In cases where baseline system under the CPA is anaerobic lagoon:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 The lagoons are ponds with a depth greater than two meters, without aeration. The value for depth is obtained from engineering design documents, or through direct measurement, or by dividing the surface area by the total volume. If the lagoon filling level varies seasonally, the average of the highest and lowest levels may be taken; 2 Ambient temperature above 15°C, at least during part of the year, on a monthly average basis; 3 The minimum interval between two consecutive sludge removal events shall be 30 days. 	
5(c)	<p>The recovered biogas from the above measures may also be utilised for the following applications instead of combustion/flaring:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Thermal or mechanical, electrical energy generation directly; b. Thermal or mechanical, electrical energy generation after bottling of upgraded biogas; or c. Thermal or mechanical, electrical energy generation after upgrading and distribution, in this case additional guidance provided in Annex 1 shall be followed: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Upgrading and injection of biogas into a natural gas distribution grid with no significant transmission constraints; • Upgrading and transportation of biogas via a dedicated piped network to a group of end 	

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S/N.	Eligibility Criterion	Justification in relation to the proposed CPA
	<p>users; or</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Upgrading and transportation of biogas (e.g. by trucks) to distribution points for end users. <p>d. Hydrogen production.</p> <p>e. Use as fuel in transportation applications after upgrading.</p>	
5(d)	If the recovered biogas is used for project activities covered under paragraph 3 (a), that component of the project activity can use a corresponding methodology under Type I.	
5(e)	For project activities covered under paragraph 3 (b), if bottles with upgraded biogas are sold outside the project boundary, the end-use of the biogas shall be ensured via a contract between the bottled biogas vendor and the end-user. No emission reductions may be claimed from the displacement of fuels from the end use of bottled biogas in such situations. If however the end use of the bottled biogas is included in the project boundary and is monitored during the crediting period CO ₂ emissions avoided by the displacement of fossil fuel can be claimed under the corresponding Type I methodology, e.g. AMS-I.C “Thermal energy production with or without electricity”.	
5(f)	For project activities covered under paragraph 3 (c) (i), emission reductions from the displacement of the use of natural gas are eligible under this methodology, provided the geographical extent of the natural gas distribution grid is within the host country boundaries.	
5(g)	For project activities covered under paragraph 3 (c) (ii), emission reductions for the displacement of the use of fuels can be claimed following the provision in the corresponding Type I methodology, e.g. AMS-I.C.	

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S/N.	Eligibility Criterion	Justification in relation to the proposed CPA
5(h)	In particular, for the case of 3 (b) and (c) (iii), the physical leakage during storage and transportation of upgraded biogas, as well as the emissions from fossil fuel consumed by vehicles for transporting biogas shall be considered. Relevant procedures in paragraph 11 of Annex 1 of AMS-III.H “Methane recovery in wastewater treatment” shall be followed in this regard.	
5(i)	For project activities covered under paragraph 3 (b) and (c), this methodology is applicable if the upgraded methane content of the biogas is in accordance with relevant national regulations (where these exist) or, in the absence of national regulations, a minimum of 96% (by volume).	
5(j)	If the recovered biogas is utilized for the production of hydrogen (project activities covered under paragraph 3 (d)), that component of the project activity shall use the corresponding methodology AMS-III.O “Hydrogen production using methane extracted from biogas”.	
5(k)	If the recovered biogas is used for project activities covered under paragraph 3 (e), that component of the project activity shall use corresponding methodology AMS-III.AQ “Introduction of Bio-CNG in road transportation”.	
5(l)	New facilities (Greenfield projects) and CPAs involving a change of equipment resulting in a capacity addition of the wastewater and/or sludge treatment system compared to the designed capacity of the baseline treatment system shall comply with the relevant requirements in the “General guidelines to SSC CDM methodologies”. In addition the requirements for demonstrating the remaining lifetime of the equipment replaced, as described in the general guidelines shall also be followed.	
5(m)	Detailed description of the wastewater treatment plant as well as the source generating the wastewater shall be uniquely defined and described in the CPA-DD.	

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S/N.	Eligibility Criterion	Justification in relation to the proposed CPA
5(n)	Aggregate emissions reductions are less than or equal to 60 kt CO ₂ equivalent annually from all Type III components of the CPA.	
6	Conditions for demonstration of additionality: Section E.5 of the PoA-DD provides on how additionality of a typical CPA will be demonstrated. Each CPA shall comply with the requirements of section E.5 of the PoA-DD.	
7	Local stakeholder consultation: Each CPA to conduct an independent local stakeholder consultation and relevant details on such consultation to be incorporated in the respective CPA-DD.	
8	Environmental impact assessment: Each CPA to assess independently whether an environmental impact assessment is required to be conducted for the project as per the applicable regulatory framework. If such requirement does exist, relevant details on such environmental impact assessment to be incorporated in the respective CPA-DD.	
9	Compliance with de-bundling requirement: Section A.4.4.1 of the PoA-DD provides the process which the CME will follow to determine whether a proposed CPA is a de-bundled project or not.	
10	Each CPA to demonstrate that funding from Annex-1 parties, if any, does not result in diversion of official development assistance	
11	Each CPA must be approved by the CME and DOE prior to its incorporation into the PoA.	
12	Each CPA is to subscribe to the PoA.	
13	The CPA implementer shall waive its right to proceed	

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S/N.	Eligibility Criterion	Justification in relation to the proposed CPA
	in getting the CPA registered as an independent CDM project or as a CPA to another PoA which may result in double counting of credits.	
14	For each CPA it will be checked if it is required to comply with any CDM eligibility requirement(s) lay down by the host country DNA.	
15	<p>The baseline shall be in compliance with all mandatory applicable legal and regulatory requirements on wastewater treatment and discharge in Indonesia, even if these laws and regulations have objectives other than GHG reductions, e.g. to mitigate local air pollution. The applicable legal and regulatory requirements will be cited in the Environmental permit(s) for each CPA.</p> <p>If the baseline scenario does not comply with all mandatory applicable legislation and regulations, then it has to be demonstrated that, based on an examination of current practice in the country or region in which the law or regulation applies, those applicable legal or regulatory requirements are systematically not enforced and that non-compliance with those requirements is widespread in the country or region.</p>	
16	The CPA implementer shall document in the CPA-DD how the remaining lifetime of the existing equipment has been determined. It will include a check on the existing system whether it has the capacity to treat the expected waste water volume.	
17	The existing wastewater treatment system shall not be covered lagoon/covered tank nor be equipped with methane recovery system.	
18	The existing wastewater treatment system shall not be only mechanical aerobic system.	

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Table XX. Eligibility criteria for inclusion of CPA under this PoA – “Greenfield CPAs”

S/N.	Eligibility Criterion	Justification in relation to the proposed CPA
1	Each CPA must be located in Indonesia.	
2	<p>Conditions to avoid double counting:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Each CPA to be uniquely identified based on the location of the CPA and its GPS coordinates. The CME before adding a project activity as a CPA under this PoA shall review the project activity database on the UNFCCC website to ensure that the project activity is not already registered as a CDM project or a CPA of another PoA. 	
3	<p>Specification of technology/measures proposed to be implemented under the CPA. The CPA-DD shall incorporate relevant details on the technological specifications, including level and type of service, performance specifications including compliance with testing/certifications.</p> <p>Technology /measures proposed to be employed under each CPA to be in compliance with Section A.4.2.1 of the PoA-DD.</p>	
4	<p>Start date of CPA:</p> <p>Each CPA to provide documentary evidence to demonstrate start date. Start date of CPA is the earliest of the date of real action or construction or implementation of the CPA.</p>	
5	<p>Applicability conditions under the methodology: The principle methodology applicable to each CPA under the PoA is AMS-III.H (version 16).</p> <p>Following applicability conditions under AMS-III.H (version 16) to be complied by each CPA:</p>	
5(a)	A CPA shall comprise measures that recover biogas from biogenic organic matter in wastewater by means of one, or a combination, of the following options:	

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S/N.	Eligibility Criterion	Justification in relation to the proposed CPA
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Substitution of aerobic wastewater or sludge treatment systems with anaerobic systems with biogas recovery and combustion; b. Introduction of anaerobic sludge treatment system with biogas recovery and combustion to a wastewater treatment plant without sludge treatment; c. Introduction of biogas recovery and combustion to a sludge treatment system; d. Introduction of biogas recovery and combustion to an anaerobic wastewater treatment system such as anaerobic reactor, lagoon, septic tank or an on site industrial plant; e. Introduction of anaerobic wastewater treatment with biogas recovery and combustion, with or without anaerobic sludge treatment, to an untreated wastewater stream; f. Introduction of a sequential stage of wastewater treatment with biogas recovery and combustion, with or without sludge treatment, to an anaerobic wastewater treatment system without biogas recovery (e.g. introduction of treatment in an anaerobic reactor with biogas recovery as a sequential treatment step for the wastewater that is presently being treated in an anaerobic lagoon without methane recovery). 	
5(b)	<p>Each CPA shall provide necessary information to demonstrate compliance with the following applicability conditions:</p> <p>In cases where baseline system under the CPA is anaerobic lagoon:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1) The lagoons are ponds with a depth greater than two meters, without aeration. The value for depth is obtained from engineering design documents, or through direct measurement, or by dividing the surface area by the total volume. If the lagoon filling level varies seasonally, the average of the highest and lowest levels may be taken; 2) Ambient temperature above 15°C, at least during 	

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S/N.	Eligibility Criterion	Justification in relation to the proposed CPA
	<p>part of the year, on a monthly average basis;</p> <p>3) The minimum interval between two consecutive sludge removal events shall be 30 days.</p>	
5(c)	<p>The recovered biogas from the above measures may also be utilised for the following applications instead of combustion/flaring:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Thermal or mechanical, electrical energy generation directly; b) Thermal or mechanical, electrical energy generation after bottling of upgraded biogas; or c) Thermal or mechanical, electrical energy generation after upgrading and distribution, in this case additional guidance provided in Annex 1 shall be followed: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Upgrading and injection of biogas into a natural gas distribution grid with no significant transmission constraints; • Upgrading and transportation of biogas via a dedicated piped network to a group of end users; or • Upgrading and transportation of biogas (e.g. by trucks) to distribution points for end users. d) Hydrogen production. e) Use as fuel in transportation applications after upgrading. 	
5(d)	<p>If the recovered biogas is used for project activities covered under paragraph 3 (a), that component of the project activity can use a corresponding methodology under Type I.</p>	
5(e)	<p>For project activities covered under paragraph 3 (b), if</p>	

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S/N.	Eligibility Criterion	Justification in relation to the proposed CPA
	bottles with upgraded biogas are sold outside the project boundary, the end-use of the biogas shall be ensured via a contract between the bottled biogas vendor and the end-user. No emission reductions may be claimed from the displacement of fuels from the end use of bottled biogas in such situations. If however the end use of the bottled biogas is included in the project boundary and is monitored during the crediting period CO ₂ emissions avoided by the displacement of fossil fuel can be claimed under the corresponding Type I methodology, e.g. AMS-I.C “Thermal energy production with or without electricity”.	
5(f)	For project activities covered under paragraph 3 (c) (i), emission reductions from the displacement of the use of natural gas are eligible under this methodology, provided the geographical extent of the natural gas distribution grid is within the host country boundaries.	
5(g)	For project activities covered under paragraph 3 (c) (ii), emission reductions for the displacement of the use of fuels can be claimed following the provision in the corresponding Type I methodology, e.g. AMS-I.C.	
5(h)	In particular, for the case of 3 (b) and (c) (iii), the physical leakage during storage and transportation of upgraded biogas, as well as the emissions from fossil fuel consumed by vehicles for transporting biogas shall be considered. Relevant procedures in paragraph 11 of Annex 1 of AMS-III.H “Methane recovery in wastewater treatment” shall be followed in this regard.	
5(i)	For project activities covered under paragraph 3 (b) and (c), this methodology is applicable if the upgraded methane content of the biogas is in accordance with relevant national regulations (where these exist) or, in the absence of national regulations, a minimum of 96% (by volume).	

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S/N.	Eligibility Criterion	Justification in relation to the proposed CPA
5(j)	If the recovered biogas is utilized for the production of hydrogen (project activities covered under paragraph 3 (d)), that component of the project activity shall use the corresponding methodology AMS-III.O “Hydrogen production using methane extracted from biogas”.	
5(k)	If the recovered biogas is used for project activities covered under paragraph 3 (e), that component of the project activity shall use corresponding methodology AMS-III.AQ “Introduction of Bio-CNG in road transportation”.	
5(l)	New facilities (Greenfield projects) and CPAs involving a change of equipment resulting in a capacity addition of the wastewater and/or sludge treatment system compared to the designed capacity of the baseline treatment system shall comply with the relevant requirements in the “General guidelines to SSC CDM methodologies”. In addition the requirements for demonstrating the remaining lifetime of the equipment replaced, as described in the general guidelines shall also be followed.	
5(m)	A CPA shall provide detailed description of the wastewater treatment plant as well as the source generating the wastewater shall be uniquely defined and described in the CPA-DD.	
5(n)	Aggregate emissions reductions are less than or equal to 60 kt CO ₂ equivalent annually from all Type III components of the CPA.	
6	Conditions for determination of baseline scenario	
7	Conditions for demonstration of additionality: Section E.5 of the PoA-DD provides on how additionality of a typical CPA will be demonstrated. Each CPA shall comply with the requirements of section E.5 of the PoA-DD.	
8	Local stakeholder consultation:	

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S/N.	Eligibility Criterion	Justification in relation to the proposed CPA
	Each CPA to conduct an independent local stakeholder consultation and relevant details on such consultation to be incorporated in the respective CPA-DD.	
9	Environmental impact assessment: Each CPA to assess independently whether an environmental impact assessment is required to be conducted for the project as per the applicable regulatory framework. If such requirement does exist, relevant details on such environmental impact assessment to be incorporated in the respective CPA-DD.	
10	Compliance with de-bundling requirement: Section A.4.4.1 of the PoA-DD provides the process which the CME will follow to determine whether a proposed CPA is a de-bundled project or not.	
11	Each CPA to demonstrate that funding from Annex-1 parties, if any, does not result in diversion of official development assistance	
12	Each CPA must be approved by the CME and DOE prior to its incorporation into the PoA.	
13	Each CPA is to subscribe to the PoA.	
14	The CPA implementer shall waive its right to proceed in getting the CPA registered as an independent CDM project or as a CPA to another PoA which may result in double counting of credits.	
15	For each CPA it will be checked if it is required to comply with any CDM eligibility requirement(s) lay down by the host country DNA.	

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B.3. Assessment and demonstration of additionality of the small-scale CPA, as per eligibility criteria listed in the Registered PoA:

As per Section E.5.2 of the PoA-DD (Key criteria and data for assessing additionality of a SSC-CPA), the following criteria have to be addressed for assessing additionality of a CPA when it is proposed to be included in the registered PoA. If any of the two criteria below is not met, CPA shall not be included in the PoA.

- The CPA shall provide an explanation to show that it would not have occurred anyway due to at least one of the barriers identified in Section E.5.1 of the PoA-DD; and
- The CPA must demonstrate that the participation of the CPA is voluntary and there is no requirement or enforcement under existing national/state/local regulations to introduce anaerobic tank based technologies/system equipped with methane recovery.

Under this section the CPA implementer will be required to include the following information:

- What is the baseline scenario?
- How the CPA complies with the aforesaid additionality criterion, with demonstration of one or more barriers: investment barrier, technological barrier, barrier due to prevailing practice, other barriers
- Demonstration that this CPA is voluntary action

B.4. Description of the sources and gases included in the project boundary and proof that the small-scale CPA is located within the geographical boundary of the registered PoA.

Table XX. Sources and gases included in the project boundary

	Source	Gas	Inclusion	Justification
Baseline Scenario	Emissions from the baseline wastewater treatment system.	CO ₂		
		CH ₄		
		N ₂ O		
	Emissions from the baseline sludge treatment system.	CO ₂		
		CH ₄		
		N ₂ O		
	Emissions on account of electricity or fossil fuel used	CO ₂		
		CH ₄		
		N ₂ O		
	Emissions from the discharge of the effluent into river/lake/sea	CO ₂		
		CH ₄		
		N ₂ O		
Project Scenario	Emissions from anaerobic decay of final sludge	CO ₂		
		CH ₄		
		N ₂ O		
	Emissions from electricity or fuel consumption in the	CO ₂		
		CH ₄		

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	Source	Gas	Inclusion	Justification
	project activity	N ₂ O		
	Emissions from wastewater treatment system affected by the project activity and not equipped with biogas recovery	CO ₂		
		CH ₄		
		N ₂ O		
	Emissions from sludge treatment system affected by the project activity and not equipped with biogas recovery	CO ₂		
		CH ₄		
		N ₂ O		
	Emissions from the discharge of the effluent into river/lake/sea	CO ₂		
		CH ₄		
		N ₂ O		
	Fugitive emissions from biogas capture system	CO ₂		
		CH ₄		
		N ₂ O		
	Emissions due to incomplete flaring of biogas	CO ₂		
		CH ₄		
		N ₂ O		
	Emissions from biomass stored under anaerobic conditions	CO ₂		
		CH ₄		
		N ₂ O		
	Emissions from anaerobic decay of the final sludge	CO ₂		
		CH ₄		
		N ₂ O		

The CPA is located in <location>, one of the provinces in Indonesia. Thus, this CPA takes place within the boundary of the PoA to which this CPA will be included. Also refer to section A.4.1.2. for the exact location and GPS coordinates of the CPA.

B.5. Emission reductions:

B.5.1. Data and parameters that are available at validation:

This section will present a detailed description of the data and parameters that are available at validation to calculate emission reduction. Please refer to the parameters listed in Section E.6.3 of the PoA-DD and include all parameters that are relevant to the CPA. Each of the parameters will be presented in tabular form as below:

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Data / Parameter:	
Data unit:	
Description:	
Source of data used:	
Value applied:	
Justification of the choice of data or description of measurement methods and procedures actually applied :	
Any comment:	-

B.5.2. Ex-ante calculation of emission reductions:

Baseline emissions

The baseline emissions are calculated as per equations given under section “**E.6.2. Equations, including fixed parametric values, to be used for calculation of emission reductions of a SSC-CPA**” of the PoA-DD.

$$BE_y = \{BE_{power,y} + BE_{ww,treatment,y} + BE_{ww,discharge,y} + BE_{s,final,y}\}$$

BE_y	Baseline emissions in year y (tCO ₂ e)
$BE_{power,y}$	Baseline emissions from electricity or fuel consumption in year y (tCO ₂ e)
$BE_{ww,treatment,y}$	Baseline emissions of the wastewater treatment systems affected by the CPA in year y (tCO ₂ e)
$BE_{ww,discharge,y}$	Baseline methane emissions from degradable organic carbon in treated wastewater discharged into sea/river/lake in year y (tCO ₂ e).
$BE_{s,final,y}$	Baseline methane emissions from anaerobic decay of the final sludge produced in year y (tCO ₂ e)

Table XX. Applicability of baseline emissions

No.	Emissions	Description	Remarks
1	$BE_{power,y}$	Emissions on account of electricity or fossil fuel used	
2	$BE_{ww,treatment,y}$	Methane emissions from baseline wastewater treatment systems	

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3	$BE_{ww,discharge,y}$	Methane emissions on account of inefficiencies in the baseline wastewater treatment systems and presence of biodegradable organic carbon in untreated wastewater discharged to sea / river / lake	
4	$BE_{s,final,y}$	Methane emissions from the decay of the final sludge generated by baseline treatment system	

Table XX. Values of parameters used for baseline emissions estimation

Parameters	Value	Source

• **Baseline emissions from electricity or fuel consumption**

$BE_{power,y}$ is calculated as per procedure described in section E.6.2 of the PoA-DD.

$$\begin{aligned}
 BE_{power,y} &= BE_{FC,k,y} + BE_{EC,y} \\
 &= <\text{Project value}> + <\text{Project value}> \text{ tCO}_2\text{e} \\
 &= <\text{Project value}> \text{ tCO}_2\text{e}
 \end{aligned}$$

Fossil-fuel consumption

$$BE_{FC,k,y} = \sum_i FC_{i,k,y} * COEF_{i,y}$$

$$COEF_{i,y} = NCV_{i,y} * EF_{CO2,i,y}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= <\text{Project value}> (\text{mass or volume unit}) * <\text{Project value}> \text{ tCO}_2\text{e} / (\text{mass or volume unit}) \\
 &= <\text{Project value}> \text{ tCO}_2\text{e}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 COEF_{i,y} &= NCV_{i,y} * EF_{CO2,i,y} \\
 &= <\text{Project value}> \text{ GJ}/(\text{mass or volume unit}) * <\text{Project value}> \text{ tCO}_2\text{e}/\text{GJ} \\
 &= <\text{Project value}> \text{ tCO}_2\text{e} / (\text{mass or volume unit})
 \end{aligned}$$

Electricity consumption

$$BE_{EC,y} = \sum EC_{BL,k,y} * EF_{EL,k,y} * (1 + TDL_{k,y})$$

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$$= < \text{Project value} > \text{MWh/year} * < \text{Project value} > \text{tCO}_2\text{e/MWh} * (1 + < \text{Project value} > \%)$$

$$= < \text{Project value} > \text{tCO}_2\text{e}$$

- **Baseline emissions of the wastewater treatment systems affected by the CPA**

$$BE_{ww,treatment,y} = \sum (Q_{ww,i,y} * COD_{untreated,i,y} * \eta_{COD,BL,i} * MCF_{ww,treatment,BL,i} * B_{o,ww} * UF_{BL} * GWP_{CH4}$$

$$BE_{ww,treatment,y} = < \text{Project value} > \text{m}^3 * (< \text{Project value} > \text{tonnes COD/m}^3 * < \text{Project value} > \% * < \text{Project value} > * 0.25 \text{ tonnes CH}_4/\text{tonnes COD} * 0.89 * 21$$

$$= < \text{Project value} > \text{tCO}_2\text{e}$$

- **Baseline methane emissions from degradable organic carbon in treated wastewater discharged into sea/river/lake**

$$BE_{ww,discharge,y} = Q_{ww,y} * GWP_{CH4} * B_{o,ww} * UF_{BL} * COD_{ww,discharge,BL,y} * MCF_{ww,BL,discharge}$$

$$= < \text{Project value} > \text{m}^3 * 21 * 0.25 \text{ tonnes CH}_4/\text{tonnes COD} * 0.89 * < \text{Project value} > \text{tonnes COD/m}^3 * < \text{Project value} >$$

$$= < \text{Project value} > \text{tCO}_2\text{e}$$

- **Baseline methane emissions from anaerobic decay of the final sludge produced**

$$BE_{s,final,y} = S_{final,BL,y} * DOC_s * UF_{BL} * MCF_{s,BL,final} * DOC_F * F * 16/12 * GWP_{CH4}$$

$$= < \text{Project value} > \text{tonne} * < \text{Project value} > * 0.89 * < \text{Project value} > * 0.5 * F * 16/12 * 21$$

$$= < \text{Project value} > \text{tCO}_2\text{e}$$

$$BE_y = \{BE_{power,y} + BE_{ww,treatment,y} + BE_{ww,discharge,y} + BE_{s,final,y}\}$$

$$BE_y = \{< \text{Project value} > + < \text{Project value} > + < \text{Project value} > + < \text{Project value} >\} \text{tCO}_2\text{e}$$

$$= < \text{Project value} > \text{tCO}_2\text{e}$$

Project emissions

The project emissions are calculated as per equations given under section “E.6.2. Equations, including fixed parametric values, to be used for calculation of emission reductions of a SSC-CPA” of the PoA-DD.

$$PE_y = PE_{power,y} + PE_{ww,treatment,y} + PE_{ww,discharge,y} + PE_{s,final,y} + PE_{fugitive,y} + PE_{flaring,y} + PE_{biomass,y}$$

- CO₂ emissions from the electricity and fuel used by the CPA ($PE_{power,y}$)
- Methane emissions from wastewater treatment systems affected by the CPA, and not equipped with biogas recovery in the project scenario ($PE_{ww,treatment,y}$)
- Methane emissions on account of inefficiency of the CPA wastewater treatment systems and presence of degradable organic carbon in treated wastewater ($PE_{ww,discharge,y}$)
- Methane emissions from the decay of the final sludge generated by the CPA treatment systems ($PE_{s,final,y}$)
- Methane fugitive emissions due to inefficiencies in capture systems ($PE_{fugitive,y}$)
- Methane emissions due to incomplete flaring ($PE_{flaring,y}$)

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- (vii) Methane emissions from biomass stored under anaerobic conditions which would not have occurred in the baseline situation ($PE_{biomass,y}$)

Table XX. Applicability of project emissions

No.	Project emissions	Descriptions	Remarks
1	$PE_{power,y}$	Emissions from electricity or fuel consumption in the year y	
2	$PE_{ww,treatment,y}$	Methane emissions from wastewater treatment systems affected by the CPA, and not equipped with biogas recovery, in year y	
3	$PE_{y,ww,discharge}$	Methane emissions from degradable organic in treated wastewater in year y	
4	$PE_{s,final,y}$	Methane emissions from anaerobic decay of the final sludge produced in year y	
5	$PE_{fugitive,y}$	Methane emissions from biogas release in capture systems in year y	
6	$PE_{flaring,y}$	Methane emissions due to incomplete flaring in year y	
7	$PE_{biomass,y}$	Methane emissions from biomass storage under anaerobic conditions	

Table XX. Values of parameters used for project emissions estimation

Parameters	Value	Source

- Project emissions from electricity and fuel used by the project facilities**

$PE_{power,y}$ is calculated as per procedure described in section E.6.2 of the PoA-DD.

$$\begin{aligned}
 PE_{power,y} &= PE_{FC,j,y} + PE_{EC,y} \\
 &= \{ < \text{Project value} > + < \text{Project value} > \} \text{tCO}_2\text{e} \\
 &= < \text{Project value} > \text{tCO}_2\text{e}
 \end{aligned}$$

Fossil-fuel consumption

$$PE_{FC,j,y} = \sum_i FC_{i,j,y} * COEF_{i,y}$$

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$$= < \text{Project value} > (\text{mass or volume unit}) * < \text{Project value} > \text{tCO}_2\text{e} / (\text{mass or volume unit})$$

$$= < \text{Project value} > \text{tCO}_2\text{e}$$

$$\text{COEF}_{i,y} = \text{NCV}_{i,y} * \text{EF}_{\text{CO}_2,i,y}$$

$$= < \text{Project value} > \text{GJ}/(\text{mass or volume unit}) * < \text{Project value} > \text{tCO}_2\text{e}/\text{GJ}$$

$$= < \text{Project value} > \text{tCO}_2\text{e} / (\text{mass or volume unit})$$

Electricity consumption

$$\text{PE}_{\text{EC},y} = \sum \text{EC}_{\text{PJ},j,y} * \text{EF}_{\text{EL},j,y} * (1 + \text{TDL}_{j,y})$$

$$= < \text{Project value} > \text{MWh/year} * < \text{Project value} > \text{tCO}_2\text{e}/\text{MWh} * (1 + < \text{Project value} > \%)$$

$$= < \text{Project value} > \text{tCO}_2\text{e}$$

• **Project emissions from wastewater treatment systems affected by the CPA**

$$\text{PE}_{\text{ww,treatment},y} = \sum (Q_{\text{ww},i,y} * \text{COD}_{\text{untreated},k,y} * \eta_{\text{PJ},k,y} * \text{MCF}_{\text{ww,treatment},\text{PJ},k}) * B_{o,\text{ww}} * \text{UF}_{\text{PJ}} * \text{GWP}_{\text{CH}_4}$$

$$\text{PE}_{\text{ww,treatment},y} = < \text{Project value} > \text{m}^3 * (< \text{Project value} > \text{tonnes COD}/\text{m}^3 * < \text{Project value} > \% * < \text{Project value} >)$$

$$= < \text{Project value} > \text{tCO}_2\text{e}$$

• **Project emissions on account of inefficiency of the CPA wastewater treatment systems and presence of degradable organic carbon in treated wastewater**

$$\text{PE}_{\text{ww,discharge},y} = Q_{\text{ww},y} * \text{GWP}_{\text{CH}_4} * B_{o,\text{ww}} * \text{UF}_{\text{PJ}} * \text{COD}_{\text{ww,discharge},\text{PJ},y} * \text{MCF}_{\text{ww,PJ,discharge}}$$

$$= < \text{Project value} > \text{m}^3 * 21 * 0.25 \text{ tonnes CH}_4/\text{tonnes COD} * 1.12 * < \text{Project value} > \text{tonnes COD}/\text{m}^3 * < \text{Project value} >$$

$$= < \text{Project value} > \text{tCO}_2\text{e}$$

• **Project emissions from the decay of the final sludge generated by the project activity treatment systems**

$$\text{PE}_{\text{s,final},y} = S_{\text{final},\text{PJ},y} * \text{DOC}_s * \text{UF}_{\text{PJ}} * \text{MCF}_{\text{s,PJ,final}} * \text{DOC}_F * F * 16/12 * \text{GWP}_{\text{CH}_4}$$

$$= < \text{Project value} > \text{tonne} * < \text{Project value} > * 1.12 * < \text{Project value} > * 0.5 * F * 16/12 * 21$$

$$= < \text{Project value} > \text{tCO}_2\text{e}$$

• **Project emissions due to inefficiencies in capture systems**

$$\text{PE}_{\text{fugitive},y} = \text{PE}_{\text{fugitive},\text{ww},y} + \text{PE}_{\text{fugitive},\text{s},y}$$

The PoA doesn't include sludge treatment system, therefore:

$$\text{PE}_{\text{fugitive},y} = \text{PE}_{\text{fugitive},\text{ww},y}$$

$$\text{MEP}_{\text{ww,treatment},y} = Q_{\text{ww},y,\text{treated}} * B_{o,\text{ww}} * \text{UF}_{\text{PJ}} * \text{COD}_{\text{removed},\text{PJ},k,y} * \text{MCF}_{\text{ww,treatment},\text{PJ},k}$$

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$$\begin{aligned}
 &= < \text{Project value} > \text{m}^3 * 0.25 \text{ tonnes CH}_4/\text{tonnes COD} * 1.12 * < \text{Project value} > \\
 &\text{tonnes COD/m}^3 * < \text{Project value} > \\
 &= < \text{Project value} > \text{tonnes CH}_4
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 PE_{fugitive,ww,y} &= (1 - CFE_{ww}) * MEP_{ww,treatment,y} * GWP_{CH_4} \\
 &= (1 - 0.9) * < \text{Project value} > \text{tonnes CH}_4 * 21 \text{ tCO}_2\text{e/tonnes CH}_4 \\
 &= < \text{Project value} > \text{tCO}_2\text{e}
 \end{aligned}$$

Note: PP may take a default value of 0.05m³ of biogas leaked per m³ of biogas produced. Each CPA may decide for itself, whether it proposes to follow the aforesaid equations on fugitive emission calculations, or whether it proposes to use the default value. The choice made to be precisely provided in the CPA-DD.

- Project emissions due to incomplete flaring**

$$\begin{aligned}
 PE_{flaring,y} &= BE_{ww,treatment,y} * CFE_{ww} * (1 - \eta_{flare,h}) \\
 &= < \text{Project value} > \text{t CO}_2\text{e} * 0.9 * (1 - < \text{Project value} >) \\
 &= < \text{Project value} > \text{tCO}_2\text{e}
 \end{aligned}$$

For ex-post, flaring emissions will be calculated as per the procedure provided under section E.6.2 of the PoA-DD using actual monitored data.

- Project emissions from biomass stored under anaerobic conditions**

$PE_{biomass,y}$ is calculated if storage of biomass under anaerobic conditions takes place in the CPA and does not occur in the baseline. This will be considered and be determined as per the procedure in section E.6.2. of the PoA-DD.

$$\begin{aligned}
 PE_y &= PE_{power,y} + PE_{ww,treatment,y} + PE_{ww,discharge,y} + PE_{s,final,y} + PE_{fugitive,y} + PE_{flaring,y} + PE_{biomass,y} \\
 &= \{ < \text{Project value} > + < \text{Project value} > + < \text{Project value} > + < \text{Project value} > + < \text{Project value} > + < \text{Project value} > + < \text{Project value} > \} \text{ tCO}_2\text{e} \\
 &= < \text{Project value} > \text{tCO}_2\text{e}
 \end{aligned}$$

Leakages

The leakages will be considered if there are equipments transferred from another facility.

Emission reduction

The emission reduction is calculated as per equation given under section “E.6.2. Equations, including fixed parametric values, to be used for calculation of emission reductions of a SSC-CPA” of the PoA-DD.

Parameter	Value	Source
BE _{y,ex-ante}	< Project value > tCO ₂ e	Refer section Baseline emissions above

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PE _{y,ex-ante}	< Project value > tCO ₂ e	Refer section Project emissions above
LE _{y,ex-ante}	< Project value > tCO ₂ e	Refer section Leakages above

$$\begin{aligned}
 ER_{y \text{ ex ante}} &= BE_{y \text{ ex ante}} - (PE_{y \text{ ex ante}} + LE_{y \text{ ex ante}}) \\
 &= < \text{Project value} > \text{tCO}_2\text{e} - (< \text{Project value} > \text{tCO}_2\text{e} + < \text{Project value} > \text{tCO}_2\text{e}) \\
 &= < \text{Project value} > \text{tCO}_2\text{e}
 \end{aligned}$$

B.5.3. Summary of the ex-ante estimation of emission reductions:

Ex-ante estimation of emission reductions:

Year	Estimation of project emissions (tonnes of CO ₂ e)	Estimation of baseline emissions (tonnes of CO ₂ e)	Estimation of leakage (tonnes of CO ₂ e)	Estimation of overall emission reductions (tonnes of CO ₂ e)
Year A				
Year B				
Year C				
Year ...				
Total (tonnes of CO₂e)				
Total number of crediting years				
Annual average of the estimated reductions over the crediting period				

B.6. Application of the monitoring methodology and description of the monitoring plan:

B.6.1. Description of the monitoring plan:

1. Introduction

The Monitoring Plan (MP) presents a plan to meet the requirements for the collection, processing and reporting of data parameters used for emission reduction calculations. It describes the management systems and procedures to be implemented by the CME upon implementation of each CPA in order to ensure consistency between the project operation as well as monitoring, processing and reporting of data required for the calculation of emission reductions (ERs) taking into account the baseline and monitoring methodology and the guidance presented in the relevant CDM guidelines.

2. Obligations of CME

It will be the responsibility of the CME to develop and implement a management and operational system for the CPA that will meet the requirements of the MP.

3. Description of data required to be monitored

Following data parameters will be monitored. Monitoring will be carried out by the CPA implementer, supported by CME as and when required.

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Table XX. Data required to be monitored

S/N	Parameter ID	Name of the Data Parameter	Data unit of the parameter

4. Recommendations for improvisation in the monitoring plan

During the course of monitoring and verification; if the CME or the CPA implementer is of the opinion that there exist potential to improve the monitoring process which would eventually result in improving the quality of monitoring and reporting of emission reductions, then such quality enhancement measures may be implemented in the monitoring process.

5. Detailed description on monitoring of each of the data parameters

This section will contain a detailed description of the data collection and recording measures to be implemented for each of the data parameter which is monitored under the CPA. This section will address the following monitoring criteria for each of the monitoring data parameter presented in tabular form as below:

Please refer to the parameters listed in Section E.7.1 of the PoA-DD and include only those parameters that are relevant to the CPA.

Data / Parameter	
Data unit:	
Description:	
Source of data to be used:	
Value of data	
Description of measurement methods and procedures to be applied:	
QA/QC procedures to be applied:	
Any comment:	

6. Independent monitoring of scrapping of replaced equipments:

Paragraph 38 of the baseline and monitoring methodology on independent monitoring of scrapping of replaced equipment is not applicable to the CPA as the CPA doesn't involve any replacement of baseline equipments with project equipments.

7. Erroneous measurements for data parameters:

In case of faulty measurement equipments which result in erroneous measurement of data parameters, the relevant parameters will be determined in the most conservative manner through alternative approaches. The CME will develop detailed procedures on how to conservatively estimate the value of a data

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parameter, where it is found the measurement instrument used for such parameter is faulty and requires to be replaced.

C.1. Please indicate the level at which environmental analysis as per requirements of the CDM modalities and procedures is undertaken. Justify the choice of level at which the environmental analysis is undertaken:

☐ Please tick if this information is provided at the PoA level. In this case, sections C.2. and C.3. need not be completed in this form.

<To be filled by SSC-CPA >

C.2. Documentation on the analysis of the environmental impacts, including transboundary impacts:

<To be filled by SSC-CPA >

C.3. Please state whether an environmental impact assessment is required for a typical CPA, included in the programme of activities (PoA), in accordance with the host Party laws/regulations:

<To be filled by SSC-CPA >

SECTION D. Stakeholders' comments

>>

D.1. Please indicate the level at which local stakeholder comments are invited. Justify the choice:

☐ Please tick if this information is provided at the PoA level. In this case, sections D.2. to D.4. need not be completed in this form.

<To be filled by SSC-CPA >

D.2. Brief description how comments by local stakeholders have been invited and compiled:

<To be filled by SSC-CPA >

D.3. Summary of the comments received:

<To be filled by SSC-CPA >

D.4. Report on how due account was taken of any comments received:

<To be filled by SSC-CPA >

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Annex 1

CONTACT INFORMATION ON ENTITY/INDIVIDUAL RESPONSIBLE FOR THE SMALL-SCALE CPA

Organization:	PT. Knowledge Integration Services (Indonesia)
Street/P.O.Box:	Sudirman Central District Business Jl.Jend.Sudirman Kav.52-53
Building:	One Pacific Place 15th floor
City:	Jakarta
State/Region:	Jakarta
Postfix/ZIP:	12190
Country:	Indonesia
Telephone:	+6221 2550 2407
FAX:	+6221 2550 2555
E-Mail:	indonesia@knowledge-integration.org
URL:	www.knowledge-integration.org
Represented by:	
Title:	Managing Director
Salutation:	Mr.
Last Name:	Raghunath
Middle Name:	
First Name:	K.R.
Department:	
Mobile:	+62821 6535 8786
Direct FAX:	
Direct tel:	
Personal E-Mail:	raghu@knowledge-integration.org

Organization:	<u><to be filled in with data on CPA Implementer></u>
Street/P.O.Box:	
Building:	
City:	
State/Region:	
Postfix/ZIP:	
Country:	
Telephone:	
FAX:	
E-Mail:	
URL:	
Represented by:	
Title:	
Salutation:	
Last Name:	
Middle Name:	

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First Name:	
Department:	
Mobile:	
Direct FAX:	
Direct tel:	
Personal E-Mail:	

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Annex 2

INFORMATION REGARDING PUBLIC FUNDING

<To be included at CPA level, if relevant>

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Annex 3

BASELINE INFORMATION

The approach (e.g. past historic records, 10-day measurement campaign, value from manufacturer/designer) and the associated data which are selected and implemented in determining the baseline emissions may be included and recorded in this section.

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Annex 4

MONITORING INFORMATION

Determination of representative sampling data

During monitoring period, COD levels which will be determined through sampling. Representative sample size will be taken to ensure at least 90/10 confidence/precision level requirement. Each CPA will follow the “Best Practice Examples Focusing on Sample Size and Reliability Calculations” (Annex-6, EB 67) (hereinafter referred to as “Best Practice Examples”) for determining the number of COD samples to be taken in order to ensure 90/10 confidence precision level. The CPA will follow the relevant guidance applicable to “Measurement in Biogas Projects” from clause 96 through clause 112 of the best practice examples.

Random COD samples will be taken over a campaign period of 10days at the start of any monitoring period for obtaining the COD values. These monitored results will be used to calculate the mean and standard deviation for COD results as input parameters in equation 39 (page 20, Annex 6, EB 67 Report) for determining the actual/required sample size for COD measurements over the entire monitoring period.

The output of the above will be compared with proposed schedule as per clause 109 (page 21, Annex 6, EB 67 Report), to select the exact COD monitoring schedule for the relevant monitoring period.

<Other information which may be included>

Under this section, CPA implementer, if applicable, may include the following information:

- Ex-post monitoring of flaring emissions
- Ex-post monitoring for project emissions due to consumption of fossil fuel and/or electricity
- Ex-post emission reduction calculations as per AMS-III.H version 16.

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