CLEAN DEVELOPMENT MECHANISM
PROPOSED NEW METHODOLOGY: MONITORING (CDM-NMM)
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SECTION A. Identification of methodology

A.1. Title of the proposed methodology:

Energy Efficiency Through Mandatory Appliance Standards

A.2. List of category(ies) of project activity to which the methodology may apply:

Sectoral Scope 3: Energy Demand

A.3. Conditions under which the methodology is applicable to CDM project activities:

- In countries/regions where no mandatory energy efficiency standard for the proposed appliance exists; or
- In countries/regions where there is an existing standard for specific appliances but technology improvements allows for an increase in the standard; and
- In countries/regions where it can be demonstrated by the project developer that the standard is put in place as a result of the CDM credits.

A.4. What are the potential strengths and weaknesses of this proposed new methodology?

Strengths- Simple approach using proven quantification methods developed by the leading experts in Appliance standards.

Weaknesses- Relies on availability of data and/or scientific surveys that can be difficult and/or expensive to obtain. Both the baseline and the monitoring methodology may rely on statistical sampling as it may be impossible to monitor the performance of every appliance in the market.

Little precedence with approved methodologies- This is a relatively unique methodology that is not able to borrow heavily from already approved methodologies.

Long term activity- Developing of a national level Appliance standard has traditionally required a tremendous investment of time and resources. Project developers will need to work jointly with key government, industry and NGO groups to move projects forward. The project may require extensive sampling surveys of both the efficiency levels of proposed appliances and the typical hours of use by consumers. The project would also likely require extensive long-term discussions with stakeholders and policy makers to determine what the standard should be.

SECTION B. Proposed new monitoring methodology

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B.1. Brief description of the new methodology:

Appliances such as air conditioners, refrigerators, lighting, motors, and many others are growing in popularity throughout the developing world. As more consumers are able to make purchases of these energy-consuming appliances, national power grids and fuel suppliers are asked to provide more service often increasing CO2 emissions.

The project developer will be responsible for the following steps

- Defining the project boundary- the specific appliance or subset of appliance that will be covered by mandatory standards
- Quantifying a baseline case scenario that determines what the energy consumption from the appliance would have been absent the mandatory efficiency standard (note: some efficiencies are generated in the market without a standard, so that has to be taken into account in the baseline)
- Quantification of the resulting reductions in energy use because of the mandatory energy efficiency appliance standard. This will be done through sample surveying of consumers each year to determine factors, such as hours of use, days of use, type of air conditioner model, etc. The project developer will develop a sampling plan for how to target a representative sample of consumers. This plan, which will be similar to the baseline survey, will be provided to the DOE upon project verification.
- Determining, using the approach outlined by the Executive Board's additionality tool, that the project would not happen without CDM.

More specifically, the project developer defines a specific political unit (country, state , etc.) that does not currently have a mandatory standard for the appliance in question or has a standard that can be improved.

The baseline is determined by calculating the amount of energy appliances would have consumed without the standard. Each year data on new appliance population and use is calculated this is then combined with the pre-standard average efficiency rating of the appliance adjusted by a business as usual annual efficiency improvement.

This is compared to the existing situation using the post-standard average efficiency rating of the appliance population. The resulting energy savings are then converted to CO2 savings using IPCC data for appliances that directly consume fuel or a combined margin approach that can most accurately depict the emission reduction impact of reducing the electricity consumption on the grid. Like with a renewable energy project, energy efficiency will allow existing generation plants to produce less electricity with the most expensive operational plants being the first to reduce output and fewer generation plants will have to be built in the future which would likely be of similar composition to the most recent plants built.

The project will use the Executive Board's proposed additionality tool to determine that the project would not have occurred without CDM. The tests including a review of potential alternatives, a financial or barriers additionality test, and a common practice test will make the case for why CDM is required to make this project happen.

For more detailed information please check the baseline methodology section.

B.2. Option 1: Monitoring of the emissions in the project scenario and the baseline scenario:

B.2.1. Data to be collected or used in order to monitor emissions from the project activity, and how this data will be archived:

ID number *(Please use numbers to ease cross-referencing to table B.7)*	Data variable	Source of data	Data unit	Measured (m), calculated (c) or estimated (e)	Recording frequency	Proportion of data to be monitored	How will the data be archived? (electronic/ paper)	Comment
3-1	*Carbon Emissions Factor for the entire grid* (EF_y)	*Public Data Sources*	*tCO2eq/MWH*	*C*	*Yearly*	*100%*	*electronic*	*In cases where this applies, the carbon emissions factor will be determined using the combined margin approach outlined in ACM#0002. In cases where electricity from the grid is not involved in the project 3-1 to 3-10 will not be applicable*
3-2	*Carbon Emissions from Operating Margin* (EF_OM_y)	*Public Data Sources*	*tCO2eq/MWH*	*C*	*Yearly*	*100%*	*electronic*	
3-3	*CarbonEmissions Factor from build margin* (EF_BM_y)	*Public Data Sources*	*tCO2eq/MWH*	*C*	*Yearly*	*100%*	*electronic*	
3-4	*Total GHG emissions from grid* (TEM_y)	*Public Data Sources*	*tCO2eq/year*	*C*	*Yearly*	*100%*	*electronic*	

3-5	*Total electricity to grid, excluding low-cost, zero emission sources* ($TGEN_y$)	*Public Data Sources*	*MWH/year*	*M*	*Yearly*	*100%*	*electronic*	
3-6	*Amount of fossil fuel consumed in the grid* (i. $F_{i,y}$)	*Public Data Sources*	*Physical unit*	*M*	*Yearly*	*100%*	*electronic*	
3-7	*GHG co-efficient of each fuel* ($COEF_i$)	*IPCC*	*CO2/unit of fuel*	*M*	*Yearly*	*100%*	*electronic*	
3-8	*Electricity generation of the plant* ($jGEN_{j,y}$)	*Public Data Sources*	*MWH*	*M*	*Yearly*	*100%*	*electronic*	
3-9	*Plant identification for OM*	*Public Data Sources*	*Name*	*M*	*Yearly*	*100%*	*electronic*	
3-10	*Plant identification for BM*	*Public Data Sources*	*Name*	*M*	*Yearly*	*100%*	*electronic*	
3-11	fuel emissions factor	IPCC	*CO2/unit of fuel (joules, Btus,liters, etc.)*	*m*	*annual*	*Data will not be directly monitored by project developer*	*Electronically*	*For use only in cases where appliance requires direct fuel input (natural gas water heaters)*
3-12	Total population of new appliance	official government and industry statistics and/or scientifically derived sampling data	*# of units*	*M and/or e*	annual	*Data delivered by the government or industry sources will be checked.*	*Electronically*	

						The amount of direct monitoring through sampling will be determined by the sampling plan		
3-13	New appliance sales data by equipment model	official government and industry statistics and/or scientifically derived sampling data	*# of units*	*M and/or e*	*annual*	*Data delivered by the government or industry sources will be checked. The amount of direct monitoring through sampling will be determined by the sampling plan*	*Electronically*	
3-14	New appliance sales data by efficiency rating	official government and industry statistics and/or scientifically derived sampling data	*# of units*	*M and/or e*	*annual*	*Data delivered by the government or industry sources will be checked. The amount of direct monitoring*	*Electronically*	*Helps determine 3-15*

						through sampling will be determined by the sampling plan		
3-15	Average energy input of new appliance population	official government and industry statistics and/or scientifically derived sampling data	*Energy input(kW, kj, etc.)*	*M and/or e*	annual	*Data delivered by the government or industry sources will be checked. The amount of direct monitoring through sampling will be determined by the sampling plan*	*Electronically*	may require additional data to determine such as average size/capacity/output and efficiency rating per unit of output to determine
3-16	testing lab results for new equipment efficiency	official government and industry statistics and/or scientifically derived sampling data	*output per energy input*	*M and/or e*	annual	*Data delivered by the government or industry sources will be checked.*	*Electronically*	
3-17	mean user days	official government and industry statistics and/or scientifically derived sampling data	*# of days/year*	*M and/or e*	annual	*Data delivered by the government or industry sources will*	*Electronically*	

						be checked. The amount of direct monitoring through sampling will be determined by the sampling plan		
3-18	mean user hours per day	official government and industry statistics and/or scientifically derived sampling data	*# of hours per day*	*M and/or e*	annual	*Data delivered by the government or industry sources will be checked. The amount of direct monitoring through sampling will be determined by the sampling plan*	*Electronically*	
3-19	Average equipment retirement age	official government and industry statistics and/or scientifically derived sampling data	*years*	*M and/or e*	annual	*Data delivered by the government or industry sources will be checked. The amount of direct*	*Electronically*	

						monitoring through sampling will be determined by the sampling plan		
3-20	Percentage of number of hours per year that new equipment is in operation	Sales Data and/or government/industry statistics and/or sampling	*percent*	*M and/or e*	annual	*Data delivered by the government or industry sources will be checked. The amount of direct monitoring through sampling will be determined by the sampling plan*	*Electronically*	

B.2.2. Description of formulae used to estimate project emissions (for each gas, source, formulae/algorithm, emissions units of CO_2 equ.):

Total Project Emissions=

TAE_x=

$$\left(\sum_{n=b+1}^{x-1} TANE_n\right) + (TANE_x * K)$$

where x-n $\leq$ ara_n and x-1?b

or

Where x-n > ara_n

TAE_x=

$$\sum_{n=x-ara_n+1}^{x-1} TANE_n + (TANE_x * K)$$

or

where x-1=b

$TAE_x = (TANE_x * K)$

where

$TANE_n = AEI_n * TNA_n * AU_x * EF_x$

Where
TER =Total Emissions Reductions
TAE= Total Actual Emissions
TANE=Total Annual New Emissions
x = year of calculated emissions reductions
b = baseline year
n = year
ara = average equipment retirement age
AEI= average appliance energy input (kW, joules, Btus, etc.)
AU= average use= average operational hours per year= mean operating days/year*mean operating hours/operational day
TNA= total new appliances in population in given year
? = percentage of average yearly user hours utilized by equipment bought in that year (%)

EF=Carbon emissions factor (CO2/fuel or electricity- units must match AEI's- kWh, joules, Btus, etc.)

The total emissions reductions per year x is the total calculated baseline emissions for year x minus the total of the actual emissions from year x. The actual emissions from year x are calculate by calculating the impact in year x of all the appliances purchased after the appliance standard has gone into affect. The impact of air conditioners purchased in each year post standard is calculated by multiplying the average appliance energy input and number of units from the given year by the average use in year x (hrs/year) (avg. # of days/year* average number of hours per day) and the carbon emissions factor for year x. The average retirement age of the given year's equipment is calculated to ensure that emissions reductions are not counted for that year's equipment that has reached their average retirement age.

Emissions reductions from the new appliances purchased in the year x will be modified to only include actual hours use and the resulting savings. To determine actual hours of use, sales data will be gathered to determine what percentage of the average hours of use for that type of appliance that appliance was in service for. For example, if the average new refrigerator was purchased in June, only half (July-December or K=50%) of the annual emissions reductions will be counted. In cases where sales data is not available a default value of 50% will be used.

In cases where the energy input into the appliance is in the form of a direct fuel, the IPCC data will be used to determine the carbon content of fuel. In cases where electricity is used to operate the appliance, the following combined margin approach will be used to determine the EF. The EF will be calculated annually to account for any changes in electricity generation. The combined margin approach is taken directly from ACM#2 and is laid out in section D6 f the baseline methodology.

B.2.3. Relevant data necessary for determining the baseline of anthropogenic emissions by sources of greenhouse gases (GHG) within the project boundary and how such data will be collected and archived:

ID number *(Please use numbers to ease cross-referencing to table B.7)*	Data variable	Source of data	Data unit	Measured (m), calculated (c), estimated (e),	Recording frequency	Proportion of data to be monitored	How will the data be archived? (electronic/ paper)	Comment

3-1	*Carbon Emissions Factor for the entire grid* (EF_y)	*Public Data Sources*	*tCO2eq/MWH and CO2eq/kWh*	*C*	*Yearly*	*100%*	*electronic*	*In cases where this applies, the carbon emissions factor will be determined using the combined margin approach outlined in ACM#0002. In cases where electricity from the grid is not involved in the project 3-1 to 3-10 will not be applicable*
3-2	*Carbon Emissions from Operating Margin* ($EF\_OM_{y)}$)	*Public Data Sources*	*tCO2eq/MWH*	*C*	*Yearly*	*100%*	*electronic*	
3-3	*CarbonEmissions Factor from build margin* ($EF\_BM_{y)}$)	*Public Data Sources*	*tCO2eq/MWH*	*C*	*Yearly*	*100%*	*electronic*	
3-4	*Total GHG emissions from grid* ($TEM_{y)}$)	*Public Data Sources*	*tCO2eq/year*	*C*	*Yearly*	*100%*	*electronic*	
3-5	*Total electriicty to grid, excluding low-cost, zero emission sources* ($TGEN_y$)	*Public Data Sources*	*MWH/year*	*M*	*Yearly*	*100%*	*electronic*	
3-6	*Amount of fossil fuel consumed in the grid* (i. $F_{i,y}$)	*Public Data Sources*	*Physical unit*	*M*	*Yearly*	*100%*	*electronic*	

3-7	*GHG co-efficient of each fuel* ($COEF_i$)	*IPCC*	*CO2/unit of fuel*	*M*	*Yearly*	*100%*	*electronic*	
3-8	*Electricity generation of the plant* ($jGEN_{j,y}$)	*Public Data Sources*	*MWH*	*M*	*Yearly*	*100%*	*electronic*	
3-9	*Plant identification for OM*	*Public Data Sources*	*Name*	*M*	*Yearly*	*100%*	*electronic*	
3-10	*Plant identification for BM*	*Public Data Sources*	*Name*	*M*	*Yearly*	*100%*	*electronic*	
3-11	fuel emissions factor	IPCC	*CO2/unit of fuel (joules, Btus,liters, etc.)*	*m*	*annual*	*Data will not be directly monitored by project developer*	*Electronically*	*For use only in cases where appliance requires direct fuel input (natural gas water heaters)*
3-12	Total population of new appliance	official government and industry statistics and/or scientifically derived sampling data	*# of units*	*M and/or e*	annual	*Data delivered by the government or industry sources will be checked. The amount of direct monitoring through sampling will be determined by the sampling plan*	*Electronically*	

3-13	New appliance sales data by equipment model	official government and industry statistics and/or scientifically derived sampling data	*# of units*	*M and/or e*	*annual*	*Data delivered by the government or industry sources will be checked. The amount of direct monitoring through sampling will be determined by the sampling plan*	*Electronically*	
3-14	New appliance sales data by efficiency	official government and industry statistics and/or scientifically derived sampling data	*energy per hour of output*	*M and/or e*	*annual*	*Data delivered by the government or industry sources will be checked. The amount of direct monitoring through sampling will be determined by the sampling plan*	*Electronically*	*Helps determine 3-15*

3-15	Average energy input of new appliance population	official government and industry statistics and/or scientifically derived sampling data	*Energy per hour of output(kWh, kj/hour, etc.)*	*M and/or e*	annual	*Data delivered by the government or industry sources will be checked. The amount of direct monitoring through sampling will be determined by the sampling plan*	*Electronically*	may require additional data to determine such as average size/capacity/output and efficiency rate per unit of output to determine
3-16	testing lab results for new equipment efficiency	official government and industry statistics and/or scientifically derived sampling data	*energy per hour of output*	*M and/or e*	annual	*Data delivered by the government or industry sources will be checked.*	*Electronically*	

3-17	mean user days	official government and industry statistics and/or scientifically derived sampling data	*# of days/year*	*M and/or e*	annual	*Data delivered by the government or industry sources will be checked. The amount of direct monitoring through sampling will be determined by the sampling plan*	*Electronically*	
3-18	mean user hours per day	official government and industry statistics and/or scientifically derived sampling data	*# of hours per day*	*M and/or e*	annual	*Data delivered by the government or industry sources will be checked. The amount of direct monitoring through sampling will be determined by the sampling plan*	*Electronically*	

3-19	Average equipment retirement age	official government and industry statistics and/or scientifically derived sampling data	*years*	*M and/or e*	annual	*Data delivered by the government or industry sources will be checked. The amount of direct monitoring through sampling will be determined by the sampling plan*	*Electronically*	
3-20	Percentage of number of hours per year that new equipment is in operation	Sales Data and/or government/industry statistics and/or sampling	*percent*	*M and/or e*	annual	*Data delivered by the government or industry sources will be checked. The amount of direct monitoring through sampling will be determined by the sampling plan*	*Electronically*	3-20

3-21	Historical annual efficiency improvement factor	official government and industry statistics	*Percentage of annual improvement of efficiency of appliance population*	*M*	Once at beginning of project	*100%*	*electronically*	*At least three years of data from the project country is needed for this figure. In cases where the data does not exist, the project developer can substitute conservatively interpreted global data cross-checked with local sample data.*

B.2.4. Description of formulae used to estimate baseline emissions (for each gas, source, formulae/algorithm, emissions units of CO_2 equ.):

>> Since the population and market penetration of the given appliance will likely change over course of the project, the baseline will measure the efficiency of the new appliance population in the baseline year, adjust it for normal efficiency improvements over time and then use the given circumstances in the project year to determine what would have happened if the standard was not implemented. The project developer will calculate the expected improvement in new appliance efficiency without any intervention by an appliance standard using historical efficiency improvement data.

TBE_x=

$$\left(\sum_{n=b+1}^{x-1} TANBE_n\right) + (TANBE_x * K)$$

where x-b $\leq$ ara_b and x-1?b

or

Where x-b > ara_b

TBE_x=

$$\left(\sum_{n=x\text{-}ara_b}^{x-1} TANBE_n\right) + (TANBE_x * K)$$

or

where x-1=b

$$TAE_x = (TANBE_x * K)$$

where

$$TANBE_n = (AEI_b / (1+ (HAEIF_b * n\text{-}b)) * TNA_n * AU_x * EF_x$$

Where
TBE= Total baseline emissions
TANBE=Total Annual New Baseline Emissions
x = year of calculated emissions reductions
b = baseline year
n = year
ara = average equipment retirement age
AEI= average appliance energy input (kW, joules, Btus, etc.)
HAEIF=historical annual efficiency improvement factor = average annual efficiency improvement of new population of appliances (percentage)
AU= average use= average operational hours per year= mean operating days/year*mean operating hours/operational day
TNA= total new appliances in population in given year
? = percentage of average yearly user hours utilized by equipment bought in that year (%)
EF=Carbon emissions factor (CO2/fuel or electricity- units must match AEI's- kWh, joules, Btus, etc.)

The total baseline emissions in year x is the total the average new appliance energy input (kw, kj, etc.) multiplied by the total use (hrs/year) [avg. # of days/year* average number of hours per day* total new appliance population] and the carbon emissions factor.

Emissions reductions from the new appliances purchased in the year x will be modified to only include actual hours use and the resulting savings. To determine actual hours of use, sales data will be gathered to determine what percentage of the average hours of use for that type of appliance that appliance was in service

for. For example, if the average new refrigerator was purchased in June, only half (July-December or K=50%) of the annual emissions reductions will be counted. In cases where sales data is not available a default value of 50% will be used.

In cases where the energy input into the appliance is in the form of a direct fuel, the IPCC data will be used to determine the carbon content of that fuel. For example, the project developer will determine the carbon emission factor for hot water heaters running on natural gas, from IPCC data. In cases where electricity is used to operate the appliance, the following combined margin approach will be used to determine the EF. The EF will be calculated annual to account for any changes in electricity generation.

B.3. Option 2: Direct monitoring of emission reductions from the project activity:

Option Not Selected

B.3.1. Data to be collected or used in order to monitor emissions from the project activity, and how this data will be archived:

ID number *(Please use numbers to ease cross-referencing to table B.7)*	Data variable	Source of data	Data unit	Measured (m), calculated (c), estimated (e),	Recording frequency	Proportion of data to be monitored	How will the data be archived? (electronic/ paper)	Comment

B.3.2. Description of formulae used to calculate project emissions (for each gas, source, formulae/algorithm, emissions units of CO_2 equ.):

>>

B.4. Treatment of leakage in the monitoring plan:

There should be no leakage from this project. If it took more energy to produce or deliver a more efficient appliance than a less-efficient model, there could be leakage. But the energy inputs into producing appliances are virtually the same regardless of the efficiency of the models.

B.4.1. If applicable, please describe the data and information that will be collected in order to monitor leakage effects of the project activity:								
ID number *(Please use numbers to ease cross-referencing to table B.7)*	Data variable	Source of data	Data unit	Measured (m), calculated (c) or estimated (e)	Recording frequency	Proportion of data to be monitored	How will the data be archived? (electronic/ paper)	Comment

B.4.2. Description of formulae used to estimate leakage (for each gas, source, formulae/algorithm, emissions units of CO_2 equ.):

>>NA

B.5. Description of formulae used to estimate emission reductions for the project activity (for each gas, source, formulae/algorithm, emissions units of CO_2 equ.):

Now the project developer simply subtracts the total actual emissions from the emissions estimated in the baseline case.

$TER_x = TBE_x - TAE_x$

Where
TER =Total Emissions Reductions
TAE= Total Actual Emissions
TBE= Total Baseline Emissions
x = year of calculated emissions reductions

B.6. Assumptions used in elaborating the new methodology:

The emissions factors from IPCC are assumed to be accurate. The accuracy of the sampling plan, the data it generates, and the conservative approach to analyzing it is assumed to be the best available approach in certain circumstances and reliable enough to avoid any over counting. It is assumed that the new appliances purchased in given year x will operate for at least 50% of the average operating hours.

B.7. Please indicate whether quality control (QC) and quality assurance (QA) procedures are being undertaken for the items monitored:		
Data *(Indicate table and ID number e.g. 3.-1.; 3.2.)*	Uncertainty level of data (High/Medium/Low)	Explain QA/QC procedures planned for these data, or why such procedures are not necessary.
3-1	*Medium/low*	*Since the data will come from sources well out of the control of the project developer, no QA/QC procedures will be incorporated*
3-2	*low*	*Since the data will come from sources well out of the control of the project developer, no QA/QC procedures will be incorporated*
3-3	*Medium/low*	*Since the data will come from sources well out of the control of the project developer no QA/QC procedures will be incorporated*
3-4	*Medium/low*	*Since the data will come from sources well out of the control of the project developer no QA/QC procedures will be incorporated*
3-5	*Medium/low*	*Since the data will come from sources well out of the control of the project developer no QA/QC procedures will be incorporated*
3-6	*Medium/low*	*Since the data will come from sources well out of the control of the project developer no QA/QC procedures will be incorporated*
3-7	*Medium/low*	*Since the data will come from sources well out of the control of the project developer no QA/QC procedures will be incorporated*
3-8	*Medium/low*	*Since the data will come from sources well out of the control of the project developer no QA/QC procedures will be incorporated*
3-9	*Medium/low*	*Since the data will come from sources well out of the control of the project developer no QA/QC procedures will be incorporated*
3-10	*Medium/low*	*Since the data will come from sources well out of the control of the project developer no QA/QC procedures will be incorporated*
3-11	*Medium/low*	*The data collected from official or industry sources will checked for basic reliability, but no formal QA/QC procedures will be included. Any data obtained from sampling will fall within the sampling plans QA/QC procedures. These will follow basic norms for sampling data.*
3-12	*Medium/low*	*The data collected from official or industry sources will checked for basic reliability, but no formal QA/QC procedures will be included. Any data obtained from sampling will fall within the sampling plans QA/QC procedures. These will follow basic norms for sampling data.*
3-13	*Medium/low*	*The data collected from official or industry sources will checked for basic reliability, but no formal QA/QC procedures will be included. Any data obtained from sampling will fall within the sampling plans QA/QC procedures. These will follow basic norms for sampling data.*

3-14	*Medium/low*	*The data collected from official or industry sources will checked for basic reliability, but no formal QA/QC procedures will be included. Any data obtained from sampling will fall within the sampling plans QA/QC procedures. These will follow basic norms for sampling data.*
3-15	*Medium/low*	*The data collected from official or industry sources will checked for basic reliability, but no formal QA/QC procedures will be included. Any data obtained from sampling will fall within the sampling plans QA/QC procedures. These will follow basic norms for sampling data.*
3-16	*Medium/low*	*The data collected from official or industry sources will checked for basic reliability, but no formal QA/QC procedures will be included.*
3-17	*Medium/low*	*The data collected from official or industry sources will checked for basic reliability, but no formal QA/QC procedures will be included. Any data obtained from sampling will fall within the sampling plans QA/QC procedures. These will follow basic norms for sampling data.*
3-18	*Medium/low*	*The data collected from official or industry sources will checked for basic reliability, but no formal QA/QC procedures will be included. Any data obtained from sampling will fall within the sampling plans QA/QC procedures. These will follow basic norms for sampling data.*
3-19	*Medium/low*	*The data collected from official or industry sources will checked for basic reliability, but no formal QA/QC procedures will be included. Any data obtained from sampling will fall within the sampling plans QA/QC procedures. These will follow basic norms for sampling data.*
3-20	*Medium/low*	*The data collected from official or industry sources will checked for basic reliability, but no formal QA/QC procedures will be included. Any data obtained from sampling will fall within the sampling plans QA/QC procedures. These will follow basic norms for sampling data.*

B.8. Has the methodology been applied successfully elsewhere and, if so, in which circumstances?

This methodology is based on the approach outlined by the International NGO the Collaborative Appliance Labelling and Standards Program and the Laurence Berkeley Laboratory.