



**CDM: Revision Form for Approved Methodologies
(version 01)**
(To be used for responding to requests for clarifications on approved methodologies)

Date of Meth Panel meeting:	31 January – 3 February 2006
Title/Subject (give a small title or specify the subject of your submission, maximum 200 characters):	The application of the lowest flow meter reading time intervals for monitoring of HFC 23 flow
Indicative methodology to which your submission relates	AM0001 v 3. - Consolidated methodology for landfill gas project activities
Name of the authors of the query:	DNV Certification Ltd

Summary of the query:

Please use the space below to summarize the request for clarification on the related approved methodologies.

>> In AM0001 v3 it is stated that the “Monitoring methodology is based on direct measurement of the amount of HFC 23 waste destroyed and of the energy used by the destruction process as shown in Figure 1. This monitoring methodology provides for direct and continuous measurement of the actual quantity HFC 23 destroyed, as well as the quantities of electricity, steam and fossil fuel used by the destruction process. The emission reductions are dominated by the quantity of HFC 23 destroyed. To measure this quantity accurately two flow meters, each of which is recalibrated weekly, are used. Most of the time, under normal operation, both flow meters measure the same amount of HFC 23 flows simultaneously. Where the flowmeter readings differ by greater than twice their claimed accuracy (for example 10% if the accuracy is claimed to be $\pm 5\%$), then the reason for the discrepancy is investigated and the fault remedied. **For the sake of conservativeness the lower value of the two readings will always be used to estimate the HFC 23 waste flows.**” The monitoring methodology also states that the monitoring & recording requirement for the quantity of HFC 23 supplied to the destruction process, q_{HFC23y} , that this is to be measured by flow meters in parallel that are calibrated weekly and that the recording frequency is monthly.

The above requirements can be interpreted in one of two ways:

- The cumulative flow through each of the meters over the course of a month can be measured and recorded and then the lower of the two monthly cumulative flow quantities can be used for q_{HFC23y} (this is the method applied by the recently registered SRF project in India);
- The instantaneous flow from each of the meters can be fed to a data-logger that continuously takes the lower reading and uses this data to record the cumulative monthly flow quantity q_{HFC23y} (this is the method applied by Ulsan HFC project, supported by manual hourly readings for each of the flow meters).

As the consequences of these interpretations may cause quite a variability in the monitoring results, it is questioned whether both of these interpretations represent acceptable methods of implementing the measurement of q_{HFC23y} in AM0001?

Recommendation by the Meth Panel:

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

>> The continuous comparison and logging of the lowest figure (option B) is the sole acceptable method of implementing AM0001.

Answer to authors of the request for clarification by the Meth Panel :

Please use the space below to provide an answer to the authors of the above query

>> Thank you for your inquiry.



Signature of the Meth Panel Chair

Date: 13/ 02 /06

(Jean-Jacques Backer)



Signature of the Meth Panel Vice-Chair

Date: 13/ 02 /06

(José Miguez)

Information to be completed by the secretariat

F-CDM-AM	F-CDM-AM0001
Date when the form was received at UNFCCC secretariat	13 February 2006
Date of transmission to the EB	13 February 2006
Date of posting in the UNFCCC CDM web site	13 February 2006