Annex 9

Methodological tool

"Tool to calculate project or leakage CO_2 emissions from fossil fuel combustion"

(Version 01)

I. SCOPE, APPLICABILITY AND PARAMETERS

Scope and applicability

This tool provides procedures to calculate project and/or leakage CO_2 emissions from the combustion of fossil fuels. It can be used in cases where CO_2 emissions from fossil fuel combustion is calculated based on the quantity of fuel combusted and its properties. Methodologies using this tool should specify for which combustion processes *j* this tool is being applied.

Parameters

This tool provides procedures to determine the following parameters:

Parameter	SI Unit	Description
$PE_{FC,j,y}$	tCO_2 / yr	CO_2 emissions from fossil fuel combustion in process *j* during the year *y*

II. BASELINE METHODOLOGY PROCEDURE

CO_2 emissions from fossil fuel combustion in process *j* are calculated based on the quantity of fuels combusted and the CO_2 emission coefficient of those fuels, as follows:

$$PE_{FC,j,y} = \sum_i FC_{i,j,y} \times COEF_{i,y} \quad (1)$$

Where:

$PE_{FC,j,y}$ are the CO_2 emissions from fossil fuel combustion in process *j* during the year *y* (tCO_2 / yr);
$FC_{i,j,y}$ is the quantity of fuel type *i* combusted in process *j* during the year *y* (mass or volume unit / yr);
$COEF_{i,y}$ is the CO_2 emission coefficient of fuel type *i* in year *y* (tCO_2 / mass or volume unit);
i are the fuel types combusted in process *j* during the year *y*.

The CO_2 emission coefficient $COEF_{i,y}$ can be calculated following two procedures, depending on the available data on the fossil fuel type *i*, as follows:

Option A: The CO_2 emission coefficient $COEF_{i,y}$ is calculated based on the chemical composition of the fossil fuel type *i*, using the following approach:

If $FC_{i,j,y}$ is measured in a mass unit: $$COEF_{i,y} = w_{C,i,y} \times 44/12 \quad \textbf{(2)}$$

If $FC_{i,j,y}$ is measured in a volume unit: $$COEF_{i,y} = w_{C,i,y} \times \rho_{i,y} \times 44/12 \quad \textbf{(3)}$$

Where:

$COEF_{i,y}$ is the CO_2 emission coefficient of fuel type i (tCO_2 / mass or volume unit);
$w_{C,i,y}$ is the weighted average mass fraction of carbon in fuel type i in year y (tC / mass unit of the fuel);
$\rho_{i,y}$ is the weighted average density of fuel type i in year y (mass unit / volume unit of the fuel);
i are the fuel types combusted in process j during the year y.

Option B: The CO_2 emission coefficient $COEF_{i,y}$ is calculated based on net calorific value and CO_2 emission factor of the fuel type i, as follows:

$$COEF_{i,y} = NCV_{i,y} \times EF_{CO2,i,y} \quad \textbf{(4)}$$

Where:

$COEF_{i,y}$ is the CO_2 emission coefficient of fuel type i in year y (tCO_2 / mass or volume unit);
$NCV_{i,y}$ is the weighted average net calorific value of the fuel type i in year y (GJ/mass or volume unit);
$EF_{CO2,i,y}$ is the weighted average CO_2 emission factor of fuel type i in year y (tCO_2/GJ);
i are the fuel types combusted in process j during the year y.

Option A should be the preferred approach, if the necessary data is available.

III. MONITORING METHODOLOGY PROCEDURE

Monitoring procedures

Describe and specify in the CDM-PDD all monitoring procedures, including the type of measurement instrumentation used, the responsibilities for monitoring and QA/QC procedures that will be applied. Where the methodology provides different options (e.g. use of default values or on-site measurements), specify which option will be used. Meters should be installed, maintained and calibrated according to equipment manufacturer instructions and be in line with national standards, or, if these are not available, international standards (e.g. IEC, ISO).

All data collected as part of monitoring should be archived electronically and be kept at least for 2 years after the end of the last crediting period. 100% of the data should be monitored if not indicated differently in the comments in the tables below.

Data and parameters monitored

Data / parameter:	**$FC_{i,j,y}$**
Data unit:	Mass or volume unit per year (e.g. ton/yr or m^3/yr)
Description:	Quantity of fuel type *i* combusted in process *j* during the year *y*
Source of data:	Onsite measurements
Measurement procedures (if any):	Use mass or volume meters.
Monitoring frequency:	Continuously
QA/QC procedures:	The consistency of metered fuel consumption quantities should be cross-checked by an annual energy balance that is based on purchased quantities and stock changes. Where the purchased fuel invoices can be identified specifically for the CDM project, the metered fuel consumption quantities should also be cross-checked with available purchase invoices from the financial records.
Any comment:	-

Data / parameter:	**$w_{C,i,y}$**
Data unit:	tC / mass unit of the fuel
Description:	Weighted average mass fraction of carbon in fuel type *i* in year *y*
Source of data:	The following data sources may be used if the relevant conditions apply: **Data source** / **Conditions for using the data source** a) Values provided by the fuel supplier in invoices — This is the preferred source. b) Measurements by the project participants — If a) is not available
Measurement procedures (if any):	Measurements should be undertaken in line with national or international fuel standards.
Monitoring frequency:	The mass fraction of carbon should be obtained for each fuel delivery, from which weighted average annual values should be calculated.
QA/QC procedures:	Verify if the values under a) and b) are within the uncertainty range of the IPCC default values as provided in Table 1.2, Vol. 2 of the 2006 IPCC Guidelines. If the values fall below this range collect additional information from the testing laboratory to justify the outcome or conduct additional measurements. The laboratories in b) should have ISO17025 accreditation or justify that they can comply with similar quality standards.
Any comment:	Applicable where option A is used

Data / parameter:	$\rho_{i,y}$
Data unit:	Mass unit / volume unit
Description:	Weighted average density of fuel type *i* in year *y*
Source of data:	The following data sources may be used if the relevant conditions apply: **Data source** / **Conditions for using the data source** a) Values provided by the fuel supplier in invoices — This is the preferred source. b) Measurements by the project participants — If a) is not available c) Regional or national default values — If a) is not available These sources can only be used for liquid fuels and should be based on well documented, reliable sources (such as national energy balances).
Measurement procedures (if any):	Measurements should be undertaken in line with national or international fuel standards.
Monitoring frequency:	The density of the fuel should be obtained for each fuel delivery, from which weighted average annual values should be calculated.
QA/QC procedures:	
Any comment:	Applicable where option A is used and where $FC_{i,j,y}$ is measured in a volume unit. Preferably the same data source should be used for $w_{C,i,y}$ and $\rho_{i,y}$.

Data / parameter:	$NCV_{i,y}$
Data unit:	GJ per mass or volume unit (e.g. GJ/m³, GJ/ton)
Description:	Weighted average net calorific value of fuel type *i* in year *y*
Source of data:	The following data sources may be used if the relevant conditions apply: **Data source** / **Conditions for using the data source** a) Values provided by the fuel supplier in invoices — This is the preferred source if the carbon fraction of the fuel is not provided (option A). b) Measurements by the project participants — If a) is not available c) Regional or national default values — If a) is not available These sources can only be used for liquid fuels and should be based on well documented, reliable sources (such as national energy balances). d) IPCC default values at the upper limit of the uncertainty — If a) is not available

	at a 95% confidence interval as provided in Table 1.2 of Chapter 1 of Vol. 2 (Energy) of the 2006 IPCC Guidelines on National GHG Inventories
Measurement procedures (if any):	For a) and b): Measurements should be undertaken in line with national or international fuel standards.
Monitoring frequency:	For a) and b): The NCV should be obtained for each fuel delivery, from which weighted average annual values should be calculated For c): Review appropriateness of the values annually For d): Any future revision of the IPCC Guidelines should be taken into account
QA/QC procedures:	Verify if the values under a), b) and c) are within the uncertainty range of the IPCC default values as provided in Table 1.2, Vol. 2 of the 2006 IPCC Guidelines. If the values fall below this range collect additional information from the testing laboratory to justify the outcome or conduct additional measurements. The laboratories in a), b) or c) should have ISO17025 accreditation or justify that they can comply with similar quality standards.
Any comment:	Applicable where option B is used.

Data / parameter:	$EF_{CO2,i,y}$
Data unit:	tCO_2/GJ
Description:	Weighted average CO_2 emission factor of fuel type *i* in year *y*
Source of data:	The following data sources may be used if the relevant conditions apply:

Data source	**Conditions for using the data source**
a) Values provided by the fuel supplier in invoices	This is the preferred source.
b) Measurements by the project participants	If a) is not available
c) Regional or national default values	If a) is not available These sources can only be used for liquid fuels and should be based on well documented, reliable sources (such as national energy balances).
d) IPCC default values at the upper limit of the uncertainty at a 95% confidence interval as provided in table 1.4 of Chapter1 of Vol. 2 (Energy) of the 2006 IPCC Guidelines on National GHG Inventories	If a) is not available

Measurement procedures (if any):	For a) and b): Measurements should be undertaken in line with national or international fuel standards.
Monitoring frequency:	For a) and b): The CO_2 emission factor should be obtained for each fuel delivery, from which weighted average annual values should be calculated For c): Review appropriateness of the values annually For d): Any future revision of the IPCC Guidelines should be taken into account
Any comment:	Applicable where option B is used. For a): If the fuel supplier does provide the NCV value and the CO_2 emission factor on the invoice and these two values are based on measurements for this specific fuel, this CO_2 factor should be used. If another source for the CO_2 emission factor is used or no CO_2 emission factor is provided, options b), c) or d) should be used.