

**Indicative simplified baseline and monitoring methodologies
for selected small-scale CDM project activity categories**

TYPE III - OTHER PROJECT ACTIVITIES

Follow the link to find [General guidance](#) / [Abbreviations](#)

III. D. Methane recovery

Technology/measure

1. This project category comprises methane recovery from coalmines, agro-industries, and other sources. Projects that recover methane from landfills shall use category III-G and projects for wastewater treatment shall use category III-H. Measures shall both reduce anthropogenic emissions by sources and directly emit less than 15 kilo tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent annually.

~~2. CO₂ emissions from combustion of non-biogenic methane shall be accounted for in the project activity.~~

Boundary

3. The project boundary is the physical, geographical site of the methane recovery facility.

Project Activity Direct Emissions

4. Project activities are eligible under this category if they directly emit less than 15 kilo tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent annually. Direct project emissions consist of:

- (i) Methane not captured by the project and released to the atmosphere;
- (ii) Methane captured and not flared (e.g. physical leakage, flare inefficiency, flare availability);
- (iii) CO₂ emissions from combustion of non-biogenic methane;
- (iv) CO₂ emissions from use of fossil fuels or electricity for the operation of the facility;

Baseline

5. The emission baseline is the amount of methane that would be emitted to the atmosphere during the crediting period in the absence of the project activity.

6. The baseline shall cover only the capture and flaring that would not have happened in the absence of the project activity.

7. ~~In the case of landfill gas, waste gas, waste water treatment and agro-industries projects.~~ If the recovered methane is used for heat or electricity generation it can apply to the corresponding category of type I project activities.

Leakage

8. No leakage calculation is required.

Monitoring

9. The amount of methane recovered and used as fuel or combusted shall be monitored, using flow meters and analysing the methane content of the combusted gases either online, or with samples taken at least quarterly, and more frequently if the results show significant deviations from previous values.

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III.F. Avoidance of methane production from biomass decay through composting

10. Regular maintenance should ensure optimal operation of flares. The flare efficiency, defined as the fraction of time in which the gas is combusted in the flare, multiplied by the efficiency of the flaring process, shall be monitored.
11. Flow meters, sampling devices and gas analysers shall be subject to regular maintenance, testing and calibration to ensure accuracy.