

**Agenda Item 38: New Methodology
AMS-III.U: Cable Car for Public
Transport (Mass Transit)**



AMS-III.U: Cable Car for Public Transport

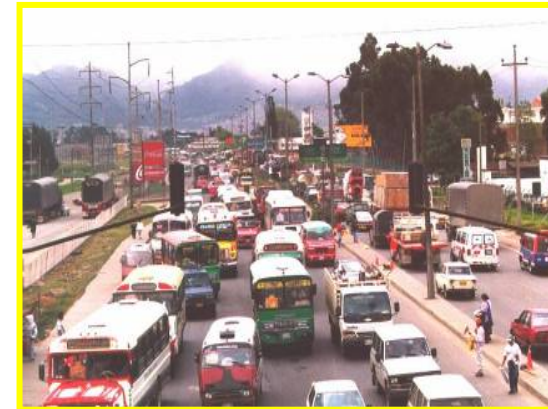
Applicability:

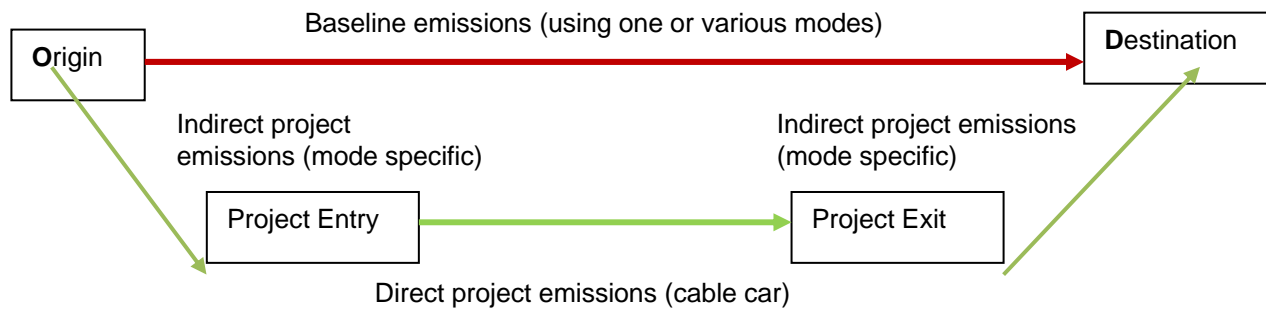
- A new cable car is built. Extensions of existing cable cars not eligible;
- Cable cars only for passenger transport; the passenger performs partial or total trip on the cable car;
- Cable car is built in an area accessible by road (origin and final destination of cable car);
- The methodology is only applicable if the identified baseline scenario is the continuation of current practice

Project



Baseline





• **Baseline emissions (BE):** is based on modes of transport that cable car passengers would have used; calculated from number of cable car (project) passengers, baseline emission factor per passenger Kilometer (PKM) and the trip distance on the respective modes.

• **Stepwise approach to BE :**

- Identify vehicle categories and determine emissions per kilometer of vehicle categories through fuel consumption data

- Determine emissions per PKM through occupation data per mode category or through average trip distance per passenger per mode category

- Determine trip modes and trip distances using quarterly survey (at 95% confidence interval with 5% error margin) in the first year to estimate baseline and project emissions

• BE per mode are fixed ex-ante and annually updated applying a default technology improvement factor.

AMS-III.U: Cable Car for Public Transport

Leakage:

- Any significant (+10% or higher) change in the average occupancy rate of each of the vehicle category is considered as leakage of the project.
- Upstream emissions due to the construction of project transport system (e.g., emissions from production of cement, steel and materials used in the cable car system) is considered as leakage

Upstream emissions- transport projects

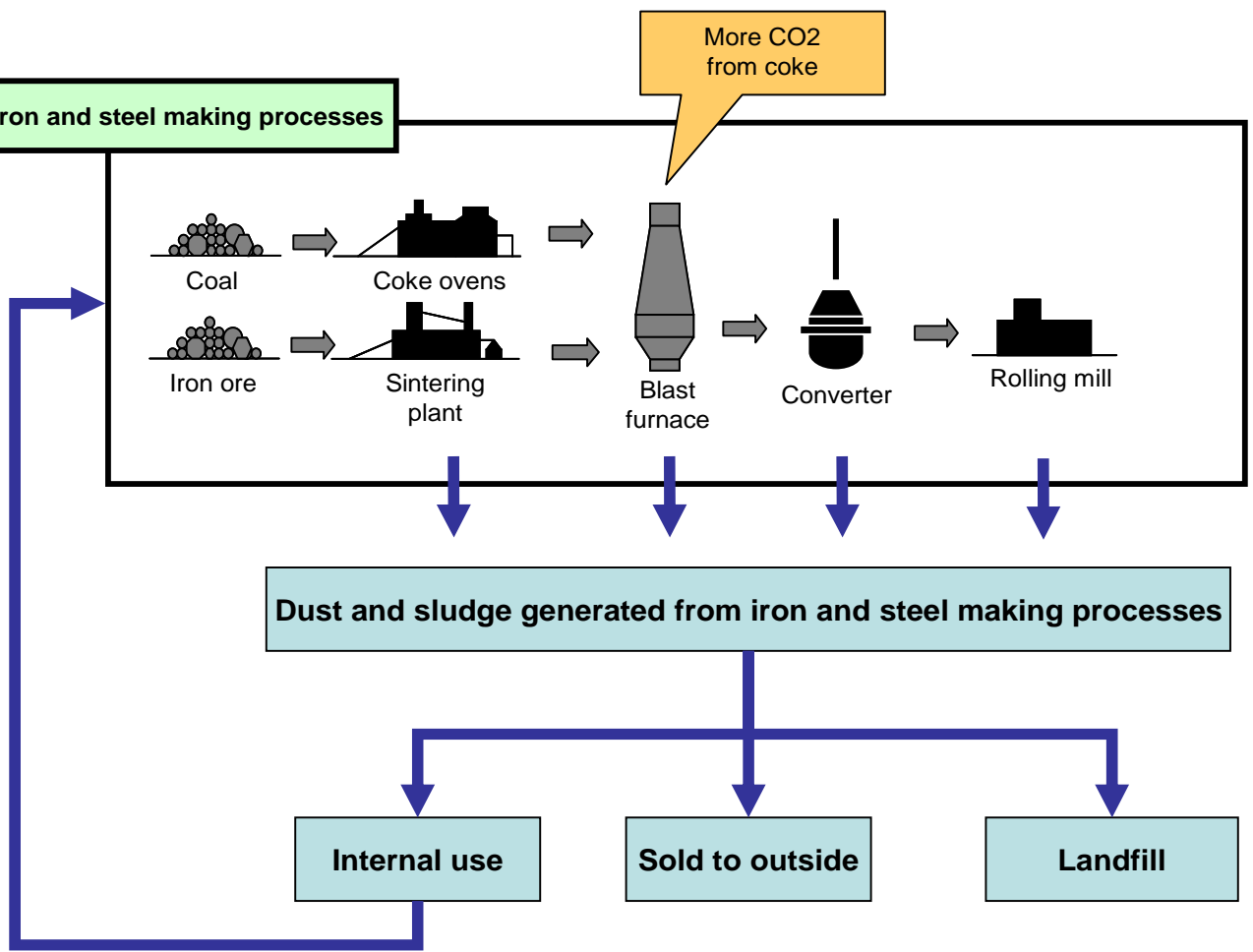
- Underlying project of III.U (7-year crediting period)
 - cement emissions: 845 tCO₂
 - steel emissions : 437 tCO₂
 - construction cable cars : 315 tCO₂
 - Total upstream emissions: 1,597 tCO₂
 - Total emission reductions (7-year period): 37,651 tCO₂
 - Leakage relative to expected emission reductions: 4.2%
- Upstream construction emissions versus upstream fuel emissions avoided

Annotated Agenda item 39: New methodology AMS III V- Decrease of coke consumption in blast furnace by installing dust/sludge recycling system in steel works



AMS III V: Baseline

Iron and steel making processes



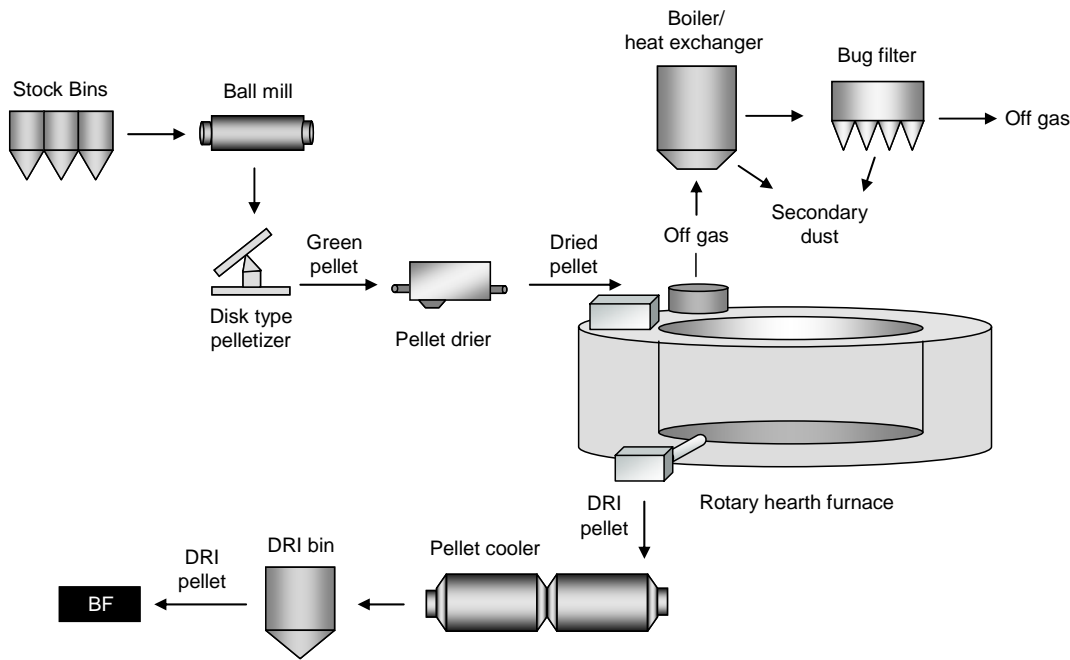
- **Blast furnace** produces **metallic iron** by reducing **iron oxide** (Fe_2O_3) in **sintered ore**. **Coke** is used as a **reducing agent** and **heat source**.

- Methodology is for using **Dust/sludge** currently **not utilized inside** the steel works but **sold** to outside and/or **land filled**

- There are **technical limits** to use dust/sludge inside the steel works in the baseline due to impurities (e.g. **zinc content**) in the dust/sludge

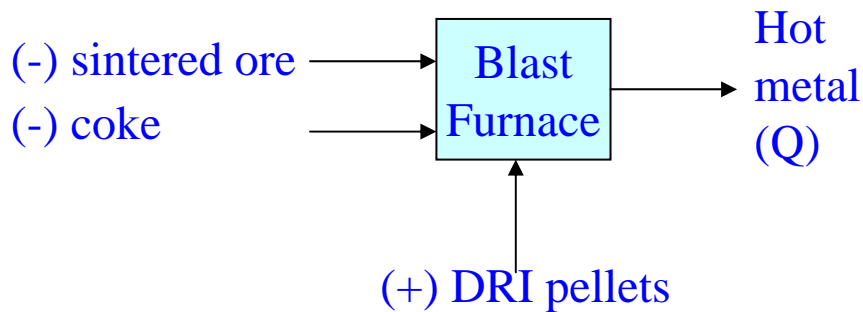


AMS III V: Rotary Hearth Furnace (RHF)



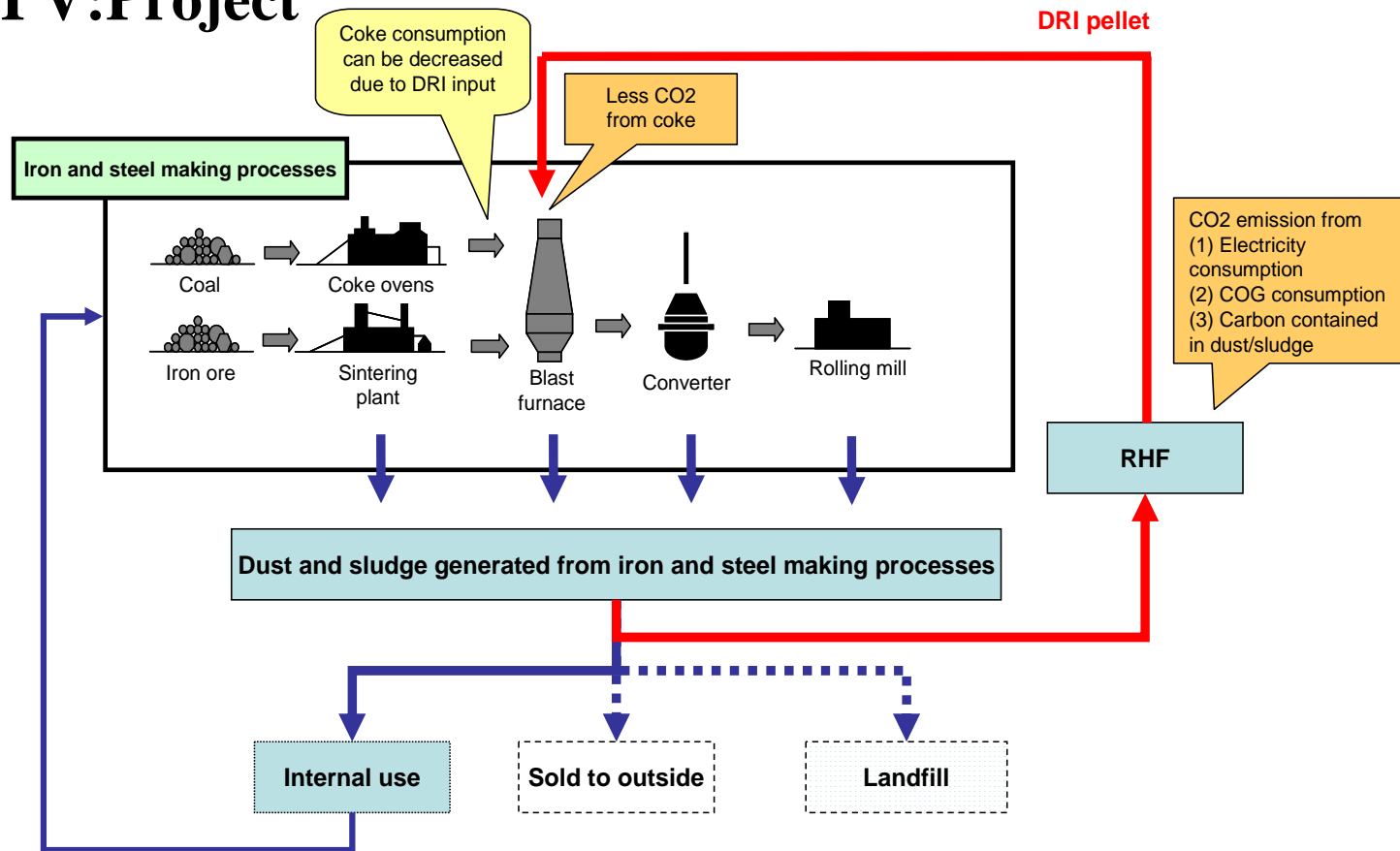
- **RHF** technology enables to overcome the limitation due to zinc content

- Direct-reduced-iron (DRI) pellets produced by dust/sludge-recycling system (RHF) contains metallic iron, so less sintered ore is required if DRI pellet is fed into the blast furnace.



- If sintered ore use in blast furnace decreases, required coke qty decreases resulting in emission reductions.

AMS III V:Project



- Any emissions due to the use of alternative material is considered as leakage (else abundance of alternatives should be demonstrated)
- Meth limited to existing facility only
- Production output of blast furnace capped at 3 yrs historic average level.
- Combined tool to identify baseline scenarios (establish continuation of existing practice)

**Annotated Agenda item 40: AMS III.W
Methane capture and destruction in
non-hydrocarbon mining activities**



AMS III.W

- Request for deviation of ACM0008 to include non hydrocarbon mining activities
- PPs were asked to submit separate meths for :
 - The underground mine workings (mine methane)
 - Ore-reserve definition boreholes emitting methane
- PPs excluded ore-reserve definition boreholes in NM236 (AM0064)
- SSC NM001 submitted to cover exploration boreholes and SSC WG recommended the methodology to EB 39.
- **EB 39 requested advise from MP and SSC WG on two issues :**
 1. Consistency with AM0064 (why exploration boreholes were excluded?)
 2. Appropriateness of cut off date of 2001

AMS III.W.(contd)

- MP 34 and SSC WG 17 in consultation recommended to :
 - Revise AM0064 to include exploration boreholes
 - Approve the new small scale meth for methane capture from exploration boreholes
- In order that the methodology is not too restrictive, an alternative option to 2001 cut off date is added as below:
 - Structures installed, or boreholes drilled before 2001; **or**
 - Structures installed, or boreholes drilled after 2001 but a minimum of 5 years prior to project registration, where it can be demonstrated that the structures or the boreholes were part of a exploration plan.

Annotated Agenda item 41:Revision of AMS I.A Electricity Generation by the User

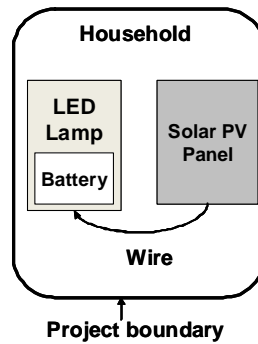


Revision of AMS I A

Baseline:



Project:



Revision of AMS I A

Paragraph 1: Applicability limited to households and users that do not have a grid connection except when;

- (a) A group of households or users are supplied electricity through an isolated mini-grid where the capacity of the generating units does not exceed 15 MW; or
- (b) The emissions reduction per renewable energy based lighting system is less than 5 tonnes of CO₂e a year and where it can be shown that fossil fuel would have been used in the absence of the project activity by;
 - (i) A representative sample survey (90% confidence interval, $\pm 10\%$ error margin) of target households; or
 - (ii) Official statistics from the host country government agencies.

Paragraph 7.C- For the specific case of lighting devices a daily usage of 3.5 hours shall be assumed, unless it is demonstrated that the actual usage hours adjusted for seasonal variation of lighting is different based on representatives sample survey (90% confidence interval $\pm 10\%$ error) done for minimum of 90 days.

**Annotated Agenda item 42: Revision of
AMS III.H “Methane Recovery in
Wastewater Treatment”**



Revision of AMS III.H “Methane Recovery in Wastewater Treatment”

- In response to SSC_195 and SSC_215 methodology is clarified regarding:
 - Baseline emissions
 - Baseline determined based on 1 year historical data or representative measurements over a period of time => similar to approach in ACM0014
 - One formula for baseline emission calculations, clarifies applicability to different scenarios, expanding applicability.
 - Project and emission reductions calculations (ex-ante and ex-post)
 - ER lowest of captured amount of methane and calculated ER based on monitored values (similar to AMS III.G and AMS III.D)
- To keep consistency with approved meths e.g. ACM0014 (wastewater treatment), ACM0010 (AWMS), AMS III.D and AMS III.F, to method to account for variability of Methane Correction Factor (MCF) has been changed. Reference to lower/higher MCF factor removed, but a default correction factor UF_b used.
- All paragraphs concerning bottling of biogas and injection of biogas into grid moved to annex 1

**Annotated Agenda item 43: Revision of
AMS III.I “Avoidance of methane
production in wastewater treatment
through replacement of anaerobic
systems by aerobic systems**



Revision of AMS III.I “Avoidance of methane production in wastewater treatment through replacement of anaerobic systems by aerobic systems”

- To keep consistency with methods and revisions to AMS III.H, a revision to AMS III.I is recommended.