

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

**TYPE III - OTHER PROJECT ACTIVITIES**

Follow the link for [Full version of appendix B](http://cdm.unfccc.int/Projects/pac/ssclistmeth.pdf) (<http://cdm.unfccc.int/Projects/pac/ssclistmeth.pdf>) to find [General guidance](#) / [Abbreviations](#)

***III. D. Methane recovery***

**Technology/measure**

1. This project category comprises methane recovery from coalmines, agro-industries, landfills, wastewater treatment facilities and other sources. Measures shall both reduce anthropogenic emissions by sources and directly emit less than 15 kilotonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent annually.
2. CO<sub>2</sub> 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.

**Baseline**

4. 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.
5. The baseline shall cover only the capture and flaring that would not have happened in the absence of the project activity.
6. In the case of landfill gas, waste gas, waste water treatment and agro-industries projects: If the recovered methane is used for electricity generation, the project activity is also eligible under category I.D. If the recovered methane is used for heat generation it is also eligible under category I.C. In these cases project participants may submit one single project design document for all of the components of the project activity.

**Leakage**

7. No leakage calculation is required.

**Monitoring**

8. 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.
9. 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.
10. Flow meters, sampling devices and gas analysers shall be subject to regular maintenance, testing and calibration to ensure accuracy.