Errata and Clarifications

METHODOLOGY FOR THE QUANTIFICATION, MONITORING, REPORTING AND VERIFICATION OF GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS REDUCTIONS AND REMOVALS FROM DESTRUCTION OF OZONE DEPLETING SUBSTANCES AND HIGH-GWP FOAM

VERSION 2.0

2026-03-31

This Errata and Clarifications document is supplemental to the ACR Methodology *Destruction of Ozone Depleting Substances and High-GWP Foam Version 2.0* ("the Methodology") and applies to all projects registered under the Methodology. Each erratum and clarification contained herein is effective as of its posting date listed below. This document may be updated as supplemental information or clarifications are needed. Project Proponents and Validation and Verification Bodies (VVBs) shall adhere to the errata and clarifications when implementing projects and conducting verification activities.

1. Clarification: Start Date Requirements (2022-05-05)

Chapter 3, Table 2 of the ACR Standard details eligibility criteria for all projects, defines each criterion and articulates ACR requirements. Additional eligibility requirements for specific project types may be summarized in the relevant ACR sector standard and/or methodology.

Per this Clarification, additional eligibility requirements for start dates for this project date are specified. Projects must be validated within two years of the start date with the following exception. A project must be validated within 3 years of its start date if it occurs at a facility that has been visited during a successful validation and verification for another project of this same type and registered on ACR by the same Project Proponent.

2. Erratum: Destruction of Manufactured Blends of Eligible ODS Refrigerants (2024-02-09, updated 2026-03-31)

Section 2.2.1, of the Methodology describes and lists ODS refrigerants that are eligible for destruction under this methodology. The eligible ODS refrigerants include CFC-11, CFC-12, CFC-13, CFC-113, CFC-114, CFC-115, HCFC-22, and HCFC-123. However, there are also standard manufactured blends of eligible ODS refrigerants,[1] like R-502, that contain established concentrations of CFCs and/or HCFCs. These manufactured blends are produced and sold to meet specific refrigeration requirements and have fixed, published GWP values, other chemical properties, and specifications (as a single substance) which are published by the manufacturer. These blends can also be tested at certified labs to determine weight and other properties as a single substance.

Per this Erratum, established manufactured blends of eligible ODS refrigerants listed in section 2.2.1 of the Methodology are also eligible for destruction under this methodology and shall be treated as non-mixed gases if the manufactured blends are recovered as manufactured blends and have published specifications such as composition, GWP values, moisture saturation, and can be tested in certified labs to obtain weight and other properties (required by the methodology) as a single substance. Only the CFC-11, CFC-12, CFC-13, CFC-113, CFC-114, CFC-115, HCFC-22, and HCFC-123 portions of the blends will be eligible.

3. Clarification: Definition of Strategic Stockpile of Halons (2024-11-14)

Per this clarification, a “strategic stockpile” of halons is defined as halons that are stored in bulk quantities at a dedicated location and professionally maintained, typically by a third-party custodian, who regularly weighs and inspects the inventory and reports to end users on available volumes. These bulk quantities are stored for future use in specific applications such as fire suppression systems in aviation, military use, shipping, oil and gas, computer rooms (including data centers), and other critical applications, and are specifically designated as strategic stockpiles under contractual arrangement or other agreement. For military applications, the strategic stockpile may be maintained by the military itself.

The attestation required per 6.1.VII of the Methodology shall include information about how the halons are not part of strategic stockpile (as defined above). As part of the VVB assessment per 6.1.VII of the Methodology, the VVB shall assess information provided by the Project Proponent to confirm that the halons are not sourced from a strategic stockpile.

[1] IPCC (2019). 2019 Refinement of the 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories, Volume 3, Chapter 7, Table 7.8, Pages 7.17 – 7.18. https://www.ipcc-nggip.iges.or.jp/public/2019rf/pdf/3_Volume3/19R_V3_Ch07_ODS_Substitutes.pdf.

4. Clarification: Document Retention Requirements for the Project Proponent (2025-02-18)

Section 6.4, subsections I and II of the Methodology describe the GHG Project documents and information that must be retained by the Project Proponent. Per this clarification, the following new subsection III is added to section 6.4 to specify how long documents and information must be retained by the Project Proponent.

"III. The Project Proponent shall keep all documents and information pertaining to the GHG Project in a secure and retrievable manner for at least two (2) years after the end of the project's Crediting Period."

5. Clarification: Regulatory Compliance for Eligible Destruction Facilities (2026-03-31)

Section 2.1, subsection I.B.i. is updated as follows to clarify that destruction facilities must follow *all* applicable regulatory requirements, not just national requirements (deletions are noted with strikethrough text):

"i. A facility must demonstrate DRE of 99.99% (95% for ODS and High GWP HFCs destroyed from intact foam) and emission levels consistent with the guidelines set forth in the TEAP report. Evidence of meeting this requirement, along with all applicable ~~national~~ regulatory requirements (including permits), should be demonstrated as part of project validation and verification."

6. Clarification: Regulatory Compliance for Destruction of Halons (2026-03-31)

Per this clarification, Section 3.7 (Regulatory Compliance), subsection II of the Methodology is updated with the following text (additions are noted with underlined text) providing further details on regulatory compliance:

"II. The regulatory compliance requirements for a project apply to the collection, recovery, storage, transportation, mixing, and destruction of ODS, high-GWP foam blowing agents, or high-GWP insulation foam, including disposal of the post-destruction waste products that are directly applicable to the destruction activities. The regulatory compliance requirements in this section apply to the incinerator and any other unit or operation at the destruction facility, directly related to the destruction activities, during the time destruction occurs. <u>The Project Proponent is responsible for understanding what regulations apply to their project, including but not limited to any regulations that may disallow the destruction</u>

of ODS (e.g., European Union Regulation 2024/590,[2] which disallows the destruction of "technically recoverable halons").

7. Erratum: Halon Eligibility (2026-3-31)

Per this erratum, Section 2.2.4 (Fire Suppressant Sources), subsection II. of the Methodology is updated to align with recommended practices for the recycling and reclamation of halon fire suppressants, as defined by the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP, 2018).[3] These changes (additions are noted with underlined text and deletions with strikethrough text) will ensure that halon fire suppressants that could otherwise be recycled or reclaimed are not destroyed:

"II. Only destruction of the following fire suppressants with the following purities are ~~is~~ eligible under this Methodology:

A. Halon 1211 with a purity less than 99.0%. Purity must be measured and calculated as required pursuant to Appendix C, Section I.D.ii.;

B. Halon 1301 with a purity less than 99.6%. Purity must be measured and calculated as required pursuant to Appendix C, Section I.D.ii.

8. Erratum: Moisture Level of Project Samples (2026-03-31)

Appendix C, Section I.D.iii. contains restrictions on the moisture level of ODS samples. Because a moisture correction is already incorporated into emission reduction calculations, there is no need for the Methodology to restrict moisture content. Appendix C, Section I.D.iii. is therefore updated as follows (deletions are noted with strikethrough text):

"iii. Moisture level in parts per million. ~~The moisture content of each sample must be less than 75% of the saturation point for the ODS or high-GWP blowing agent based on the temperature recorded at the time the sample was taken;~~

[2] European Parliament. (2024, February 20). Regulation (EU) 2024/590 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 7 February 2024 on substances that deplete the ozone layer, and repealing Regulation (EC) No 1005/2009, https://eur-lex.europa.eu/eli/reg/2024/590/oj/eng: "The destruction of halons shall be prohibited unless there is documented evidence that the purity of the recovered or recycled substance does not technically allow its reclamation and subsequent re-use" (Chapter V, Article 20, Section 4).

[3] United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP). (2018, December). Report of the Halons Technical Options Committee: Technical Note #4, Revision 2. Recommended Practices for Recycling Halons and other Halogenated Gaseous Fire Extinguishing Agents. https://ozone.unep.org/sites/default/files/assessment_panels/HTOC_technical_note4_2018.pdf

~~a. For non-mixed ODS or high-GWP blowing agent, the saturation point is the saturation point of the major ODS or high-GWP blowing agent species;~~

~~b. For mixed ODS or high-GWP blowing agent, the saturation point is the lowest saturation value of any species that makes up at least 10% of the composition;~~

Note that the requirement to quantify the moisture level is retained.