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June 13, 2016

Mr. Eric Ripley
American Carbon Registry
c/o Winrock International
2121 Crystal Drive, Suite 500
Arlington, VA 22202

Re: Public Comment Draft – “Emission Reduction Measurement and Monitoring Methodology for Destruction of Ozone Depleting Substances and High-GWP Foam”, Version 1.0 dated April 2016

Dear Mr. Ripley:

I am the Vice President of Legal & Regulatory Affairs for Hudson Technologies Company (“Hudson”), which is one of the largest providers of refrigerant reclamation services in the United States and a leading provider of innovative solutions to recurring problems with large-scale refrigeration and air conditioning systems. I am respectfully submitting the following comments to the Public Comment Draft of the “Emission Reduction Measurement and Monitoring Methodology for Destruction of Ozone Depleting Substances and High-GWP Foam” (the “Methodology”), Version 1.0 dated April 2016” prepared by and submitted for public comment by the American Carbon Registry (“ACR”).

1. Section 2.2.1. Refrigerant Sources

The Methodology states that eligible refrigerants must originate from supplies in the United States. Please clarify whether this is intended to cover Puerto Rico and other commonwealths and territories of the United States.

The current California Air Resources Board’s (“CARB”) protocol, for which the Methodology is an update, specifically provides that “ODS sourced from federal government installations or stockpiles is not eligible under this protocol.” However, the Methodology does not contain a similar exclusion. Destruction of federal government sourced ODS should not be eligible under the Methodology since, as recognized in the original protocol, ODS is subject to destruction by the U.S. government as part of its existing commitment to responsible waste disposal.

The Methodology proposes to include HCFC-22 as an eligible refrigerant source provided that it is recovered from operating equipment that is “subsequently de-commissioned or otherwise permanently retired from service”. However, as the Methodology correctly acknowledges, “Companies with annual consumption allowances can be expected to maximize the quantities of R-22 that they produce and/or import to build up inventories for future needs, **regardless of how much R-22 is destroyed.**” Therefore, whether or not the equipment is de-commissioned or

otherwise retired from service, is irrelevant. Whether stockpiled or recovered from a system, every pound of R-22 that is destroyed will prevent one pound from being vented. As such, we submit, the eligibility requirements for destruction of R-22 should be the same as all for other ODS refrigerants.

In addition, we believe that ACR should consider adopting a methodology that covers the reclamation of R-22 refrigerant. We submit, from an environmental point of view, it is preferable to continue to use existing R-22 systems than to replace it with a system that uses a HFC refrigerant, particularly where, as in most cases, the HFC has a higher GWP than R-22. As the Methodology acknowledges, with U.S. production of R-22 production ending by 2020, all companies with allowances will maximize the quantities of R-22 that is produced and/or imported. As such, continued use of an R-22 system will not in any way increase the number or pounds of R-22 in the market. In contrast, the replacement of a R22 system will require the manufacture of additional pounds of HFCs that will ultimately hit the atmosphere. A methodology that includes the reclamation of R-22 will promote and foster reclamation which in turn will encourage better refrigerant management practices and thereby help to conserve, and prevent the venting of, the finite supply of R22 until the end of life of the equipment at which time the R-22 can be destroyed.

Section 6.2. Point of Origin Determination

Section 6.2 (c)(1) states that the point of origin for ODS with a mass of less than 500 lbs. is “any location at which 500 pounds is reached in a single transaction...”. This provision needs to be clarified to confirm that the 500 lb. threshold applies to each type of ODS received. Different types of ODS (e.g. CFC-12, CFC-11, HCFC-22) are used in different systems and therefore should not be added together for purposes of the 500 lb. threshold, even if more than one type of ODS was received at a location in one transaction. As long as the total mass of each type of ODS received was less than 500 lbs., that should be the test. In addition, where it can be demonstrated that the ODS received at a location in a single transaction came from multiple sources, the 500 lb. threshold should apply to each source. For example, wholesalers typically receive multiple cylinders from multiple contractors recovered from multiple systems. That wholesaler will then send all of those cylinders to a reclaimer, representing one transaction as between the wholesaler and the reclaimer. In such cases, the 500 lb. threshold should not be based upon the total mass received from the wholesaler if it can be demonstrated that the wholesaler received the ODS from multiple sources.

In addition, Section 6.2 (c)(2) states that “the mass of HBR, moisture, ineligible ODS, and other material shall be included to determine if the 500 lb. threshold is reached.” The Methodology should recognize the majority of projects where the ODS is stripped of all contaminants before aggregation and the net weight of the ODS added to the project is known and readily verifiable. For example, a container with a gross weight of 510 pounds that includes 25 pound of oil and moisture should qualify for the under 500 lbs. where the 25 pounds of oil and moisture have been removed leaving a net weight of 485 pounds. Since it the weight of the eligible ODS that matters, the contaminants removed should not potentially render the entire mass of the ODS ineligible.

We submit that in all cases in which the ODS is contained in an MDI, the point of origin should be the place where the propellant is recovered from the MDIs and the ODS aggregated. In the case of bulk ODS stockpiled by the MDI producer and that has never been placed into an MDI, the point of origin should be the location of the MDI producer's stockpile.

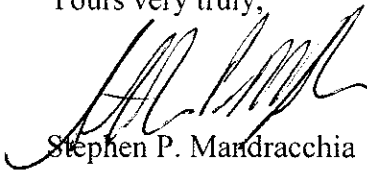
Corrections and Edits

In addition to our substantive comments above, set forth below are what we believe may be editing errors that may need to be corrected:

- Section 3.4(c), page 13 – is the January 1, 2003 project start date correct?
- Section 6.2(b)(2)(A) – should the words “greater than or equal to 500 pounds” be deleted?

We appreciate the opportunity to submit comments to the Methodology and would be pleased to provide additional information or address any questions as ACR may have.

Yours very truly,



Stephen P. Mandracchia
Vice President Legal & Regulatory

SPM/

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