

Errata and Clarifications

METHODOLOGY FOR THE QUANTIFICATION, MONITORING, REPORTING AND VERIFICATION OF GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSION REDUCTIONS AND REMOVALS FROM CERTIFIED RECLAIMED HFC REFRIGERANTS, PROPELLANTS, AND FIRE SUPPRESSANTS

VERSION 2.0

2024-03-14

This Errata and Clarifications document is supplemental to the ACR Methodology *CERTIFIED RECLAIMED HFC REFRIGERANTS, PROPELLANTS, AND FIRE SUPPRESSANTS, 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 Developers and Verification Bodies shall adhere to the errata and clarifications when implementing projects and conducting verification activities.

1. Erratum: 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 Errata and 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: Baseline Virgin HFC Replacement Rate (RR_{BL}) (2024-03-14)

Version 2.0 of the Methodology explains that RR_{BL} was calculated by averaging the annual HFCs virgin HFC replacement rate for the years that United States Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) had data published for reclaimed HFCs (2017-2020). This Erratum adjusts the calculation to only use the values from the most recent year to best represent the phase down

under the Kigali Amendment. Starting in year 2022, U.S. EPA has published more detailed data on HFCs including net consumption of HFCs in metric tons. This has allowed for a more straightforward calculation of RR_{BL} , by eliminating the need to convert to $MTCO_2e$ as described on page 30 of the Methodology.

Table 4 (Appendix A, section A.1) in the Methodology provides information on the amount of reclaimed HFCs reported to the U.S. EPA for years 2017 to 2020. Per this Erratum, Table 4 is modified, as below, to provide the latest U.S. EPA data as of the date of this Erratum, including reclaimed American Innovation and Manufacturing (AIM)-listed HFCs for 2022 published on November 28, 2023, and the net consumption of HFCs (e.g., accounting for imports and exports) published on January 17, 2024.

Table 4: Total Reclaimed and Net Consumption of HFCs Reported to the U.S. EPA

YEAR	AMOUNT RECLAIMED IN METRIC TONS (MT) ¹	NET CONSUMPTION IN MT ²
2022	3,450.29	158,789.70

Per the U.S. EPA data for 2022 presented above, the ratio of reclaimed to consumed HFCs in 2022 was 2.2%. Since this ratio is more than 2%, the RR_{BL} (Baseline Virgin HFC Replacement Rate) that is used for quantification of baseline emissions in Equation 1 is updated from 2% to 3%. Per this Erratum, 3% replaces references to the 2% baseline virgin HFC replacement rate on pages 19, 22, 24, and 30 of the Methodology.

3. Clarification: Project Locations in Multiple Countries (2024-03-14)

Per this Clarification, applicable to vintages 2021 and onwards, Project Proponents implementing project activities that result in GHG emission reductions or removals being generated within the geographic boundary of more than one country must independently quantify GHG emission reductions and/or removals achieved within each country and register them as separate projects. Individual projects may not include HFC reclamation facilities located in more than one country and project activities must be split such that each project only includes reclamation facilities in a single country. For example, if an HFC reclaimer has reclamation facilities in the U.S. and Canada, two projects must be listed separately, one for the facilities in the U.S. and one for the facilities in Canada. This ensures accurate representation of the host countries associated with projects and credits for the purpose of facilitating use under the Paris Agreement.

¹ U.S. EPA (2023). Refrigerant Reclamation Summary 2000 – 2022.

https://www.epa.gov/system/files/documents/2023-12/2022_reclamation_table.pdf

² U.S. EPA (2024). 2022 Calculated HFC Consumption. <https://www.epa.gov/climate-hfcs-reduction/hfc-data-hub/expanded-hfc-data#Consumption>