



Benefits, Principles and Procedures

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CHPQA



Talk Coverage

- Quick Review
 - Benefits
 - Principles
 - Roles & Responsibilities
 - Certificates

- CHPQA Procedures



Fiscal Measures and GQCHP

- CCL Exemption (on fuel input and electricity output)
- Business Rates Exemption (embedded schemes)
- Hydrocarbon Oil Duty Relief
- CRC – no emissions attributed to heat from CHP (**Zero Carbon Heat**)
- Carbon Allocation for Heat under EU-ETS
- Enhanced Capital Allowance
- 1ROC/MWh of electricity from EfW, 2 ROCs/MWh for dedicated biomass (April 2009)
- **CPS – exemptions for supplies of fossil fuels to CHP where the fuel is used to generate heat (fuel for heat equivalent)**
- **CPS – exemptions for supplies of fossil fuels to CHP where the fuel is used to generate Good Quality electricity used on site (April 2015)**
- **RHI - Specific tariff for biomass fuelled GQCHP**
- **CfD will replace the RO for all new projects from 1st April 2017.**



Why CHPQA?

- It is a tool for measuring the Quality of CHP Schemes
- A rigorous system is needed to:
 - ensure that incentives are targeted fairly
 - ensure that it only benefits schemes making significant environmental savings
- CHPQA provides the **methods** and **procedures** needed to assess and certify the quality of the full range of CHP Schemes



Definition of GQCHP

**All laid out in the CHPQA
Standard.**

For Existing Schemes:

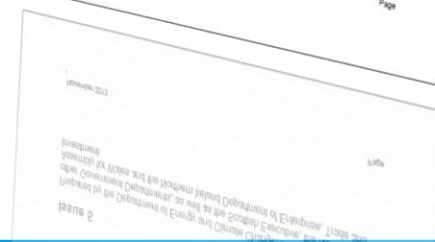
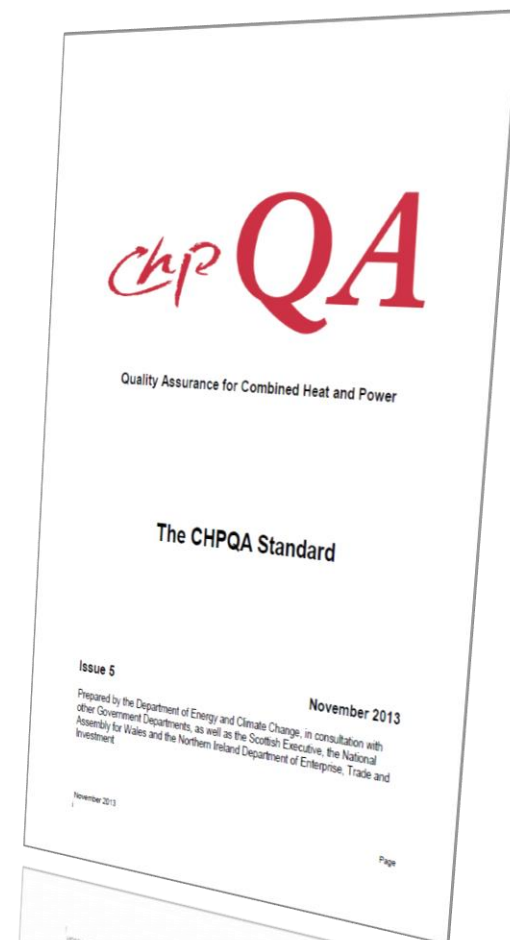
- **Quality Index (QI) ≥ 100 and**
- **Power generation efficiency of $\geq 20\%$**

For Upgraded & New Schemes:

- **Quality Index (QI) ≥ 105 and**
- **Power generation efficiency of $\geq 20\%$.**

See Issue 5 - Published Nov 2013

**See also CHPQA Guidance Note 44 with regard to ROCs and CfD support
(Issue 4-ROCs & Issue 5-CfD)**





CHPQA QI Formulas

The general definition for QI is:

$$QI = (X \times \eta_{\text{power}}) + (Y \times \eta_{\text{heat}})$$

Where:

$$\text{Power Efficiency } (\eta_{\text{power}}) = \text{CHP}_{\text{TPO}} / \text{CHP}_{\text{TFI}}$$

and

$$\text{Heat Efficiency } (\eta_{\text{heat}}) = \text{CHP}_{\text{QHO}} / \text{CHP}_{\text{TFI}}$$

X and Y are parameters which depend on the type of fuel used and size of scheme (MW_e)



CHPQA Standard (Issue 5) QI Formulae— For Conventional Fuels

Size Of Scheme (CHP _{TPC})	QI Definition		
CONVENTIONAL FOSSIL FUELS SCHEMES			
Natural gas (inc. Reciprocating Engines)			
≤1MW _e	QI	249 x	$\eta_{power} + 115 \times \eta_{heat}$
	=		
>1 to ≤10MW _e	QI	195 x	$\eta_{power} + 115 \times \eta_{heat}$
	=		
>10 to ≤25MW _e	QI	191 x	$\eta_{power} + 115 \times \eta_{heat}$
	=		
>25 to ≤50MW _e	QI	186 x	$\eta_{power} + 115 \times \eta_{heat}$
	=		
>50 to ≤100MW _e	QI	179 x	$\eta_{power} + 115 \times \eta_{heat}$
	=		
>100 to ≤200MW _e	QI	176 x	$\eta_{power} + 115 \times \eta_{heat}$
	=		
>200 to ≤500MW _e	QI	173 x	$\eta_{power} + 115 \times \eta_{heat}$
	=		
>500MW _e	QI	172 x	$\eta_{power} + 115 \times \eta_{heat}$
	=		
Oil			
≤1MW _e	QI	249 x	$\eta_{power} + 115 \times \eta_{heat}$
	=		
>1 to ≤25MW _e	QI	191 x	$\eta_{power} + 115 \times \eta_{heat}$
	=		
>25MW _e	QI	176 x	$\eta_{power} + 115 \times \eta_{heat}$
	=		
Coal			
≤1MW _e	QI	249 x	$\eta_{power} + 115 \times \eta_{heat}$
	=		
>1 to ≤25MW _e	QI	191 x	$\eta_{power} + 115 \times \eta_{heat}$
	=		
>25MW _e	QI	176 x	$\eta_{power} + 115 \times \eta_{heat}$
	=		

**Issue 5 of the standard formulae will apply from 1st January 2014
and will be used for the 2015 certification of all schemes**



CHPQA Standard (Issue 5) QI Formulae—*chp* QA

For Alternative Fuels

Old ...no longer used

Size Of Scheme (CHP _{TPC})	QI Definition
ALTERNATIVE FUEL SCHEMES³	
By-Product Gases	
≤1MWe	$QI = 294 \times \eta_{power} + 120 \times \eta_{heat}$
>1 to ≤25MWe	$QI = 221 \times \eta_{power} + 120 \times \eta_{heat}$
>25MWe	$QI = 193 \times \eta_{power} + 120 \times \eta_{heat}$
Biogas	
≤1MWe	$QI = 285 \times \eta_{power} + 120 \times \eta_{heat}$
>1 to ≤25MWe	$QI = 251 \times \eta_{power} + 120 \times \eta_{heat}$
>25MWe	$QI = 193 \times \eta_{power} + 120 \times \eta_{heat}$
Waste Gas or Heat	
≤1MWe	$QI = 329 \times \eta_{power} + 120 \times \eta_{heat}$
>1 to ≤25MWe	$QI = 299 \times \eta_{power} + 120 \times \eta_{heat}$
>25MWe	$QI = 193 \times \eta_{power} + 120 \times \eta_{heat}$
Liquid Biofuels	
≤1MWe	$QI = 275 \times \eta_{power} + 120 \times \eta_{heat}$
>1 to ≤25MWe	$QI = 191 \times \eta_{power} + 120 \times \eta_{heat}$
>25MWe	$QI = 176 \times \eta_{power} + 120 \times \eta_{heat}$
Liquid Waste	
≤1MWe	$QI = 275 \times \eta_{power} + 120 \times \eta_{heat}$
>1 to ≤25MWe	$QI = 260 \times \eta_{power} + 120 \times \eta_{heat}$
>25MWe	$QI = 176 \times \eta_{power} + 120 \times \eta_{heat}$
Biomass or Solid Waste	
≤1MWe	$QI = 370 \times \eta_{power} + 120 \times \eta_{heat}$
>1 to ≤25MWe	$QI = 370 \times \eta_{power} + 120 \times \eta_{heat}$
>25MWe	$QI = 220 \times \eta_{power} + 120 \times \eta_{heat}$
Wood Fuels	
≤1MWe	$QI = 329 \times \eta_{power} + 120 \times \eta_{heat}$
>1 to ≤25MWe	$QI = 279 \times \eta_{power} + 120 \times \eta_{heat}$
>25MWe	$QI = 220 \times \eta_{power} + 120 \times \eta_{heat}$

New...applied to all schemes

SPECIAL CASES			
FUEL CELL SCHEMES		$QI = 180 \times \eta_{power} + 120 \times \eta_{heat}$	
ALTERNATIVE FUEL SCHEMES			
Category A (e.g. AD gas, sewage gas, landfill gas)			
≤1MWe	$QI = 238 \times \eta_{power} + 120 \times \eta_{heat}$		
>1 to ≤25MWe	$QI = 225 \times \eta_{power} + 120 \times \eta_{heat}$		
>25MWe	$QI = 193 \times \eta_{power} + 120 \times \eta_{heat}$		
Category B (e.g. synthesis gas)			
≤1MWe	$QI = 275 \times \eta_{power} + 120 \times \eta_{heat}$		
>1 to ≤25MWe	$QI = 251 \times \eta_{power} + 120 \times \eta_{heat}$		
>25MWe	$QI = 193 \times \eta_{power} + 120 \times \eta_{heat}$		
Category C (e.g. Fatty Acid Methyl Ester, Pyrolysis oil etc.)			
≤1MWe	$QI = 245 \times \eta_{power} + 120 \times \eta_{heat}$		
>1 to ≤25MWe	$QI = 191 \times \eta_{power} + 120 \times \eta_{heat}$		
>25MWe	$QI = 176 \times \eta_{power} + 120 \times \eta_{heat}$		
Category D (e.g. Tallow, Used Cooking Oil)			
≤1MWe	$QI = 245 \times \eta_{power} + 120 \times \eta_{heat}$		
>1 to ≤25MWe	$QI = 226 \times \eta_{power} + 120 \times \eta_{heat}$		
>25MWe	$QI = 176 \times \eta_{power} + 120 \times \eta_{heat}$		
Category E (e.g. Municipal waste, sewage sludge, paper sludge etc.)			
≤1MWe	$QI = 370 \times \eta_{power} + 120 \times \eta_{heat}$		
>1 to ≤10MWe	$QI = 370 \times \eta_{power} + 120 \times \eta_{heat}$		
>10 to ≤25MWe	$QI = 370 \times \eta_{power} + 120 \times \eta_{heat}$		
>25MWe	$QI = 220 \times \eta_{power} + 120 \times \eta_{heat}$		
Category F (e.g. Logs, Energy crops, Agricultural residues etc.)			
≤1MWe	$QI = 348 \times \eta_{power} + 130 \times \eta_{heat}$		
>1 to ≤10MWe	$QI = 348 \times \eta_{power} + 130 \times \eta_{heat}$		
>10 to ≤25MWe	$QI = 348 \times \eta_{power} + 130 \times \eta_{heat}$		
>25MWe	$QI = 220 \times \eta_{power} + 120 \times \eta_{heat}$		
Category G (e.g. Contaminated waste wood)			
≤1MWe	$QI = 352 \times \eta_{power} + 120 \times \eta_{heat}$		
>1 to ≤10MWe	$QI = 338 \times \eta_{power} + 120 \times \eta_{heat}$		
>10 to ≤25MWe	$QI = 338 \times \eta_{power} + 120 \times \eta_{heat}$		
>25MWe	$QI = 220 \times \eta_{power} + 120 \times \eta_{heat}$		
Category H (e.g. Wood pellets, straw, clean waste wood etc.)			
≤1MWe	$QI = 329 \times \eta_{power} + 120 \times \eta_{heat}$		
>1 to ≤10MWe	$QI = 293 \times \eta_{power} + 120 \times \eta_{heat}$		
>10 to ≤25MWe	$QI = 286 \times \eta_{power} + 120 \times \eta_{heat}$		
>25MWe	$QI = 220 \times \eta_{power} + 120 \times \eta_{heat}$		
Category I (e.g. by-product gases produced in industrial processes)			
≤1MWe	$QI = 294 \times \eta_{power} + 120 \times \eta_{heat}$		
>1 to ≤25MWe	$QI = 221 \times \eta_{power} + 120 \times \eta_{heat}$		
>25MWe	$QI = 193 \times \eta_{power} + 120 \times \eta_{heat}$		
Category J (e.g. waste gases such as carbon monoxide, or waste heat such as the exhaust gas from high temperature processes, or as a product of exothermic chemical reactions)			
≤1MWe	$QI = 329 \times \eta_{power} + 120 \times \eta_{heat}$		
>1 to ≤25MWe	$QI = 299 \times \eta_{power} + 120 \times \eta_{heat}$		
>25MWe	$QI = 193 \times \eta_{power} + 120 \times \eta_{heat}$		
Category K (e.g. liquid waste-non renewable)			
≤1MWe	$QI = 275 \times \eta_{power} + 120 \times \eta_{heat}$		
>1 to ≤25MWe	$QI = 260 \times \eta_{power} + 120 \times \eta_{heat}$		
>25MWe	$QI = 176 \times \eta_{power} + 120 \times \eta_{heat}$		



QI Definitions for Existing and New Schemes

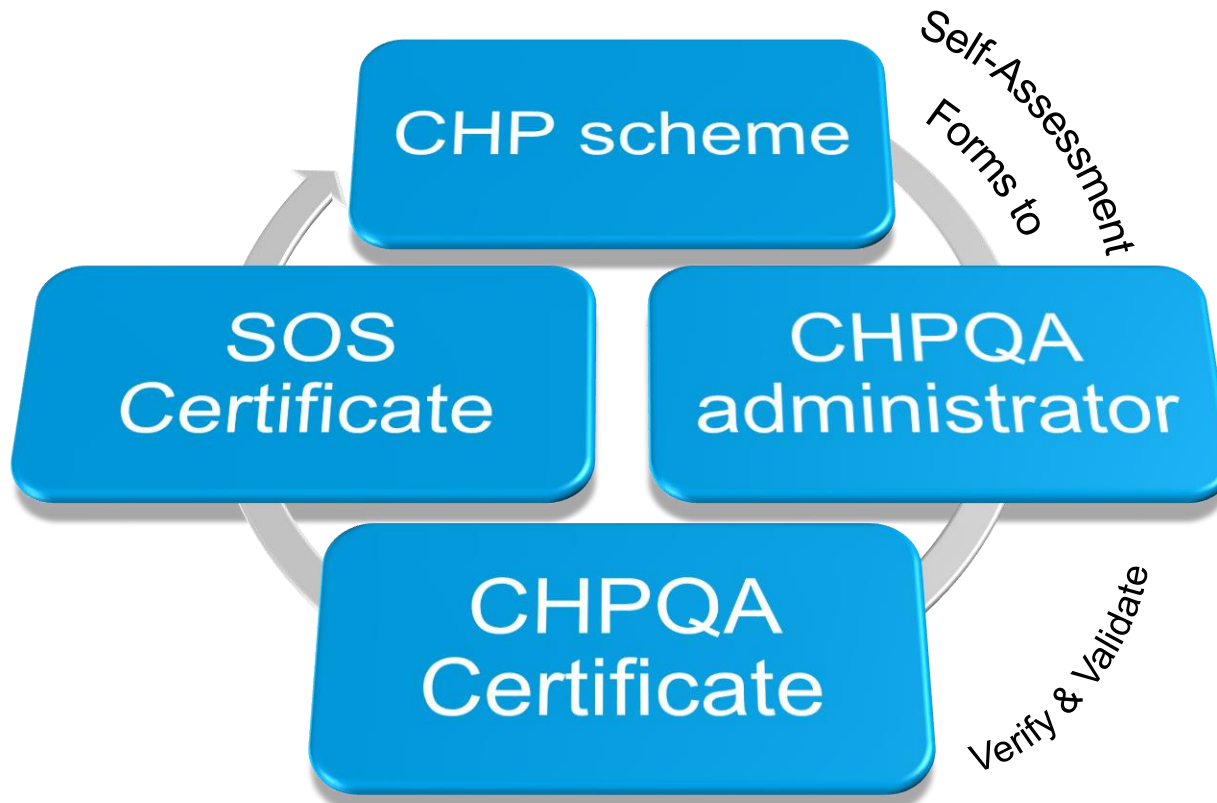
➤ In summary

- All Schemes wishing to obtain a 'Regular' CHPQA Certificate must use QI formulae in Table 1 of the current CHPQA Standard for 2015 submission.
 - Based on 2014 performance data
 - See CHPQA Standard Issue 5

Note: For appropriate QI formulae when seeking CHPQA 'GN44' certification for the purposes of ROCs and CfDs, see Guidance Note 44 (Issue 4-ROCs & Issue 5-CfD)



Self Assessment & Certification





Roles and Responsibilities

- CHPQA Administrator/Managed by Ricardo-AEA
- DECC
- Other Government Departments (HMRC, VOA)
- Ofgem - for issuing ROCs, RHI



CHPQA Submission

- **A range of forms have been developed :**
 - F1 (contact details);
 - F2 (scheme description);
 - F4 (scheme actual performance in previous calendar year) and
 - F3 (scheme predicted performance for new and upgraded schemes).
- **Simplified procedure and forms for small single reciprocating engine based schemes (<2MW_e).**
 - Only have to provide three figures per year.



CHPQA Forms

CHPQA Forms to be submitted:

- **F1**...only if RP or company name has changed
- **F2 and F2(S)**..only if Scheme boundaries or monitoring arrangement have changed
- **F4 & F4(S)** annual submission using actual performance data
- **F3 & F3(S)** annual submission using design data. If no change Submit the same form... Once in IO then F4 or F4(S)



Short Forms for $<2\text{MW}_e$ CHP Schemes

- **Schemes eligible to use short forms:**
 - Reciprocating Engine Prime Mover
 - Less than 2MW_e Total Power Capacity
 - Only a single conventional fuel
 - Only include a single prime mover,
 - No heat only boilers
- **F2(S) > 2 pages**
- **F3(S) > 4 pages**
- **F4(S) > 4 pages**



Simplified Arrangements for Schemes with TPC < 500kW_e

Simple small CHP schemes can use the CHPQA Unit List to determine:

- Gas input (based on power efficiency) and
- Heat output (based on heat-to-power ratio)

Only CHP units meeting the following criteria:

- CHP Scheme with TPC < 500kW_e,
- Only include a single prime mover,
- Using Natural Gas fired engines
- No facility to dumping heat,

Make sure that the **engine spec** used from Unit List matches the details on your F2

This list is always under review, so make sure you are using the latest

Unit ID	Unit Name	Max Thermal Power (kW)	Max Thermal Efficiency (%)	Max Overall Efficiency (%)
151		45%	75%	
121		42%	74%	
153		42%	77%	
142		40%	73%	
143		40%	73%	
110		38%	73%	
122		40%	73%	
123		40%	73%	
124		40%	73%	
125		40%	73%	
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300		40%	73%	



CHPQA Submission

- Electronic submission is now used for ~97% of all submissions.
- Paper forms are available to download from the website.



Certification Timetable

- CHPQA Certificates cover a **calendar year** and expire at the end of December
- SoS (CHP Exemption) certificates are **open-ended...**
- ...provided that a valid CHPQA certificate is obtained **no later than end of June every year**
- *To obtain an SoS certificate need to make sure you select the correct option*



Where do you go from here?

- All CHPQA Certificates issued in 2014 will expire on 31st of December 2014
- **New applications should be submitted to the CHPQA Administrator between 1st January and 31st March 2015**
- **Based on 2014 actual data:**
 - Fuel used
 - Electricity generated
 - Heat utilised (actual)
- **If all is in order new certificate will be issued no later than middle of June**