AGENCY AUSTRIA umweltbundesamt



QA/QC System for reporting air pollutant emission inventories

What? Why? Who?





Content

- QA/QC- Introduction
- Legal requirement
- QA/QC management system
- Austrian Approach
- Turkish Approach in terms of GHGs
- Practical Information Where to start?



Objective of QA/QC

Assure and improve ...

- Transparency
- Consistency
- Comparability
- Completeness
- Accuracy

Reduce uncertainty ...
Increase in confidence ...

in national inventories of emission estimates.



Quality Assurance & Quality Control

QC is a system of routine technical activities, to measure and control quality of the inventory as it is being developed.

- Provide routine and consistent checks to ensure data integrity, correctness and completeness
- Identify and adress errors and omissions
- Document and archive inventory material and record all QC activities

QA activities include a planned system of review procedures conducted by personnel not directly involved in the inventory compilation/development process.

- verify that data quality objectices are met
- Ensure that inventory represents best possible emission estimates
- Support effectiveness of the QC programme

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Legal Requirement for QA/QC

NEC Directive (2001/81/EC)

Art.7 (2): Member States shall establish their emission inventories and projections using the methodologies specified in Annex III.

Annex III: Member States shall establish inventories and projections using the methodologies agreed upon by the Cnvention on Lon-rage Transboundary Air Pollution and are requested tu ose the joint EME/CORINAIR guidebook in preparing these inventories and projections.

→ EMEP/EEA air pollutant emission inventory guidebook 2009 Chapter 6: Inventory management, improvement and QA/QC

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Requirements to QA/QC

EMEP/EEA air pollutant emission inventory guidebook 2009

Chapter 6: Inventory management, improvement and QA/QC



Inventory Management System

- 1. a clear inventory process so that key activities and resources can be focused towards delivery deadlines and delivery quality;
- institutional arrangements: clearly defined roles and responsibilities for delivering the inventory to specified time and quality standards;
- 3. a quality framework to ensure that the data is fit for purpose.



Inventory Management System

Institutional Arrangements

- Responsibilities Report to Conventions, Manage Inventory Process, ...
- Roles Inventory Compilers, Data Providers, Experts, Stakeholders, ...
- Arrangements Laws, Contracts, MoUs, Job Descriptions

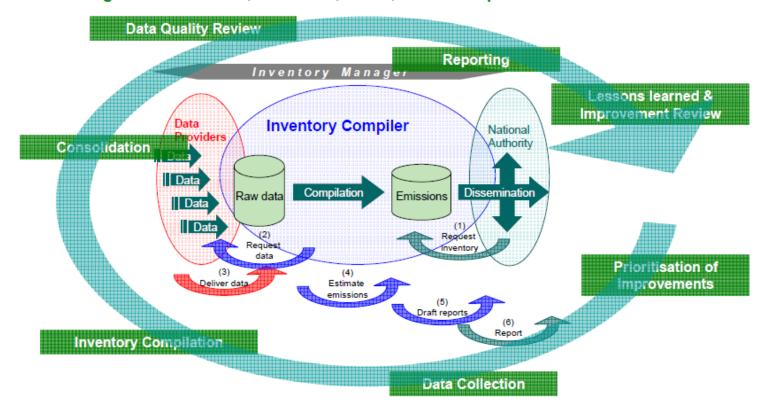


Figure 1-1 Aspects of Inventory Management



Inventory Management System

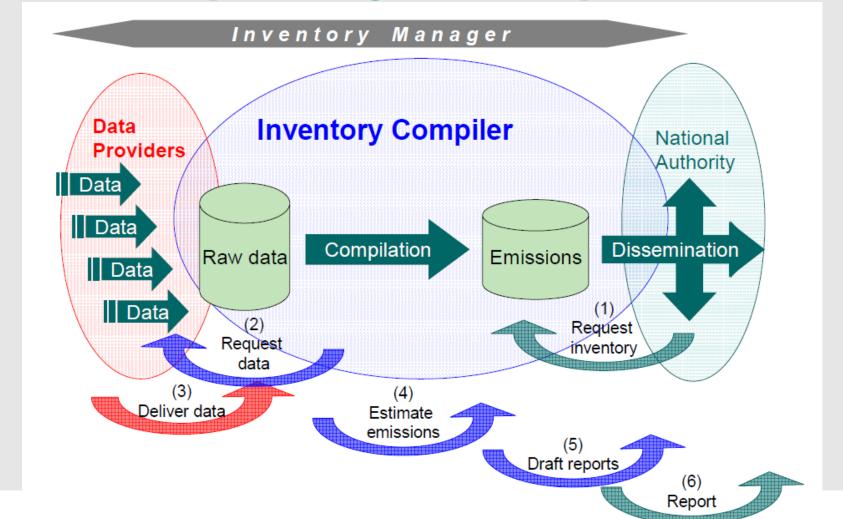


Figure 2-1 Schematic representation of the inventory process

QA/QC plan

- establishes all procedural and technical issues to produce an annual inventory
- Evaluation of completed cycle feeds into the management plan to the next year

Institutional arrangements:

Who does what when and what will happen if they do not?

→ Formal agreements

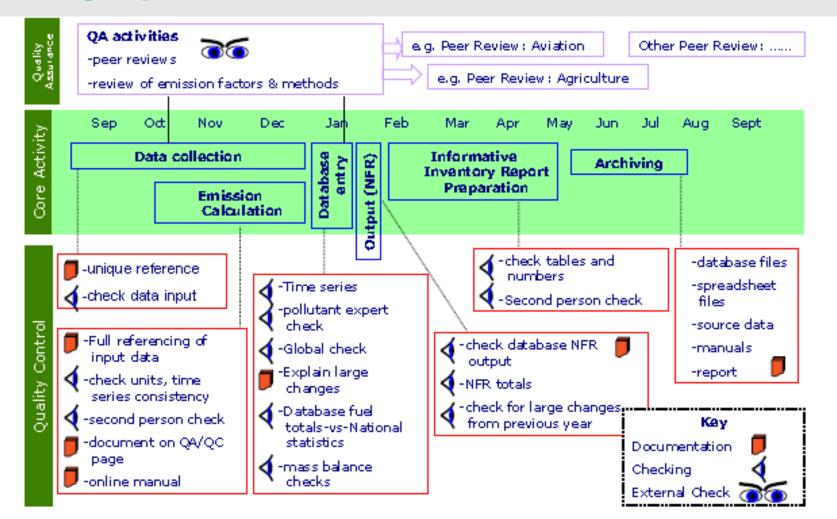
Data collection:

What data are needed when and in what format.

→data delivery protocols

Inventory Management Report: Evaluation

QA/QC plan





QA/QC plan

Key element: list of data quality objectives against which an inventory can be measured during the review

Describes all QA/QC and verification actions

Identification of instituional arrangements

Responsibilities for implementing these activities

Scheduled time frame for activities

- → Annual review and revision fo QA/QC plan
- → Use of guidelines (ISO)

QC procedures

Checks for

- choosing data (internal, external supplier)
- using data (conversions, calculations)
- reporting emissions (approximate method, time series consistency, comparability)
- Documentation and archiving → Calculations are fully reproducible



QA procedures

Reviews and audits by experts not involved in the acutal inventory compilation → unbiased review

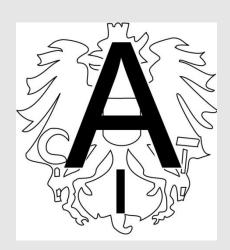
Prioritise: key categories, categories with changes in method or data



Austrian Approach

Goes beyond basic QA/QC system!

The Umweltbundesamt is accredited as inspection body (Id.No. 241) in accordance with the Austrian Accreditation Law (AkkG), Federal Law Gazette No. 468/1992 last amended by federal law gazette I No. 85/2002, by decree of the Minister of Economics and Labour, No. BMWA-92.715/0036-I/12/2005, issued on 19 January, valid from 23 December 2005. The requirements of EN ISO/IEC (Type A) are fulfilled.



Austrian Air Emission Inventory - Österreichische Luftschadstoff-Inventur (OLI)

- Exist since 1994; estimations of emission of SO₂ started in 1978 under the UNECE/LRTAP Convention - EMEP;
- Prepared annually
- Comprises the greenhouse gases CO₂, CH₄, N₂O, HFC, PFC and SF₆, and the air pollutants SO₂, NO_x, NMVOC, NH₃, CO, heavy metals, persistent organic pollutants, and particulate matter
- Is used as data base for fulfilment of national and inter-national reporting obligations
- Is subject to a continuously improvements process
- Accredited since 2005 as Inspection Body for GHG Inventories according to International Standard 17020
- Extension planned for 2011: incorporation of the Emissions Trading Registry (with a completely revised quality manual)

Currently 594 sources, 6 greenhouse gases and 14 air pollutants time series 1980 – 2009 respectively 1985 - 2009



Where to start

- Definition of roles, including job description
- Identify Inventory compilers
- Identify inventory manager
- QA/QC manager
- List of data suppliers and sources: What, Who, Where, When
- Prepare calculation sheets
- Document calculations and assumptions (References)
- Establish archiving system
- Document every action taken
- Elaborate check list



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END

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