

LANDFILL GAS PROJECT VERIFICATION REPORT

Verification under the Climate Action Reserve (CAR)

*Project CAR400: South Jordan Landfill
Gas Destruction Project*

Reporting Periods:

1 January 2023 to 31 December 2023

Prepared for:

Anew Environmental, LLC

27 March 2024



CLIMATE ACTION RESERVE



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Summary

This report presents the findings of the verification assessment of the South Jordan Landfill Gas Destruction Project (“the Project” or “So. Jordan”) developed by Anew Environmental, LLC (“the Project Proponent” or “Anew”).

This assessment covers the South Jordan Landfill Gas Destruction Project’s greenhouse gas emission reductions reported to the Climate Action Reserve (the Reserve or CAR) for the reporting periods of 1 January 2023 to 31 December 2023. The verification was undertaken to evaluate the Project Monitoring Plan (“PDD”) and assess whether the compiled data conforms to the verification criteria.

The evaluation was undertaken using the CAR Landfill Project Protocol, Version 5.0 (April 24, 2019) as well as the verification methodology developed by SCS for carbon offset projects submitted to the Reserve.

In the course of the verification assessment, the SCS verifiers developed findings which included New Information Requests (NIRs), Non-Conformity Reports (NCRs), and Observations (OBSs). All New Information Requests and Non-Conformity Reports have been adequately responded to, resulting in their closure.

On the basis of the information provided and the analyses completed, SCS was able to reach a decision on the emissions reduction reported by the Project Proponent to the Reserve. SCS verified the adequacy of the information provided in the Project Monitoring Plan, confirming that this document meets the requirements of the Reserve standards. Further, SCS was able to reach a positive opinion on the claimed emission reductions and removals presented in the Project Monitoring Plan and on the Reserve website by the Project. Thus, SCS has verified 218,257 metric tonnes of CO₂e reductions and removals from the South Jordan Landfill Gas Destruction Project for the reporting period of 1 January 2023 to 31 December 2023.

Introduction

SCS Global Services (SCS) is a global leader in third-party certification, auditing, testing services, and standards. Established as an independent third-party certification firm in 1984, our goal is to recognize the highest levels of performance in environmental protection and social responsibility in the private and public sectors, and to stimulate continuous improvement in sustainable development. In 2012, Scientific Certification Systems, Inc. began doing business as SCS Global Services, communicating its global position with offices and representatives in over 20 countries. SCS is currently accredited to ISO 14065 for GHG Validation and Verification by the ANSI National Accreditation Board (ANAB) and offers carbon offset validation and verification under the Verified Carbon Standard (VCS) and the American Carbon Registry (ACR). SCS also offers carbon offset verification under the Climate Action Reserve (CAR) and the Climate, Community and Biodiversity (CCB) standards.

SCS was commissioned by Anew to undertake the annual project verification of the South Jordan Landfill Gas Destruction Project. This report covers the reporting period of 1 January 2023 to 31 December 2023 as a project deliverable into the Reserve.

Project Description

The South Jordan Landfill Gas Destruction Project, located at the Trans-Jordan Landfill in South Jordan, Utah, consists of a gas collection and control system (GCCS) comprised of an interconnected network of vertical extraction and horizontal wells connected via underground header piping to three separate Caterpillar 3520 C (1.6 MW) generator engines. The landfill previously had an open flare on site that was utilized before the engines were installed and was the original project destruction device. The open flare has since been removed. The landfill is not considered a bioreactor as defined by US EPA.

In 2023, a new enclosed flare was installed to accept excess landfill gas not consumed by the engines. The project diagram was updated to include this device and uploaded to the Reserve web portal. The landfill gas destroyed by this device was not included in the emission reductions calculations for the reporting period.

The landfill facility is owned by Trans-Jordan Cities and Energy Developments Limited (EDL) owns the energy facility. The account holder and project developer is listed as Anew Environmental, LLC.

Verification Team

The SCS verification team consisted of the following individuals:

Lead Verifier: Tina Sentner

Technical Reviewer: Carolin Judd

Verification Details

Verification Objectives

The objective of the verification is to:

- Evaluate conformance with the Landfill project as defined in the criteria stated below.
- Determine with a reasonable level of assurance whether the Project has resulted in the GHG emissions reductions and/or removals as stated in the project documents.
- Evaluate the project planning information and documentation including the determination of project eligibility, project design, baseline and project emissions determination, management systems supporting the project, and methodologies employed for the calculation of GHG emission reductions.

Verification Criteria

SCS conducted the verification assessment of the project and project documentation against the following criteria:

- CAR Landfill Project Protocol, Version 5.0 (April 24, 2019)
- Reserve Offset Program Manual (November 2023)

As an ANAB-accredited verification body, SCS conducted the verification to the requirements of:

- CAR Verification Program Manual (February 3, 2021)
- ISO 14064-3: 2019 Greenhouse Gases – Part 3: Specification with guidance for the validation and verification of GHG assertions

Level of Assurance

SCS performed the core verification activities to a **reasonable level** of assurance as required by CAR.

Treatment of Materiality

In consideration of the required level of assurance, the needs of the intended user, and the requirements of the CAR Program, SCS applied a materiality threshold of **1 %** because the total emissions reductions for the 12-month period are greater than 100,000 tCO₂e. The data reviewed was considered to meet the principles of accuracy, completeness, transparency, and is free of material error or omission.

Verification Process

Verification Summary

The verification process consisted of the following:

1. Project listed with the Climate Action Reserve:

The South Jordan Landfill Gas Destruction Project is listed on the Climate Action Reserve website. The project proponent selected SCS as their verification body.

2. Conflict of Interest Review.

A Notification of Verification Activities/Conflict of Interest (NOVA/COI) form was submitted to the Reserve. The COI assessment was conducted to identify any potential conflicts interests with the verification/project. No conflicts were identified and a determination of low potential for conflict of interest was received from the Reserve on 06 February 2024 prior to the commencement of verification activities.

3. Introductory Meeting:

A kick-off meeting was conducted between the verification team and Anew on 27 February 2024. The purpose of the kick-off meeting was to review the timeline of audit; confirm verification criteria; determine any changes in the site, sources, GHG management systems or personnel; and to begin gathering information.

4. Desk Review:

SCS received and reviewed the Project Monitoring Plan (or PDD as referred to by Anew), CAR submittals, and supporting documentation to assess initial conformance with the data requirements of the CAR Landfill Project Protocol (LPP). A risk assessment was conducted to identify key factors that impact the reported emission reductions and removals. A Verification Plan was created to focus on the critical elements presenting potential risk for errors with the project.

5. Site Visit:

A site visit must occur during the initial verification, and at least once every two reporting periods thereafter. A site visit was performed on 12 March 2024 at the project location.

6. Quantitative Review:

An assessment of the emission reduction calculation inputs and procedures was performed to review the quantitative analyses undertaken by the Project Proponent to convert the raw inventory data into emission reduction estimates.

7. Findings:

Throughout the verification, there was an iterative exchange between SCS and the Project Proponent to gather additional information for review and examination. This exchange includes the issuance of Findings — New Information Requests (NIR), Non-Conformity Reports (NCR), and Observations (OBS) — by SCS. The Project Proponent must respond to NIRs and NCRs in order for SCS to render a verification opinion. At this time all Findings have been appropriately addressed by the Project and subsequently closed by SCS.

8. Draft Report and Statement:

This step in the verification process includes a final review of the submitted data, completion of the Verification Report, and drafting of the Verification Statement. A draft Verification Report and

Statement are completed based on the results of the verification assessment.

9. Technical Review:

The draft report was presented to an SCS lead verifier, independent of the verification, who determined the Verification Statement to be justified given the evidence presented. The Verification Report and Verification Statement were then presented to the Project for review and comment.

10. Final Report and Statement:

Once the Project approved these documents, SCS uploaded them to the Reserve website for administrative review by CAR. Given a positive review, CAR will register the emissions reductions for the landfill gas project and issue carbon tonnes for a reporting period of 1 January 2023 to 31 December 2023.

11. Exit Meeting with Client:

The exit meeting entails a review of the verification process, summary of the verification findings, and to initiate scheduling for the next verification period.

Verification Findings

SCS verified the South Jordan Landfill Gas Destruction Project against the requirements of the LPP. The following sections detail the most essential aspects of the verification of the Project.

Project Eligibility

The LPP specifies eligibility rules that the Project must meet in order to register reductions with the Reserve. Below is a summary of the eligibility requirements and the Project's compliance to each requirement.

Location

The project is a U.S. based landfill located in the town of So. Jordan, Utah, USA and therefore meets this eligibility requirement. SCS confirmed the location through a site visit on 12 March 2024 during the previous reporting period.

Project Start Date

The start date is defined as the date at which a qualifying destruction device as the date that methane gas was first continuously destroyed in a qualifying destruction device, regardless of whether sufficient monitoring data is available to report reductions.

The Project was listed on the Climate Action Reserve website on 25 June 2009. The Project start date was verified as 29 June 2005, when the flare began combusting landfill gas. Anew provided various documents to support the evidence of construction of the landfill gas project such as initial start-up documentation from the third-party company who installed the open flare and the startup logbooks from landfill personnel that note the flare began burning methane on 29 June 2005. These documents confirmed the

project start date of 29 June 2005. SCS concluded that these documents supported the project start date listed on the Reserve Website and the Project therefore meets the start date eligibility criteria of the LPP.

Crediting Period

The crediting period for landfill projects is 10 years from the project start date. This is the second ten-year crediting period for the Project. The second credit period started 29 June 2015 and extends to 28 June 2025. SCS has concluded that the reporting periods verified in this report are within the second crediting period of the Project.

Additionality

Project Proponents must indicate that reductions are above and beyond business as usual. In order to do so, the Project must pass a Performance Standard test and the Legal Requirement test.

Performance Standard

For the Performance Standard test, a project developer may meet eligibility under four possible performance threshold scenarios. The following scenario applies to the South Jordan Landfill Gas Destruction Project:

Scenario 2: Installation of a new qualifying destruction device at an eligible landfill where landfill gas is currently collected and vented but has never been destroyed in any manner prior to the project start date.

SCS verified the project was not previously collecting and destroying any landfill gas in a qualifying destruction device prior to the project start date. Through observation during the site visit and interviews with the landfill compliance manager, there was no evidence of pre-existing destruction devices, nor were pre-existing destruction devices on historical project drawings identified. In addition, SCS reviewed the various permits and found no evidence of a pre-existing destruction device of the site. Therefore, SCS concluded the project proponent meets the performance standard. The project startup documentation and Title V permit confirmed that no other destruction devices were permanently located at the Landfill until the candlestick flare was installed in 2005.

Limits on Credit Stacking

Credit stacking is defined as receiving both offset credits and other types of mitigation credits for the same activity on spatially overlapping areas (i.e., in the same landfill). Per interviews with the landfill regulatory compliance personnel and Anew, the Project has not received offset credits and other types of mitigation credits for the same activity.

Legal Requirement Test

A regulatory review of the Project and the landfill were conducted by the verification team. The results of the regulatory review indicated the landfill is in compliance with federal, state, and local regulations. There are no laws, statutes, regulations, court orders, environmental mitigation agreements, permitting conditions, or other legally binding mandates requiring the destruction of landfill gas. Anew has also developed a procedure in the monitoring plan to ascertain and demonstrate that the

project at all times passes the legal requirement test at all times. The verification team reviewed the Plan, the Title V Air Permits for both the landfill and the engine facility and found no requirements to install a gas collection system.

The New Source Performance Standard (NSPS) for MSW Landfills requires landfills that began receiving waste after 30 May 1991, with a design capacity greater than 2.5 million megagrams (Mg) to control emissions of non-methane organic compounds (NMOC) when the estimated NMOC emissions exceed 34 Mg per year. If a landfill exceeds the 34 Mg per year threshold, then the landfill has 30 months to install a landfill gas capture system. The most recent Tier II NMOC Emission Rate Report for the Trans-Jordan landfill was conducted on 16 September 2021, by Kleinfelder with a result of 34.2 Mg/yr NMOC. The landfill will have until 16 March 2024 to complete the installation of the LFG collection and control system, and only from this date onwards, will the project no longer be eligible for emission reduction crediting for this project activity.

Lastly, SCS reviewed the Attestation of Voluntary Implementation, signed on 18 March 2024 by an eligible signatory to attest for the Project. Anew has affirmed that the Project was established and implemented voluntarily and continues to operate as such. Based on this evidence, SCS concluded the Project passes the legal requirements test.

Regulatory Compliance

SCS reviewed the Attestation of Regulatory Compliance dated 18 March 2024 affirming the Project's compliance status throughout the project reporting period. During the site visit and desk review activities, SCS was able to confirm to a reasonable level of assurance that the Project is compliant with federal, State and local regulations and had no material regulatory non-conformance events. SCS reviewed the EPA Enforcement & Compliance History Online database (ECHO) and the semi-annual Title V Compliance Certification Forms which noted one instance of a deviation from the Title V permit due to a late submittal of a stack testing plan to Utah DEQ which was already disclosed in the previous reporting period. SCS confirmed the stack testing result and noted the engine facility remained in compliance. SCS also reviewed an inspection report from the UDEQ - Department of Air Quality and noted the facility was in compliance. SCS confirmed there were no other outstanding regulatory penalties or notices of non-compliance against the landfill during the reporting period. Lastly, SCS confirmed the project's monitoring plan contained procedures for maintaining and monitoring regulatory compliance and that the procedures were being properly followed. The results of the regulatory review indicated that the project was in compliance with federal, state and local regulations. Based on this review, SCS concluded the project met the regulatory compliance requirements of the LPP.

Ownership

Trans-Jordan Cities is the owner of the Trans Jordan landfill. Ownership was confirmed through review of various regulatory permits issued from regulatory agencies. EDL operates the electric generation facility. SCS reviewed contracts between the landfill, EDL and Anew. The contracts between all three entities contained language that specified that all rights, title, and benefits of the GHG emission reductions would be transferred to Element Markets Emissions, LLC. SCS reviewed the Attestation of Title signed by Anew

dated 18 March 2024 concerning ownership of landfill gas emission reduction credits for the reporting period. Lastly, SCS reviewed a change of name from Element Markets Emissions, LLC to Anew Environmental, LLC dated 04 June 2022. Based on this review, SCS concluded that Anew Environmental, LLC holds the legal title and exclusive ownership rights of the emission reductions associated with the Project.

The GHG Assessment Boundary

The Project includes all emission sources from the operation of the landfill gas collection system to the ultimate destruction of the landfill gas. The sources of GHG emissions reviewed include:

The GHG sources, sinks, and reservoirs associated with the baseline scenario are:

- CH₄ vented to the atmosphere,
- CO₂ from the oxidation of CH₄ by soil bacteria. As the landfill is not covered with a synthetic liner, the LPP assumption that 10 percent of the methane produced would be naturally oxidized by soil bacteria has been applied.

The GHG sources, sinks, and reservoirs associated with the project are:

- Un-combusted CH₄ from Landfill gas in the internal combustion engines.
- CO₂ from the combustion of fossil fuels used during operation and maintenance activities for the project activity.
- CO₂ resulting from the consumption of imported electricity.

The gases reviewed include CO₂ and CH₄. All gases are converted to CO₂ equivalents.

Review of Project GHG Management Systems

During the document review stage and site visit, a review of the project's greenhouse gas management systems was detailed with the Project Proponent. This review included a detailed look at the project's data handling and processing procedures, recordkeeping and data storage, and the quality control and assurance procedures. The following is the result of this review:

Monitoring and Operations Plan

In accordance with the Landfill Project Protocol requirements, Anew provided a monitoring and operations plan for the project. This document addressed frequency of data acquisition, flow and methane concentration monitoring, facility and data management systems, QA/QC provisions of monitoring instrumentation, roles of individuals responsible for monitoring activities, a project diagram, a record keeping plan and describes how relevant parameters required by the Landfill Project Protocol Table 6.1 are to be collected and reported.

Project Monitoring

The primary data gathered for the project is landfill gas flow, pressure, temperature, and methane content of the landfill gas. Landfill gas flow was monitored continuously to three Caterpillar 3520 generator engines. The LFG flow to the engines was measured via a Yokogawa Vortex flow meter, and the transmitter automatically corrects LFG flow readings to 60 °F and 1 atmosphere as required by the Protocol. The position of the flow meter was also observed to be adequate in order to allow for laminar flow. Flow rates were recorded every at least every 5 minutes. The manufacturer's specifications do not suggest a calibration or cleaning /inspection frequency for the flow meter.

The flow meter was inspected, cleaned and calibrated by a certified third party calibration service provider on an at least quarterly basis within the reporting period with the as found/as left conditions of the flow meter documented. This exceeds protocol requirements of calibrations by the factory at least every 5 years when the manufacturer does not specify a calibration frequency. All calibrations show that the flow meter read within a +/- 5% margin of error. SCS confirmed the flow meter was calibrated to a range of flow rates corresponding to the flow rates expected at the landfill.

The landfill also employed an Siemens Ultramat 23 inline methane analyzer, which measures methane composition on a continuous basis. The analyzer was cleaned and inspected on a monthly basis by project personnel and also quarterly by a third party service provider. The manufacturer recommends that the analyzer be calibrated with test gases on an annual basis. The analyzer was field checked for calibration accuracy using a gas of known specifications (60 % CH₄, 35 % CO₂ and 15 % balance gas) by a third party with the as found/as left conditions of the analyzer documented. The methane analyzer field checks confirmed the equipment was within a +/- 5% calibration accuracy. The last check was conducted within two months of the end of the reporting period. Based on the review, SCS confirmed that the gas analyzer meets the protocol requirements. The last field check was confirmed conducted within the last two months of the reporting period by a certified third party.

The following table notes the monitoring period QA/QC:

Table 2. Flow Meter and Gas Analyzer Field Calibration Check Results

Quarterly Calibration, Inspection and Cleaning Date	Service Provider
3/23/2023	PEP (Third party)
06/13/2023	PEP (Third party)
09/20/2023	PEP (Third party)
12/14/2023	PEP (Third party)

Hours of operation are continuously monitored by Kilowatt-hour produced by the engine via a PLC and recorded on a SCADA system every five minutes. For verification purposes, SCS reviewed the flow meter

data to ensure that no credits were being accumulated for periods in which the destruction device was not operational.

The flow meter and methane analyzer readings are measured on the same basis and connected to the facility PLC (Programmable Logic Controller). Data from these devices is recorded every 5 minutes and then stored on a server at the energy facility.

SCS confirmed the project records are kept for a minimum of ten years when the information is first generated or seven years after the last verification as stated in the current version of the project's monitoring plan. Lastly, SCS confirmed the Project was in conformance with the monitoring plan and the Landfill Protocol version 5.0.

Quantitative Review of Carbon Reductions and Removals

SCS devoted a portion of the verification assessment to the review of the manner and propriety by which the project quantified their net GHG reductions and removals. This assessment included a review of the baseline determination, project assumptions, raw data inputs, and accuracy of calculations. The formulas and raw data inputs used to determine emission reduction calculations as described in the PDD and the calculation spreadsheets were first reviewed for compliance with the LPP. The main parameters of Equation 5.1 were verified as follows:

Total Annual Methane Emissions Destroyed by The Project Landfill Gas Collection and Destruction System ($\text{CH}_4 \text{ Dest}_{\text{PR}}$)

The amount of methane destroyed is calculated from the continuously metered landfill gas data. For the verification period of 1 January 2023 to 31 December 2023, data was electronically aggregated on intervals of five minutes for the engines. The main monitored parameters needed to calculate the amount of methane destroyed are:

$\text{LFG}_{i,t}$ = total quantity of landfill gas fed to the destruction device and
 $\text{PR}_{\text{CH}_4 i,t}$ = the average methane fraction of the landfill gas in time interval t as measured

Flow is first adjusted for by voiding the flow for any period when there was no evidence of kW output. Daily flow is then calculated by summing the flow for each interval period to produce a daily total. The incremental methane destroyed flow is calculated based on average methane concentration by the daily total of landfill gas with temperature and pressure taken into consideration. Total daily destroyed methane is carried forward into further calculations to determine emission reductions for the project.

Adjustment for Landfill Gas Flow Metering Equipment for Temperature and Pressure

The project flow meter automatically corrects for the temperature and pressure of the landfill gas to 60 degrees F and one ATM and therefore no additional calculations were necessary.

Default Methane Destruction Efficiency for Device (Dei)

The value applied was 0.936 for a lean burn engine set, as prescribed by the protocol.

Factor for The Oxidation of Methane by Soil Bacteria (OX)

The project does not incorporate a synthetic liner in its cover system; therefore a 10% methane soil oxidation factor was applied to the baseline scenario and pre-project scenario.

Discount Factor to Account for Uncertainties Associated with the Project Monitoring Equipment (DF)

As per the methodology, DF equals to zero if using continuous methane monitor with no missing data. It was verified that measurement readings are continuous and therefore no discount is necessary (see section above: Review of Project GHG Management Systems).

Adjustment to Account for Pre-Project LFG Destruction Device (PRE-discount)

An adjustment to the project baseline was not necessary. There were no pre-project destruction devices associated with the project.

Total Annual Indirect Carbon Dioxide Emissions from the Consumption of Electricity from the Grid (EL_{CO2}) and Total Annual Carbon Dioxide Emissions from the Destruction of Fossil Fuel (FF_{CO2})

CO₂ emissions result from consumption of electricity to power project equipment and activity data for this source was tracked by reviewing utility invoices from the power supplier. Project emissions were also noted from diesel consumption and this activity data is taken from purchase invoices. The emission factors for electricity and diesel were verified and no material errors were found. The flare did not operate and therefore no direct CO₂ emissions result from propane used to assist the ignition of the flare.

Project emissions consisting of indirect emissions from electricity and fossil fuel were subtracted from the total amount of methane destroyed. The values are presented in the final Calculation Spreadsheets for the verification period.

Missing Data Procedures

There were no Missing Data procedures applied to the data in this report period.

Zero Credit Reporting Periods

There were no zero credit reporting periods reviewed for this verification engagement.

Variances

For these reporting periods, there were no variances requested.

Verification Results

The verification of South Jordan Landfill Gas Destruction Project focused on the accurate collection of data and quantification of emission reductions as implemented by Anew in accordance with the Verification criteria. A sample set of raw flow data (consisting of landfill gas flow and temperature) and methane concentration was randomly selected and reviewed in order to identify material misstatements due to transcription mistakes, mathematical errors or malfunction of instruments. The emission reduction calculations were recalculated by the verification team and found to be conformance with the LPP.

The percent error is defined as the following:

$$\%Error = abs\left(\frac{Stated\ reductions - Verified\ reductions}{Verified\ reductions}\right) \times 100$$

% Error for this project= ((218,257-218,628)/218,628) * 100 = – 0.17%

The accuracy level is defined as the following:

$$Accuracy = 100\% - (0.17)\% Error = 100.17\%$$

The project meets the quantitative materiality threshold of > 99 % accuracy.

Based upon the verification process and the evidence collected, SCS concluded that the GHG assertion is a fair representation of the project emission reductions resulting from the capture and destruction of landfill gas during the reporting period 1 January 2023 to 31 December 2023 and can be considered:

- In conformance with the Landfill Project Protocol, Version 5.0 (April 24, 2019)
- Without material discrepancy, and
- Verified to a reasonable level of assurance

The following provides a summary of the verification results:

Vintage Emissions Verified	Baseline Emissions CO ₂ e (metric tons)	Project Emissions CO ₂ e (metric tons)	Pre- Project Emissions	Emission Reductions CO ₂ e (metric tons)
2023	218,264	7.0	0	218,257

Note: final numbers are rounded for simplicity.

Throughout the verification process, SCS made several supplemental documentation requests in the form of findings – NIRs, NCRs, and OBSs. These requests provided clarification regarding the Project. The findings from the verification of the project are compiled in a separate “List of Findings” document and are available under separate cover. The List of Findings is only shared between the Project Proponent and verifier and is not publicly available.

Recommendation

The Lead Verifier recommends that SCS Global Services issue a positive verification opinion for the following:

Project Developer Name & Address	Anew Environmental, LLC 3200 Southwest Freeway Suite #1310 Houston, Texas, 77027
Scope of Verification	Emission reductions arising from the capture and destruction of Landfill Gas Methane from: South Jordan Landfill Gas Destruction Project
Reporting Period(s)	1 January 2023 to 31 December 2023
Total GHG Emission Reductions Verified	Vintage 2023: 218,257 metric tonnes CO ₂ e
GHG Protocol(s) Used for Verification	■ CAR Landfill Project Protocol, Version 5.0 (April 24, 2019) ■ CAR Verification Program Manual (November 2023) ■ Reserve Offset Program Manual (March 12, 2021) ■ ISO 14064-3:2019, Greenhouse Gases – Part 3: Specification with guidance for the validation and verification of GHG assertions
Lead Verifier's Approval	 Tina Sentner, 15, April 2024
Technical Reviewer's Approval	 Carolyn Judd, 15 April 2024
Date of Verification	The Verification Statement is to be dated when the technical reviewer accepts the recommendation to issue the statement.

Appendix A: SCS Certification Mark

Congratulations on receiving a positive verification for South Jordan Landfill Gas Destruction Project. Your project is now eligible to use the SCS Kingfisher Certification Mark B for Carbon Offset Project Verification, as represented on the cover page of this verification report. The SCS Kingfisher Certification Mark increases the recognition of your achievements with your verification carbon offset project.

Please refer to the *SCS Kingfisher Certification Mark Labeling and Language Guide: Mark B* provided to you by the GHG Verification Program staff for more information about your Mark and usage. Should you have any additional questions regarding your Mark, use, messaging, or other marketing opportunities, please contact the GHG Verification Team or SCS Marketing Staff at NRmarcom@scsglobalservices.com.