

LANDFILL GAS PROJECT VERIFICATION REPORT

Verification under the Climate Action Reserve (CAR)

*McKinney Landfill
CAR#409*

**Reporting Period:
JANUARY 1, 2016 TO DECEMBER 31, 2016**

Prepared for: Montauk Energy Capital, LLC

January 23, 2016



CLIMATE ACTION RESERVE

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Table of Contents

Summary.....	1
Introduction	2
Verification Details	2
Verification Objectives.....	2
Verification Scope and Criteria	2
Level of Assurance	3
Treatment of Materiality	3
Verification Process.....	3
Verification Summary	3
Verification Team.....	5
CAR Landfill Project Requirements	5
Project Description	5
Project Eligibility	6
Location	6
The GHG Assessment Boundary	8
Review of Project GHG Management Systems.....	9
Quantitative Review of Carbon Reductions and Removals.....	11
Verification Results	13
Appendix A: SCS Certification Mark	15

Summary

This report presents the findings of the verification assessment of the McKinney Landfill (“the Project”) developed by Montauk Energy Capital, LLC (“the Project Proponent” or “Montauk”). This assessment covers the McKinney Landfill’s greenhouse gas emission reductions reported to the Climate Action Reserve (the Reserve or CAR) for the verification period January 1, 2016 To December 31, 2016.

The evaluation was undertaken using the Climate Action Reserve Landfill Project Reporting Protocol, version 2.0 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 verification team developed findings which may include New Information Requests (NIRs), Non-Conformity Reports (NCRs) and/or Observations. The findings 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 Climate Action Reserve. SCS verified the adequacy of the information provided in the Project Monitoring Plan, confirming that this document meets the requirements of the Climate Action Reserve standards. Further, SCS was able to reach a positive opinion on the Project claimed emission reductions presented in the Project Documentation and on the Reserve website by Montauk Energy Capital, LLC. Thus, SCS has verified 54,112 metric tonnes of CO₂e reductions and removals from the McKinney Landfill for the reporting period of January 1, 2016 To December 31, 2016.

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 American National Standards Institute (ANSI) and offers carbon offset validation and verification under the Verified Carbon Standard (VCS) and the American Carbon Registry (ACR). SCS offers carbon offset verification under the Climate Action Reserve (CAR). And lastly, SCS also offers verification services for the Climate, Community and Biodiversity (CCB) standards.

SCS was commissioned by Montauk Energy Capital, LLC to undertake the annual project verification of the McKinney Landfill. The project consists of the collection of landfill gas (LFG) from the McKinney Landfill and subsequent destruction in an two Caterpillar gas engines or open flare. This report covers the verification period of January 1, 2016 To December 31, 2016 as a project deliverable into the Climate Action Reserve.

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 Scope and Criteria

The scope of the verification is defined as an independent and objective review of the project description document, the project's baseline study, monitoring plan and emissions reductions calculations. The information in these documents is reviewed against the following criteria:

- CAR Landfill Project Reporting Protocol, version 2.0, (November, 2008)
- CAR Landfill Verification Protocol Version 2.0, (November, 2008)
- Errata and Clarification Version, Version 2.0 (June 18, 2015)

- CAR Verification Program Manual, December 20, 2010
- CAR Program Manual, September 1, 2015
- All Verification activities carried out by SCS followed the requirements of ISO 14064-3 (Specification with guidance for the validation and verification of GHG assertions)

Level of Assurance

The level of assurance applied to this verification assessment is Reasonable Assurance as required by the Climate Action Reserve.

Treatment of Materiality

In consideration of the required level of assurance, the needs of the intended user and the requirements of the Climate Action Reserve Program, SCS applied a materiality threshold of 3% because total annual emission reductions are greater than 25,000 tCO₂e but less than 100,000 tCO₂e. The data reviewed was considered to meet the principles of accuracy, completeness, and 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 McKinney Landfill was listed on the Climate Action Reserve (CAR) website. Montauk Energy Capital, LLC 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 CAR. 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 Climate Action Reserve prior to the commencement of verification activities in a determination letter dated November 18, 2016.
3. **Introductory Meeting:**
A kick-off meeting was conducted between the verification team and Montauk Energy Capital, LLC on November 28, 2016. 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 Design Document, CAR submittals, and supporting documentation to assess initial conformance with the data requirements of the CAR Landfill Project Reporting Protocol, version 2.0, (November, 2008). 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 was conducted by the lead verifier on December 20, 2016. The purpose of the site visit is to verify the project equipment, location and eligibility, to review and evaluate the project GHG management systems, data collection and handling, and emission reduction calculations and procedures in place, and to finalize the risk assessment and sampling plan. During the kick off call, the Project confirmed there were no changes to the GHG Management system, data collection and handling or procedures since the previous site visit.

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 is an iterative exchange between SCS and the Project Proponent to gather additional information for review and examination. This exchange includes Findings—New Information Requests (NIR), and Non-Conformity Reports (NCR) that are issued by SCS to the Project Proponent. 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 Montauk Energy Capital, LLC 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 Montauk Energy Capital, LLC for review and comment.

10. Final Report and Statement

Once Montauk Energy Capital, LLC 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 January 1, 2016 To December 31, 2016.

11. Exit meeting with Montauk Energy Capital, LLC:

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

Verification Team

The verification was undertaken by Tina Sentner, Lead Verifier. The Technical Review was performed by Blake Troxel, lead verifier of SCS.

CAR Landfill Project Requirements

SCS verified the McKinney Landfill against the requirements of the Climate Action Reserve Landfill Project Reporting Protocol, version 2.0. The following sections detail the most essential aspects of the verification of the McKinney Landfill.

Project Description

The Project collected landfill gas (LFG) from the McKinney Landfill and destroyed it via combustion through an open candlestick flare or in two Caterpillar 3520 lean burn internal combustion engines (to produce electricity) each with a rated capacity of 1.6 MW. The project is located at the McKinney Landfill in the town of McKinney in Collins County, Texas, 30 miles north of Dallas, Texas. The landfill is an inactive solid waste sanitary landfill and covers approximately 65 acres. The landfill began accepting wastes in 1968. In 2004, the landfill ceased accepting municipal wastes and began accepting only Construction and Demolition type debris until its closure on December 31, 2008.

The Gas Collection and Conveyance System consisted of a series wellheads that pull gas from vertical and horizontal extraction points. The landfill gas is pulled by a blower and passes through various knockout vessels to remove moisture prior to passing through the methane analyzer then to a split to either the engines via the PEI skid or the flare through the flare skid. Flow can be routed through the flare skid or through the PEI skid; the former only occurs during maintenance events

Passive Solar Flare, connected to the landfill leachate riser system, was installed at the site voluntarily prior to the installation of the project gas collection and conveyance system. The Solar flare was operated only when sufficient gas was collected from the leachate lines

The McKinney Landfill is not considered a Bioreactor as defined by U.S. EPA.

During this verification period, the internal combustion engines were in the process of dismantle and had ceased operations on March 9, 2016.

Project Eligibility

There are eligibility rules the Project must meet in order to register reductions with the Climate Action Reserve.

Location

The project is a U.S. based landfill located in the town of McKinney, TX, USA and therefore meets this eligibility requirement.

Project Start Date

As stated in the Landfill Gas Reporting Protocol, pre-existing projects must have a start date on or after January 1, 2001 and must be listed with the Reserve twelve months from the effective date of the protocol (LFG Reporting Protocol V. 2.0, November, 2008). The start date is defined as the date at which a qualifying destruction device becomes operational.

McKinney began flaring gas on August 1, 2008. SCS reviewed the flare purchase order, a start-up notification letter to the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality, as well as a flare performance test report in support of the start date. SCS concluded that these documents supported the project start date listed in the CAR online system, and the Project therefore meets the start date eligibility criteria of the Landfill Project Reporting Protocol, version 2.0.

Crediting Period

The crediting period for landfill projects is 10 years from the project start date. The crediting period for the McKinney Landfill extends to July 31, 2018. SCS has concluded that the reporting period verified in this report is within the first 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 three possible performance threshold scenarios. The following scenario applies to the McKinney Landfill:

The McKinney Landfill installed a non-qualifying passive solar flare prior to the Project start date. The non-qualifying destruction device was installed on the leachate collection riser system in 2006. The Solar flare was operated only when sufficient gas was collected from the leachate lines. The Passive solar flare permit application and acknowledgement from Texas Commission on Environmental Quality was reviewed. The McKinney Landfill project considers only landfill gas destroyed beyond that resulting from the pre-project passive collection and destruction system as additional.

Therefore, the Project proponent meets the performance standard threshold under Option 2 of the Landfill Project Reporting Protocol Performance Standard Test. Option 2 states “If the landfill was previously collecting and destroying LFG using a destruction device which would not qualify under this protocol (e.g. passive flares), the Project is additional under the following condition: a. “Only the LFG destroyed beyond that resulting from the pre-project collection and destruction system is considered additional (i.e. those reductions resulting from the implementation of the new GHG reduction project).”

Legal Requirements

For the Legal Requirements Test, Project Proponents must ensure that emission reductions achieved by the Project would not have occurred in the baseline case due to federal, state, or local regulations.

A regulatory review of the Project and the landfill was conducted by the audit 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. Montauk Energy Capital, LLC has also developed a procedure in the Project description and monitoring plan (PDD) to ascertain and demonstrate that the Project passes the legal requirements test at all times. The audit team reviewed the PDD, the TCEQ Air Permit, the Title V Permit for both the landfill and engines, the Municipal Solid Waste Permit and the McKinney Environmental Audit Checklist and found no requirements to install a gas collection system.

In addition, the McKinney Landfill conducted a non-methane organic compound (NMOC) Threshold review. The McKinney Landfill was subject to NSPS regulation requiring the facility to conduct Non-Methane Organic Compound (NMOC) emission rate testing. The most recent Tier 2 NMOC Emission Rate Report for McKinney Landfill was conducted on October 25, 2007. The report produced an estimate of 41.5 Mg/yr NMOC for 2007 and a declining future 5- year estimate as the landfill was closed in 2008.. The closure report indicated that the McKinney Landfill should not have to recalculate its NMOC emissions unless additional information on Tier 2 testing is required by Texas Commission on Environmental Quality. No evidence was found that the McKinney Landfill should have to recalculate its NMOC emissions or that the McKinney Landfill has continued to accept waste which would increase its NMOC emissions. As the estimate was below the 50 Mg/yr threshold and SCS confirmed the landfill was not required to install a gas collection and conveyance system during the reporting period.

Lastly, SCS reviewed the Attestation of Voluntary Implementation, signed on January 5, 2017 by an eligible signatory to attest for the Project. Montauk Energy Capital, LLC has affirmed that the Project was established and implemented voluntarily and continues to operate as such. Based on this evidence, SCS concludes the Project passes the legal requirements test.

Regulatory Compliance

SCS confirmed procedures for ensuring regulatory compliance in the Project PDD and Monitoring Plan were being properly followed. SCS reviewed the Attestation of Regulatory Compliance submitted by the

Montauk dated January 5, 2017 affirming the Project's compliance status throughout the reporting period. During the site reconnaissance and desk review activities, SCS was able to confirm to a reasonable level of assurance that the Project was in compliance with local, state and Federal regulations and had no material regulatory non-conformance events. SCS reviewed the EPA's Enforcement & Compliance History Online (ECHO) website. The ECHO report did not note any violations during the report period. As the engines were de-commissioned in March, 2016, SCS reviewed the Title V Voidance application for the engines and the Title V voidance application for the landfill as well. SCS also reviewed the final Title V certificate of compliance for the last applicable period and found no deviations noted.

During the site visit, SCS interviewed the Landfill personnel regarding regulatory compliance and the facility informed SCS they had not received an inspection from TCEQ since the prior inspection on March 2015. Issues from the previous inspection were reviewed in the previous report and do not apply to this reporting period. There were no other inspections performed by any other agencies. SCS found no other instances of non-compliance. The results of the regulatory review indicated that the Project was in compliance with Federal, State and Local regulations.

Ownership

The North Texas Municipal Water Department entered into a Landfill Gas Rights Lease agreement on July 10, 2007 with McKinney LFG, LLC; a wholly-owned subsidiary of Montauk that transferred all rights to the LFG and environmental attributes associated with the McKinney Landfill to McKinney LFG, LLC. Montauk developed a contract agreement titled the "Environmental Attribute Assignment", executed January 1, 2010, that transferred all the rights to the LFG and all the associated environmental attributes from McKinney LFG, LLC to Montauk as of January 1, 2010. The Environmental Attribute Assignment confirmed that Montauk is the sole owner and operator of the Project and sole owner of the emission reductions associated with the Project. In addition, SCS reviewed the Attestation of Title, signed by the Vice President and General Counsel of Montauk on January 5, 2017 on file with the Reserve, for evidence of ownership of the generated emission reductions. From this evidence, SCS has concluded that the project developer, Montauk Energy Capital, LLC, is entitled to receive the emission reduction credits that may be issued by the Climate Action Reserve for methane destroyed during this project period.

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 and un-combusted CH₄ from landfill gas in a pre-project flare.

- CO₂ from the oxidation of CH₄ by soil bacteria. As the landfill is not covered with a synthetic liner, the CAR Landfill Project Reporting Protocol, version 2.0 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 an open flare and two gas 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 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:

Project Monitoring

The primary data gathered for the Project is landfill gas flow, pressure, temperature, methane content of the landfill gas, and electricity output of the engines. The Project allows for LFG flow and combustion either through the flare or the engines via the PEI skid, or a combination. Various operating scenarios in the Monitoring Plan were reviewed during the site visit. The engine (PEI) skid contains the combustion engines, blowers, and two Veris Verabar flow meters: one flow meter monitors flow to the two engines while the other monitors flow to the flare. Both Veris Verabar flow meters were configured to standard conditions of 60° F and 1 atm. The operating system directs flow through either the engines or the flare at the PEI skid; flow to the flare through the flare skid is only conducted during times when the entire PEI skid is down. Flow through the flare skid only occurred from September 30, 2016 to the end of the reporting period. For the flare skid, a Thermal Instruments Model 62-9/9500 Thermal Mass Flow Meter continuously monitored flow at 60° F and 1 atm after the blower and a knockout prior to combustion in the flare. The position of all three flow meters were adequate to ensure laminar flow.

SCS confirmed the flow meters were inspected, cleaned and field checked for calibration accuracy on a quarterly basis with the as found/as left conditions of the flow meter documented. All inspections show that the flow meter read within a +/- 5% margin of error during the reporting period. The calibration results for the flow meters were reviewed for this verification period and indicate the instruments were reporting accurate data. In addition, SCS confirmed all meters were calibrated according to their respective manufacturer recommendations.

Cleaning, Inspection and field	Instrument
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check Date	
03/03/2016	Veris Verabar- engine and flare
05/07/16	Veris Verabar- flare
08/20/16	Veris Verabar- flare
10/18/16	Thermal Instruments- Flare

Table 1. Flow Meter Field Calibration Check Results

The Landfill also utilized an ABB Natural Gas Chromatograph Model #NGC 8200 which measures methane composition on a continuous basis and uses calibration gas to automatically calibrate the methane channel on a daily basis. The analyzer is also inspected, cleaned, field checked for calibration accuracy using a gas of known specifications (50% CH₄ and 50% balance gas) and manually inspected on a quarterly basis with the as found/as left conditions of the analyzer documented. The analyzer does not have a factory recommended calibration. All calibration and field checks show that the methane analyzer read within +/-5% throughout the reporting period. .

Inspection Date	Service Provider
1/4/16	ABB
4/22/16	ABB
07/25/16	ABB
10/13/16	ABB

Table 2. Gas Analyzer Field Calibration Check Results

Operational status of the flare and engines were continuously monitored. The operation of the flare was continuously monitored by a thermocouple located within the flare shroud to record the temperature and operating hours of the flare. All electricity generated and sent to the grid from the engines was continuously monitored and recorded every 15 minutes using a revenue meter. On rare occasions during the reporting period, the flare skid system would trigger either manual or automatic restarts. SCS confirmed that all data points were deleted where landfill gas flow was recorded at less than 300 degrees Fahrenheit in the emission reduction calculations. This ensures that all landfill gas destruction data used in the emission reduction calculations accounts for landfill gas flow that is properly destroyed by the flare.

Data from the flow meters, gas analyzer, and flare thermocouple device was measured and recorded by a Yokogawa digital data recorder every minute. Data is acquired remotely from the site and compiled into daily intervals. Montauk monitors for accuracy, completion and periods of unusual temperature and/or flow. The site operator also visually inspected the data recorder unit to ensure that the data recorder is communicating correctly with the monitoring equipment.

A Project Design Document and monitoring plan has been created for the Project. The contents of the PDD were thoroughly reviewed and observed to meet the requirements of the Landfill Project Reporting

Protocol. The records will be kept for a minimum of ten years when the information is first generated or seven years after the last verification, per the PDD.

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 Montauk Energy Capital, LLC quantified their net GHG reductions and removals. This assessment included a review of the baseline determination, review of project assumptions, raw data inputs and accuracy of calculations. SCS also reviewed a sample of the onsite logs, generator and flare logs, to the Daq Standard records (raw data). The formulas and raw data inputs used to determine emission reduction calculations as described in the Project Design Document and the calculation spread sheets were first reviewed for compliance with the Landfill Project Reporting Protocol, version 2.0. 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 ($CH_4 Dest_{PR}$)

The amount of methane destroyed is calculated from the continuously metered landfill gas flow data. For the verification period, data was electronically tracked on a minute basis and aggregated on daily interval for the flare and engine. The main monitored parameters needed to calculate the amount of methane destroyed are:

$LFG_{i,t}$	= total quantity of landfill gas fed to each destruction device and
$PR_{CH_4 i,t}$	= the average methane fraction of the landfill gas in time interval t as measured

Flare Flow was first adjusted for low temperature by voiding the flow for any period when the flare temperature is below the threshold of 300 degrees F. Daily flow was then calculated by summing the flare flow for each interval period to produce a daily total. For the engine, flow was recoded on a minute basis as well. The incremental methane destroyed flow for each device was calculated based on average methane concentration by the daily total of landfill gas with temperature and pressure taken into consideration. Total daily destroyed methane was carried forward into further calculations for the flare and engine to determine emission reductions for the project.

Adjustment For Landfill Gas Flow Metering Equipment For Temperature And Pressure

The project flow meters automatically corrected for the temperature and pressure of the landfill gas and no additional calculations were necessary.

Default Methane Destruction Efficiency For Device (Dei)

The value applied was 96% for an open flare as prescribed by the Protocol. The Project Developer has taken an approach of applying a 300 degrees F temperature minimum to emission reduction calculations

to ensure 96% destruction efficiency of the flare. For the engines a 99.6% destruction efficiency based on Destruction Efficiency testing conducted last in April of 2015. SCS confirmed the testing was complete. Lastly, SCS confirmed a 98% destruction efficiency was applied to the Pre-Project flare.

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 including the Project and Pre-Project scenarios.

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. It was verified that measurement readings were continuous.

Adjustment To Account For Pre-Project LFG Destruction Device ($PRE_{discount}$)

An adjustment to the project baseline was necessary due to the installation of a pre-project destruction device (an passive solar flare connected to the leachate system). Equation 5.3 was correctly used to determine the pre-project adjustment in the baseline.

Total Annual Indirect Carbon Dioxide Emissions From The Consumption Of Electricity From The Grid (EL_{CO_2}) and Total Annual Carbon Dioxide Emissions From The Destruction Of Fossil Fuel (FF_{CO_2})

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. Direct CO₂ emissions result from propane used to assist the ignition of the flare. This activity data is taken from purchase invoices and estimates from propane used. The emission factors for electricity and propane were verified and no material errors were found.

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

Missing Data Procedures

Missing data calculation procedures were reviewed for consistency with the Landfill Gas Protocol requirements as part of this verification. There was no missing data applied to the Project for this reporting period.

Variances or Deviations

For this reporting period, there were no Variances reviewed.

Verification Results,

The verification of CAR#409 McKinney Landfill focused on the accurate collection of data and quantification of emission reductions as implemented by Montauk Energy Capital, LLC in accordance with the Landfill Project Reporting Protocol. A sample set of raw flow data (consisting of landfill gas flow, and temperature) and methane concentration was 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 audit team and found to be conformance with the Landfill Project Reporting Protocol.

The following provides a summary of the verification results (all emissions listed are in metric tonnes CO₂e):

Emissions Verified	January 1, 2016 to December 31, 2016
Baseline Emissions	58,613
Project Emissions	104
Pre-Discount	4,397
Total Emissions Reductions	54,112

Note: final numbers are rounded for simplicity.

Throughout the verification process, SCS made several supplemental documentation requests in the form of New Information requests. These requests provided clarification regarding the project. The Findings from the verification of the Montauk Energy Capital, LLC are compiled in a separate “List of Findings” 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:

Name & Address of Project Developer	Montauk Energy Capital, LLC Foster Plaza 10, 5 th Floor 680 Andersen Drive Pittsburgh, PA 15220
Scope of Verification	Emission reductions arising from the capture and destruction of Landfill Gas Methane from: McKinney Landfill
Reporting Period	January 1, 2016 To December 31, 2016
Total GHG Emission Reductions Verified	54,112 metric tonnes CO ₂ e
GHG Protocol(s) Used for Verification	■ CAR Landfill Project Reporting Protocol, version 2.0, (December 2009) ■ CAR Landfill Verification Protocol, version 2.0, (November 2008) ■ Errata and Clarification LPP, Version 2.0 (June 18, 2015) ■ CAR Verification Program Manual, December 20, 2010 ■ CAR Program Manual, September 1, 2015 ■ All Verification activities carried out by SCS followed the requirements of ISO 14064-3 (Specification with guidance for the validation and verification of GHG assertions)
Lead Verifier's Approval	 Tina Sentner, January 23, 2017
Technical Reviewer's Approval	 Blake Troxel, 1 February 2017
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 McKinney Landfill. 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.