

LANDFILL GAS PROJECT VERIFICATION REPORT

Verification under the Climate Action Reserve (CAR)

NEML1, LLC

Northeast Mississippi Landfill (CAR#435)
2941 County Road 302, Walnut, Mississippi

Reporting Period
May 1, 2012 to April 30, 2013
Site Visit Date
August 27, 2013
Report Date
October 4, 2013

Prepared By:

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Summary

This report presents the findings of the verification assessment of the Northeast Mississippi Landfill Project (“the Project”) developed by NEML1, LLC (“the Project Proponent”). This assessment covers the Northeast Mississippi Landfill Project’s greenhouse gas emission reductions reported to the Climate Action Reserve (the Reserve or CAR) for the verification period May 1, 2012 to April 30, 2013. The verification was undertaken to evaluate the Project Monitoring Plan and assess whether the compiled data conforms to the Climate Action Reserve Landfill Project Reporting Protocol, Version 2.0, November 2008.

The evaluation was undertaken using the Climate Action Reserve Program Verification Manual, (December 20, 2010) 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 that included New Information Requests (NIRs), Non-Conformity Reports (NCRs) and Opportunities for Improvement (OFIs). The findings 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 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 claimed emission reductions and removals presented in the Project’s emission reduction calculations and on the Reserve website by NEML1, LLC. Thus, SCS has verified 119,912 metric tonnes of CO₂e reductions and removals from the Northeast Mississippi Landfill Project for the May 1, 2012 to April 30, 2013 Reporting Period.

Introduction

SCS Global Services (SCS), formerly Scientific Certification Systems 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. SCS is currently accredited to ISO 14065 for GHG Validation and Verification by the American National Standards Institute (ANSI) and offers verification under the Verified Carbon Standard (VCS) and the Climate Action Reserve (CAR). SCS also offers verification services for the American Carbon Registry (ACR) and the Climate, Community and Biodiversity (CCB) standards.

SCS was commissioned by Element Markets, owner of NEML1, LLC, to undertake the annual project verification of the Northeast Mississippi Landfill Project. The project consists of the collection of landfill gas (LFG) from the Northeast Mississippi Landfill, located in Walnut, Mississippi and subsequent destruction through combustion in an open flare. This report covers the verification period of May 1, 2012 to April 30, 2013 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 Project Verification Protocol Version 2.0, November 18, 2008
- Errata and Clarification LPP Version 2.0, October 8, 2013
- CAR Verification Program Manual, December 20, 2010
- CAR Program Manual, October 26, 2011
- All Verification activities carried out by SCS will follow 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 **1%**. 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 Northeast Mississippi Landfill Project Project is listed on the Climate Action Reserve (CAR) website. NEML1, 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 July 5, 2013.
- 3. Introductory Meeting:**
A kickoff meeting was conducted between the verification team and Element Markets, LLC on July 10, 2013. The purpose of the kickoff 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, CAR submittals, and supporting documentation to assess initial conformance with the data requirements of the CAR Landfill Project Protocol. 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**
Following the desk review, the audit team conducted an on-site audit of the project area on August 27, 2013. 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.
- 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), Non-Conformity Reports (NCR) and Opportunities for Improvement (OFI)—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 NEML1, 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 NEML1, LLC for review and comment.

10. Final Report and Statement

Once the NEML1, 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 May 1, 2012 to April 30, 2013.

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 Team

The verification was undertaken by Tina Sentner, Lead Verifier. Mark Lutz, Contract Lead Verifier of SCS, performed the technical review.

CAR Landfill Project Requirements

SCS verified the Northeast Mississippi Landfill Project against the requirements of the Climate Action Reserve Landfill Project Protocols. The following sections detail the most essential aspects of the verification of the Northeast Mississippi Landfill Project.

Project Description

The Northeast Mississippi Regional Landfill Project collects landfill gas (LFG) from the Northeast Mississippi Regional Landfill and destroys it via combustion in an open candlestick flare. The project is located in Tippah County, Mississippi, approximately 2 miles west of the town of Walnut. The landfill is an active solid waste sanitary landfill owned and operated by Waste Services NE Mississippi

Inc. (a subsidiary of Waste Connections, Inc.) The landfill is permitted for disposal on 82 acres on a 288 acre tract. The facility operates under Solid Waste Permit # 0700010433 reviewed onsite. The landfill began accepting wastes in 2001. Final closure of the landfill is estimated to take place in 2028.

The Gas Collection and Conveyance System consisted of approximately thirteen (38) wellheads and seven (9) leachate cleanout risers that pull gas from vertical and horizontal extraction points. The gas is then routed via a main header line into the flare skid. The landfill gas is pulled by a blower and passes through a knockout vessel to remove moisture prior to passing through the flow meter in route to the candlestick flare. The landfill is not considered a bioreactor as defined by U.S. EPA.

Project Eligibility

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

Location

The project is a US based landfill located in Tippah County, Walnut, Mississippi, USA. SCS conducted a site visit on August 27, 2013 and concluded the project meets this eligibility requirement.

Project Start Date

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

The project proponent listed the project on the Climate Action Reserve website on January 30, 2009. The project listing indicated the project proponent began installation of the landfill gas collection and conveyance system (GCCS) in the spring of 2008 and began flaring gas on November 5, 2008. NEML1, LLC provided various documents to support the evidence of construction of the landfill gas project such as the modified Title V Permit application, the GCCS design drawings and the Commissioning report from the Shaw LFG Specialties, the equipment supplier. SCS concluded from these documents a project start date of November 5, 2008.

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 Northeast Mississippi Landfill was previously collecting and destroying gas with a non-qualifying destruction device prior to implementation of the project. A Passive Solar Flare, connected to the landfill leachate riser system, was installed November 2006 at the site voluntarily prior to the installation of the project gas collection and conveyance system. Several solar flares were temporarily utilized to test the flow and gas quality of the passive flare over a one week period. One Solar flare was permanently installed and operated only when sufficient

gas was collected from the leachate lines to control odor and for security reasons. The Northeast Mississippi Landfill project will consider 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. "If the landfill was previously collecting and destroying landfill gas using a destruction device which would not qualify under this protocol, the project is considered additional under the following conditions:

- A. Only the landfill gas 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). The pre-project must be netted out of emission reductions according to Equation 5.3."

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.

The Northeast Mississippi Landfill has a design capacity above 2.5 million megagrams (Mg) and 2.5 million cubic meters of municipal solid waste. As such, the landfill is subject to NSPS regulation requiring the facility to conduct Non-Methane Organic Compound (NMOC) emission rate testing. Northeast Mississippi Landfill conducted an NMOC Threshold review. The most recent Tier II NMOC Emission Rate Report for Northeast Mississippi Landfill was conducted on August 20, 2012 with a result of 13.44 Mg/yr NMOC for 2012 and a 14.58 Mg/yr NMOC for 2013. The test results indicate that the Northeast Mississippi Landfill is not expected to reach an NMOC level of 50 MG/year until 2030. SCS confirmed that Northeast Mississippi Landfill implemented the procedure in the monitoring plan to ascertain and demonstrate that the project passes the legal requirements test at all times.

In addition, a legal review of the Northeast Mississippi Landfill was conducted by the project proponent for this reporting period. The results of the review indicated there are no laws, statutes, regulations, court orders, environmental mitigation agreements, permitting conditions, or other legally binding mandates requiring the destruction of landfill gas. SCS confirmed this status by reviewing the Title V permit and annual compliance reporting for the Title V permit, the latest Municipal Solid Waste (MSW) permit and the Storm Water Permit and report for the Northeast Mississippi Landfill. There was no evidence observed requiring a mandatory installation of a gas collection and conveyance system.

Lastly, SCS reviewed the Attestation of Voluntary Implementation, signed on August 7, 2013 by an eligible signatory to attest for the Project. NEML1, 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 reviewed the Attestation of Regulatory Compliance submitted by NEML1, LLC dated August 7, 2013 affirming the Project's compliance status throughout the project reporting period. During the site reconnaissance and desk review activities, SCS reviewed a sample of the monthly solid waste inspection reports from the Mississippi Department of Environmental Quality, and the semi-annual Title V Compliance Certification Forms for 2012. There were no violations noted throughout the reporting

period and the certifications indicated that the landfills had been in continuous compliance with all applicable requirements of the permit. Lastly, SCS confirmed the project had implemented a procedure within the project monitoring plan to monitor compliance at all times. From this evidence, SCS concluded that during the reporting period, the project met the regulatory compliance requirements of the protocol.

Ownership

The Northeast Mississippi landfill is owned by Northeast Mississippi Solid Waste Management Authority and operated by Waste Services NE Mississippi Inc. (a subsidiary of Waste Connections, Inc.) Northeast Mississippi Solid Waste Management Authority has a life of site operating contract with Waste Connections, Inc. Ownership of the landfill was confirmed by SCS through review of various regulatory permits issued from Mississippi Department of Environmental Quality as well as review of the legal documents. SCS also confirmed that NEML1, LLC has explicit title to the emission reductions by review of a contract between Waste Connections Inc. and Element Markets. NEML1, LLC is a subsidiary of Element Markets. An appropriate signatory signed the Climate Action Reserve's Attestation of Title form affirming that NEML1, LLC has an exclusive ownership claim to the GHG reductions and removals achieved by the Northeast Mississippi Landfill project. The Attestation of Title was signed on August 7, 2013 by the Senior Vice President of NEML1, LLC.

From this evidence, SCS has concluded that the project developer, NEML1, LLC is entitled to receive the emission reduction credits that may be issued by the Climate Action Reserve for methane destroyed during the 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.
- CH₄ destroyed in the Passive 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 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 open flare.
- 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

A project design document and monitoring plan have been created for the project. The contents of monitoring plan were thoroughly reviewed and observed to meet the requirements of the Landfill Gas Protocol. During the site visit, a review of the project greenhouse gas management systems was reviewed with the project proponent. This review included a detailed look at the project data handling and processing procedures, recordkeeping and data storage, and the quality control and assurance procedures. The following is the result of this review:

The primary data gathered for the project is landfill gas flow, pressure, temperature and methane content of the landfill gas. The project uses a Rosemount 3095 MFAG 080 Mass flow meter to continuously monitor flow after the blower and a knockout prior to combustion in to the destruction device. The project rotates a spare Rosemount meter between quarterly calibrations. The Rosemount measurement devices automatically adjust to compensate for the temperature and pressure of the gas stream and are configured to measure “standard cubic feet” (scf) of flow at 60 deg F and 1 ATM, in-line with Protocol requirements. The position of the flow meter is adequate to ensure laminar flow. The meters were cleaned, inspected, and calibrated by a third party quarterly on April 1, June 30, and October 1, 2012; and on January 2, and April 1, 2013. All calibrations were found to be within a $\pm 5\%$ margin of error. The instruments were cleaned quarterly and inspected in the field with the activities performed and as found/as left condition of the equipment documented. Based on the calibration, inspection and cleaning results for this verification period, SCS concludes both instruments were reporting accurate data.

A Siemens Ultramat gas analyzer continuously measured methane content during the verification period. Calibration was conducted quarterly using a known set of calibration gases. The gas analyzer was inspected, cleaned and calibrated on April 27, 2012, July 3, 2012, October 18, 2012, January 10, 2013 and April 12, 2013. The calibration gas was visually verified to be current. The Ultramat was observed to be under reporting in several instances. SCS confirmed the under reported values recorded by the Ultramat were used and the emission reduction calculations were not adjusted.

Temperature and hours of operation are continuously monitored via a thermocouple mounted within the shroud of the candlestick flare. The flare operations were monitored by an electronic system that will automatically alert three separate individuals via phone if the flare system goes down. It will automatically initiate a re-start of the system three times and if unsuccessful, the system will shutdown automatically eliminating flow to the flare if the flame is extinguished.

Raw data from the flow meter, gas analyzer and thermocouple instrument are continuously collected automatically onsite by a data acquisition device called the “Yokogowa.” The Yokogowa is accessed via a phone line directly by the project proponent located in their Houston office. The Yokogowa is configured to collect data every two minutes and stores the continuous data onsite on a compact flash drive with 512 MB. Daily reports are generated from the Houston office by exporting the data directly from the Yokogowa via a software system called DAQ Explorer into DDS files. The data is then converted into a text file and further stored into a database system developed by Element Markets LLC. Data is generally stored indefinitely, however at a minimum the data is stored for a period of 10 years after the information is generated or 7 years after the last verification.

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 NEML1, 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. The formulas and raw data inputs used to determine emission reduction calculations as described in the Project Monitoring Plan and the calculation spreadsheets were first reviewed for compliance with the Landfill Project Reporting Protocol. The main parameters of Equation 5.1 and 5.2 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 aggregated on two minute intervals. The main monitored parameters needed to calculate the amount of methane destroyed are:

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

For the verification period, methane data was collected and aggregated on a daily basis and therefore destruction data was calculated on time interval $t=daily$. In general, incremental flare flow was first adjusted for low temperature flow by voiding the flow for any given two minute period when the flare temperature is below the threshold temperature of 500 deg F. The data is then aggregated into daily totals and forwarded to the NEML Emissions Reduction Spreadsheet. Daily flow is then calculated by summing the flare flow for each time interval (daily). The incremental methane destroyed flow is then calculated based on average methane concentration (daily) by the total of landfill gas with temperature and pressure taken into consideration. Total destroyed methane is carried forward into further calculations for the flare to determine emission reductions for the project.

Adjustment for landfill gas flow metering equipment for temperature and pressure

The project flow meters are not required to correct for the temperature and pressure of the landfill gas.

Default methane destruction efficiency for device (DE_i)

The value applied was 0.960 for Open flares, as prescribed by the protocol. The project developer has taken an approach of applying a 500 deg F temperature minimum to emission reduction calculations to ensure 96% destruction efficiency of the 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 scenario.

Discount factor to account for uncertainties associated with the project monitoring equipment (DF)

If using weekly methane measurements, a discount factor of 10% is required. It was verified that the project used continuously measured methane every 2 minutes and therefore the discount factor was not applicable for the reporting period.

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, a Passive Solar Flare connected to the leachate riser system. The discount for the amount of methane destroyed by the pre-project Passive Flare was applied to the baseline scenario. This value was calculated as per equation 5.3 of the protocol.

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 and diesel fuel used in the onsite Kubota. This activity data is taken from purchase invoices and estimates from propane used. The emission factors for electricity, diesel and propane were verified and no material errors were found.

Missing Data Procedures

Missing Data calculation procedures were reviewed for consistency with the Landfill Gas Protocol requirements as part of this verification. Missing Data procedures were not applied in this verification period.

Verification Results

The verification of Northeast Mississippi Landfill Project focused on the accurate collection of data and quantification of emission reductions as implemented by NEML1, LLC in accordance with the Landfill Project Protocol, version 2.0. 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 following provides a summary of the Emission Reduction results:

The following provides a summary of the verification results:

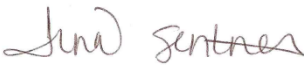
Emissions Verified	May 1, 2012 to December 31, 2012	January 1, 2013 to April 30, 2013
Baseline Emissions	79,429	43,004
Project Emissions	53	27
Pre-Discount	1,594	847
Total Emissions Reductions	77,782	42,130

Throughout the verification process, SCS made several supplemental documentation requests in the form of New Information requests, Non Conformances and Opportunities for Improvements. These requests provided clarification regarding the project. The Findings from the verification of the Northeast Mississippi Landfill Project 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.

All non-conformity reports and new information requests were adequately addressed in order to satisfy the standard and issue a positive verification opinion. A private List of Findings was created for the NEML1, LLC with a detailed description of the findings.

Recommendation

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

Name & Address	NEML1, LLC (a subsidiary of Element Markets) 31226 Intrepid Road, Macon, Missouri 63552
Scope of Verification	Emission reductions arising from the capture and destruction of Landfill Gas Methane from Northeast Mississippi Landfill
Reporting Period	May 1, 2012 to April 30, 2013
Total GHG Emission Reductions Verified	119,912 metric tonnes CO ₂ e
GHG Protocol(s) Used for Verification	CAR Landfill Project Reporting Protocol Version 2.0, November 2008 Errata and Clarification LPP Version 2.0, October 8, 2013 CAR Verification Program Manual, December 20, 2010 CAR Program Manual, October 2011 All Verification activities carried out by SCS will follow the requirements of ISO 14064-3 (Specification with guidance for the validation and verification of GHG assertions)
Lead Verifier's Approval	 Tina Sentner, October 4, 2013
Technical Reviewer's Approval	 Mark Lutz, October 11, 2013
Date of Verification	The Verification Statement is to be dated when the technical reviewer accepts the recommendation to issue the statement.