



Project Design Document:

Wasatch Integrated Waste Management District
Davis County Landfill

Protocol Version 6.0

Reporting Period: 1/01/2025-12/31/2025

ANew ENVIRONMENTAL, LLC1

08/05/2026

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1 Introduction

1.1 Project Overview

The Davis County Landfill (DCL) is a municipal sanitary waste landfill located in Davis County at 1997 East 3500 North in the city of Layton, Utah. The landfill began operations in 1953, which is situated within a property of approximately 370 acres. The landfill facility is owned by Wasatch Integrated Waste Management District (WIWMD), who is also the account holder and project developer.

In 2002, WIWMD installed a gas collection and control system (GCCS) at the landfill. The GCCS consist of 23 vertical, 31 horizontal and 7 soil vapor landfill gas (LFG) extraction wells which are connected via a common header line to a blower station equipped with a 1,200 standard cubic feet per minute (scfm) Hauck Centrifugal Blower. From the blower station, captured landfill gas (LFG) is either directed to a pipeline for off-site combustion or combusted onsite in two Flare Industries Model FEF-12 Enclosed Bio-gas Flare Systems and a John Zink Flare Model ZTOF Enclosed Flare System, which was installed in June 2019—one serving as the primary flare and the latter as a backup. Prior to February 2nd, 2010, LFG to the enclosed flare passed through a Thermal Instruments Company, Inc. Model 62-9/62T-9/9500 Thermal Mass Probe Flow Meter. Since then, LFG to the enclosed flare is monitored on a continuous basis using an S&S MFG Inc. 1495 ISO 5157 Orifice Plate Flow Meter Model #4150-P with a Rosemount 3095 Transmitter. The flare is equipped with a thermocouple which continuously monitors the temperature, and the data is recorded at ten-minute intervals.

Prior to the pipeline, the gas passes through a LFG Specialties Compression skid, equipped with a gas compressor, Amistco Separation Product, Inc. Tex-Mesh Mist Eliminator condensate trap, Amercool Manufacturing Air Cooled heat exchanger, a Ketema DX Horizontal chiller (900 scfm), a moisture separator and coalescing filter, and two HIS gas blowers, Model 8811 and 5107. A 600 scfm Root 412 J gas blower is also kept onsite as a backup. Collected LFG destined for the pipeline is routed through a blower station and past an Oripac Orifice Plate Flow Meter Model #4150-P with a Rosemount 3095 Transmitter.

An engine skid was manufactured in August of 2022 in Sisters, Oregon and was commissioned on March 10, 2023, to convert part of the Davis County landfill gas to energy and run the engines for a bitcoin mining company-Nodal Powers. The Davis County LFGTE power project utilizes a single 750 SCFM blower skid consisting of a single electric motor driving a seven-stage centrifugal blower that takes raw LFG from approximately -38 inches of WC and compresses/pressurizes the raw LFG to 3.0 PSI +/- 0.5 PSI. Prior to entry into the suction side of the blower, the raw LFG passes through a single stage water coalescing filter to capture large particulate and large amounts of free water in the gas. The gas is then compressed and subsequently enters an air-to-air heat exchanger to reduce the gas temperature from approximately 140 degrees after compression to ~100 degrees prior to leaving the blower skid. After the heat exchanger, the gas enters a final pressurized water knockout and then travels to the CAT Power Generation Unit Model#G3520C. The skid utilizes multiple Emerson temperature and pressure transducers that are fed into a central SCADA system for control and monitoring. The blower skid is equipped with a single Emerson Anu bar 3051SFA flow meter, along with a Landtec FAU-TDL continuous methane analyzer.

The LFGTE was installed to provide gas to a third party, Excelon later known as Amaresco, at Hill Air Force Base and had a 20-year contract, however it was terminated after 19 years in 2024. In 2021, the

landfill signed a secondary contract with Nodal Powers for the LFG to electricity generation project; this contract ended in early 2026. As of March 2026, there are no longer any contracts to sell the landfill gas, and the project is running as a flare only project.

On April 4th, 2019, Anew Environmental, LLC (AE) entered into an agreement with Wasatch Integrated Waste Management District to provide operational and verification services for greenhouse gas (GHG) emission reduction credits created from the voluntary destruction of methane gas at DCL.

On the 16th of January 2020 WIWMD transferred the project to Anew Environmental, LLC. Therefore, currently and for the reporting period in question Anew Environmental, LLC is the de facto project developer with rights to the CRTs resulting. WIWMD is the recipient of a portion of revenues associated with the CRT production.

This Project Design Document (PDD) was developed by AE in accordance with the Climate Action Reserve guidelines and complies with Version 6.0 of the Landfill Project Protocol (Protocol).

1.2 Project Changes during the Reporting Period (01/01/2025 – 12/31/2025)

An engine skid was commissioned on March 10, 2023, to convert part of the Davis County landfill gas to energy and run the engines for a bitcoin mining company-Nodal Powers.

2 Project Description

2.1 Project Participants

Project Developer	Anew Environmental, LLC (AE)
Landfill Owner/Operator	Wasatch Integrated Waste Management District (WIWMD)
Gas Collection & Control System Owner	Wasatch Integrated Waste Management District (WIWMD)
Carbon Credit Manager	Anew Environmental, LLC (AE)
Project O&M Provider	Wasatch Integrated Waste Management District (WIWMD)

Table 1: Project Participants

2.1.1 Relationship of the Parties

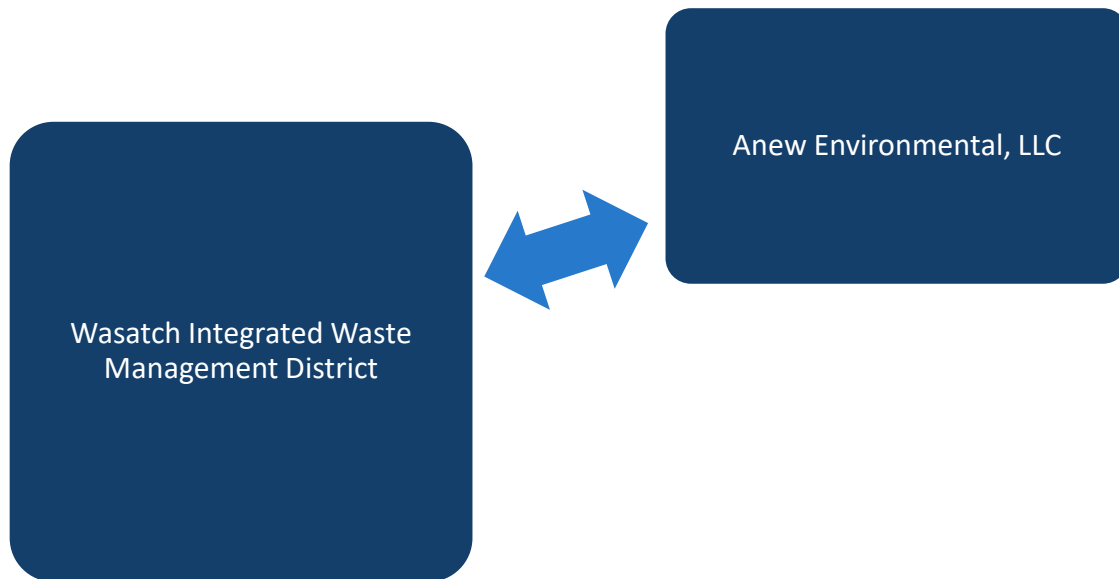


Figure 1: Deal Structure

Anew Environmental, LLC – Owns the rights to any greenhouse gas emission reduction credits relating to the Davis County Landfill Project (See the Attestation of Title in the Reserve). AE is also the sole agent for the registration, verification and administrative processing of the project's emission reductions.

Wasatch Integrated Waste Management District –hosts the Greenhouse Gas Reduction Project.

2.1.2 Anew Environment Project Personnel

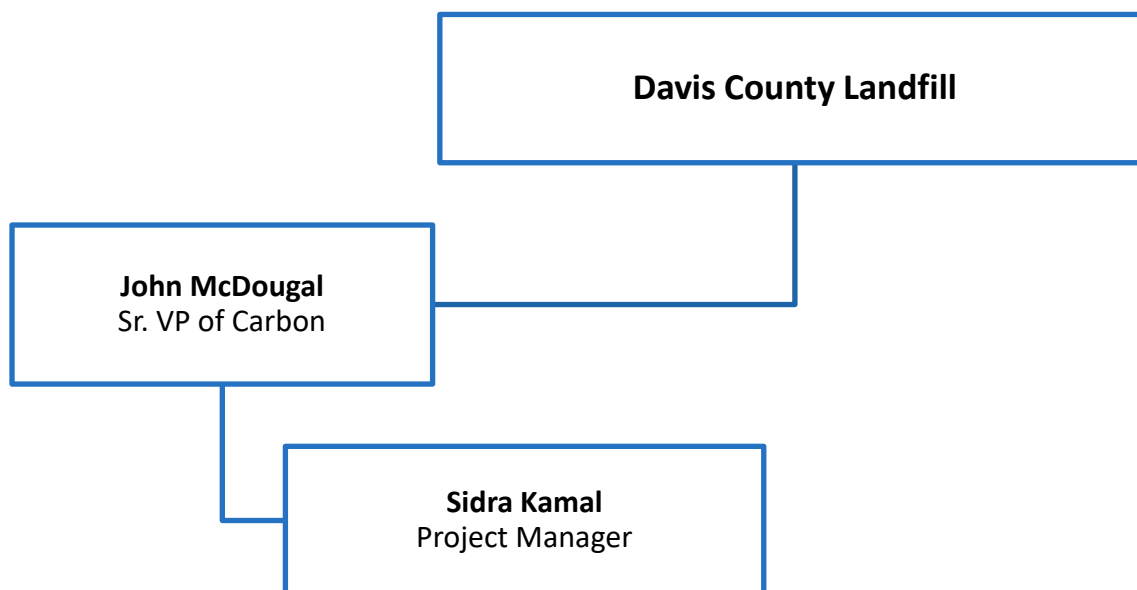


Figure 2: Anew Environment Organizational Chart

- John McDougal
 - Manages the carbon credit marketing and trading activities
- Sidra Kamal
 - Manages Anew Environmental Climate Action Reserve account.
 - Manages communications between Anew Environment and Climate Action Reserve staff
 - Performs emission reduction calculations
 - Prepares project documentation, verification, and registration
 - Collects and organizes information.
 - Manages continued GCCS data acquisition
 - Maintains EM databases of digitally recorded data from landfill operations

2.1.3 Davis County Landfill Project Personnel

- Nathan Rich
 - Executive Director of the District Operations for Wasatch Integrated Waste Management District
 - Oversees management of landfill and LFG operation
- Preston Lee
 - Landfill Manager for Wasatch Integrated Waste Management District
 - Responsible for design and operations of landfill and LFG operations
- Jesse Simonsen
 - Landfill Foreman for Wasatch Integrated Waste Management District
 - Directly manages the third-party vendor in charge of bi-weekly gas monitoring
- AQS/Semper
 - Third-party vendor
 - Actively samples the gas collection system

2.2 Project Scope

This project consists of the voluntary collection and destruction of landfill gas and the necessary monitoring and data recording for the purpose of verifying Climate Reserve Tonnes (CRTs). These emission reductions are generated in accordance with Version 5.0 of the Landfill Project Protocol developed by the Climate Action Reserve.

Davis County Landfill has sole title to any emission reduction credits resulting from the destruction of methane.

2.3 Project Location

Figure 3 below shows the location of the Davis County Landfill in Layton, UT at the following coordinates:

- Latitude: 41° 6' 40.68" N
- Longitude: 111° 55' 42.72" W



Figure 3: Aerial Map of Davis County Landfill

2.4 Site Description

The site began its initial operation in 1953 and is located on around 370 acres of property. The total design capacity is approximately 86 acres of total disposal area and consists of 4 separate phases of landfill development.

2.4.1 Landfill Gas Collection System

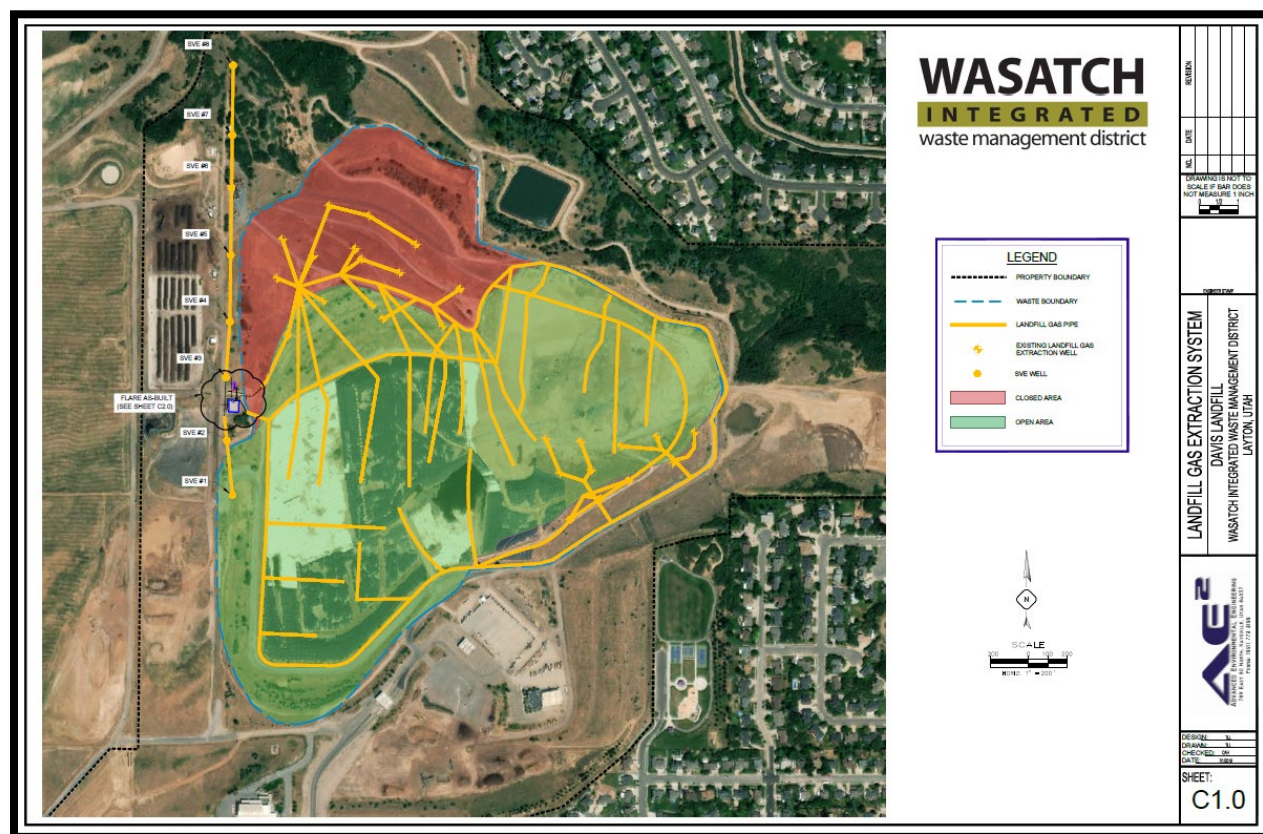


Figure 4: DCL Initial As-Built Drawing

There are four skids that are used simultaneously, or separately, for the destruction of landfill gas. The first is a Flare Industries Model FEF-12 Enclosed Bio-gas Flare System. This system has a 1200 scfm Hauck Centrifugal Blower, with a Thermal Instruments Company, Inc. Model 62-9/62T-9/9500 Integral Thermal Mass Probe Flow Meter. In September 2016, the Hauck Blower was replaced with a Continental Model 51.04 Multistage Blower rated for 900 scfm.

The second skid is a LFG Specialties Compression skid. It is equipped with one HSI Model 8811 Gas Blower and one HIS Model 5107 Gas Blower. In May of 2016, the blowers were replaced with an Atlas Copco ZM 05107 Multistage Gas Blower, and an Atlas Copco ZM 08811 Multistage Gas Blower. This skid also has an Oripac Orifice Plate Flow Meter Model #4150-P with a Rosemount 3095 Transmitter. A new transmitter was installed in June 2020.

The third skid is a John Zink Flare Model ZTOF Enclosed Flare System, which was installed in June 2019. This system has 900 scfm Continental Blower Model 51.04, with a Thermal Instruments Company, Inc. Model 62-9/62T-9/9500 Integral Thermal Mass Probe Flow Meter.

The fourth skid is an LFG Specialties Compression skid. In March 2023, the MC6-8 Multistage Centrifugal Gas Blowers were installed. The blower skid is equipped with a single Emerson Anu bar 3051SFA flow meter, along with a Landtec FAU-TDL continuous methane analyzer. The skid utilizes multiple Emerson Temperature and Pressure transducers that are fed into a central SCADA system for control and monitoring.

The second skid is a compression skid that delivers gas to a pipeline, which ultimately is delivered to Hill Air Force Base. The LFGTE was installed to provide gas to a third party, Excelon later known as Amaresco, at Hill Air Force Base and had a 20-year contract, however it was terminated after 19 years in 2024. In 2021, the landfill signed a secondary contract with Nodal Powers for the LFG to electricity generation project; this contract ended in early 2026. As of March 2026, there are no longer any contracts to sell the landfill gas, and the project is running as a flare only project.

The fourth skid is a compression skid that delivers gas to a pipeline, which ultimately is delivered to Nodal Power.

2.4.2 Pre-Project Methane Destruction Activities

There was no pre-project destruction of methane conducted at the Davis County Landfill.

2.5 Flare and Generator System Operations QA/QC

2.5.1 Daily Operations & Maintenance

The project O&M provider performs all regular O&M activities according to the schedule provided by the manufacturer. All O&M activities related to the project will be documented as they occur, and records of these activities will be kept onsite as well as distributed to EM.

2.5.2 Flare System Operations for Low Flare Temperature

The flare system has shutdown and start-up procedures in the event that the flame temperature of the flare drops too low for safe operation.

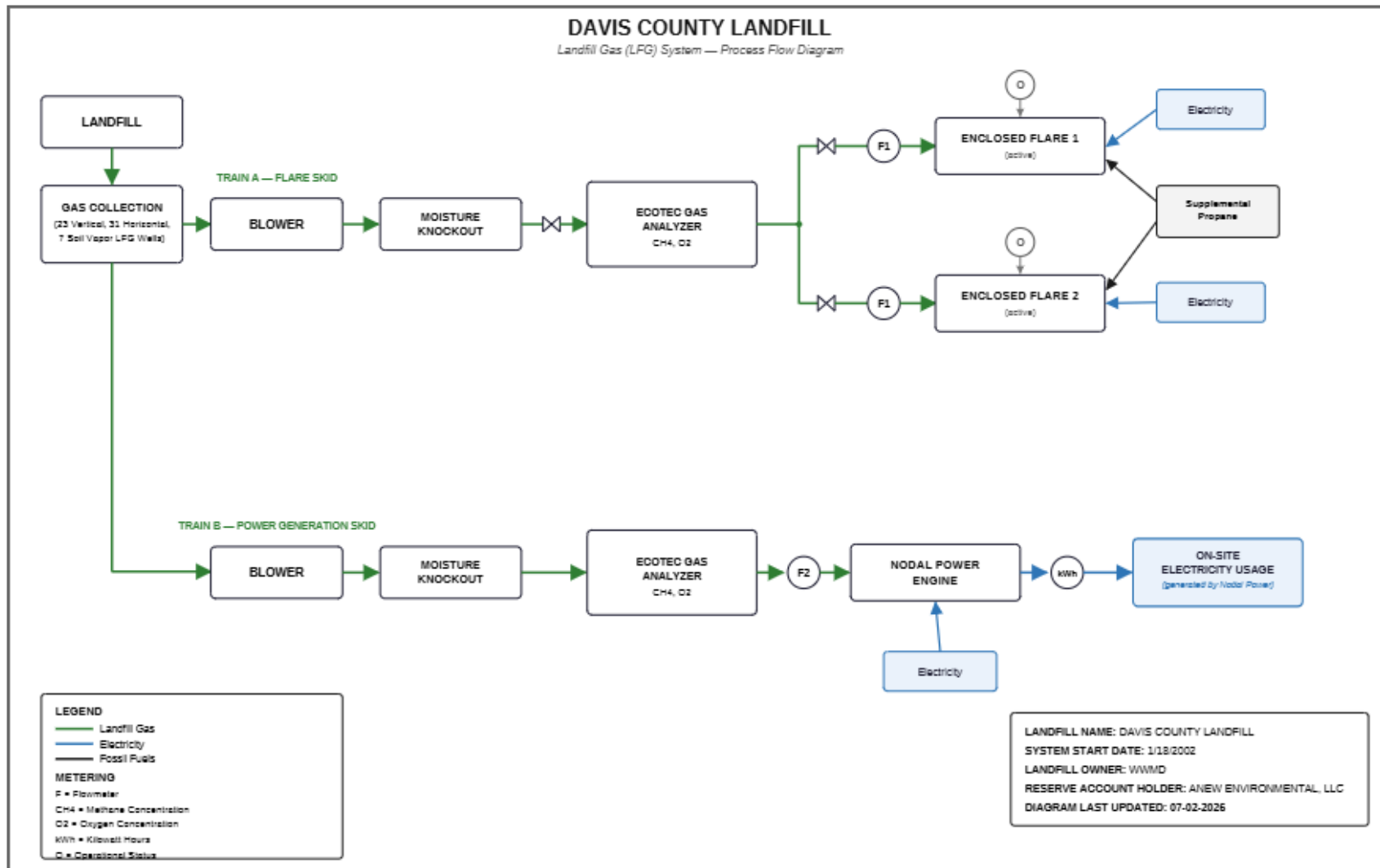
In addition to these operational controls, Anew Environment has accounted for any instances where LFG flow was recorded under low temperature conditions in the emission reductions calculation. This analysis enables for the netting out of all volumes of landfill gas which were recorded during a time of low temperature, allowing for a conservative estimate of emission reductions.

2.6 Regulatory Compliance QA/QC

The Davis County Landfill maintains regulatory and environmental compliance through the guidance detailed in their operating permits required under federal, state or local environmental regulations. The permits which include inspection frequencies, sampling frequencies, and reporting requirements can be found onsite as well in the electronic web-accessible document filing system.

The DCL also follows all guidelines related to the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) including regularly scheduled meetings and trainings around safety onsite. Wasatch Integrated Waste Management District has signed the Attestation of Regulatory Compliance to CAR (See CAR Registry).

2.7 Project Flow Diagram



3 Project Eligibility

3.1 Project Location

The Davis County Landfill is located in Layton, UT within the United States and is thus eligible as a project under the Protocol.

3.2 Project Start Date

The project proponent listed the project on the Climate Action Reserve website on July 30, 2019 with a project start date of January 18, 2002. The date was confirmed through a review of the project commissioning letter which stated that startup and commissioning was completed on January 18, 2002.

3.3 Additionality

The Davis County Landfill passes the two tests set by CAR to satisfy the Protocol additionality eligibility rule. The two tests are as follows:

- The Performance Standard Test
- The Legal Requirement Test

3.3.1 Performance Standard Test

The Davis County Landfill was not collecting and destroying landfill gas prior to the project start date and is thus considered additional under Scenario 1 according to the Protocol.

3.3.2 Legal Requirement Test

To be considered additional, emissions reductions must be achieved by a project that would not have occurred due to federal, state, or local regulations. DCL is not required by law to install a landfill gas collection system and meets all applicable federal, state, and local regulations or ordinances, thus passing the Legal Requirement Test. WIWMD will sign and submit the Project's Developers Attestation of Regulatory Compliance to CAR (Data Room).

3.3.2.1 Federal Regulations

The compliance evaluation conducted on August 8, 2023 by DAQ includes a new emission calculation using the landgem. The New Source Performance Standard (NSPS) for MSW Landfills requires landfills that began receiving waste after May 30, 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 compliance evaluation conducted on June 30th, 2026 by Utah DAQ includes a new emission calculation using the landgem. The New Source Performance Standard (NSPS) for MSW Landfills requires landfills that began receiving waste after May 30, 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 DCL was conducted by State of Utah with a result of 14.38 Mg/yr NMOC for 2025. These values do not require DCL to capture the landfill gas under federal

regulations and the project is thus voluntary. These values do not require DCL to capture the landfill gas under federal regulations and the project is thus voluntary.

3.3.2.2 State and Local Regulations

DCL has also met all applicable state and local environmental regulations and has obtained all applicable permits, including:

- Title V Air Permit No. 1100033003
- Solid Waste Permit No. 9419R3
- Water Waste Permit No. UTR000700

4 Monitoring Plan

4.1 Data Monitoring (01/01/2025 – 12/31/2025)

4.1.1 Cleaning and Inspection

Cleaning and inspection are undertaken by site personnel at least every 6 months. Dates of inspection and cleaning are recorded on the quarterly cleaning and inspection logs. Any remedial actions are also noted.

4.1.2 Landfill Gas Flow

According to the Protocol, the flow of the LFG delivered to each destruction device must be measured continuously and recorded at least once every fifteen (15) minutes, and all flow data collected must be corrected for temperature and pressure at standard conditions of 60° F and 14.7 psia.

Engine 2-Nodel Power

LFG flow is monitored on a continuous basis using a Rosemount 485 Annubar flow meter with a multivariable Rosemount transmitter Model #3051SMV3M. All flow data is digitally entered into the PLC (Programmable Logic Controller) and electronically transmitted to the PLC where Ignition SCADA System retrieves the data creating a database in SQL (Structured Query Language) on an hourly basis. The continuous flow data will be totalized each day and entered in the Wasatch Daily Report. The data that the Field Technician downloads each week will include daily flow total reports created by the PLC where Ignition SCADA System retrieves the data, creating a database in SQL and Microsoft Excel.

Flare 1

LFG flow is monitored on a continuous basis using an S&S MFG Inc. 1495 ISO 5157 Orifice Plate Flow Meter Model #4150-P with a Rosemount 3095 Transmitter. All flow data is digitally entered into the PLC and electronically transmitted to the PLC where Ignition SCADA System retrieves the data creating a database in SQL on an hourly basis. The continuous flow data will be totalized each day and entered in the Wasatch Daily Report. The data that the Field Technician downloads each week will include daily flow total reports created by the PLC where Ignition SCADA System retrieves the data, creating a database in SQL and Microsoft Excel.

Flare 2

At the second flare installed I June 2019, there is a Thermal Instruments Company, Inc. Model 62-9/62T-9/9500 Integral Thermal Mass Probe Flow Meter. All flow data is digitally entered into the PLC and electronically transmitted to the PLC where Ignition SCADA System retrieves the data creating a database in SQL on an hourly basis. The continuous flow data will be totalized each day and entered in the Wasatch Daily Report. The data that the Field Technician downloads each week will include daily flow total reports created by the PLC where Ignition SCADA System retrieves the data, creating a database in SQL and Microsoft Excel. A new Rosemount 3095 Transmitter was installed at this flare on 6/9/2020.

4.1.3 Flare Temperature

According to the Protocol, the operational activities of the LFG destruction devices must be monitored and documented at least every hour to ensure destruction of the LFG.

At DCL, flare temperature is measured continuously and recorded using a thermocouple installed at the flares. All data from the thermocouple is digitally entered into the PLC and electronically transmitted to the PLC where Ignition SCADA System retrieves the data creating a database in SQL on a continuous basis. Periods of downtime due to maintenance of the system or other causes, will be logged in a separate log. The excel data records from the SCADA system are available for verification.

4.1.4 Methane Content

For the duration of the reporting period, methane was measured continuously and recorded using an Ecotec FAU TDL gas analyzer. The methane concentration is measured by Ecotec Gas Analyzer. The Ecotec FAU TDL relays this information to a data logging PLC where Ignition SCADA System retrieves the data, creating a database in SQL for data recovery and report generation.

4.1.5 Power Output

According to the Protocol, the operational activities of the LFG destruction devices must be monitored and documented at least every hour to ensure destruction of the LFG. If any destruction device is equipped with a safety shut off valve that prevents biogas flow to the destruction device when no operational, then demonstrating the presence and operability of the shut off valve will be sufficient to demonstrate operational activity of that device.

At DCL, power output (kW) of the CAT generators is measured continuously and recorded using a Genset Controller. Data points are obtained every minute in conjunction with the flow rate data. The excel data records are available for verification.

4.1.6 Project Emissions

Version 6.0 of the Protocol requires that all project emissions be accounted for in the emission reductions calculations. Monthly electricity consumption (kWh/month) is provided by Rocky Mountain Power via monthly bills. Propane usage amounts are estimated by the landfill management and used to report the propane consumption.

4.1.7 Landfill Regulations

Personnel Davis County Landfill monitor all applicable local, state, and national regulations and permit requirements for DCL on an on-going basis. These actions by corporate and DCL help to ensure ongoing project eligibility. If any potential issue arises around legal requirements or project eligibility for the landfill, EM is notified and the issue is discussed. Regulations that are monitored include:

- NSPS Regulations
 - Requirements around Tier II reporting are checked on an annual basis by DCL to ensure that the report is up to date and that a new report is not required. AE and DCL also check the predicted NMOC levels in the Tier II report annually to determine if the landfill is expected to exceed the 34 MG/year threshold.
- State Regulations

- DCL personnel are registered on applicable Utah Department of Environmental Quality landfill email lists that the state agency uses to inform all landfills of any upcoming regulatory changes or new regulations, in addition to other landfill related issues. This ensures that DCL stays abreast of any future landfill regulations that could impact the project's eligibility. AE is notified by DCL of any upcoming state regulation changes as well.
- Potential Future Federal Regulations
 - DCL is part of national organizations such as the Solid Waste Association of North America (SWANA) and the National Solid Waste Management Association (NSWMA) that provide members with updates on regulatory changes or new potential regulations, allowing the landfill to stay abreast of regulations that might affect project eligibility. DCL staff is actively involved in reviewing and commenting on proposed regulations. In addition, DCL is in regular contact with a variety of 3rd party consultants at the landfill that also provide regular information on landfill regulations and permit issues.

4.1.8 Overview of Project Monitoring Frequencies

<i>Project Activity</i>	<i>Monitoring Method</i>	<i>Monitoring Frequency</i>
LFG Flow	Thermal Mass Flow Meters	Continuous
LFG Flow	Rosemounts	Continuous
LFG Flow	Orifice plate	Continuous
Flare Temperature	Thermocouples	Continuous
Methane Content	Gas Analyzer	Continuous
Electricity Generation	Genset Controller	Continuous
Electricity Consumption	Electricity Bills	As needed
Propane Consumption	Purchase Records	As needed
Landfill Regulations	Permits, Research, Email Lists, etc.	On-going

Table 2: Project Procedures

4.2 Data Management

4.2.1 Digital Data Management – Flow, Temperature and Methane

The landfill uses a secure and reliable automated process to retrieve the digitally recorded data for LFG flow, gas quality and temperature readings. The following steps summarize the process:

#	Step	Description
1	Onsite Data Storage	Ignition SCADA System retrieves data from PLC and stores data on-site.
2	Data Download	The data is downloaded daily from the SQL database created by Ignition, and stored in the Daily Report, which is then added up for the WIWMD Monthly Report.
3	Data Processing	Using SQL programming code, written by AE software technicians, data only from the [month year] (raw data) tab in the .XLS files is processed and the data is stored securely in a Microsoft SQL 2005 database.
4	Data Viewer	AE project staff is sent excel files monthly in order to monitor and query the data.

Table 3: Chart Recorder Data Management

4.2.2 Redundant Offsite Data Storage

In addition to Anew Environment servers, located in Houston, Texas, AE stores all databases on a separate system in Austin, Texas. The system performs a complete backup of all company databases each night. In the event of catastrophic damage to the building or power failure, AE will still be able to recover all project data.

4.3 Monitoring & Reporting Procedures

4.3.1 Monitoring & Reporting

DCL staff prepare monthly reports for AE, recording the following information: flow rate (scfm), well-field concentrations and balancing, methane concentration and any noted issues with the collection system.

4.3.2 Calibration Reporting

Calibration records are provided, as available, for all project equipment requiring calibration checks. Information includes the date, time and results of the last calibration check.

4.3.3 Environmental Violation Reporting

As the landfill operator, WIWMD has well defined environmental tracking and reporting procedures and has procedures for corrective action.

As part of the monitoring plan, DCL notifies Anew Environment of any notice of violation, potential violation, or violations of any environmental laws whether caused by or relating to the project facilities, and the corrective action taken to mitigate the risk.

4.3.4 Unscheduled Outage Reporting

Landfill management provides notice of any major event, including unscheduled outage of the project facilities, equipment failure or any portions thereof which could affect the production and verification of GHG emission reduction credits. Any necessary corrective action is also performed, recorded and reported.

4.3.5 Record Keeping

In accordance with the Protocol, DCL and AE will keep all required information for a period of 10 years after the information is generated, or 7 years after the last verification. The following system information will be retained for the given time period:

- All data inputs for the calculation of the project emission reductions
- Copies of all solid waste, air, water, and land use permits, Notices of Violations (NOVs), and any administrative or legal consent orders dating back at least 3 years prior to the project start date, and for each subsequent year of project operation
- Project developer attestation of compliance with regulatory requirements relating to the landfill gas project
- Project developer attestation of voluntary implementation of the project
- Collection and control device information (installation dates, equipment list, etc.)
- LFG flow meter information (model number, serial number, manufacturer's calibration procedures)
- Methane monitor information (model number, serial number, calibration procedures)
- Destruction device monitor information (model number, serial number, calibration procedures)
- LFG flow data (for each flow meter)

- LFG flow meter calibration data (for each flow meter)
- Methane monitoring data
- Methane monitor calibration data
- Destruction device monitoring data (for each destruction device)
- Destruction device monitor calibration data (for each destruction device),
- CO₂e monthly and annual tonnage calculations
- Copies of the results of the NSPS/EG Tier 1 and/or Tier 2 NMOC emission rate estimates and the projected date when system start-up will be required by NSPS
- Initial and annual verification records and results
- All maintenance records relevant to the LFG control system, monitoring equipment, and destruction devices

4.3.5.1 Record Keeping Procedure

DCL and Anew Environment have procedures in place to store all data and documents related to the project via hard copy and/or electronic form. Electronic files are stored on both companies' respective servers, with each system being backed up on regular intervals.

Specifically, DCL will store and maintain the following information onsite as it is generated or accepted. In addition to storage onsite, DCL will also provide this information to AE as it is received or on regular established intervals (e.g. quarterly flow meter inspection reports are delivered every quarter).

- All applicable permits related to the project
- Tier II reports
- Daily methane concentration readings
 - Hard copy
 - Electronic form (excel)
- Equipment information related to the project
- O&M records related to the project
- Raw data for flow, temperature and kW output in electronic form (excel file)
- Quarterly inspection reports
- Calibrations certificates for all applicable flow meters and gas analyzers

In addition to the above files, which are provided to AE by DCL, AE will also store information specifically related to the offset project and project verification in electronic form. All files and documents will be provided electronically and/or in hard copy form to DCL once verifications are completed to ensure duplicative record storage. Information stored includes:

- All CAR Attestations
- Verification Reports
- Verification Opinions
- Emission Reductions Calculations
- Project Design Documents (PDDs)

4.4 Monitoring & Reporting QA/QC

4.4.1 Data QA/QC

4.4.1.1 Data Acquisition

The kW output, temperature, flow and methane data are downloaded and reviewed on a monthly basis by DCL, with the data being reviewed for accuracy, completion and periods of unusual flow and/or temperature. Data is also compared to previous data for quality assurance purposes. This review helps to ensure that the appropriate data has been sent, any gaps in data are understood, no erroneous information is utilized, and that all systems are running as expected.

4.4.1.2 Low Flare Temperature

From time to time, on rare occasions during the reporting period, the flare skid system would trigger either manual or automatic restarts. All data points have been deleted where LFG flow is recorded at less than 500 deg F in the emission reduction calculations. This ensures that all landfill gas destruction data used in the emission reduction calculations account for LFG flow that is properly destroyed by the flare.

4.4.1.3 No Power Output

From time to time, on rare occasions during the reporting period, the generator system would shut down. All data points have been deleted where kW output is equal to zero in the emission reduction calculations. This ensures that all landfill gas destruction data used in the emissions reduction calculations account for LFG flow that is properly destroyed by the engines.

4.4.2 Flow Meter Calibration QA/QC

The Protocol requires that all gas flow meters are cleaned and inspected on a regular basis and field checked for calibration accuracy by a third-party technician at the end of – but no more than two months prior to or after – the end date of the reporting period. In addition, they must be calibrated by the manufacturer or a certified third-party calibration service per manufacturer’s guidance or every five years, whichever is more frequent. No frequency is defined by the manufacturer for the Oripac Orifice plate and Rosemount meters/transmitters. Therefore 5 years is the calibration regime required for these meters. FCI flow meters are required to be factory calibrated every 18 months.

At DCL, the flow meters are inspected and cleaned at least every 6 months by the site staff. There are no frequency recommendations by the manufacturer for cleaning and inspection of flow meters. In addition the flow meters and gas analyzer are checked for accuracy and calibrated by a qualified technician in the last two months of the reporting period, or the first two months subsequently. Rosemount 485 Annubar– SN 6765394 and Rosemount 3051SFA, SN 23160 began measuring the landfill gas flow sent to the Nodal Power engine from March 10, 2023 onwards..

There are multiple flow meters serving the two flare skids and flow to the generation plant and the nodal power. The following describes the flow meters of relevance to the current reporting period:

Flare 1

- a) Rosemount 3095MA– SN 0287165

Standard temperature and pressure condition of 60 deg F and 14.7 psi

No calibration frequency specified by manufacturer, so every 5 years according to protocol
No cleaning and inspection requirement therefore cleaning and inspection on a regular basis.

- Calibration and accuracy check on 01/07/2026
- Cleaning and inspection performed on 3/18/2025, 06/10/2025, 9/16/2025

Flare 2

Flow meter– SN 0009187

Rosemount 3051SMV

Standard temperature and pressure condition of 60 deg F and 14.7 psi.

No calibration frequency specified by manufacturer, so every 5 years according to protocol

No cleaning and inspection requirement

- Calibration and accuracy check on 01/07/2026
- Cleaning and inspection performed on 3/18/2025, 06/10/2025, 9/16/2025

Engine 2-Nodal Power

a) Flow meter Rosemount 485 Annubar– SN 6765394

Rosemount 3051SMV3M, SN 23160

Standard temperature and pressure condition of 60 deg F and 14.7 psi

No calibration frequency specified by manufacturer, so every 5 years according to protocol

No cleaning and inspection requirement

- Factory calibration on 12/22/2022
- Factory Calibration on Rosemount Multivariable Transmitter(3051SMV), SN 23160-2/20/2024
- Factory Calibration on Rosemount Multivariable Transmitter 2/24/2025

4.4.3 Gas Analyzer Calibration QA/QC

The Protocol requires that all continuous methane analyzers are cleaned and inspected on a regular basis and field checked for calibration accuracy by a third-party technician at the end of – but no more than two months prior to or after – the end date of the reporting period. In addition, they must be calibrated by the manufacturer or a certified third-party calibration service per manufacturer’s guidance or every five years, whichever is more frequent.. The methane concentration for the landfill gas that is combusted at the Nodal Power Inc. site is measured by a separate Ecotec gas analyzer-SN#1191. It began measuring methane concentration on March 10, 2023 onwards and was factory calibrated on December 8th, 2022, May 14, 2024 and December 20th, 2024 respectively and showed a % drift of less than 5%.

Type Ecotec FAU TDL Gas Analyzer, SN#1304

Factory Calibration is to be performed 36 months from the date of the certificate and 24 months after being placed into service. The factory calibration was performed on January 28th, 2026.

Field calibration was performed on 01/27/2026 which showed a % drift of less than 5%. Cleaning and inspection performed on 3/18/2025, 6/10/2025, 9/16/2025.

Type Ecotec: FAU TDL Gas Analyzer, SN#1191(measures methane concentration for flow sent to Nodal Power) was last factory calibrated on December 20th, 2024.

The instrument is checked against a known calibration gas, and if found to be out of calibration by greater than +/- 5%, then site personnel will evaluate the results and take appropriate actions. They will adjust the instrument until it is reading accurately.

Davis County has been informed and will conduct calibration checks for all monitoring equipment according to the schedule specified in the table below for every reporting period.

4.4.4 DCL Monitoring Equipment Calibration Schedule

<i>Monitoring Device</i>	<i>Calibration Method</i>	<i>Calibration Frequency</i>
Thermal Mass Flow Meter (flares)	Field Calibration	Within 2 months end of RP
Thermal Mass Flow Meter (flares)	Factory Calibration	According to manufacture specification
Thermal Mass Flow Meter (engines)	Field Calibration	Within 2 months end of RP
Thermal Mass Flow Meter (engines)	Factory Calibration	According to manufacture specification
Gas Analyzer	Field Calibration	Within 2 months end of RP
Gas Analyzer	Factory Calibration	According to manufacture specification

Table 6: Project Calibration Schedule

4.4.5 Emission Reduction Quantification QA/QC

The initial emission reduction calculations are completed by the Project Manager for the DCL project. Anew Environmental, LLC has internal procedures in place to check the accuracy of the calculations with additional Anew Environmental, LLC staff reviewing all aspects of the calculations including reviewing raw SCADA data from the [month year] (raw data) tab, methane readings, excel formulas/functions and electricity/propane use. After review by Anew Environmental, LLC staff, any errors or changes are noted, and the calculations are then reviewed again for the final time by the Project Manager.

4.5 Data Substitution Guidelines

Version 6.0 of the Protocol references data substitution guidelines that are permissible for methane concentration and flow metering parameters but not for destruction monitoring devices. Substitution may only occur when two monitored parameters corroborate proper functioning of the destruction device and system operation within normal ranges. The substitution methodology is as follows:

Duration of Missing Data	Substitution Methodology
Less than six hours	Use the average of the four hours immediately before and following the outage
Six to 24 hours	Use the 90% lower or upper confidence limit of the 24 hours prior to and after the outage, whichever results in greater conservativeness
One to seven days	Use the 95% lower or upper confidence limit of the 72 hours prior to and after the outage, whichever results in greater conservativeness

Greater than one week*

No data may be substituted, and no credits may be generated

Table 7: Data Substitution Methodology

*For weekly measured methane concentration, the lower of the measurement before and the measurement after must be used, and only one consecutive missing weekly measurement can be substituted.

The lower confidence limit should be used for both methane concentration and flow readings for landfill projects.

4.5.1 Flow Data

No flow rate data was substituted during the reporting period.

4.5.2 Methane Concentration

No methane concentration data was substituted during the reporting period.

5 Emission Reduction Quantification

This section provides a detailed, step-by-step explanation of the emission reduction calculations performed for this project in accordance with Climate Action Reserve Landfill Project Reporting Protocol, Version 5.0. The detailed calculations are included in the DCL Data Room.

The following is a summary of the variable assumptions used in the emission reduction quantification for the project.

Equation 5.1 – Project GHG Emissions	
Oxidation Factor (OX):	10%
Discount Factor (DF) :	N/A
EF _{FF,I} (kg CO ₂ / gal.)	Propane: 5.72
EFEL (lb Co2 / MWh)	NWPP: 579.19

Table 8: Calculation Variables

5.1 Emission Reductions Calculations (01/01/2025 – 12/31/2025)

This section provides a detailed, step-by-step explanation of the emission reduction calculations.

5.1.1 Equation 5.4 - Corrected Raw Data

The “ER Calc Davis 2025 Flare 1 V2.0”, “ER Calc Davis 2025 Flare 2 V2.0”, and ER Calc Davis 2025 Nodal Power V2.0” spreadsheets house the raw data and final emission reduction calculations.

The daily cumulative LFG flow is calculated based on the LFG flow rate, following the steps outlined below:

Step 1: Multiply the average flow rate (scfm) by the time interval between each sample point. All time intervals greater than 15 minutes have been removed from the calculations.

- Step 2:** Adjust for low temperature or no power output by voiding the flow for any given period if the minimum flare temperature is below the Destruction Temperature threshold of 500°F, or the kW is equal to zero. A binary [0,1] multiplier is used to void any instances of low temperature, no kW output or turbulent flow.
- Step 3:** If needed, the LFG flow rate (scfm) is corrected for the standard temperature and pressure conditions defined by the Protocol as 60 deg F and 1 atm.

The data is then automatically aggregated by weeks in the 5.2 Daily LFG tab.

5.1.2 Equation 5.2 - Total Methane Destroyed

5.1.2.2 Daily LFG Tab

- Methane Content (% CH₄) is manually entered if data is not continuous.
- Weekly methane content is defined as the average of one (1) or more weekly methane concentration (% volume) readings taken during a given week (Friday through Thursday).

5.1.2.3 Weekly Methane Tab

Weekly Methane

This tab provides the calculation of the metric tons of methane (tCH₄) destroyed per week, according to the time interval “t” = weekly.

- LFG Weekly Flow (scf/Wk) is populated by a SUMIFS function which refers to the 5.2 Daily LFG tab and retrieves the LFG Cumulative Flow for the applicable week.
- Methane Content (% CH₄) is populated using a VLOOKUP function which refers to the 5.2 Daily LFG tab and retrieves the Weekly Methane Content reading for the applicable week.

Methane Destruction

- Methane Flow (SCF/Wk) is the product of the LFG Weekly Flow and the Methane Content.
- CH₄ Dest_{PR} (tCH₄/Day) applies the protocol constant for converting from SCF to tonnes and the destruction efficiency (DE) of the device.

Note: For this project there was no supplemental natural gas utilized, so there is no need to calculate FFCH_{4,i}.

The tCH₄ Destroyed, as calculated in this section, is then applied to Equation 5.1 to calculate the project GHG emission reductions.

5.1.3 Equation 5.2 - Total Methane Destroyed - Daily Methane Tab

- Daily LFG (scf/day) is populated by a SUMIF function which refers to the RAW data tab and retrieves the LFG cumulative flow for the applicable day.
- Daily CH₄ % is populated using an AVERAGEIF function which refers to the RAW data tab and retrieves the average methane concentration for the applicable day.
- Daily CH₄ (scf) is then calculated by multiplying Daily LFG and Daily CH₄ %.
- CH₄ Dest_i (tCH₄/Day) applies the Protocol’s destruction efficiency (DE) of the device.

- $\text{CH}_4 \text{ Dest}_{\text{PR}}$ (tCH_4) is then calculated using conversion factors provided in the Protocol and then applied to Equation 5.1 to calculate the project GHG emission reductions.

5.1.4 Equation 5.1 – Project GHG Emission Reductions

This tab provides the final calculation of the emission reductions for the project in tonnes of CO_2e :

- tCH_4 Destroyed (tCH_4/Yr) is linked to the 5.2 Weekly Methane Tab and 5.2 Daily Methane tab tCO_2e Destroyed ($\text{tCO}_2\text{e}/\text{Yr}$) is calculated based on the Protocol assumption for the Global Warming Potential of methane (28 GWP).
- Less: OX Oxidation Factor ($\text{tCO}_2\text{e}/\text{Yr}$) is the product of the above value, tCO_2e , and $(1 - \text{OX})$.
- Less: DF Discount Factor ($\text{tCO}_2\text{e}/\text{Yr}$) is the product of the above value, tCO_2e , and $(1 - \text{DF})$.
- Less: FFCO_2 Fossil Fuel (tCO_2/Yr) is equal to the above value minus the fossil fuel leakage, FFCO_2 .
 - FFCO_2 is calculated based on the gallons of propane which are consumed. This is converted to tCO_2e based on the CO_2 emissions factor of propane.
- Less: ELCO_2 Electricity (tCO_2/Yr) is equal to the above value minus the electricity consumption leakage, ELCO_2 .
 - ELCO_2 is calculated based on the monthly electricity consumption provided in the monthly bills. This quantity of electricity (kWh) is converted to CO_2e based on the most current eGRID carbon dioxide electricity emissions factor.

5.2 Annual Summary of Emission Reductions

The table below provides a summary of the project emission reductions for the reporting period from January 1, 2025 through December 31, 2025.

Destruction Device	Project ER ($\text{tCO}_2\text{e}/\text{Yr}$)
Flare 1	59,898
Flare 2	60,977
Nodal Power Engine	5,503
Total	126,378

Table 9: Emission Reduction Summary

6 References

Climate Action Reserve. Landfill Project Protocol: Collecting and Destroying Methane from Landfills. Version 6.0, June 8, 2022.

Climate Action Reserve. Landfill Project Protocol: Collecting and Destroying Methane from Landfills. Version 5.0, April 24, 2019.

Climate Action Reserve. Landfill Project Protocol: Collecting and Destroying Methane from Landfills. Version 4.0, June 29, 2011.

Climate Action Reserve. Landfill Project Protocol: Collecting and Destroying Methane from Landfills. Version 3.0, December 2, 2009.

Climate Action Reserve. Landfill Project Protocol: Collecting and Destroying Methane from Landfills. Version 2.1, October 14, 2009.

Climate Action Reserve. Landfill Project Verification Protocol: Capturing and Destroying Methane from Landfills. Version 2.0, November 18, 2008.

Climate Action Reserve. Program Manual, March 16, 2010.

Climate Action Reserve. Policy Memorandum: Use of eGRID Electricity Emission Factors for all Project Protocols, May 3, 2011.