



Project Design Document:

Anson County Landfill

Protocol Version 6.0

ANEW ENVIRONMENTAL, LLC

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1 Introduction

1.1 Project Overview

The Anson County Landfill (ACL) is located off Dozer Drive near Polkton, NC. The landfill began operation in 2001 and is owned by Chambers Development of North Carolina Inc., (CDNC), a wholly owned subsidiary of Waste Connections, Inc. (WCN). The landfill began accepting waste in 2001 and consists of approximately 134 acres. The design capacity of the landfill was updated in February 2010 to 5.9 million Mg. Final closure of the landfill is estimated to take place in 2050.

The landfill was built by Chambers Development of North Carolina, Inc. and began accepting waste in 2001. Allied Waste Industries, Inc. bought the landfill in 200X. Waste Connections, Inc. acquired Allied Waste Industries in 2009 and is the current owner operator of the landfill.

The landfill gas collection and control system was voluntarily installed in 2008 and consists of 49 vertical extraction wells connected to a utility flare. The project commencement date is February, 7th 2008, when ACL began operation of a voluntary active landfill gas collection and control system to facilitate the destruction of methane, a Greenhouse Gas (GHG) contained in the landfill gas, by combustion at a flare.

On March, 10th 2020, WCN and Anew entered an agreement to develop and monetize carbon credits from the destruction of methane from landfill gas. Anew has title to the offsets upon issuance from CAR.

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

1.2 Project Changes During the Reporting Period (1/1/2024 – 09/30/2024)

No project changes during the reporting period.

2 Project Description

2.1 Project Participants:

Project Developer	Anew Environmental, LLC (Anew)
Landfill Owner/Operator	Waste Connections of North Carolina, Inc. (WCN)
Gas Collection & Control System Owner	Waste Connections of North Carolina, Inc.
Carbon Credit Manager	Anew Environmental, LLC
Project O&M Provider	WCN staff
Third Party Data Management	SCS Engineers

Table 1: Project Participants

2.1.1 Anew Project Personnel

John McDougal

- Manages the carbon credit marketing and trading activities

Lucy Huang

- Manages Anew's Climate Action Reserve account
- Manages communications between Anew 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 Anew databases of digitally recorded data from landfill operations

2.1.2 Anson County Landfill/Waste Connections Project Personnel

Hudson Dennis

- Responsible for recording/reporting weekly flare readings
- Liaison with SCS for Well field O&M and data recording

2.1.3 SCS Engineers Project Personnel

Chuck Ralston– Project Manager

- Data logging
- Well Maintenance

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 6.0 of the Landfill Project Reporting Protocol developed by the Climate Action Reserve.

2.3 Project Location

Figure 3 below shows the location of the Anson County Landfill in Polkton, NC at the following coordinates:

- Latitude: 35° 00' 27.5" N
- Longitude: 80° 12' 03.5" W

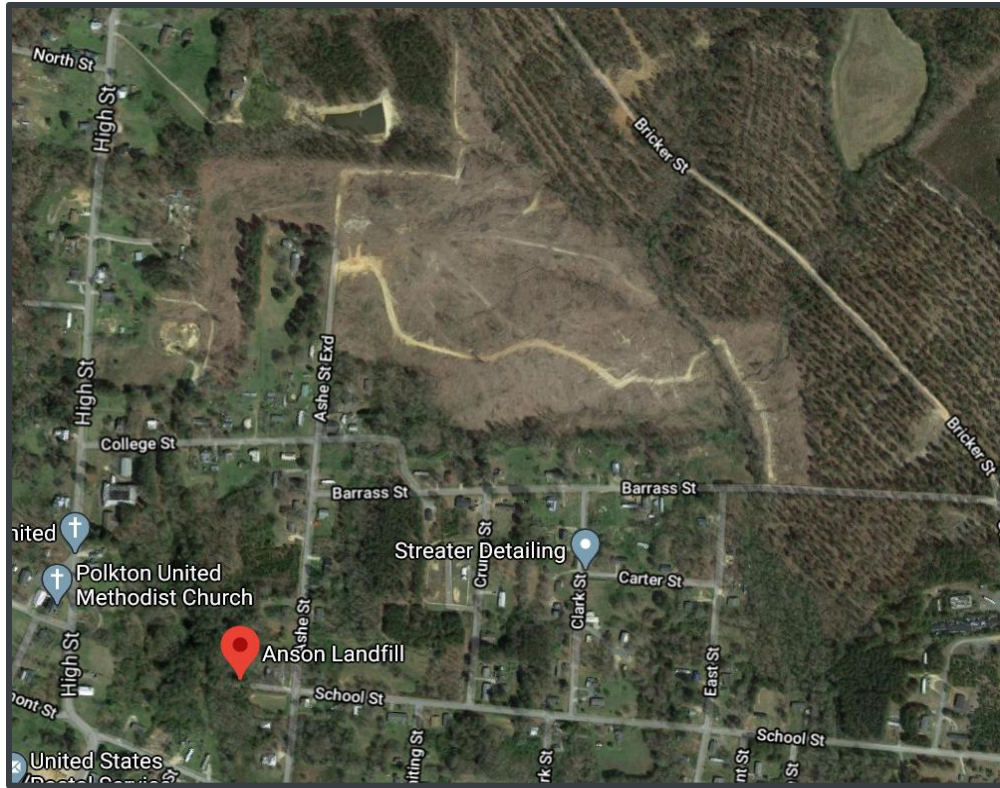


Figure 1: Aerial Map of Anson County Landfill

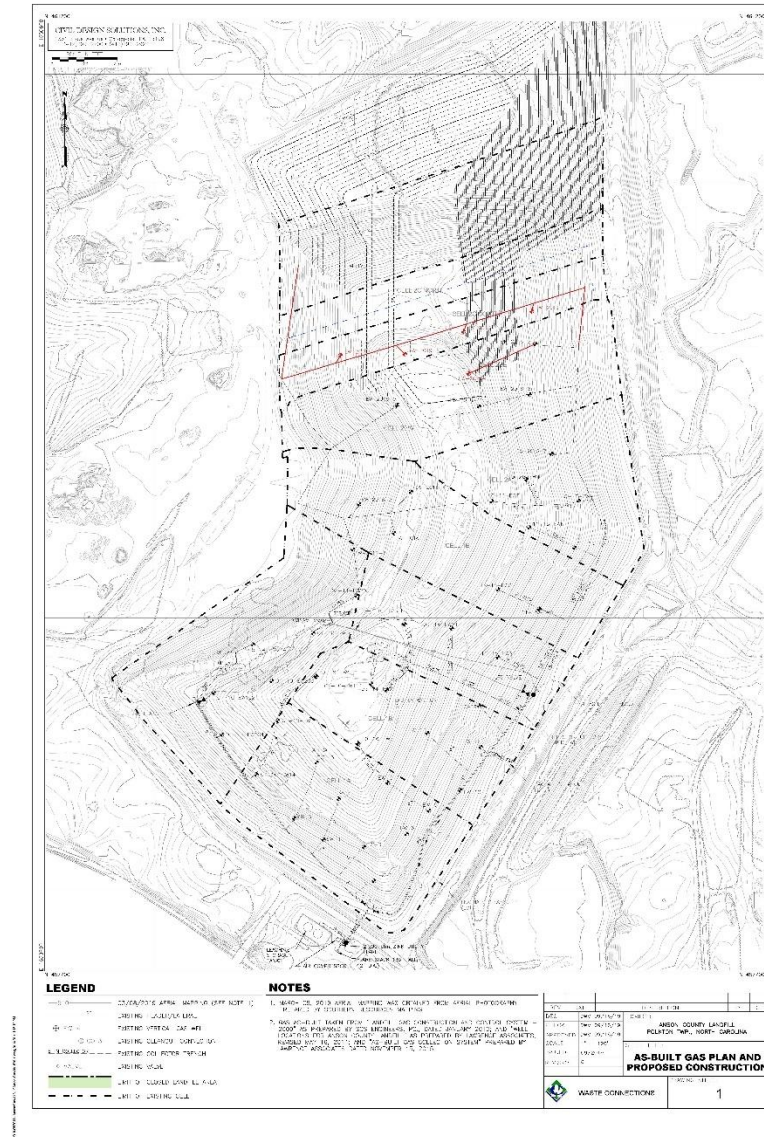
2.3.1 Site Description

The Anson County Waste Management Facility is a Municipal Solid Waste landfill that began accepting waste in 2001. The facility covers approximately 1,163 acres, and accepts municipal, commercial, residential, and industrial waste, which is placed in a 133-acre area which is permitted for solid waste disposal. The most recent Solid Waste Permit, Permit No. 0403, was issued on March 26, 2018, authorized construction of the Phase 3 and 4 lateral expansions, and increased the design capacity to 10,428,555 Mg, based on a waste density of 1,062 lb/yd³. The Solid Waste Permit is a “life-of-site” permit, and authorizes operation until December 12, 2040, or until the landfill reaches its final elevations, whichever comes first.

The recent expansion triggered applicability of NSPS Subpart XXX, and the landfill has submitted the required initial design capacity and NMOC emission rate reports. The initial NMOC emission rate report showed that if NMOC emissions exceeded the 34 Mg/yr threshold, a GCCS is required to be installed and operated. According to the NMOC annual report for 2021 dated 3/31/2022, the facility has exceeded NMOC at 34.51 Mg/yr and has 30 months (until 9/30/2024) to install a GCCS. The facility already has a GCCS installed in portions of the landfill, and routes collected gas to a 2,500 scfm candle stick flare.

2.3.2 Landfill Gas Collection System

Figure 2: ACL As-Built Drawing



Anson County Landfill's LFG management will use an active gas extraction and collection system with auxiliary gas management features. The LFG will be collected using vertical extraction wells installed in the waste which will be connected to collection piping under a constant vacuum generated by a dedicated blower system. Collected LFG will be combusted in the onsite landfill gas flare(s), which will consume the hydrocarbons present in the LFG, reducing hydrocarbon emissions and global warming potential.

Initial gas extraction well installation for Phase 1 consisted of 17 vertical wells. Through a series of 4 phases, the landfill increased the number of wells to 49 total. The LFG extraction wells include wellheads equipped with a valve to control LFG flow and vacuum, and monitoring ports on either side of the valve to measure LFG quality, pressure, and temperature. Average spacing between landfill gas extraction wells range between 150 feet and 250 feet. Vertical wells are be installed incrementally in areas that have reached final permitted grades. Landfill gas extraction well monitoring will be performed on a routine basis and adjusted accordingly. Maintenance of the landfill gas equipment will be performed per the manufacturers recommended intervals or as needed.

An open flare was installed in 2008 to voluntarily destroy landfill gas and avoid emissions of greenhouse gases. Landfill gas is piped to flare and combusted continuously. The flare is equipped with an emergency shut off valve if the flare temperature falls below 500 degrees F.

2.3.3 Landfill Gas System Operations QA/QC

WCN personnel monitor the operations of the blower/flare system and perform routine operations and maintenance. The Flare Skid includes a manual which contains a detailed outline of flare system operations, control system operations and maintenance schedule. This document, including other supporting documents, serves as a guide for the operation & maintenance of the blower/flare equipment.

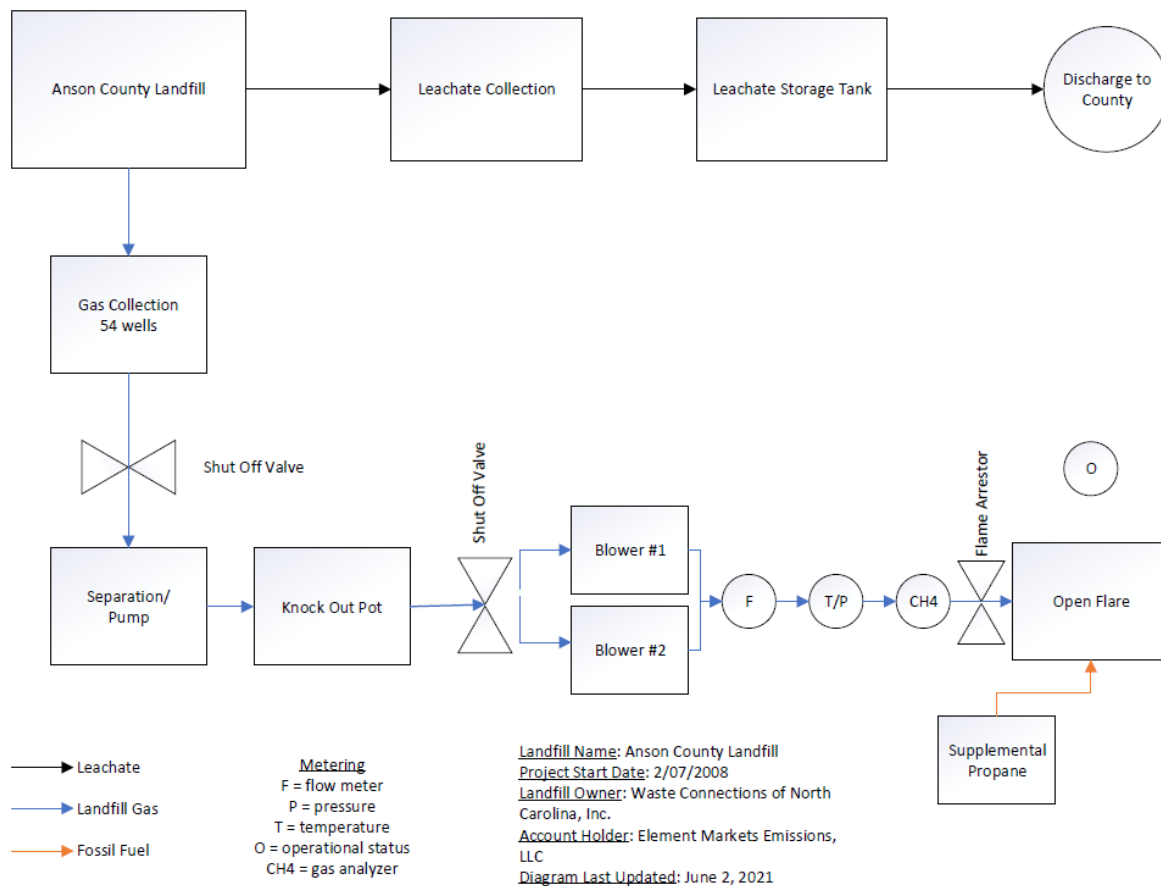
SCS personnel are responsible for balancing the well field to manage the gas quality and flow rate delivered to the flare.

2.3.4 Regulatory Compliance QA/QC

The Anson 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 include inspection frequencies, sampling frequencies, and reporting requirements. These permits are included in the documentation provided for verification.

2.3.5 Project Flow

Figure 3: ACL Project Flow Diagram



3 Project Eligibility

3.1 Project Location

The Anson County Landfill is located in Polkton, North Carolina within the United States and is thus eligible as a project under the Protocol.

3.2 Project Start Date

The project began on February 7, 2008 when the landfill gas collection system and flare began operation.

3.3 Additionality

The Anson 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 Anson County Landfill was collecting and venting landfill gas prior to the installation of a qualifying destruction device. No landfill gas was ever destroyed in any manner prior to the project start date and thus the ACL project is considered additional under Scenario 2 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. WCN 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 Requirements Test. Waste Connections signed and submitted the Project's Developers Attestation of Regulatory Compliance to CAR (Data Room).

3.3.2.1 Federal Regulations

The New Source Performance Standard (NSPS) for MSW Landfills requires landfills that are new or expanded capacity after July 17, 2014 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. Based upon the results of the NMOC annual report for 2021 dated 3/31/2022, the facility has exceeded the 34 Mg per year threshold at 34.51 MG/yr. This value will require WCN to capture the landfill gas under federal regulations starting 9/30/2024. However, this project activity will remain voluntary until then.

Year	Total NMOC Emission Rates (Mg/yr)
2018	17.96
2019	26.26

2020	27.18
2021	34.51

Table 1: LFG Recovery & NMOC Generation

3.3.2.2 State and Local Regulations

WCN is not required to manage its landfill gas under either the North Carolina Department of Environmental Quality or any other local regulations. In addition, ACL has also met all applicable state and local environmental regulations and has obtained all applicable permits, including:

- Solid Waste Management Permit
- Title V Permit
- NPDES Permit

4 Project Eligibility

4.1 Data Monitoring (1/1/2024 – 09/30/2024)

4.1.1 Landfill Gas Flow

According to the Protocol, the flow of the LFG delivered to the 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 deg F and 14.7 psi.

At ACL, LFG flow was measured continuously using a Thermal Instrument Company thermal mass flow meter (Model #: S62-9/9500PI, Serial #2005468-2) which automatically adjusts for temperature and pressure. The flow meter is configured to 60 deg F and 1 atm per Protocol requirements. Flow data is recorded every 2 minutes for the ACL project.

The manufacturer recommends that the flow meter be calibrated every 18 months. There is no manufacturer recommendation for cleaning/inspection procedure or frequency. WCN has the flow meter factory calibrated annually.

4.1.2 Thermocouple 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 ACL, operational activity of the flare is monitored continuously by thermocouple readings continuously and recorded with the SCADA system.

4.1.3 Methane Content

According to the Protocol, the fraction of methane in the LFG can be measured weekly using a calibrated portable gas analyzer. For the period of time when weekly methane measurements are used, a ten percent (10%) discount will be applied to account for uncertainty associated with the gas capture network conditions.

WCN uses the BioGas3000 to measure the methane concentration from 01/01/2024 – 09/30/2024 to record continuous methane readings for the reporting period.

The official manufacturer manual for the BioGas3000 does not specify a strict calibration schedule. Instead, it recommends more generally to just have regular calibration intervals. WCN has the BioGas3000 regularly calibrated annually and has provided the calibration report dated within 2 months of the end reporting date. There is also no manufacturer recommendation for cleaning/inspection procedure or frequency. WCN ensures the cleaning and inspection occurs regularly at each calibration event.

For instances where the continuous methane readings were not available, weekly methane measurements were used with an Envirogen gas analyzer. The analyzer is field calibrated prior to each use, and has been calibrated on an annual basis.

4.1.4 Project Emissions

Version 6.0 of the Protocol requires that all project emissions be accounted for in the emission reductions calculations. Utility bills have been provided by WCN to show electricity used for running the flare. WCN uses propane as a starter gas for the flare. The site has conveyed how much propane is used during the reporting period.

4.1.5 Landfill Regulations

Personnel at Waste Connections, Inc. monitor all applicable local, state, and national regulations and permit requirements for ACL on an on-going basis. These actions help to ensure ongoing project eligibility. If any potential issue arises around legal requirements or project eligibility for the landfill, Anew 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 WCN to ensure that the report is up to date and that a new report is not required. WCN and Anew also check the

predicted NMOC levels in the Tier II report to determine if the landfill is expected to exceed the 34 MG/year threshold.

- State Regulations
 - WCN personnel are registered on applicable North Carolina EPA 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 WCN stays abreast of any future landfill regulations that could impact the project's eligibility. Anew is notified by ACL of any upcoming state regulation changes as well.
- Potential Future Federal Regulations
 - WCN 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. WCN personnel keep abreast of applicable federal regulations through mail and email updates and ongoing monitoring of regulatory websites and documentation. In addition, WCN is in contact and works with a variety of 3rd party consultants at the landfill that also provides regular information on landfill regulations and permit issues.

4.2 Data Management

4.2.1 Anson County Landfill Data Management

For the current reporting period, all data from the flow meter and thermocouple has been digitally recorded using a Yokogawa data logger every 2 minutes. The data logger has a flash drive that SCS removes once a month to download data. SCS shares the data with Hudson Dennis at WCN, and Hudson converts that data to an excel format and shares with Anew monthly.

Methane concentration is measured and recorded by Hudson Dennis weekly. These measurements are recorded on an excel spreadsheet and shared with Anew monthly. In the 2024 year, WCN has also downloaded the continuous methane data recorded by their BioGas3000 from 01/01/2024 – 09/30/2024.

The following steps summarize the data management process:

#	Step	Description
1	Data Storage	Stored on SCS Engineers servers and provided to WCN employees monthly or upon request.

2	Data Transfer	All data files are sent to Anew via email from WCN Engineers monthly and are saved by Anew on internal servers • Raw flow data from continuous equipment • Raw temperature data • Handheld methane readings
3	Data Viewer	Anew project staff processes, monitors and queries the database.

Table 4: Chart Recorder Data Management

4.2.2 Redundant Offsite Data Storage

In addition to Anew servers located in Houston, Texas, Anew provides redundant offsite storage of all servers on a separate system in Austin, Texas. The system performs a complete backup of all company servers each night. Even in the event of catastrophic damage to the building or power failure, Anew would still be able to recover all project data.

4.3 Monitoring & Reporting Procedures

4.3.1 Monitoring & Reporting

WCN staff prepare monthly reports for Anew, recording the following information: flow rate (scfm), thermocouple temperature readings, 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, WCN has well defined environmental tracking and reporting procedures and has procedures for corrective action. WCN also has environmental tracking and reporting procedures as related to the energy facility.

As part of the monitoring plan, WCN notifies Anew 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

WCN provide 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. Hudson Dennis keeps a log of periods when the flare is substantially shut down (greater than 3 days).

4.3.5 Record Keeping

In accordance with the Protocol, WCN and Anew 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 analyzer calibration data
- Destruction device monitoring data (for each destruction device)
- Destruction device 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

- Operational records of the landfill relating to the amount of waste placed onsite (scalehouse records, etc.), or most recent documented WIP report accepted by a regulatory agency
- Calibrated portable gas analyzer information that the project developer should retain includes:
 - Date, time, and location of methane measurement
 - Methane content of LFG (% by volume) for each measurement
 - Methane measurement instrument type and serial number
 - Date, time, and results of instrument calibration
 - Corrective measures taken if instrument does not meet performance specifications

In addition to the above files, which are provided to Anew, Anew 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 WCN 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 ACL project data is monitored at least monthly. Data is reviewed for accuracy, completion and abnormalities. 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 Thermocouple Temperature Data

The protocol requires the thermocouple temperature measurement to be greater than 500 degrees F to prove methane destruction. A temperature probe is positioned near the flame to continuously measure the temperature of the flame. For timestamps when the thermocouple data is less than 500 degrees F, the data is not included in the emissions reductions.

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, flow meters must be calibrated by the manufacturer per manufacturer guidelines.

During the reporting period 2024, TMI flowmeter (SN:2005468-2) was used for the entirety of the reporting period from 01/01/2024 to 09/30/2024. SN: 2005468-2 was calibrated on 10/28/2024.

Date	Performed By	Flowmeter	% Drift
10/28/2024	Thermal Instruments Company, Inc.	2005468-2	-1.9% and -2.3% for flows above 2240 scf and 2520 scf respectively

Table 5: Flow Meter Calibration Summary

4.4.3 Methane Analyzers Calibration QA/QC

At ACL, one BioGas3000 (SN: G300735) was used to measure continuous methane concentration readings. This was sent for calibration on 10/30/2024. Note, it was observed in the calibration, the instrument was under-reporting. As per protocol guidelines for calibrations that indicate under-reporting, the metered values have been used without correction.

For instances where the continuous methane readings were not available, weekly methane measurements were used with an Envirogen gas analyzer (SN:2308308B). The analyzer is field calibrated prior to each use, and has been calibrated on an annual basis.

Date	Performed By	Serial Number	Percent Drift
10/30/2024	QED Environmental	G300735	<5%
9/13/2024	Elkins Earthworks	2308308B	<5%

Table 6: Methane Analyzer Calibration Summary

4.4.4 Emission Reduction Quantification QA/QC

The initial emission reduction calculations are completed by the Project Manager for the ACL project. Anew has internal procedures in place to check the accuracy of the calculations with additional Anew staff reviewing all aspects of the calculations including reviewing raw data from Anew's internal database, methane readings, excel

formulas/functions and electricity/propane use. After review by Anew 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 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 week missing weekly measurement can 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 6.0. The detailed calculations are included in the Data Room.

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

Protocol Variables	
Oxidation Factor (OX):	10%
Discount Factor (DF):	10%
• Continuous Methane Monitoring:	N/A
EF _{FF,I} (kg CO ₂ / gal.)	Propane: 5.74

Table 8: Calculation Variables

5.1 Emission Reductions Calculations (1/1/2024 – 09/30/2024)

This section provides a detailed, step-by-step explanation of the calculations performed for this project in accordance with the Climate Action Reserve Landfill Project Reporting Protocol, Version 6.0.

5.1.1 Equation 5.4 – Raw Data

The “Anson ER Calcs” spreadsheet houses the raw data and all calculations to determine the final emission reduction values.

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

- Step 1: Multiply the average flow rate (scfm) by the time interval between each sample point. Raw data for the reporting period was captured in 15- or 1-minute intervals. Due to file size considerations, all raw data recorded during the 1-minute interval period has been noted every eight minutes in the calculations. In addition, all time intervals greater than 15 minutes have been removed from the calculations per Protocol requirements.
- Step 2: Adjust for periods when the generator is not producing electricity by voiding the flow for any given time when the kW is equal to zero. A binary [0,1] multiplier is used to void any instances of no kW output.
- Step 3: Since the flow meter at ACL is configured to standard conditions of 60 deg F, no correction to standard conditions is needed.

5.1.2 Equation 5.2 - Total Methane Destroyed

The Daily Methane tab provides the calculations for the metric tons of methane (tCH₄) destroyed per day, according to the time interval “t” = daily.

- 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 Desti (tCH₄/Day) applies the Protocol's destruction efficiency (DE) of the device.
- CH₄ DestPR (tCH₄) is then calculated using conversion factors provided in the Protocol and then applied to Equation 5.1 to calculate the project GHG emission reductions.

5.1.3 Equation 5.1 – Project GHG Emission Reductions

This tab provides the final calculation of the emission reductions for the project in tonnes of CO₂e:

- tCH₄ Destroyed (tCH₄/Yr) is linked from the 5.2 Daily Methane tab.
- tCO₂e Destroyed (tCO₂e/Yr) is calculated based on the Protocol assumption for the Global Warming Potential of methane (28 GWP).
- Less: OX Oxidation Factor (tCO₂e/Yr) is the product of the above value, tCO₂e, and (1 – OX).
- Less: DF Discount Factor (tCO₂e/Yr) is the product of the above value, tCO₂e, and (1 – DF), based on continuous methane monitoring.
- Less: FFCO₂ Fossil Fuel (tCO₂/Yr) is equal to the above value minus the fossil fuel leakage, FFCO₂.
- Fossil fuels were consumed by the project during the reporting period.
- Less: ELCO₂ Electricity (tCO₂/Yr) is equal to the above value minus the electricity consumption leakage, ELCO₂.
- Additional electricity is consumed by project related activities.
- Less: NGemissions Supplemental Fuel (tCO₂/Yr) is equal to the above value minus all supplemental fuel consumed by the project, NGemissions.
- NGemissions is calculated based upon the natural gas consumed by the project generator during the reporting period and is based off natural gas bills. There was no supplemental fuel usage during the reporting period.

5.2 Annual Summary of Emission Reductions

The table below provides a summary of the project emission reductions for vintage year 2024, with a reporting period from Jan 1, 2024 through Sept 30, 2024.

Vintage Year	Project ER (tCO ₂ e/Yr)
2024	75,523

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. Program Manual, April 2024.