



Verification Report for

New River Landfill Gas Methane
Destruction Project
Dublin, Virginia
USA

Climate Action Reserve

Project ID CAR 560

June 19, 2016

Report Prepared for

New River Resource Authority
7100 Cloyd's Mountain Road
Dublin, VA 24084

Report Prepared by

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Summary

New River Resource Authority engaged NSF International (NSF) to verify its methane emission reductions from the New River Landfill Gas Methane Destruction Project (CAR 560) to the Climate Action Reserve for the reporting period of 1 January through 31 December 2015.

New River Resource Authority, the project developer, is a municipal landfill as described by NAICS code 562212. The “New River Landfill Gas Methane Destruction Project” (the Project) is listed in the Reserve’s database with the identification number CAR 560. The New River Resource Authority’s methane emission reductions during the cited project reporting period resulted from the collection and destruction of landfill gas in a electric generation power plant and an open flare at the New River Solid Waste Facility located at 7100 Cloyd’s Mountain Road, Dublin, Virginia. The Project reduced emissions into the atmosphere by 33,367 metric tons CO₂-e for 2015.

1. Introduction

1.1 Objective

The objective of this verification audit was to determine, with reasonable assurance, that New River Resource Authority had met eligibility requirements and had quantified, monitored, and fairly reported to the Climate Action Reserve its landfill gas emission reductions at the New River Resource Authority landfill in accordance with all applicable requirements of the Climate Action Reserve Landfill Project Protocol, version 2.1, (October 14, 2009.)

1.2 Scope

The scope of the engagement included verification of the quantification, monitoring and reporting of greenhouse gas emission reductions from the project at the New River Landfill for the reporting period of 1 January through 31 December 2015. The scope included verification of the calculated project emissions associated with emissions connected to the combustion of fossil fuel in an electricity-generation plant or in a single flare; and indirect emissions attributed to electricity consumption from project-related activities. And finally, the scope of this verification covered a review of all eligibility rules for this project per the requirements in the Landfill Project Protocol.

1.3 Criteria

New River Resource Authority implemented its methane reduction in accordance with the requirements of the Climate Action Reserve’s Landfill Project Protocol, Version 2.1 (October 14, 2009), Errata and Clarifications, Version 2.1, June 18, 2015, and the Climate Action Reserve Program Manual, (September 1, 2015). NSF International conducted its verification of the reported emission reductions in accordance with the Climate Action Reserve Landfill Project Verification Protocol 2.0 (November 18, 2008), the Climate Action Reserve Verification Program Manual (December 20, 2010), and ISO 14064:2006 Part 3, Greenhouse gases – Specification with guidance for the validation and verification of greenhouse gas assertions.

1.4 Materiality

In accordance with the Climate Action Reserve Verification Program Manual, emission reduction reports were considered fairly stated if they varied by no more than 3% from a complete statement of the project’s methane emission reductions for projects registering more than 25,000 Climate Reserve Tons (CRTs) but less than 100,000 CRTs in a 12 month period. In addition, qualitative misstatements, where the emission reduction project implementation does not conform to the requirements of the CAR program and protocols were also considered

material. For this reporting period, emission reductions were demonstrated for a 12-month period to determine the appropriate materiality threshold of 3%.

1.5 Level of Assurance

This engagement was performed at the reasonable level of assurance.

2. Verification Approach

1.1 Team Appointment and COI Review

This verification was performed by Mark Lutz, NSF Lead Verifier and reviewed by Michael DeBusschere, NSF International's Senior Internal Reviewer. Conflict of Interest inquiries were completed for NSF International, the Lead Verifier and the Senior Internal Reviewer. A finding of low COI risk was confirmed by the Climate Action Reserve.

1.2 Document Review

The Lead Verifier conducted a document review to inform the planning process in advance of performing onsite verification activities. Documents reviewed included New River Resource Authority project documentation submitted to the Climate Action Reserve; documentation prepared for New River Resource Authority by SCS Engineers, including "Landfill Methane Collection and Destruction Report Vintage: January through December 2015" (February 18, 2016); a Monitoring Report entitled "Monitoring, Recordkeeping, and Quality Assurance Plan for Greenhouse Gas Credit Quantification" (March 17, 2016); gas flow meter and methane analyzer data; calibration documentation; regulatory compliance attestations and supporting documents and equipment information related to flare operations and monitoring equipment.

1.3 Planning

NSF International's verification approach is risk-based. It draws upon our understanding of risks to fair statement of reported emissions and the operation of controls to reduce such risks. As a result of the document review and preliminary conversations with SCS Engineers personnel (SCS Engineers is the company contracted by New River Resource Authority to assist them in this project) a verification plan and a sampling plan were developed for this engagement.

1.4 Verification Activities

NSF International conducted a site visit of the New River Resource Landfill Gas Methane Destruction Project's collection and destruction operation in Dublin Virginia, on February 22, 2016. The purpose of the site visit was to confirm the project equipment and collection system associated with the open flare and assess the capability of New River Landfill's management system and procedures to produce accurate, reliable, and reproducible data and information from project activities. In addition to a site visit, verification activities included a desk review and phone interviews. The nature of verification activities conducted included:

- Confirmation of continuing eligibility, ownership of the project, and quantification of project emission reductions in accordance with the Climate Action Reserve Landfill Project Protocol Version 2.1;
- Verification of evidence presented by New River Landfill Resource Authority to demonstrate its knowledge of and assertion of compliance with applicable air, waste and water regulations;

- Verification of applicable methane and carbon dioxide emission sources within the project boundary and their quantification as defined by the Climate Action Reserve Landfill Project Protocol Version 2.1;
- Verification of New River Landfill's monitoring of key operational parameters of its landfill gas collection and destruction project;
- Determination New River Landfill's conformity in all material respects with the requirements of the Climate Action Reserve Landfill Project Protocol Version 2.1;
- Selecting locations and processes within the scope of New River Resource Authority's landfill gas project to visit based upon an assessment of risks to fair reporting; and
- Reviewing the basis for and results achieved from the calculated methane emission reductions from its landfill gas collection and destruction project.

3. Verification Findings

3.1 Project Description

The New River Resource Authority operates a municipal solid waste facility in Dublin, Virginia. During the project reporting period covered by this report, landfill gas was collected and routed to an electric generation station or to a single open flare (in the event that the electric generation plant is not in operation) – both located at the landfill

In 2015, the GCCS was expanded by installing additional extraction components and associated infrastructure (four new vertical extraction wells and two vertical extraction wells that were re-drilled).

The vertical extraction wells were drilled during March 2015 and the LFG collection piping to connect the wells to the LFG collection piping was installed during March/April 2015. The Area A well field currently consists of 27 operating vertical extraction wells, 2 horizontal collectors, and 3 leachate cleanout connections. The Area B well field currently consists of 3 operating vertical extraction wells, 11 horizontal collectors, and 1 leachate cleanout connection.

The blower/flare station at the New River Solid Waste Management Facility consists of a single Perennial Energy (PEI) 1,250 scfm utility flare, a 1,250 scfm HSI blower powered by a 50 hp motor, an ABB variable frequency drive (VFD), and associated valves, piping, and other equipment. The blower/flare skid is equipped with a Varec 5000/5010 Series flame arrester, pneumatic shut-off valve and condensate knockout pot. Instrumentation and controls include thermocouples at the flare tip, a Veris Verabar flow measurement device, Wika gas temperature sensors and meters, and a Yokogawa FX106 datalogger.

The LFGE power plant at the New River Solid Waste Management Facility consists of 12 engine generators ("gensets"), each with a nameplate capacity of approximately 350 kW. There are two "six-packs" arrangement of these gensets in which six gensets share a common control panel and switchgear. The engines are Detroit 60-series 12.7-liter diesel engines coupled with Stamford Newage generators. The LFG fuel is directed into the inlet-air stream of the gensets controlled via a single solenoid valve, thus, allowing them to operate as "dual fuel." During normal operations, the dual-fueled engines are typically operating at around 285 kW while being fueled with both No. 2 fuel oil (representing approximately 6 percent of BTU input) and LFG (representing approximately 94 percent of BTU input).

A programmable logic controller monitored flow and flame temperature and controlled the variable frequency drive at the blower, the shut-off valve, and the ignition start sequence which was supplemented with propane gas. Data were recorded in a Yokogawa data logger. The landfill does not re-circulate leachate back into the landfill and is not considered a Bioreactor as defined by U.S. EPA.

3.2 Eligibility

NSF International considered evidence to establish the eligibility of New River Landfill Gas Methane Destruction Project under the Landfill Gas Protocol Version 2.1.

Location: The project is located in Dublin Virginia – located entirely within the U.S. and was eligible as a landfill project under the Climate Action Reserve Protocol. NSF confirmed the location through annual site visits in 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015 and most recently on February 22, 2016.

Project Start Date: The project start date occurred on 14 January 2008, the day the open flare became operational on a continuous basis. NSF International has re-confirmed the start date of the Project from NRRA project records. These records showed flare combustion data starting on January 14th, 2008; monitoring forms that show the first time (January 14, 2008) that flow and methane content were recorded and a letter from the project Engineers that mentioned a January 14, 2008 startup date.

Per Reserve guidelines: *“To be eligible, the project must be submitted to the Reserve no more than six months after the project start date, unless the project is submitted during the first 12 months following the date of adoption of Version 2.0 of the Landfill Project Protocol by the Reserve board (the Effective Date, or November 17, 2008).”*

NSF has re-confirmed that the Project was submitted with the Climate Action Reserve within 12 months of the effective date of the adaption of Version 2.0 of the protocol on October 14, 2009 per Reserve guidelines.

Crediting Period: The crediting period for landfill projects is 10 years from the project start date. The crediting period for the New River Landfill Gas Methane Destruction Project extends to January 13, 2018. NSF International has concluded that the reporting period verified in this report are within this first crediting period of the Project.

3.3 Additionality

Legal Requirement Test: NSF International reviewed an attestation of voluntary implementation signed by the New River Resource Authority dated February 5, 2016 for the project reporting period from January 1, 2015, through December 31, 2015. NSF, in its original verification of this landfill, concluded that the New River Landfill was subject to NSPS regulation because it had a solid waste design capacity greater than 2.5 million Mg. and was required to hold a Title V Permit (No 21397) and to conduct Non-Organic Compound (“NMOC”) emission rate testing. NSF reviewed the most recent Tier II Emission Rate Report, conducted by SCS Engineers (last done in 2011) and found that the estimated NMOC emissions to be 5.95 Mg/year for 2015, well under the 50 Mg./year threshold where landfills are required to install a gas collection system.

NSF International verified the implementation of the project developer’s monitoring plan with respect to changes in regulations that could affect the continued eligibility of the landfill gas destruction project. NSF International reviewed evidence obtained from the New River Resource Landfill Authority concerning knowledge of any

changes to regulations that would affect the voluntary nature of the project's implementation. From this review, NSF International has concluded that the project implementation continued to be voluntary.

Performance Standard Test: NSF International determined during the first verification site visit that the New River Landfill had previously collected and destroyed landfill gas prior to the implementation of the Project using passive flares. This conforms to the description in the Landfill Project Protocol, Version 2.1 to scenario "3a." The project therefore has met the performance standard test described in the Landfill Project Protocol Version 2.1. According to the Protocol, the project developer who has once passed the performance standard test is eligible to register reductions for the lifetime of the project crediting period, as long as a project is not otherwise determined ineligible due to the regulatory changes that impacted project's voluntary implementation. NSF International has concluded from these facts the project has met the performance standard test.

3.4 Regulatory Compliance

NSF International reviewed an Attestation of Regulatory Compliance signed by the Executive Director of New River Resource Authority dated June 16, 2016 that was supported by evidence of implementation of regulatory monitoring of the project. NSF examined regulatory compliance by an interview with NRRRA management and by a confirmation of the use of NRRRA's internal form, I-1 ("Annual Checklist Regulatory Test Determination"). In addition, NSF International reviewed various permits and reports such as the General Operating Permit (solid waste permit) - no change for 2015; Storm Water Discharge Permit (last updated July 2014, #VR051283; Title V Air Permit, (May 10, 2015); and the Industrial Wastewater Discharge permit #CS105, February 1, 2001. All of the above were current and there were no violations observed.

As a cross-check, NSF International reviewed the EPA's publicly available Office of Enforcement and Compliance History database, and found records of state inspection for compliance with the Clean Air Act (CAA). No Notices of Violation had been recorded in the database in this reporting period for the landfill itself under the CAA, National Pollution Discharge Elimination System, or Resources Recovery and Reclamation Act.

However, for the Ingenco electric power generation plant, there was one emissions violation noted that resulted in a reduction of emission reduction credits during the period when the project was out of compliance. Per the Commonwealth of Virginia, the Ingenco facility "failed to demonstrate compliance with the applicable Carbon Monoxide emission limits for their generators while operating in Mode 2." The period of non-compliance was from June 30, 2015 to October 20, 2015 when a new test showed that the Carbon Monoxide emissions no longer exceeded the regulatory limit. As a result, all emission reductions for the whole facility for this time period were not included, per protocol requirements.

Results of the Project's ongoing regulatory review indicated that the landfill was in compliance, with the exception of the above, with federal state and local regulations during the reporting period January 1, 2015 through December 31, 2015. From this evidence, NSF ISR has concluded that the project and the New River Resource Landfill had remained in material compliance (with the exception above noted) with applicable laws and regulations during the reporting period January 1 through December 31, 2015.

3.5 Ownership

NSF International reviewed the Attestation of Title dated February 5, 2016 concerning ownership of landfill gas emission reduction credits for the period of January 1 through December 31, 2015. This document asserts that the project applicant had legal rights to any emission reduction credits to be issued by the Climate Action Reserve.

In previous reporting periods, NSF International had confirmed the information in the attestation of title documents by reviewing contract documents, including the contractual scope of work statement that the New River Resource Authority executed with SCS Engineers. This agreement was executed on 20 October, 2008 and provided for SCS Engineers to provide consulting services to NRRRA to assist it with the monetization of emission credits. Both the Executive Director of NRRRA and a representative from SCS Engineers verbally confirmed during this site visit that this agreement is still in effect and that no modifications or amendments to that agreement had been made since this date of execution.

From this evidence, NSF has concluded that the project developer, New River Resource Authority, is entitled to receive the emission reduction credits that may be issued by the Climate Action Reserve for methane destroyed during this project period.

3.6 Project Boundaries and Emission Sources

The Project included all emission sources from the operation of the landfill gas collection system to the ultimate destruction of the landfill gas in an open flare and combustion engine sets.

GHG Sources, Sinks and Reservoirs associated with the baseline scenario:

- CO₂ from the oxidation of CH₄ by soil bacteria. As the landfill is only partially covered by a synthetic liner, the Landfill Project v. 2.1 Reporting Protocol assumption that 10 percent of the methane produced would be naturally oxidized by soil bacteria has been applied.
- CH₄ vented to the atmosphere.

GHG sources, sinks and reservoirs associated with the project:

- Un-combusted CH₄ from landfill gas in the internal combustion engines and the landfill 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 have been converted to CO₂ equivalents.

3.7 Performance Against Project Protocol/Methodology

The project was implemented in conformity with the Landfill Project Protocol version 2.1.

Conditions Affecting Landfill Gas Collection. There were no destruction device operations issues for the reporting period. The emission reductions were relatively in line with the previous reporting period. A review of the raw data and a tour of the Project landfill and flare skid showed that the landfill continues to operate without major problems and that the collection system, electric generation plant and flare were operating smoothly.

Monitoring and Measurement Equipment. The project required the development and implementation the project monitoring and quarterly inspections cleaning and calibration of landfill gas flow metering devices.



NSF International reviewed flow meter calibration and maintenance records that indicated that the flow measurement equipment was cleaned and inspected on a quarterly basis February 24, 2015, May 28, 2015, August 17, 2015, and November 12, 2015. Quarterly inspections, cleanings and calibrations were performed for the flow meter installed at the open flare with “as found, “as left” conditions documented with each inspection and cleaning done by a qualified third-party contractor.

For the flare flowmeter, NSF International confirmed that the gas flow meter was field checked for calibration accuracy within two months of the end of the reporting period by a certified third party, per protocol requirements and that factory calibration schedules adhere to the manufacturer’s guidance. For the Verabar fixed element: calibration is not required, but annual inspection for any clogging recommended. NRRA has records of quarterly cleaning and inspection of this element: February 24, 2015, May 28, 2015, August 17, 2015, and November 12, 2015. These inspection checks and cleaning are done by a qualified third-party contractor.

For the Rosemont differential pressure transmitter: Factory calibration is required, per the manufacturer, once every three years. NRRA’s policy is to have this unit factory-calibrated once per year. The Ingenco flowmeter (next paragraph) follows the same yearly policy. The Rosemount Transmitter component of the flow meter (V13064-01.1 / Serial Number 2368726) was originally factory calibrated on December, 2007 and last calibrated December 2015 by a certified calibration service. Calibration records indicated that accuracy on these checks were well within the protocol guidelines of $\pm 5\%$.

For the Ingenco flowmeter, NSF confirmed that the Rosemount gas flow meter (3051SMV3M12A3R2A11A1AC22E5/ Serial Number 0462213) was field checked for calibration accuracy within two months of the end of the reporting period by a certified third party, per protocol requirements and that factory calibration schedules adhere to the manufacturer’s guidance.

For the methane analyzer, the v2.1 protocol requires that methane can be measured weekly, but the project developer must account for the uncertainty associated with these measurements by applying a 10% discount factor to the total quantity of methane collected and destroyed. With data information supplied by the project developer during our site survey and with the inspection of samples of the raw data and spreadsheet calculations, NSF concluded that methane was measured weekly and recorded and that there was a 10% discount factor correctly applied to the total quantity of methane collected and destroyed per protocol requirements.

The landfill owns and maintains one portable gas analyzer used to collect weekly landfill gas data: an Elkins Earthworks 1104 Envision meter. A Landtec GEM -500 is kept as a backup but during this reporting period, the Landtec GEM-500 was not used at all.

An Elkins Earthworks 1104 Envision meter Serial #1005003 was used from January 1, 2015 through September 24, 2015. At that time, the Elkins Earthworks 1104 Envision meter Serial #1005003 had become defective (an O₂ sensor was not working correctly) and a Rental Elkins Earthworks 1104 Envision meter Serial #903010 was sent to the site before the September 30th 2015 reading. The Rental Elkins Earthworks 1104 Envision meter was used from September 30, 2015 through November 25, 2015 until a new Elkins Earthworks 1104 Envision meter could be purchased by the Landfill. The new Elkins Earthworks 1104 Envision meter Serial #1510206 was purchased in October 2015 and was used from December 2, 2015 through the end of the crediting period (December 31, 2015). All of the above methane analyzers were well within their factory calibration “due dates.”

The new Elkins Earthworks 1104 Envision (SN# #1510206) was last factory calibrated on December 2, 2015 which meets the OEM recommendation of annual factory calibration. All gas analyzers used were field checked

to a cylinder of mixed nitrogen, carbon dioxide and methane and were observed to be inspected and cleaned, with “as found” “as left” conditions documented, on a weekly basis (exceeding the protocol requirements of quarterly checks), with none of the calibration checks showing a drift that was beyond the $\pm 5\%$ threshold per protocol requirements.

NSF International concludes that the gas analyzers in use continued to conform to protocol requirements and to the manufacturer-recommended factory calibration intervals.

The Monitoring Plan and Missing Data calculation procedures were reviewed for consistency with the Landfill Project Protocol requirements and the application Errata and Clarifications document. No discrepancies with requirements were found. There were no instances of missing data observed during the reporting period.

The project utilized a Yokogawa FX106 paperless recorder (“datalogger”) with remote operations capability to collect flow and temperature with readings taken in one minute increments. For this reporting period, NSF International examined a data disk of weekly Excel files and a number of aggregated Excel data files to verify that spreadsheet formulas were consistent with the Landfill Gas Project Protocol and that operating parameters (flare temperatures and flow, in particular) have been met. In addition, the project did not count methane destroyed in the flare when the flare’s temperature sensor recorded temperatures lower than 200 degrees F. NSF International also confirmed that data was corrected on Excel spreadsheets to 60 deg F and 14.7 psia per protocol requirements.

The Project maintains two separate metered electrical services powering the blower/flare skid and the Ingenco generating plant. Monthly records of electrical consumption attributed to the Project’s operations were reported in kilowatt hours on billing statements provided by the local power company. Propane delivery records were used to calculate the amount of propane use to fuel the flare pilot ignition system and billing records were used to check the amount of diesel fuel used by the electric generators. NSF International found that the calculations of the CO₂ emissions from this usage of both electricity, diesel and propane were found to be correctly applied in the Project emissions. NSF International confirmed that the Ingenco generating plant maintains detailed electronic records of all of the engine generators in the plant and that they show their hourly operating status.

3.8 Project Management System

NSF International verified the project’s management system in the site visit conducted on February 22, 2016. In particular, our verification looked to confirm continued adequacy of the following elements:

- Definition and maintenance of an appropriate control environment by New River Landfill management and personnel, including the electric generation plant;
- Training and competence of landfill project managers and operating/data management personnel;
- Identification and management of legal requirements related to the landfill operations;
- Identification and maintenance of records required by the landfill project;
- Landfill site and gas collection, combustion equipment and gen-set specifications;
- Quantification methods and calculations for project emissions; and
- Checking and corrective action mechanisms.

Based on this review, NSF International found the continued adequate control environment existed for the project.

3.9 Calculation of GHG Emission Reductions

The New River Landfill Gas Methane Destruction Project emission reductions were calculated per the formula defined in the Landfill Project Protocol, Version 2.1 (October 14, 2009). The basic formula was:

Landfill gas destroyed

- the portion of methane oxidized in the baseline scenario¹,
- carbon dioxide emissions from fossil fuel consumption (propane and diesel),
- methane emissions from being complete destruction of natural gas, (not applicable),
- indirect carbon dioxide emissions resulting from the use of electricity from the grid,
- pre-project adjustment for methane destruction in the baseline scenario,
- the discount factor to account for uncertainties associated with the project monitoring equipment (a 10% discount for weekly methane concentration readings),

= Project Emission Reductions

- In the case of the New River Landfill Gas Methane Destruction Project, the verification team reviewed data downloaded from the data logger and compared a sample to the emission reduction calculations, verified data completeness for the reporting period, scanned data for data gaps and for out-of-range values, reviewed spreadsheet formulas for consistency with Protocol equations, and recalculated emission reductions, including confirmation that there were no emission reduction credits taken for the Ingenco NOV period of non-compliance. In addition, we confirmed that the correct destruction efficiency value (.96 for an open flare) was used in their emission/reductions calculations.

The verification team also verified the correct calculation of project emissions based on a review of data and estimates of fossil fuel consumption and indirect CO₂ emissions from use of electricity from the grid and by reviewing calculations for the project for this verification period.

¹There was a synthetic liner for a portion, but not 100% of the landfill during the reporting period. As a result, the project continued to reduce its quantified methane destroyed by the 10% methane soil oxidation factor.

3.10 Corrective Action Requests/Recommendations

All requests for corrective action raised by NSF International during this reporting period were addressed to NSF's satisfaction and closed. These findings are detailed in our List of Findings, a private document.

3.11 Approved Variances or Deviations

No variances were requested or deviations approved for this Project.

4. Verification Results

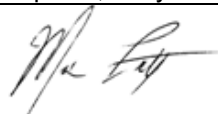
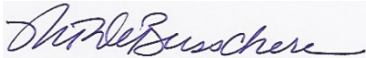
4.1 Verification Team Recommendation

Reductions/Removals from January 1, 2015 to December 31, 2015	Metric tons CO ₂ -e
Project baseline	40,681.85
- Project emissions	852.25
- Project adjustments (Two Pre-project non-qualifying destruction devices (e.g. passive flares) used for odor control.)	6,462.10
= Net project emission reductions/removals	33,367 *

* Rounded down



4.2 Verification Audit Summary

Project Developer	New River Resource Authority
Project Location	Dublin, Virginia, USA
Project Type	Collecting and Destroying Methane from Landfills
Project Period	January 1, 2015 through December 31, 2015
Protocol/Methodology	Climate Action Reserve, Landfill Project Protocol, Version 2.1
Emissions/Removals Verified	Vintage 2015: 33,367 metric tons of CO ₂ -e
Verification Conclusion	Based upon the above, NSF International has concluded that the New River Landfill Gas Methane Destruction Project 2015 vintage methane emission reductions of 33,367 metric tons (CO ₂ -e) reported to the Climate Action Reserve are, in all material respects, fairly stated.
Lead Verifier	 Mark Lutz, 6-19-2016
Internal Reviewer	 Michael DeBusschere, 06-19-2016
<i>This verification statement is valid when signed and dated by an NSF International internal reviewer.</i>	