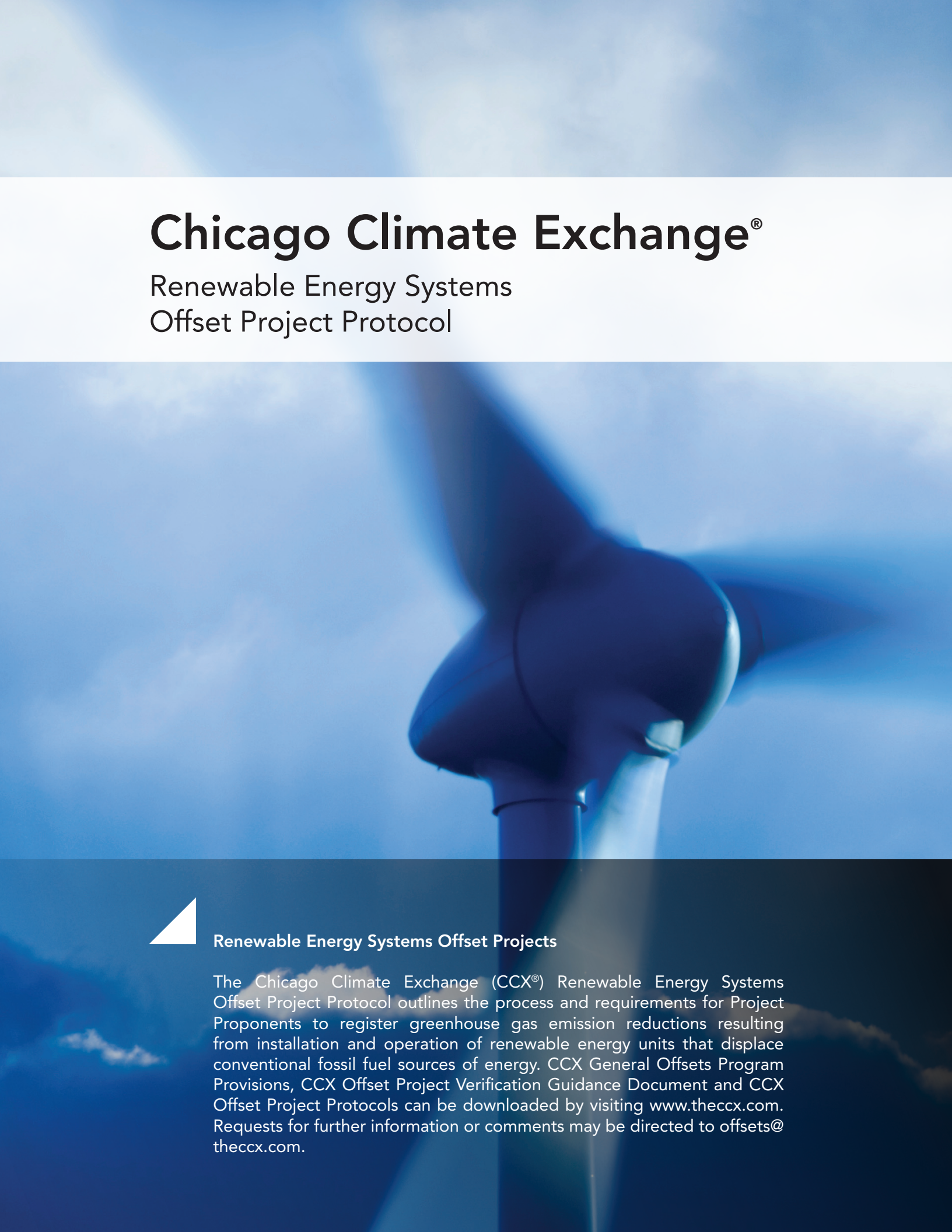
Chicago Climate Exchange®

Renewable Energy Systems Offset Project Protocol



Renewable Energy Systems Offset Projects

The Chicago Climate Exchange (CCX®) Renewable Energy Systems Offset Project Protocol outlines the process and requirements for Project Proponents to register greenhouse gas emission reductions resulting from installation and operation of renewable energy units that displace conventional fossil fuel sources of energy. CCX General Offsets Program Provisions, CCX Offset Project Verification Guidance Document and CCX Offset Project Protocols can be downloaded by visiting www.theccx.com. Requests for further information or comments may be directed to offsets@theccx.com.

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CHICAGO CLIMATE EXCHANGE OFFSET PROJECT PROTOCOL

Renewable Energy Systems Offset Projects

Updated as of 8/20/2009

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ACRONYMS, TERMS AND DEFINITIONS[1]

ANSI	American National Standards Institute
CCX	Chicago Climate Exchange
GHG	Greenhouse Gas
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
REC	Renewable Energy Certificate
WBCSD	World Business Council on Sustainable Development
WRI	World Resources Institute

Biomass:	Non-fossilized and biodegradable organic material originating from plants, animals and microorganisms. This include products, by-products, residues and waste from agriculture, forestry and related industries as well as the non-fossilized and biodegradable organic fractions of industrial and municipal wastes, gases and liquids recovered from the decomposition of non-fossilized and biodegradable organic material.
Biomass residues:	Biomass that is a by-product, residue or waste stream from agriculture, forestry and related industries. This shall not include municipal waste or other waste that contains fossilized and/or non-biodegradable material (small fractions of inert inorganic material like soil or sands may be included).
Renewable Energy Certificate (REC):	Renewable Energy Certificates (RECs), are tradable environmental commodities which represent the GHG mitigation rights associated with the production of a given amount of renewable energy. These certificates can be sold and traded and the owner of the REC can claim to have purchased renewable energy.

[1] Please refer to CCX General Offsets Program Provisions for additional "Acronyms, Terms and Definitions"

1. INTRODUCTION

Chicago Climate Exchange (CCX) is the world's first and North America's only active voluntary, legally binding integrated trading system to reduce emissions of all six major greenhouse gases (GHGs), with Offset Projects worldwide. CCX Members with significant GHG emissions voluntarily enter into a legally binding agreement to reach CCX GHG Emission Reduction Commitment[2]. Upon enrollment with CCX, Exchange Allowances are issued to Members in amounts equal to their emission reduction targets. CCX Exchange Offsets are issued to Owners or Aggregators of registered projects on the basis of verified sequestration, destruction or reduction of GHG emissions not included under the CCX Emission Reduction Commitment. Members are required to turn in the amount of Exchange Allowances and/or Exchange Offsets equal their actual GHG emissions annually.

CCX strives to promote transparency and integrity in the carbon market. In accordance with this goal, in developing this document, CCX was guided by the fundamental principles of project GHG accounting outlined in ISO 14064-2: *Specification with guidance at the project level for quantification, monitoring and reporting of greenhouse gas emission reductions or removal enhancemen*ts, Version 1. These principles include:

- Relevance
- Completeness
- Consistency
- Accuracy
- Transparency
- Conservativeness

The following sections of this Protocol discuss the project criteria, boundaries, monitoring requirements, emissions reduction calculations and other guidelines that each Project Proponent must meet in order to generate Exchange Offsets from Renewable Energy Systems Offset Projects.

2. GENERAL PROVISIONS

Projects are subject to the conditions of this Protocol, the CCX General Offset Program Provisions and determinations of the CCX Committee on Offsets. All Project Proponents should review CCX General Offset Program Provisions and CCX Offset Project Protocol for Renewable Energy Systems Offset Projects.

[2] http://theccx.com/content.jsf?id=72

3. ASSOCIATED DOCUMENTS

This Protocol references the use of several associated documents. These documents include:

- CCX General Offset Program Provisions
- CCX General Verification Guidance Document
- CCX Project Implementation Document (PID)
- CCX Project Specific Conflict of Interest Form
- CCX Greenhouse Gas Emission Factors Document
- CCX Project Ownership Attestation

These documents are available on the Offsets section of the CCX website: www.theccx.com.

4. PROJECT DEFINITION

CCX Renewable Energy Systems Offset Projects comprise of new or increased renewable energy generation units that supply energy to and/or displace fossil fuel derived energy from traditional sources. The renewable energy system must meet the eligibility criteria and other requirements outlined in these guidelines.

Eligible renewable energy systems associated with CCX recognized renewable energy sources comprise of following sources:

- Solar.
- Wind.
- Geothermal.
- Hydro.
- Landfill and agricultural methane (biogas), where these systems include facilities that deliver biogas for insertion into a natural gas pipeline or direct use.
- Biomass, where:
    - Biomass used by the project facility is not stored for more than one year.
    - Site preparation does not cause longer-term net emissions from soil carbon.[3]

Project Proponents of other types of renewable energy systems may apply to CCX for approval on a case-by-case basis by completing the CCX Project Implementation Document (PID) available in the Associated Documents section of the CCX website. The PID will be analyzed by the CCX Offsets Committee and a determination on the acceptability of the project will be made by the Committee.

[3] Carbon stocks in soil organic matter, litter and deadwood can be expected to decrease more due to soil erosion and human intervention or increase less in the absence of the project activity;

5. ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA

Several factors determine a project's eligibility to generate Exchange Offsets including the Proponent's membership status, ownership status, project start date, location and whether the project meets the CCX performance benchmark.

5.1 CCX Membership

The Project Proponent(s) must be a Member or Participant Member (Offset Provider or Aggregator) of CCX. For-profit entities, cooperatives, governmental bodies and non-profit organizations may act as CCX Offset Aggregators. An Aggregator serves as an administrative representative, on behalf of Project Owners, of one or more projects. Project Proponents should contact CCX directly for membership rules and information.

5.2 Eligibility Governing Entities with Minor Emissions

Entities with an entity-wide emissions profile greater than 10,000 metric tons CO_2 equivalent for the most recent calendar year may register and trade Offsets only if the entity is a Member of CCX and undertakes the CCX Emission Reduction Commitment. For specific guidance on this provision, Project Proponents should review CCX General Offset Program Provisions.

Entities who are unsure of their emissions profile should estimate their direct CO_2 emission using well accepted methodologies such as those available at the World Resources Institute (WRI)/World Business Council on Sustainable Development (WBCSD). CCX requires that all entities that are not Members, including producers enrolled with Aggregators, provide an attestation relating to their direct emissions in a form provided by CCX.

5.3 Ownership Status

The Project Proponent must demonstrate clear ownership of the GHG mitigation rights associated with the project in order to register renewable energy offset projects with CCX. Contract documentation may be provided by the Project Proponents to express ownership of the GHG mitigation rights. Where appropriate, an attestation of Project Ownership shall satisfy this requirement

CCX Offset Aggregators must have acquired appropriate control of the GHG mitigation rights from the Project Owner in order to execute its responsibilities on CCX pursuant to CCX General Offset Program Provisions. Aggregators must demonstrate to the project Verifier and CCX that they have acquired appropriate control.

5.4 Project Start Date

Projects must start on or after January 1, 2003, which corresponds with the beginning of the CCX cap and trade program.

5.5 Project Location

Renewable energy projects may be located in the United States or in a non-Annex I country as defined by the Kyoto Protocol. Appropriate grid emission factors for each location as established by CCX or the UNFCCC CDM mechanism will be utilized for crediting purposes. Project Proponents with projects in non-Annex I countries should submit the CCX Project Implementation Document to CCX for review.

5.6 Project Specific Eligibility Requirements

CCX Exchange Offsets for renewable energy produced by eligible renewable energy facilities can be issued only if the proponent can demonstrate conformance with the following requirements:

- The entity that operates the facility producing the proposed Offsets, if applicable, has not transferred the environmental or "green" attributes.
- If renewable energy facility that produces the proposed Offsets yields Renewable Energy Certificates (RECs), those RECs must be surrendered to and retired by CCX in order to allow issuance of Offsets.

5.7 Performance Benchmark

Renewable energy production projects are not eligible to generate Exchange Offsets in instances where the project can be considered a standard business practice (i.e. business as usual) or is required by law or other legally binding framework. CCX has identified two performance criteria that projects must meet to be considered for Exchange Offsets issuance.

5.7.1 Regulatory Test

In order to be eligible to receive Exchange Offsets under these guidelines, the project shall not be required under any federal, state or local regulation or other legally binding framework. The regulatory test must be applied to both U.S. and non-U.S. based projects.

5.7.2 Common Practice Test

According to the GHG Protocol for Project Accounting, "*Common practice refers to the predominant technologies or practices in a given market, as determined by the degree to which those technologies or practices have penetrated the market (defined by a specified geographic*

area)."[4] CCX reviewed information regarding the prevalence of renewable energy generation in the United States. The US DOE Energy Information Administration (EIA) gathers various information and statistics on energy. Based on their data, in 2007, only 6.72% of the energy supply in the United States came from renewable energy resources.[5] Direct use of biogas is even less common. Assuming that some of these sites have state, local or other requirements to generate electricity from renewable energy systems, and that not all the renewable sources included in the EIA data are eligible under this Protocol, the percentage for voluntary energy generation from the eligible renewable sources is likely even lower. The table below provides the summary information.[6]

Table 1: 2007 Summary of Information on Energy Generated from Renewable Energy Systems

Energy Source	Energy Supplied (Quadrillion Btu)	Percentage of Total
Fossil fuels	86.647	85.28
Renewable Energy Systems	6.830	6.72
Nuclear	8.128	7.99
Total	**101.605**	**100**

Given the common practice definition above, voluntary renewable energy generation is not common practice. Therefore, a project that passes the regulatory test above and produces energy from the eligible renewable sources can be considered additional. For projects in non-Annex 1 countries under the Kyoto Protocol, the Project Proponent must similarly demonstrate that the project activity is beyond business as usual.

CCX will periodically review this data to assess whether the performance standard has changed and may implement modifications in the future based on the review. Projects already registered with CCX will not be affected by changes to this test in the future.

6. PROJECT BOUNDARY

A clearly defined boundary is vital to accurately assessing emissions reductions due to the installation of a renewable energy system. The Project Boundary for CCX Renewable Energy Systems Offset Projects generating electricity shall include the generating equipment, electricity grid and monitoring and recording equipment. The Project Boundary for the direct

[4] World Resources Institute and World Business Council for Sustainable Development. 2005. *The Greenhouse Gas Protocol for Project Accounting*. WRI/WBCSD, Washington, D.C.
[5] Solar, biomass (including wood and wood waste, municipal solid waste, landfill and biogas, ethanol and biodiesel), geothermal, hydro and wind.
[6] EIA. *Renewable Energy Consumption and Electricity Preliminary 2007 Statistics*. Table 1: US Energy Consumption by Energy Source, 2003-2007. May 2008. Accessed on January 23, 2009.

use of biogas or injection to a natural gas pipeline shall include the distribution network for the natural gas grid or transmission to the end user, and monitoring and recording equipment.

The GHG sink associated with the eligible renewable energy sources defined herein is the production of renewable energy that results in the displacement of fossil fuel based energy. No GHG Sources or Reservoirs are anticipated in the CCX Renewable Energy Systems Offset Projects as defined in these guidelines. Project emission sources are discussed at greater length in section 6.2 below.

6.1 Determining the Baseline Scenario

In accordance with the process outlined in ISO 14064: Part 2, the possible baseline scenarios are evaluated for renewable energy projects. CCX has identified two possible baselines for new renewable energy projects:

- The continued production of energy from, primarily, combustion of fossil fuels, and
- The voluntary installation of the renewable energy system and associated energy production.

Based on the information presented in Section 5.6.2, the most likely baseline scenario in the absence of regulation or other requirement mandating installation is the continued production of energy from, primarily, fossil fuel combustion. The GHG Sources, Sinks and Reservoirs identified in this emissions baseline are limited to the GHG emissions from the fossil fuels combusted for purposes of energy generation.

6.2 Project-Related Emissions

CCX Renewable Energy Systems Offset Projects as defined in these guidelines are not expected to result in project emissions. Project emissions associated with the generation of electricity from landfill methane and agricultural methane projects as well as emissions resulting from the upgrading of biogas for direct end use or injection into the natural gas pipeline are addressed in the CCX Guidelines for CCX Renewable Energy Systems Offset Projects. For wind and solar renewable energy projects, no project emissions will result.

For renewable energy projects that involve the use of renewable biomass, project emissions arising from collection, processing and transportation of biomass residues to the project site and emissions associated with any on-site consumption of fossil fuels due to the project activity shall be calculated and accounted as project emissions.

6.3 Leakage

Leakage occurs when the GHG Offset Project results in new or changed activities outside the Project Boundary that increase GHG emissions. CCX does not expect leakage issues to occur

as a result of eligible renewable energy projects (except biomass) and no leakage assessment is required. Leakage for biomass projects shall be assessed in conformance with the CDM Protocol AMS I D "*Renewable Energy Projects*".

7. MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

The Project Proponents shall maintain a monitoring plan with procedures for obtaining, recording, compiling and analyzing data and information required for quantifying and reporting GHG emissions reductions.

All meters and other monitoring equipment shall be calibrated upon installation and thereafter, in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendations. Records of calibrations or other checks performed shall be maintained.

7.1 Electricity Production

Where renewable electricity is being produced, the following information shall be maintained:

- Summary tables showing quantity of electricity produced from renewable energy per month over the relevant period.
- Copies of monthly sales invoices for the purchasing utility over the relevant period.

7.2 Direct Use or Injection to Natural Gas Pipeline

For direct use of biogas, the following information should be maintained:

- Summary tables showing standard cubic feet of biogas delivered directly to an end user or injected into a natural gas pipeline on a monthly basis over the relevant period.
- Copies of monthly sales invoices for direct end user or purchasing utility.

7.2.1 Flow Monitoring

Biogas flow shall be continuously monitored using an acceptable flow meter. Continuous monitoring is defined as one data point at least every 15 minutes. The flow meter shall be installed at a location that provides a straight section of pipe sufficient to establish laminar gas flow, as turbulent flow resulting from bends, obstructions, or constrictions in the pipe can cause interference with flow measurements that rely on differential pressure. Alternatively, a flow meter may be installed where there is not laminar flow provided the technology is proven to be accurate under such conditions and the location of the installation has been

specifically approved by a professional engineer that is not the Verifier to provide accurate flow meter readings as part.

7.2.2 Flow Meter Performance Standard

The following information regarding flow meter performance shall be maintained:

- Manufacturer specifications of flow meter accuracy should be +/- 5% of reading.
- Proof of initial calibration.
- Capability to record flow, at least, every 15 minutes.
- Means to correct for temperature and pressure.

7.2.3 Flow Meter Calibration

It is essential that flow meters operate properly in order to accurately quantify GHG emission reductions. To ensure proper flow meter function, annual calibration of the flow meter shall be performed unless otherwise specified by the manufacturer. Flow meter calibrations must meet the following conditions:

- Calibrations must be performed in accordance with manufacturer's specifications and methodologies;
- Calibrations must be performed by an independent 3rd party (e.g. the manufacturer or an ISO 17025 certified calibration and testing organization), and
- All records of calibration reports and methodologies must be documented and made available for review during the verification process.

If manufacturer specifications state that the flow meter must be calibrated more often than annually, then the calibration schedule as recommended by the manufacturer shall be followed and the above conditions applied.

7.2.4 Methane Content Analysis

Continuous monitoring of the biogas is preferred. However, methane content measurements shall be taken and recorded on at least a weekly basis using a portable gas analyzer or by laboratory analysis of sampled gas.

7.2.4.1 Gas Analyzer Performance Standard

The gas analyzer used shall meet the following performance standards:

- Precision: Methane measurements are to be to the nearest 0.1 percent.
- Accuracy: Methane measurement accuracy decreases with increasing methane concentration but must be within +/- 5% of reading, as specified by the manufacturer.

Alternate instruments, including gas chromatographs or thermal conductivity detectors shall meet similar standards.

7.2.4.2 Gas Analyzer Calibration

Continuous gas analyzers shall be calibrated according to manufacturer specifications. Records of these calibrations shall be maintained.

For weekly measurements, portable gas analyzers shall be calibrated against a gas sample with a known methane concentration prior to each use. Records of these calibrations shall be maintained according to the project's monitoring plan and shall be conducted by appropriately trained personnel.

8. QUANTIFYING GHG EMISSION REDUCTIONS

To quantify emission reductions from renewable energy projects that displace fossil fuel based energy, the following equations shall be utilized. Renewable energy projects that generate electricity shall use **Equation 1** and projects that provide biogas for direct end use or injection into a natural gas pipeline shall use **Equation 2**.

Equation 1: Emission Reductions from Renewable Electricity Generation

Exchange Offsets produced by eligible renewable electricity generation projects shall be determined based on megawatt-hour generation and will utilize the grid specific emission factors provided in the U.S. EPA's Emissions and Generation Resource Integrated Database (eGRID) tool. International projects will use the grid emission factors as specified by their Designated National Authorities to the United Nationals Framework Convention on Climate Change-Clean development Mechanism.

$$\mathbf{ER_y = ES_y \times EF_{EL}}$$

Where:

$\mathbf{ER_y}$	Emission reductions in the year "y" (tCO_2e)
$\mathbf{ES_y}$	Quantity of electricity supplied to the grid in year "y" (MWh)
$\mathbf{EF_{EL}}$	U.S. projects: Carbon emission factor for grid electricity (taken from the most recent sub region specific eGRID values – measured in $lbCO_2/MWh$) *2204.62 For non-Annex 1 countries: UNFCCC Grid emission factor as defined by the appropriate Designated National Authority

Equation 2: Emission Reductions from Displacement of Fossil Fuels Due to Use of Biogas

Exchange Offsets produced by eligible facilities producing renewable fuel for direct use or injection to a natural gas pipeline shall determine the amount of eligible Offsets based on emissions displaced. Displaced emissions are those that would have otherwise been emitted if the equivalent energy content of non-renewable fuel was used instead of renewable fuel. Therefore, emission reductions are calculated by multiplying the quantity and heat content of the renewable fuel by the carbon emission factor per unit of energy of the non-renewable fuel.

$$\mathbf{ER_y = ((BG_s \times HC_{BG})/1000000) \times EF_{FF}}$$

Where:

$\mathbf{ER_y}$	Emission reductions in the year "y" (tCO_2e)
$\mathbf{BG_S}$	Quantity of biogas supplied to an end user or injected into the natural gas pipeline in the year "y" (standard ft^3)
$\mathbf{HC_{BG}}$	Heat content of biogas (Btu/standard ft^3) Btu in mmBTU
1000000	Conversion to mmBtu

EF_{FF}	Carbon emissions factor of fossil fuel being displaced (tCO_2/mmBtu) - values should be taken from the CCX GHG Emissions Factors online document[7]

9. REPORTING AND RECORD-KEEPING REQUIREMENTS

The Project Proponent must maintain all relevant data and documentation related to renewable energy production and monitoring equipment as required in section 7 above. All relevant project documentation shall be kept for a minimum of 2 years beyond each verification time-period.

10. VALIDATION AND VERIFICATION REQUIREMENTS

10.1 Validation

CCX Projects utilizing these guidelines are validated one of two ways. Projects that adhere strictly to the requirements of this Protocol are validated by CCX staff and do not require a separate Validation by CCX Offsets Committee. For all Projects seeking to deviate from specific components of this Protocol, the Project Proponent is required to complete the deviation request section of the CCX Project Implementation Document (PID) for review and approval by the CCX Offsets Committee. Upon receipt and review of the CCX PID, the CCX Offsets Committee will review the feasibility and appropriateness of the requested deviation(s) and, as needed, seek guidance from appropriate technical experts. Project Proponents will be notified of the CCX Offsets Committee decision and shall proceed accordingly.

10.2 Verification

Prior to undertaking verification, the prospective Verifier must conduct a project specific conflict of interest process. The prospective Verifier must complete and submit the CCX Project Specific Conflict of Interest form to CCX for approval prior to the commencement of verification activities.

Projects seeking to register Exchange Offsets shall be verified by a CCX-Approved Verifier[8] in accordance with CCX General Offsets Program Provisions, CCX Verification Guidance Document and the Project Protocols. A checklist list of verification requirements is contained

[7] Relevant GHG emission factors can be found here: http://theccx.com/docs/misc/GHG_Emission_Factors.pdf
[8] A list of CCX-Approved Verifiers is found on the CCX website: www.theccx.com

in Appendix A. Independent verification is critical to ensure that the requirements of this Protocol are correctly applied. Projects shall be verified on an annual basis at minimum.

To ensure impartiality, completeness and consistency in the verification report review process an additional independent review of the submitted verification reports is conducted by the CCX Provider of Regulatory Services. Further information about the roles and responsibilities of Verifiers and the roles and responsibility of Members during verification are discussed in detail in *Chicago Climate Exchange Offset Program Verification Guidance Document* available on the CCX webpage: www.theccx.com.

APPENDIX A – VERIFICATION CHECKLIST

CCX Requirement	Assessment Criteria	Verification Findings
Validation	CCX Project Approval Letter.	
Verification: Conflicts of Interest	Complete a conflicts of interest assessment.	
Project Definition	Confirm the project meets the definition and/or it has been specifically approved by the CCX Offsets Committee via a deviation request approval.	
CCX Membership	Confirm that the Project Proponent is a CCX Member or Participant Member (Offset Aggregator or Provider).	
Eligibility Governing Entities with Minor Emissions	Confirm that the Project Proponent is a small emitter as defined in Section 5.2 and rule 9.7.1.1 of the project Protocol. If the Project Proponent is not a small emitter they must be a CCX emitting Member.	
Ownership Status	Confirm the Project Proponent has title to the CO_2 emission reductions and, if applicable, that the Offset Aggregator has the right to market them on CCX.	
Double Counting	Confirm the GHG mitigation rights and representations have not been sold.	
Project Start Date	Confirm the project began on or after January 1, 2003 or that it is a project grandfathered by CCX.	
Project Location	Confirm project is located in the U.S. or a Kyoto Protocol non-Annex 1 country.	

	Confirm CCX approval of non-US project.	
Regulatory Criteria	Confirm the project is not required by federal, state, local law or other legally binding framework.	
Common Practice Criteria	Confirm that the Project Proponent has demonstrated that the project activity is beyond business as usual for its country of origin.	
Identification of GHG Sources Sinks and Reservoirs	Confirmation of the identification of all Sources, Sinks and Reservoirs.	
Project Emissions	Confirmation of whether project emissions have been properly included as per the project accounting methods described in the Protocol.	
Leakage	If applicable, confirmation of conformance with the CDM tool for estimating leakage.	
Monitoring Requirements	Confirm existence of a project data monitoring plan with procedures for obtaining, recording, compiling and analyzing data and required information.	
Electricity Production	If applicable, confirm the items provided in the cells below:	
	Type, make and model number of the engine.	
	Copy of most recent source test or manufacturer specified heat rate.	
	Monthly electricity production records.	
	Type of electrical metering device.	

	Proof that calibration of metering device is in accordance with the manufacturer's specification, if applicable.	
Direct Use or Injection to Natural Gas Pipeline	Confirm monthly tabulations of scf delivered to end user/pipeline.	
	Confirm location provides for proper laminar flow or has been approved by professional engineer.	
Flow Meter Performance Standard	Confirmation of manufacturer's specification that the flow meter accuracy is +/- 5% of reading.	
	Proof of initial calibration.	
	Confirmation of capability to record flow, at least, every 15 minutes.	
	Confirm the flow meter has a means to correct for temperature and pressure, where applicable.	
Flow Meter Calibration	Confirm annual (or more frequent) flow meter calibration unless otherwise specified by the manufacturer.	
	Confirm calibration performed and documented to be in accordance with manufacturer's specifications and methodologies.	
	Confirm that the calibration and testing organization was either the manufacturer, an ISO 17025 certified entity, or a manufacturer approved vendor.	
	Confirm records of calibration and calibration methodologies are documented and reviewed.	

Gas Analyzer Performance Standard	Confirm the precision of the recordings to be to the nearest 0.1 percent.	
	Confirm measurement device is specified by the manufacturer to provide results that are +/- 10% of the actual reading.	
	Confirm alternative approach to determining methane quality meets the requirements that readings are +/- 10% of the actual reading.	
Gas Analyzer Calibration	Confirm calibration has been performed in accordance with the manufacturers specification.	
Project Related Emissions	Confirmation of monitoring of project related emissions.	
Calculation of Metered Methane Destruction	Confirmation of tabulated daily gas flows in scf/day.	
	Confirmation of, at least, weekly methane content readings.	
	Confirmation of monthly methane flows by combining gas flows and methane content.	
	Confirmation of alternative calculation of methane destruction, if applicable.	
Calculation of Project Emissions	Confirmation of project emissions calculations.	
Calculation of Project Emission Reductions	Confirmation of project emission reduction calculations.	
Calculation of Emission Reduction	Confirm proper calculation of equations 1 and 2.	
Calculation of Project Emissions	Confirmation of project emissions calculations.	

Calculation of Project Emission Reductions	Confirmation of project emission reduction calculations.	
Reporting and Record Keeping Requirements	Confirmation of procedures to retain relevant project records for, at least, 2 years beyond the verification date.	