



**CLEAN DEVELOPMENT MECHANISM
PROJECT DESIGN DOCUMENT FORM (CDM-PDD)
Version 02 - in effect as of: 1 July 2004)**

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**SECTION A. General description of project activity****A.1 Title of the project activity:**

Canabrava Landfill Gas Project

Document version number 1

26 July 2005

A.2. Description of the project activity:

The project will be developed at Phase A of the Canabrava Landfill site (site). The Canabrava landfill received non-hazardous solid municipal, industrial, commercial, institutional and some agricultural wastes for over 30 years. The landfill normally emits carbon dioxide (CO₂) and methane (CH₄) into the atmosphere, with these compounds being generated by the anaerobic decomposition of the above-noted wastes placed at the site.

The project will involve construction of a landfill gas collection system consisting of a grid of horizontal trenches and vertical gas extraction wells, centrifugal blower(s), and all other supporting mechanical and electrical subsystems and appurtenances necessary to collect the LFG from Phase A.

To combust the LFG collected from the site, an enclosed LFG flare with full process controls and instrumentation will also be constructed and operated. This will be a state-of-the-art flare capable of providing sufficient temperature and retention time of the extracted landfill gas for complete destruction of hydrocarbons. Specifically, the retention time of the landfill gas within the enclosed flare will be 0.5 seconds at a temperature of 875°C.

Purpose of the Project Activity:

The purpose of the proposed project activity is to collect landfill gas at Phase A of the Canabrava Landfill and combust the extracted LFG over a ten year-period utilizing a high-efficiency enclosed flare, thereby reducing greenhouse gas emissions (GHGs) and generating approximately 2,143,052 tonnes of Certified Emission Reductions (CERs).

Contribution of the Project Activity to Sustainable Development:

The project will make a strong contribution to sustainable development in Brasil. Over and above reducing emissions of GHGs, there are other benefits related to sustainable development as follows:

a) Contribution to human health and the environment:

With the flaring of landfill gas, the population living around the landfill will have an environment that is cleaner and healthier, with improved air quality and reduced risk due to landfill gas subsurface migration.



Further, potential for fires resulting from uncontrolled landfill gas will be minimized, as will potential for groundwater contamination.

b) Contribution to the improvement of working conditions and employment creation:

Starting with the construction phase, local manpower will be used during the implementation of the project. Local employment will be directly created during the construction phase of the project, which entails installation of vertical wells and assembly and operation of equipment such as blowers and flares. All these jobs will be created fully obeying the current Brazilian employment legislation. During the operational phase, which will take place 24 hours/day, 7 days/week, there will be new jobs created locally for duties related to operations and maintenance, landscaping, plumbing, monitoring and security personnel. These people will be fully trained by CRA on their duties and tasks.

c) Contribution to income generation:

As one of the early projects in Brasil, the flaring of landfill gas at the Canabrava site will generate royalty revenue for the municipality of Salvador throughout the ten-year crediting period of the project.

d) Contribution to technological capacity building:

CRA will make available on its Web site (<http://www.CRAworld.com>) all information pertaining to the project activity and it is also ready to answer any questions regarding the project to whoever may be interested (municipalities, universities, and the general public) through the e-mail address: canabrava@CRAworld.com.

e) Contribution to regional integration and cooperation with other sectors:

Salvador will serve as a reference for other municipalities that are willing to implement similar projects at their landfill sites. Other sectors of the economy will be stimulated by the innovative nature of the project and the prospect of investing royalty monies to bring about social and environmental benefits.

A.3. Project participants:

A list of the involved parties is indicated below.

Name of Party Involved (host indicates a host party)	Private and/or public entity(ies) project participants	The Party involved wishes to be considered as project participant (Yes/No)*
Brasil (Host Country)	LIMPURB, City of Salvador, State of Bahia	No
Canada	Conestoga-Rovers & Associates (Project Sponsor); Natsource Asset Management Corp.	No

* indicates project participant status of the party listed in first column of table

**A.4. Technical description of the project activity:****A.4.1. Location of the project activity:**

The project activities will take place at the Canabrava Landfill in the City of Salvador, Brasil.

A.4.1.1. Host Party(ies):

The host country is Brasil.

A.4.1.2. Region/State/Province etc.:

The site is located within the State of Bahia.

A.4.1.3. City/Town/Community etc:

The site is located within and owned by the City of Salvador.

A.4.1.4. Detail of physical location, including information allowing the unique identification of this project activity (maximum one page):

The Canabrava Landfill is located 18 kilometres (km) from the centre of the City of Salvador within the City limits (8.571.000; 8.572.000 S and 561.400; 562.800 W). The entire site covers an area of 66 hectares (ha) and the waste fill area of the site is approximately 40 hectares in size. The size of Phase A of the landfill is approximately 16.8 hectares. The landfill is bordered by the Mocambo River and the Coroado River to the west and to the south respectively. To the north, the site is bordered by the “Barradão” soccer stadium and the Mocambo river; to the east, the Canabrava landfill is surrounded by the Canabrava suburb, a commercial/residential area.

A.4.2. Category(ies) of project activity:

The project activity will be a landfill gas emission reduction project under sectoral scope 13: waste handling and disposal

A.4.3. Technology to be employed by the project activity:

The technology used to gather the LFG is a grid of trenches and wells within the landfill, connected to a centralized blower system used to induce vacuum. Upon gathering the LFG, the methane component of



the LFG is combusted in a state-of-the-art, high-efficiency enclosed flare. The Global Warming Potential (GWP) of the LFG will thus be reduced by the destruction of the methane portion of the LFG.

Vertical gas extraction wells will be established in the waste material and will be connected to the blower system through a network of underground piping installed on and around the perimeter of the landfill. The extraction wells will be connected to the subheader or directly to the header through smaller diameter laterals. As the blower is operated, a vacuum is applied through the piping network, which in turn applies a vacuum to each well and extracts LFG out of the waste. The flow of gas can be controlled at each of the individual vertical extraction wells through the use of a valve located at the top of the well piping. Each well will be individually controlled to ensure that the collection system can be effectively set up and balanced. The system will be manually monitored and controlled and each wellhead will be equipped with a secure monitoring chamber and monitoring ports for gas composition, pressure, and temperature readings.

Horizontal collection trenches will be installed by excavating into the refuse. Horizontal collection trenching will be installed in an excavated trench lined with clear stone. Collection pipe within the trench will be perforated so that a vacuum can be applied and LFG drawn from the landfill. Horizontal collection trenches operate in a similar manner to vertical wells, with the main difference that the zone of influence for trenches is typically oval in shape in the vertical plane due to the higher horizontal permeability of the refuse compared to the vertical permeability. For horizontal collection trenches, the complete length of the trench will be monitored and adjusted at a single location at the connection point along a sub-header piping section. Individual trenches will be manually monitored and controlled to help with set-up and balancing of the LFG collection field. Controls for each trench will be located in a valve chamber installed in line with the trench which will include a secure monitoring chamber and monitoring ports for gas composition, pressure, and temperature readings.

Non-perforated LFG collection piping will be utilized to convey the LFG from the extraction wells and horizontal collection trenches to the gas control plant. The LFG collection piping consists of a perimeter header, sub-headers, and laterals. Header piping conveys the LFG collected from sub-header and horizontal collection trenching to the gas control plant. Sub-header piping conveys LFG from lateral piping to header piping, and lateral piping conveys LFG collected primarily at vertical extraction wells to sub-header piping.

At the gas control plant, the blower system will be equipped at all times to allow for regular down time for maintenance and to provide backup in the event of a component failure. The blower system will exert vacuum through the piping system to the system of vertical wells and horizontal trenches. Extracted LFG will be sent to a high-efficiency state-of-the-art enclosed flare for destruction of the methane component of the extracted landfill gas. The stack height of the flare will be specified to provide sufficient residence time for destruction of compounds in the gas at high temperature and in a controlled environment to destroy extracted methane. Flame temperature will be controlled by means of a system of automatically and manually controlled air inlet dampers and thermocouples located in the stack. Retention time of the landfill gas within the enclosed flare will be 0.5 seconds at a temperature of 875°C.

Flaring is a proven technology for the combustion of landfill gas and has been demonstrated to be reliable and environmentally safe. The industry standard destruction efficiencies for enclosed flares are upwards of 99.99% for hydrocarbons.



A.4.4. Brief explanation of how the anthropogenic emissions of anthropogenic greenhouse gas (GHGs) by sources are to be reduced by the proposed CDM project activity, including why the emission reductions would not occur in the absence of the proposed project activity, taking into account national and/or sectoral policies and circumstances:

Anthropogenic emissions of GHG's occur at the Canabrava landfill when methane produced at the landfill is not destroyed.

The collection and destruction of the methane in the project activity will reduce GHG emissions from the "business as usual case" currently employed by the Canabrava landfill. The current practice at this landfill is to allow the uncontrolled release of LFG into the atmosphere. The LFG generated at the site consists approximately of 50% methane and 50% carbon dioxide, both known GHGs with Global Warming Potentials (GWP) values of 21 and 1, respectively. However, the carbon dioxide portion of landfill gas is considered to be biogenic in origin and part of the natural carbon cycle, and thus not considered an anthropogenic source of greenhouse gas.

Currently, there are no national or sector policies or regulations governing the release of LFG into the atmosphere. The proposed CDM project activity will establish a landfill gas collection and flaring system at the Canabrava Landfill, thus generating emission reductions that satisfy all of the tests for creation of CERs over the extended life of the project.

It is important to note that the abovementioned GHGs emission reductions are additional to the current site conditions and current practices, and would have not occurred in the absence of the project; thus, the project complies with the concept of additionality defined under Kyoto's Clean Development Mechanism.

Over the 10-year period of credit certification, the anticipated total reductions in tonnes of CO₂ is estimated as 2,143,052 tonnes of CO₂ equivalent.

A.4.4.1. Estimated amount of emission reductions over the chosen crediting period:

By direct flaring of the LFG generated at the site, the proposed project is expected to generate 2,143,052 tonnes of emission reductions expressed as tonnes of CO₂e over the crediting period.

The annual expected amount of emission reductions generated over the entire project lifespan is indicated below:

Year	Annual estimation of emission reductions in tonnes of CO ₂ e
2006	265,632.0
2007	252,676.9
2008	240,353.7
2009	228,631.3
2010	217,480.7
2011	206,874.0



2012	196,784.5
2013	187,187.2
2014	178,057.8
2015	169,373.8
Total estimated reductions (tonnes of CO₂e)	2,143,052
Total number of crediting years	10
Annual average over the crediting period of estimated reductions (tonnes of CO₂e)	213,052

A.4.5. Public funding of the project activity:

No public funding of any kind has been provided for this project.

SECTION B. Application of a baseline methodology**B.1. Title and reference of the approved baseline methodology applied to the project activity:**

The approved baseline methodology applied to this project is the approved ACM0001 – Consolidated Baseline Methodology for Landfill Gas Project Activities.

B.1.1. Justification of the choice of the methodology and why it is applicable to the project activity:

ACM0001 was developed as a consolidated document that incorporates all previously-approved methodologies applicable to landfill gas project activities where the baseline scenario is the partial or total atmospheric release of landfill gas. This methodology is applicable to “landfill gas capture project activities where the baseline scenario is the partial or total atmospheric release of the gas and the project activities include situations such as: the captured gas is flared”. For the proposed project activity, the baseline scenario is the total atmospheric release of the gas, and the project activity is the flaring/destruction of captured gas; as a result, ACM0001 is applicable to the project activity.

The CERs exchange mechanism provided under the CDM is considered a real and concrete incentive in the decision to proceed with the project activity and the project activity will not be initiated without registration as a CDM project.

B.2. Description of how the methodology is applied in the context of the project activity:

As mentioned above, based on the current LFG management practices at the site and the current environmental regulations in Brasil, the GHG emission reductions generated by the implementation of the project activity are considered fully additional.

There are no existing or pending regulatory requirements requiring the landfill site to implement any form of LFG emission reductions program. There is also no current system in place for landfill gas recovery and combustion at the site. Therefore, the project baseline is the uncontrolled release of the landfill gas into the atmosphere.



The greenhouse gas emissions reductions achieved by the project activity during a given period is the difference between the amount of methane actually destroyed/combusted and the amount of methane that would have been destroyed/combusted in the absence of the project activity, times the GWP of methane. For this project, the baseline is the total release of landfill gas into the atmosphere.

B.3. Description of how the anthropogenic emissions of GHG by sources are reduced below those that would have occurred in the absence of the registered CDM project activity:

The ACM0001 methodology requires the use of the “Tool for the demonstration and assessment of additionality” to demonstrate and assess additionality, which is a step-wise approach that includes:

- Identification of alternatives to the project activity;
- Investment analysis to determine that the proposed project activity is not the most economically or financially attractive (in the absence of the CDM incentive);
- Barriers analysis;
- Common practice analysis; and
- Impact of registration of the proposed project activity as a CDM project activity.

The “Tool for the demonstration and assessment of additionality” (UNFCCC, 22 October 2004) is applied as follows.

Step 0. Preliminary screening based on the starting date of the project activity

The actual methane destruction crediting period is expected to start on May 1, 2006; by then, all necessary local and UNFCCC approvals in are expected to be in place ie. the crediting period will commence subsequent to registration of the project activity. As a result, Step 0 is not applicable.

Step 1. Identification of alternatives to the project activity consistent with current laws and regulations

Alternatives to the project activity consistent with current laws and regulations are defined through the following sub-steps:

Sub-step 1a. Define alternatives to the project activity:

The below table presents an analysis of different alternatives to the project activity along with a discussion of probable outcome.

Alternatives to Project Activity	Probability of Scenario
Landfill gas recovery not implemented (continuation of the current situation)	Most probable: there are no regulations requiring the capture and destruction of landfill gas at the site. Additionally, the technical expertise and financial investment to engage in the project is not available in



	Brasil.
Project undertaken as a non-CDM project activity	Not probable: The project activity requires funds for both construction of the required facilities and to maintain operations. There are no known or available funding sources available to support this project and there are no known or proposed regulatory requirements that would require the emissions to be controlled. The project activity will not be initiated without registration as a CDM project.
Electricity generation from the methane component of the extracted landfill gas	Not probable: the technical expertise and financial resources in Brasil are not available to initiate electrical generation. Utilization systems are more capially-intensive than landfill gas capture and flaring systems, requiring significantly more investment. Further, the Canabrava landfill is a closed site and landfill gas production is declining, making implementation of landfill gas utilization economically prohibitive.

The above analysis shows that the only reasonable alternative to the project activity is the continued uncontrolled release of landfill gas to the atmosphere as part of the “business-as-usual” scenario. As a result, the project activity is the only viable alternative to address the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions at the site

Sub-step 1b. Enforcement of applicable laws and regulations:

Each of the above alternatives complies with the applicable laws and regulations in Brasil. In terms of the project activity, the active collection and flaring of LFG is not mandatory at the Canabrava landfill, and as such, the site is currently in compliance with all local environmental regulations with respect to air emissions.

Step 2. Investment analysis

According to the “Tool for the demonstration and assessment of additionality” (UNFCCC, 22 October 2004), an Investment analysis or barrier analysis is required. For the investment analysis, “if the CDM project activity generates no financial or economic benefits other than CDM related income, then apply the simple cost analysis (Option I)”. Option 1 of Sub-step 2b is thus applied.

The project activity involves the implementation of a landfill gas collection and flaring system to combust the methane component of landfill gas. This will require capital expenditures for the gas collection wells and piping, the mechanical instrumentation required to induce vacuum, the analytical instrumentation necessary to monitor landfill gas composition, and the enclosed drum flare to be used in destruction of the



methane component of the landfill gas. Additionally, on-going expenses will be incurred to operate the facility and to maintain the system components.

The destruction of methane via the project activity would not result in any income other than that derived through revenues generated from the CER exchange mechanism under the CDM. The project activity is not financially attractive under any scenario except through registration as a CDM project.

Step 3. Barrier analysis

The goal of step 3 is to determine whether the proposed project activity faces barriers that:

- (a) Prevent the implementation of this type of proposed project activity in the absence of the CDM incentive; and
- (b) Do not prevent the implementation of at least one of the identified alternatives.

Sub-step 3a. Identify barriers that would prevent the implementation of type of the proposed project activity:

The implementation of a landfill gas collection system at the Canabrava landfill site faces a number of investment and technologic barriers in the absence of the CDM incentive. These barriers are briefly discussed below.

- **Investment Barriers**

Currently, the availability of debt funding or access to international capital markets for this type of project is restricted in Brasil, as is the availability of government subsidies.

- **Technological Barriers**

Today, Brasil lacks the necessary technical knowledge to implement LFG Management projects. Although the main infrastructure for the implementation of this type of project is readily available, the technical and engineering expertise, and the main components of the LFG management systems, are not available in Brasil and therefore need to be provided by sources outside the country.

Sub-step 3b. Show that the identified barriers would not prevent the implementation of at least one of the alternatives (except the proposed project activity):

Alternative #1: Landfill gas recovery not implemented (continuation of the current situation)

The identified barriers would not affect the current “business-as-usual” scenario of emitting the landfill gas into the atmosphere. The “business-as-usual” scenario does not require any investments or technological improvements and is fully compatible with regulatory requirements.

Alternative #2: Project undertaken as a non-CDM project activity



Implementation of a landfill gas capture and flaring system without registration as a CDM project will not proceed as a result of the significant investments required to initiate the project. Investment barriers prevent the implementation of this alternative.

Alternative #3: Electricity generation from the methane component of the extracted landfill gas

Given that the landfill has been closed since 1999, there is insufficient landfill gas volume remaining in the site for implementation of a successful landfill gas utilization system. As a result, this alternative presents a technological barrier. Further, as capital expenditures for landfill gas utilization systems are significantly higher than for landfill gas capture and flaring systems, there is an additional investment barrier associated with this alternative.

As a result of the above analysis, the only plausible scenario is the continuation of the current scenario ie. landfill gas recovery not implemented. The project activity overcomes the stated barriers by utilizing revenues from the generation of CERs to undertake a project that would otherwise be unattractive and which has no regulatory driver for implementation.

Step 4. Common practice analysis

Sub-step 4a. Analyze other activities similar to the proposed project activity:

With the exception of small demonstration pilot scale undertakings, landfill gas management systems are non-existent in Brasil. There are, however, several LFG management projects being filed under CDM with the local NDA, and this demonstrates the necessity of CER revenue for the implementation of this type of project.

Sub-step 4b. Discuss any similar options that are occurring:

Implementation of landfill gas capture and flaring systems in Brasil currently under development are reliant on revenues generated from the CER exchange mechanism under the CDM. Thus, these projects face similar barriers to implementation as the project activity.

Step 5. Impact of CDM registration

Once the proposed project activity is registered under CDM, the project will be entitled to proceed with the trade and and/or exchange of the generated Certified Emission Reductions (CERs) in the open market. The sale of CERs to interested parties will generate a revenue source that will leverage the project Internal Rate of Return (IRR) to a point considered to be attractive by its investors in a way that the project will become economically feasible. Therefore, the CDM registration will facilitate and allow the implementation of the proposed project activity and ensure its financial viability. As a consequence of this, real reductions in anthropogenic greenhouse gas emissions will be realized.

B.4. Description of how the definition of the <u>project boundary</u> related to the <u>baseline methodology</u> selected is applied to the <u>project activity</u>:



The project boundary as related to the baseline methodology is delineated by the area of Phase A of the Canabrava Landfill. The project boundary as related to the project activity will constitute the same area and will include the gas extraction and combustion facility, where the landfill gas is destroyed.

B.5. Details of baseline information, including the date of completion of the baseline study and the name of person (s)/entity (ies) determining the baseline:

Date of Completion: The demonstration project report was issued in May 2004. The results of the engineering feasibility study included as part of this report, entitled “Greenhouse Gas Abatement Project Demonstration Project for Peak Electrical Power Generation” (submitted to Industry Canada) will be used to form the basis of the baseline study report. Detailed baseline information is included as Annex 3 of this document.

Name of Entities Determining the Baseline: The baseline was determined by Conestoga Rovers & Associates (project participant). Contact information is presented below:

Frank A. Rovers, P. Eng.
Frederick (Rick) A. Mosher, P. Eng.
Edward A. McBean, Ph.D., P. Eng.
Conestoga-Rovers & Associates Ltd.
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<http://www.CRAworld.com>

SECTION C. Duration of the project activity / Crediting period

C.1 Duration of the project activity:

C.1.1. Starting date of the project activity:

The project is expected to be commissioned in the 2nd quarter of 2006.

C.1.2. Expected operational lifetime of the project activity:

The current duration of the present project under the framework outlined herein with the identified project participants is for a period of 10 years and zero months from the date that the completed system is commissioned and begins operation. There will be additional operational life for the system beyond that time but the future agreements and status of CERs or any other related designation is not known at this time. Based on present knowledge and information, the facility operation may be terminated at the end of the period noted above. This will need to be verified in future and will be a function of both the current status of the site and the market conditions related to CERs or their equivalent.

**C.2 Choice of the crediting period and related information:****C.2.1. Renewable crediting period****C.2.1.1. Starting date of the first crediting period:**

Not applicable.

C.2.1.2. Length of the first crediting period:

Not applicable.

C.2.2. Fixed crediting period:**C.2.2.1. Starting date:**

1/05/2006

C.2.2.2. Length:

10 years and 0 months.

SECTION D. Application of a monitoring methodology and plan**D.1. Name and reference of approved monitoring methodology applied to the project activity:**

The approved monitoring methodology applied to this project activity is the ACM0001 – Consolidated Monitoring Methodology for Landfill Gas Project Activities.

D.2. Justification of the choice of the methodology and why it is applicable to the project activity:

ACM0001 was developed as a consolidated document that incorporates all previously-approved methodologies applicable to landfill gas activities where the baseline scenario is the partial or total atmospheric release of landfill gas. Scenarios contemplated by methodology ACM0001 include the case where the management of the LFG collected at the site includes direct flaring for emission reductions, which forms the basis of the project activity.

This monitoring methodology is based on the direct measurement of the quantity of LFG captured, collected and destroyed by the LFG management system. The actual tonnage of methane emissions reduced by the project is calculated based on flow rate of the landfill gas, methane concentration, and destruction/conversion efficiency of the combustion equipment. The monitoring plan proposed by CRA provides for the continuous measurement of both LFG quantity and quality using a continuous flow meter and on-line LFG analyzer. The methane emissions reduced by the flare is determined based on the



operating hours measured by a run-time meter. The destruction efficiency of the flare is directly correlated to the internal combustion temperature and the retention time in the unit.

**D.2. 1. Option 1: Monitoring of the emissions in the project scenario and the baseline scenario**

The section was left blank on purpose. Option 2 was selected.

D.2.1.1. Data to be collected in order to monitor emissions from the project activity, and how this data will be archived:

ID number <i>(Please use numbers to ease cross-referencing to D.3)</i>	Data variable	Source of data	Data unit	Measured (m), calculated (c) or estimated (e)	Recording frequency	Proportion of data to be monitored	How will the data be archived? (electronic/paper)	Comment

D.2.1.2. Description of formulae used to estimate project emissions (for each gas, source, formulae/algorithm, emissions units of CO₂ equ.)

The section was left blank on purpose. Option 2 was selected.

D.2.1.3. Relevant data necessary for determining the baseline of anthropogenic emissions by sources of GHGs within the project boundary and how such data will be collected and archived :

ID number <i>(Please use numbers to ease cross-referencing to table D.3)</i>	Data variable	Source of data	Data unit	Measured (m), calculated (c), estimated (e),	Recording frequency	Proportion of data to be monitored	How will the data be archived? (electronic/paper)	Comment

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The section was left blank on purpose. Option 2 was selected.

D.2.1.4. Description of formulae used to estimate baseline emissions (for each gas, source, formulae/algorithm, emissions units of CO₂ equ.)

The section was left blank on purpose. Option 2 was selected.

D. 2.2. Option 2: Direct monitoring of emission reductions from the project activity (values should be consistent with those in section E).

D.2.2.1. Data to be collected in order to monitor emissions from the <u>project activity</u>, and how this data will be archived:								
ID number <i>(Please use numbers to ease cross-referencing to table D.3)</i>	Data variable	Source of data	Data unit	Measured (m), calculated (c), estimated (e),	Recording frequency	Proportion of data to be monitored	How will the data be archived? (electronic/paper)	Comment
2. LFG _{flare,y}	Total amount of landfill gas flared	On-Line LFG flow meter	m ³	m	Continuous	100%	Daily: electronic Monthly: paper	Measured by a flow meter
5. FE	Flare/combustion efficiency	Thermistors, Samples	%	m/c	(1) periodically; (2) continuously	100%	Daily: electronic Monthly: Paper	(1) Periodic measurement of methane content of flare exhaust gas (2) Continuous measurement of operation time of flare (with temperature)
6. W _{CH₄,y}	Methane fraction in the	On-Line LFG analyzer	m ³ CH ₄ /	m	Continuous	100%	Daily: electronic	Measured by continuous gas quality analyser

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	landfill gas		m ³ LFG				Monthly: Paper	
7. T	Temperature of the landfill gas	Temperature probe	°C	m	Continuous	100%	Daily: electronic Monthly: paper	
8. p	Pressure of the landfill gas	Pressure gauge	Pa	m	Continuous	100%	Daily: electronic Monthly: paper	
9.	Total amount of electricity and/or other energy carriers used in the project for gas pumping	Electricity meter	MWh	m	Continuous	100%	Daily: electronic Monthly: paper	Required to determine CO ₂ emissions from use of electricity
10.	CO ₂ emission intensity of the electricity and/or other energy carriers in ID9	Calculated	tCO ₂ /MWh	c	Annually	100%	Daily: electronic Monthly: paper	Required to determine CO ₂ emissions from use of electricity

It is noted that items related to electricity or thermal energy output in approved consolidated monitoring methodology ACM0001 are not components of the proposed project activity. Additionally, all data will be archived during the crediting period and for two years after.

D.2.2.2. Description of formulae used to calculate project emissions (for each gas, source, formulae/algorithm, emissions units of CO₂ equ.):

Landfill gas not captured by the landfill gas collection and flaring system cannot be monitored, as this emission is diffused over the landfill. The amount of landfill gas collected and destroyed by combustion can be monitored at a centralised location using a flow meter. Project emissions are thus comprised of the

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quantity of methane collected and not flared due to flaring inefficiency, and this amount is subtracted from the measured amount of collected methane. The overall flaring efficiency of hydrocarbons for an enclosed flare is upwards of 99.99%.

The total amount of methane destroyed by the flare in a given period is calculated as:

$$MD_{project} = [LFG_{flare} (2.) \times w_{CH4} (6.) \times DCF_{CH4} \times FE (5.)]$$

Where:

$MD_{project,y}$ = methane destroyed during a specified monitoring period (tonnes of CH₄)

LFG_{flare} = average flow of LFG collected during specified monitoring period t in m³/t

w_{CH4} = percentage by volume of CH₄ in LFG (m³ CH₄/m³ LFG)

DCF_{CH4} = methane density at standard pressure (1 atm) and temperature (0°C) conditions, 0.0007168 tonnes/m³ , as per consolidated methodology ACM0001

FE = destruction efficiency of the flare (%)

D.2.3. Treatment of <u>leakage</u> in the monitoring plan								
D.2.3.1. If applicable, please describe the data and information that will be collected in order to monitor <u>leakage</u> effects of the project activity								
ID number <i>(Please use numbers to ease cross-referencing to table D.3)</i>	Data variable	Source of data	Data unit	Measured (m), calculated (c) or estimated (e)	Recording frequency	Proportion of data to be monitored	How will the data be archived? (electronic/paper)	Comment

No leakage effects need to be accounted under methodology ACM0001.



D.2.3.2. Description of formulae used to estimate leakage (for each gas, source, formulae/algorithm, emissions units of CO₂ equ.)

No leakage effects need to be accounted under methodology ACM0001.

D.2.4. Description of formulae used to estimate emission reductions for the project activity (for each gas, source, formulae/algorithm, emissions units of CO₂ equ.)

The following formulae will be used to estimate emission reductions for the project activity.

$$ER_y = (MD_{\text{project},y} - MD_{\text{reg},y}) * GWP_{\text{CH}_4} + EG_y * CEF_{\text{electricity},y} + ET * CEF_{\text{thermal},y}$$

Where:

- ER_y are the emission reductions, measured in tCO₂e;
- $MD_{\text{project},y}$ is the amount of methane actually destroyed/combusted during time period t, measured in tCH₄;
- $MD_{\text{reg},y}$ is the amount of methane that would have been destroyed/combusted during time period t in the absence of the project activity, measured in tCH₄;
- GWP_{CH_4} is the approved Global Warming Potential value for methane, 21 tCO₂e/tCH₄;
- EG_y is net quantity of electricity displaced during a given period t, measured in MWh;
- $CEF_{\text{electricity},y}$ is the CO₂ emissions intensity of the electricity displaced, measured in tCO₂e/MWh.
- ET is the quantity of thermal energy displaced, measured in TeraJoules (TJ);
- $CEF_{\text{thermal},y}$ is the CO₂ emissions intensity of the thermal energy displaced, measured in tCO₂e/TJ.

It is noted that while the terms for electricity and thermal energy have been included to be consistent with the overall formulation stated in ACM0001, energy displacement is not a component of the proposed project activity. As a result, the above equation reduces to the following form for the project activity:

$$ER_y = (MD_{\text{project},y} - MD_{\text{reg},y}) * GWP_{\text{CH}_4}$$

Considering that there is no regulatory or contractual requirement determining MD_{reg} , an adjustment factor (AF) is used in the Canabrava project:

$$MD_{\text{reg}} = MD_{\text{project}} * AF$$

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The methane destroyed by the project activity during a given time period can be determined by the following: monitoring the quantity of methane actually flared and LFG used to generate electricity and to produce thermal energy, and is given by:

$$MD_{\text{project}} = MD_{\text{flared}} + MD_{\text{electricity}} + MD_{\text{thermal}}$$

For the proposed project activity, $MD_{\text{electricity}} = MD_{\text{thermal}} = 0$, as there is no energy displacement component of the project. As a result, the total actual quantity of methane captured and destroyed will be metered *ex post* once the project activity is operational, and:

$$MD_{\text{project}} = MD_{\text{flared}}$$

And,

$$MD_{\text{flared},y} = LFG_{\text{flare},y} * w_{\text{CH}_4,y} * D_{\text{CH}_4} * FE$$

Where:

- $MD_{\text{flared},y}$ is the quantity of methane destroyed by flaring in a given time period t , measured in $t\text{CH}_4$;
- LFG_{flare} is the quantity of landfill gas flared during a given time period t , measured in cubic meters (m^3);
- w_{CH_4} is the average methane fraction of the landfill gas as measured during the given time period t and expressed as a fraction of CH_4 volume per LFG volume ($\text{m}^3 \text{CH}_4 / \text{m}^3$ of LFG);
- FE is the flare efficiency (the fraction of the methane destroyed);
- D_{CH_4} is the methane density, expressed in tonnes of methane per cubic meter of methane ($t\text{CH}_4/\text{m}^3\text{CH}_4$), and measured at STP (0 degree Celsius and 1.013 bar), which is $0.0007168 t\text{CH}_4/\text{m}^3\text{CH}_4$ (as per consolidated methodology ACM0001)

D.3. Quality control (QC) and quality assurance (QA) procedures are being undertaken for data monitored

Data (Indicate table and ID number e.g. 3.-1.; 3.2.)	Uncertainty level of data (High/Medium/Low)	Explain QA/QC procedures planned for these data, or why such procedures are not necessary.
2. (Table D2.2.1)	Low	Calibration of equipment as per manufacturer specifications to ensure validity of data measured

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5.(Table D 2.2.1)	Medium	Regular maintenance to ensure optimal operation of controlled combustion environment.
6. (Table D2.2.1)	Low	Calibration of equipment as per manufacturer specifications to ensure validity of data measured
7. (Table D2.2.1)	Low	Calibration of equipment as per manufacturer specifications to ensure validity of data measured
8. (Table D2.2.1)	Low	Calibration of equipment as per manufacturer specifications to ensure validity of data measured
9. (Table D2.2.1)	Low	Calibration of equipment as per manufacturer specifications to ensure validity of data measured
10. (Table D2.2.1)	Low	Calculated value following from ID9

D.4 Please describe the operational and management structure that the project operator will implement in order to monitor emission reductions and any leakage effects, generated by the project activity

All continuously measured parameters (LFG flow, CH₄ concentration, flare temperature, and flare operating hours), will be recorded electronically via a datalogger, which will have the capability to aggregate and print the collected data at the frequencies as specified above.

Before commencement of the O&M phase, Conestoga-Rovers & Associates Ltd. (CRA) will conduct a training and quality control program to ensure that good management practices are ensured and implemented by all project operating personnel in terms of record-keeping, equipment calibration, overall maintenance, and procedures for corrective action. An operations manual will be developed for the operating personnel. The procedures for filing data and calculations to be performed by the LFG management operator will be included in a daily log to be placed in the main control room.

D.5 Name of person/entity determining the monitoring methodology:

The monitoring methodology for the project is determined by Conestoga-Rovers & Associates Ltd., who is the project proponent. The details of the monitoring plan are provided in Annex 4 and contact information is presented below:

Frank A. Rovers, P. Eng.
 Frederick (Rick) A. Mosher, P. Eng.
 Edward A. McBean, Ph.D., P. Eng.
 Conestoga-Rovers & Associates Ltd.
 651 Colby Drive
 Waterloo, ON

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**SECTION E. Estimation of GHG emissions by sources****E.1. Estimate of GHG emissions by sources:**

A total of 14,478,253 tonnes of Municipal Solid Waste (MSW) was collected at the Canabrava Landfill from 1974 to 2001. The total methane generation at the site has been estimated based on the waste tonnage of the landfill using a United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) first-order kinetic model for landfill gas:

$$G_i = (M_i) \times (k) \times (L_o/1000) \exp^{-(k \times t)}$$

Where,

G_i = emission rate from the i th section of waste (tonnes CH₄/year)

k = CH₄ generation rate (1/year)

L_o = CH₄ generation potential (kg CH₄/tonne of refuse)

M_i = mass of refuse in the i th section (tonnes)

t_i = age of the i th section of waste (years)

The following input parameters and assumptions were used to represent the mid-range estimate of methane emissions at the Canabrava Landfill:

$k = 0.05 \text{ year}^{-1}$;

$L_o = 180 \text{ m}^3/\text{tonne}$;

Lag phase of methane production = 1 year;

Methane content in LFG = 50%;

LFG collection efficiency = 60%; and

Density of methane = 0.0007168 tonnes/m³ (as per consolidated methodology ACM0001)

A sensitivity analysis was conducted on methane emissions to establish high, mid and low-range estimates. It is estimated based on the above data that methane emissions will be in the range of 17,570 tonnes ($L_o=150 \text{ m}^3_{\text{methane}}/\text{tonne}$; $k=0.05/\text{year}$) to 24,756 tonnes ($L_o=180 \text{ m}^3_{\text{methane}}/\text{tonne}$; $k=0.09/\text{year}$) in 2006, decreasing to between 11,013 tonnes ($L_o=180 \text{ m}^3_{\text{methane}}/\text{tonne}$; $k=0.09/\text{year}$) and 13,444 tonnes ($L_o=180 \text{ m}^3_{\text{methane}}/\text{tonne}$; $k=0.05/\text{year}$) in 2015. Mid-range parameters ($L_o=180 \text{ m}^3_{\text{methane}}/\text{tonne}$; $k=0.05/\text{year}$) were applied in the modelling to introduce conservativeness to the methane emission data, and estimate methane emissions as 21,084 tonnes in 2006, declining to 13,444 tonnes in 2015.

Table 1 (below) presents the waste tonnage accepted at Phase A of the Canabrava landfill and the methane emission estimates based on the USEPA model. It is noted that the values presented in Table 1 represent modelled quantities of methane generation for the stated time period. The actual amount of GHGs reduced will be calculated based on the actual quantities of LFG collected and flared.

Table 1: Methane Emissions Estimate for the Canabrava Landfill

<i>Waste</i>	<i>Upper</i>	<i>Mid-</i>	<i>Lower</i>
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<i>Quantity</i>		<i>Range</i>		
		tonnes CH ₄ /year	tonnes CH ₄ /year	tonnes CH ₄ /year
<i>Year</i>	<i>(tonnes)</i>			
1989	566,690	0	0	0
1990	638,848	6,476	3,598	2,998
1991	675,791	13,009	7,361	6,134
1992	682,085	18,020	10,409	8,674
1993	684,791	22,237	13,105	10,921
1994	732,665	25,882	15,554	12,962
1995	767,718	29,524	18,056	15,047
1996	845,403	33,351	20,714	17,262
1997	1,050,134	37,401	23,548	19,624
1998	1,166,671	41,958	26,720	22,267
1999	569,680	45,736	29,522	24,602
2000	0	42,481	28,461	23,717
2001	0	38,825	27,073	22,561
2002	0	35,483	25,752	21,460
2003	0	32,429	24,496	20,414
2004	0	29,638	23,302	19,418
2005	0	27,087	22,165	18,471
2006	0	24,756	21,084	17,570
2007	0	22,625	20,056	16,713
2008	0	20,678	19,078	15,898
2009	0	18,898	18,147	15,123
2010	0	17,272	17,262	14,385
2011	0	15,785	16,420	13,684
2012	0	14,426	15,620	13,016
2013	0	13,185	14,858	12,381
2014	0	12,050	14,133	11,778
2015	0	11,013	13,444	11,203
2016	0	10,065	12,788	10,657
2017	0	9,199	12,165	10,137
2018	0	8,407	11,571	9,643

Based on the mid-range estimates, the total methane emissions in the absence of the project activity are calculated as 170,102 tonnes of methane during the crediting period. The landfill gas collection and flaring system will capture only a portion of the generated landfill gas. Thus, a conservative estimate of 60% LFG collection was applied to the midrange estimate of LFG produced. Under assumption that generated LFG is composed of 50% methane, Table 2 illustrates the quantities of methane collected by the project activity during the crediting period.

Table 2: Quantity of Methane Captured by the Project Activity

<i>Year</i>	<i>Percentage of Methane Captured</i>	<i>Amount of Methane Captured by Project Activity (tonnes CH₄/year)</i>	<i>Amount of Methane Not Captured by Project Activity (tonnes CH₄/year)</i>
2006	60%	12,651	8,434
2007	60%	12,034	8,022
2008	60%	11,447	7,631



2009	60%	10,888	7,259
2010	60%	10,357	6,905
2011	60%	9,852	6,568
2012	60%	9,372	6,248
2013	60%	8,915	5,943
2014	60%	8,480	5,653
2015	60%	8,066	5,378

The total methane captured by the project activity is estimated as 102,061 tonnes of methane during the crediting period.

Emissions from the project activity are expected to be negligible. The use of a high-efficiency enclosed drum flare has demonstrated capability to destroy in excess of 99.99% of hydrocarbons in the controlled combustion environment. As required, uncombusted methane will be measured and accounted for according to the requirements set forth in methodology ACM0001, but quantities of uncombusted methane are expected to be negligible. For the purpose of estimating project activity emissions, a destruction efficiency of 99.99% was applied to the quantities of methane captured (Table 2). Project activity emissions are summarized in Table 3.

Table 3: Emissions Resulting from Uncombusted Methane in the Project Activity

<i>Year</i>	<i>Destruction Efficiency of Enclosed Flare</i>	<i>Amount of Uncombusted Methane (tonnes CH₄/year)</i>	<i>Project Activity Emissions (tonnes CO₂e/year)</i>
2006	99.99%	1.27	26.6
2007	99.99%	1.20	25.3
2008	99.99%	1.14	24.0
2009	99.99%	1.09	22.9
2010	99.99%	1.04	21.8
2011	99.99%	0.99	20.7
2012	99.99%	0.94	19.7
2013	99.99%	0.89	18.7
2014	99.99%	0.85	17.8
2015	99.99%	0.81	16.9

The only source of project activity emission is uncombusted methane. As a result, the total emissions attributed to the project activity are estimated as 214 tonnes CO₂e over the duration of the crediting period, and E.1=214 tonnes CO₂e.

E.2. Estimated leakage:

No leakage effects need to be accounted under methodology ACM0001 (E.2=0).

However, methodology ACM0001 clearly states that the CO₂ emission intensity of the electricity consumed by the project activity must be taken into account. In the project activity, electrical consumption is associated with the blower system used to draw landfill gas to the enclosed drum flare, and the total



electrical requirement of this blower system is 37 kW. This corresponds to electrical consumption of 327 MWh/year.

Electricity production in Brasil is largely comprised of hydroelectric, with approximately 97% of total energy coming from this sector. According to the IPCC, the specific emission factor for hydroelectric power is 0 kg CO₂/MWh. For purposes of assessing a grid emission factor for Brasil, the remaining 3% of electrical production is considered to be derived from natural gas. According to the IPCC, the specific emission factor for natural gas is 15.3 tonnes C/TJ, or 202 kg CO₂/MWh. An estimate of the grid emission factor for Brasil is thus calculated as 6.05 kg CO₂/MWh. Table 4 illustrates the total emissions resulting from electrical consumption in the project activity during the crediting period.

Table 4: Emissions Resulting from Electrical Consumption in the Project Activity

<i>Year</i>	<i>Electrical Consumption in Project Activity (MWh/year)</i>	<i>Emissions Resulting from Electrical Consumption (tonnes of CO₂/year)</i>
2006	327	2.0
2007	327	2.0
2008	327	2.0
2009	327	2.0
2010	327	2.0
2011	327	2.0
2012	327	2.0
2013	327	2.0
2014	327	2.0
2015	327	2.0

The total emissions resulting from electrical consumption in the project activity is estimated as 20 tonnes CO₂ over the crediting period, and E.2=20 tonnes CO₂.

E.3. The sum of E.1 and E.2 representing the project activity emissions:

Table 5 presents the total project activity emissions, attributable to uncombusted methane release and emissions associated with electrical consumption during the crediting period.

Table 5: Total Project Activity Emissions

<i>Year</i>	<i>Project Activity Emissions from Uncombusted Methane (tonnes CO₂e/year)</i>	<i>Project Activity Emissions from Electrical Consumption (tonnes of CO₂/year)</i>	<i>Total Emissions Resulting from the Project Activity (tonnes of CO₂/year)</i>
2006	26.6	2.0	28.6
2007	25.3	2.0	27.3
2008	24.0	2.0	26.0
2009	22.9	2.0	24.9
2010	21.8	2.0	23.8
2011	20.7	2.0	22.7
2012	19.7	2.0	21.7



2013	18.7	2.0	20.7
2014	17.8	2.0	19.8
2015	16.9	2.0	18.9

The sum of project activity emissions during the crediting period is estimated as 234 tonnes CO_{2e}, and E.3=234 tonnes CO_{2e}.

E.4. Estimated anthropogenic emissions by sources of greenhouse gases of the baseline:

Based on the model projections of total emissions illustrated in E.1, the total methane emission in the baseline scenario (no collection or destruction of methane at the site) is 3,572,144 tonnes of CO_{2e}. Multiplied by an estimated collection efficiency of 60%, this results in an emissions reduction of 2,143,286 tonnes of CO_{2e} as a result of the project activity, and E.4=2,143,286 tonnes of CO_{2e}.

E.5. Difference between E.4 and E.3 representing the emission reductions of the project activity:

The total emission reduction of the project activity is the difference between E.4 and E.3 and results in an estimated emission reduction of 2,143,052 tonnes of CO_{2e} between 2006 and 2015.

E.6. Table providing values obtained when applying formulae above:

Table 6 summarizes the net emission reduction associated with the project activity .

Table 6: Summary of Emission Reductions by Project Activity

Year	Estimation of project activity Emission Reductions (tonnes of CO _{2e})	Estimation of baseline Emission Reductions (tonnes of CO _{2e})	Estimation of leakage and project activity emissions (tonnes of CO _{2e})	Estimation of Net Emission Reductions (tonnes of CO _{2e})
2006	265,661	0	28.6	265,632
2007	252,704	0	27.3	252,676
2008	240,380	0	26.0	240,353
2009	228,656	0	24.9	228,631
2010	217,504	0	23.8	217,480
2011	206,897	0	22.7	206,874
2012	196,806	0	21.7	196,784
2013	187,208	0	20.7	187,187
2014	178,078	0	19.8	178,057
2015	169,393	0	18.9	169,373
Total (tonnes of CO_{2e})	2,143,286	0	234	2,143,052

**SECTION F. Environmental impacts****F.1. Documentation on the analysis of the environmental impacts, including transboundary impacts:**

There are expected to be no significant impacts due to the project activity. Emissions from the flare include the carbon dioxide component of landfill gas, but this carbon dioxide is considered to be a natural product of the carbon cycle. In the combustion of landfill gas, carbon dioxide is additionally produced, but this is also considered to be part of the natural carbon cycle and not of anthropogenic origin. There is minimal visual impact from the flare, and noise and vibration will be limited to the localized site.

Overall, implementation of the project activity will have a beneficial environmental impact on the site, reducing emissions of methane and other trace gases.

F.2. If environmental impacts are considered significant by the project participants or the host Party, please provide conclusions and all references to support documentation of an environmental impact assessment undertaken in accordance with the procedures as required by the host Party:

There are no significant environmental impacts resulting from the project activity.

SECTION G. Stakeholders' comments**G.1. Brief description how comments by local stakeholders have been invited and compiled:**

The City of Salvador held municipal meetings and voted to proceed with the project. Also, a public meeting with local stakeholders was held in Salvador on June 21, 2005 to present the project to the public as well as to official authorities

Invitations were published in two different local newspapers of broad circulation announcing the project's public meeting as follows:

- June 14, 2005, "Tribuna da Bahia", page 03;
- June 16, 2005, "Correio da Bahia", section Aqui Salvador, page 2.

Additionally, several interviews were given to the local press and are documented as follows:

- "Correio da Bahia" newspaper, section Bahia Negócios (Bahia Business), on May 20, 2005;
- "Correio da Bahia" newspaper, section Aqui Salvador, on June 02, 2005;
- "Correio da Bahia" newspaper, section Negócios (Business), page 02, on June 10, 2005.



The public meeting with the local stakeholders was held on June 21, 2005 at the Millenium Building Auditorium in Salvador and was taped and photographed from start to end. The following are selected photographs from the public meeting.



Figure 1: Luciano Fiuza (CRA) Addressing Public Meeting Participants



Figure 2: Carlson Cabral (CRA) Responding to Questions



Figure 3 (left to right): Carlson Cabral (CRA), José Manuel Mondelo (CRA), Luciano Fiuza (CRA), Carlos Eduardo Ferreira (CRA)

The following tables illustrate the list of participants in the meeting.

Conestoga-Rovers & Associates	
José Manuel Mondelo	President - CRA Brasil
Luciano Fiuza	Director - CRA Brasil/Bahia
Carlson Cabral	Project Manager – CRA Ltd. (Canada)
Carlos Eduardo Ferreira	Senior Engineer - CRA Brasil /Bahia

LOCAL PRESS	
Cristina Barude	Lume Comunicação
Rosalvo Junior	Lume Comunicação

NGOs	
Leandro Amaral – Regional Coordinator	Fundação Onda Azul
CITY AND STATE OFFICIALS	
Carlos Martheo C. G. Gomes – Attorney/ Coordinator of the Environmental Centre	State Attorney’s Office (Public Ministry)
George Gurgel – Chief of Staff	Municipal Superintendence of the



	Environment
Juliano Matos - Superintendent	Municipal Superintendence of the Environment
Jorge Jambeiro - Councilor	Salvador City Council
Marcio Galvão – Assessor to the President	Salvador City Council
José Raimundo Ferreira – Planning Assessor	Superintendence of Urban Solid Waste Management - LIMPURB
Pedro Rabelo – Canabrava landfill manager	LIMPURB
Luciano Alvim – Civil Engineer	Company of Urban Development of the State of Bahia - CONDER
Oswaldo Mendes – Civil Engineer	CONDER
Emanuel Mendonça – Superintendent of Environmental Policies	Secretariat of the Environment and Hydrology of the State of Bahia - SEMARH
Andréa Souza - Biologist	Secretariat of the Environment and Hydrology of the State of Bahia - SEMARH
Francisco Brito – Assessor of the Directorate	Environmental Resources Centre (Centro de Recursos Ambientais) – CRA – State of Bahia

PRIVATE SECTOR	
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Waldir Martins Filho	Boreal Consultoria Ambiental
Simone Souza Simões	Boreal Consultoria Ambiental

UNIVERSITIES	
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Mauricio Fiuza	Federal University of Bahia - UFBA
Alessandro Peixoto	UFBA / Student
Sara Boaventura	FTC / Student

COMMUNITY ASSOCIATIONS	
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Flávio da Silva	Canabrava Resident's Council
Sofia Boaventura	Association of Mothers and Friends of Canabrava

G.2. Summary of the comments received:

A questionnaire was distributed to the public meeting participants for feedback, with questions relating to how the project activity would relate to sustainable development in Brasil, technology transfer, and improvement in the socio-economic situation of the local region. The comments received concerning the project activity, as indicated on the questionnaires, were overwhelmingly positive. During the question and answer component of the public meeting, comments were also strongly positive and supportive of the project.



One comment received during the meeting was that the project activity should be further publicized in order to raise awareness in the local population and Brasil in general. This issue is addressed in the subsequent section.

G.3. Report on how due account was taken of any comments received:

The comment relating to further publicity of the project activity will be addressed and the following options will be contemplated:

- Distribution of a pamphlet describing the project activity to the local population;
- Publication of additional articles in local and national newspapers; and
- Delivery of radio interviews designed to expand the dissemination of the pertinent project activity information.

Progress with respect to increasing the awareness of the project activity will be monitored and strategies re-evaluated as necessary.

Annex 1**CONTACT INFORMATION ON PARTICIPANTS IN THE PROJECT ACTIVITY**

Organization:	Empresa de Limpeza Pública Urbana de Salvador (LIMPURB)
Street/P.O.Box:	Rodovia BR 324 – Km 8.5 – Portoseco Pirajá
Building:	
City:	Salvador
State/Region:	Bahia
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E-Mail:	
URL:	
Represented by:	José Raimundo Ferreira
Title:	Head of The Planning Unit
Salutation:	Mr.
Last Name:	Ferreira
Middle Name:	Raimundo
First Name:	José
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E-Mail:	
URL:	
Represented by:	Paul Vickers
Title:	
Salutation:	Mr.
Last Name:	Vickers
Middle Name:	
First Name:	Paul
Department:	
Mobile:	
Direct FAX:	
Direct tel:	
Personal E-Mail:	

Annex 2**INFORMATION REGARDING PUBLIC FUNDING**

There is no public funding.

Annex 3**BASELINE INFORMATION**

The baseline scenario for the project activity is the uncontrolled release of landfill gas to the atmosphere. The total estimated emissions of landfill gas to the atmosphere in the baseline scenario are estimated as



3,572,144 tonnes of CO₂e during the crediting period. There are presently no measures in place to reduce methane emissions and there are no current or pending regulations that would require the site to reduce emissions.

Annex 4

MONITORING PLAN

1.0 Introduction and Objectives

The two primary purposes of a landfill gas monitoring plan are:

- To collect the necessary system data required for the determination and validation of certified emissions reductions (CERs); and
- To demonstrate successful compliance with established operating and performance criteria for the system, and to verify that the CERs have been generated.

The operational data that is collected for the system will be used to support the periodic report that will be required for the auditing and validation of CERs. The monitoring plan discussed herein is designed to meet or better the UNFCCC requirements.

The routine system monitoring program required for the determination and validation of CERs is discussed in Section 2, while the additional system data that is collected to ensure the safe, correct, and efficient operation of the landfill gas management system is discussed in Section 3.

Coupled with an operations and maintenance manual that is generally developed for a system, expected performance guidelines in accordance with the data collection procedures described below will be provided with trigger levels that would be indicative of a need for any follow-up assessment and possible remedial response measures.

2.0 Monitoring Work Program

The landfill gas monitoring program is a relatively simple, straight forward program designed to collect system operating data required to safely operate the system and for the verification of CERs. This data is collected in real time, and will provide a continuous record that is easy to monitor, review, and validate.

The following sections will outline and discuss the following key elements of the program:

- Flow measurement;
- Gas quality measurements;
- Data records; and
- Data assessment and reporting.

2.1 Flow Measurement



The flow of landfill gas collected by the system and subsequently flared or utilized is measured via a flow measuring device suitable for measuring the velocity and volumetric flow of a gas. Two such common examples are an annubar or an orifice plate. The flow measurements are taken within the piping itself, and the flow sensors are connected to a transmitter that is capable of collecting and sending continuous data to a recording device such as a datalogger.

The flow sensors are calibrated according to a specified temperature, pressure and composition of the gas, thus the flow actually measured must be corrected to according to actual temperature, pressure, and composition, thus density, of the gas measured. The equipment selected will allow dynamic compensation for these parameters, normalized to a standard temperature, pressure, and gas composition. For reporting purposes, the flows are generally required to be normalized to 0°C and 1 atm at standard gas composition of 50% methane and carbon dioxide each by volume.

Specific calibration procedures are dependent on the actual equipment selected, however calibration of the sensors is required on a regular basis to ensure the quality and validity of the data. The accuracy of a flow meter is dependent on the design of the equipment, and the specific type of sensor used, however equipment is available that will provide a minimum accuracy of +/- 2% by volume. Again dependent on the equipment selected, the measured flow is aggregated approximately once per second.

All data is that is collected will be recorded for the permanent record. Both electronic and hard copies of the data will be maintained for auditing purposes, and for use in the calculation of CERs.

2.2 Gas Quality

The two parameters that are most pertinent to the validation of CERs, as well as the safe and efficient operation of the system are the concentration of methane and oxygen in the gas stream. These two parameters are measured via a common sample line that is run to the main collection system piping, and measured in real time by two separate sensors, one each for methane and oxygen.

Although compensation for temperature and pressure is not required for the methane and oxygen sensors, the sensors are designed to operate within specified temperature and pressure conditions. Again, specific calibration procedures are dependent on the actual equipment selected, however calibration of the sensors is required on a regular basis to ensure the quality and validity of the data. Regular calibration of the equipment is especially important, as the accuracy of the methane and oxygen sensors is greatest within the expected range of the gas stream to be measured. Equipment is readily available that will provide an accuracy of +/- 1% by volume. Dependent on the equipment selected compositions are aggregated approximately once per second.

2.3 Data Records

Data collected from each of the parameter sensors is transmitted directly to an electronic database from which the CER quantity calculations may be carried out, and a hard copy backup of the data may be printed. Backup of the data electronically may be conducted on a daily basis,



and hard copy data may be printed weekly or monthly. As a back up would be produced separate from the main recording system, no more than one day of data at a time would ever be lost due to a system malfunction. Calibration records will be kept for all instrumentation.

2.4 Data Assessment and Reporting

Assessment of the flow and composition data described above coupled with the operating hours of the flare and flare destruction efficiency are used to determine the quantity of CERs generated. The destruction efficiency of the flare is a function of the internal combustion temperature and resident holding time, which are generally measured by the flare system controller, and recorded for auditing purposes. Extensive technical documentation is available that documents the destructive efficiency of the enclosed drum flares that will be used, subject to the flow rate and combustion temperature verification. Destruction efficiency will also be assessed periodically through measurement of uncombusted methane emissions.

As discussed in Section 2.1, flow data is normalized to standard temperature, pressure, and composition for reporting purposes. The data will be compiled and assessed to produce the required quantification and validation. The annual monitoring report will contain the data required for the validation of the CERs, and additionally may contain operational data from the collection system and flaring system described below to illustrate that the system is well maintained and operating at peak efficiency. Records of regular maintenance performed will also be a component of the annual report.

3.0 Related Monitoring

Additional operational monitoring of the landfill gas collection wellfield is conducted in order to optimize the system and ensure that it is operating both correctly and efficiently. Periodic adjustments to the extraction wells will be required to optimize the collection system effectiveness. Such collection field adjustments are undertaken made based upon a review of the well performance history considered within the context of the overall field operation in order to maximize the collection of methane balanced against the minimization of any oxygen in the system which could introduce unsafe operating conditions. Monitoring at each extraction well will consist of the following parameters: valve position, individual well flow, individual well vacuum, and composition of the gas collected, i.e., methane, carbon dioxide, and oxygen, using a portable measuring device.

At such time as a landfill gas facility is designed and commissioned, a specific monitoring plan tailored to the actual utilization technology selected will be developed for this system.
