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# **Validation Report**

AGCERT INTERNATIONAL LIMITED, IRELAND

## **Validation of the AWMS Methane Recovery Project BR06- S -30, Mato Grosso and Mato Grosso do Sul, Brazil**

**Report No. 877531, rev. 0**

**February 05, 2007**

TÜV SÜD Industrie Service GmbH  
Carbon Management Service  
Westendstr. 199 - 80686 Munich – GERMANY

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<b>Contact:</b>		<a href="http://www.tuev-sued.de">www.tuev-sued.de</a>		
<b>Client:</b>		AgCert International PLC, Ireland Sandyford Business Park The Apex Building Dublin 18, Ireland		
<b>Contract approved by:</b>		Werner Betzenbichler		
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<b>Number of pages</b>		17 (excluding annexes and cover page)		
<p>Summary:</p> <p>The Certification Body "Climate and Energy" has been ordered by AgCert International PLC, Ireland (AgCert International) to perform a validation of the above mentioned project.</p> <p>In summary, it is TÜV SÜD's opinion that the project "AWMS Methane Recovery Project BR06-S-30, Mato Grosso and Mato Grosso do Sul, Brazil", as described in the revised project design document of January 30th, 2007 meets all relevant UNFCCC requirements for the CDM, set by the Kyoto Protocol, the Marrakech Accords and relevant guidance by the CDM Executive Board and that the project furthermore meets all relevant host country criteria and correctly applies the baseline and monitoring methodology Type III, Other Project Activities, Category III.D., Methane Recovery, version 11 for small-scale projects.</p> <p>Hence, TÜV SÜD will recommend the project for registration as CDM project activity by the CDM Executive Board.</p> <p>Additionally the assessment team reviewed the estimation of the projected emission reductions. TÜV SÜD confirms that the indicated amount of emission reductions of 72,397 tonnes CO<sub>2e</sub> over a crediting period of seven years, resulting in a calculated annual average of 10,342 tonnes CO<sub>2e</sub> represents a reasonable estimation using the assumptions given by the project documents.</p>				
Work carried out by:	Markus Knödseder Sandro Marostica Wilson Tomao	Internal Quality Control by:	Werner Betzenbichler	

## Abbreviations

AgCert Brazil	AgCert Do Brasil Solucoes Ambientais Ltda.
AgCert International	AgCert International PLC, Ireland
AWMS	Animal Waste Management Systems
CAR	Corrective Action Request
CDM	Clean Development Mechanism
CER	Certified Emission Reduction
CR	Clarification Request
DOE	Designated Operational Entity
EIA / EA	Environmental Impact Assessment / Environmental Assessment
ER	Emission reduction
GHG	Greenhouse gas(es)
KP	Kyoto Protocol
MP	Monitoring Plan
PDD	Project Design Document
SSC	Small Scale Project
TÜV SÜD	TÜV SÜD Industrie Service GmbH
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
VVM	Validation and Verification Manual

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## 1 INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 Objective

AgCert International PLC, Ireland (AgCert International) has commissioned TÜV Industrie Service GmbH TÜV SÜD Gruppe (TÜV SÜD) to validate the AWMS Methane Recovery Project BR06-S-30, Mato Grosso and Mato Grosso do Sul, Brazil. The validation serves as design verification and is a requirement of all CDM projects. The purpose of a validation is to have an independent third party assess of the project design. In particular, the project's baseline, the monitoring plan (MP), and the project's compliance with relevant UNFCCC and host country criteria are validated in order to confirm that the project design as documented is sound and reasonable and meets the stated requirements and identified criteria. Validation is a requirement for all CDM projects and is seen as necessary to provide assurance to stakeholders of the quality of the project and its intended generation of certified emission reductions (CERs).

UNFCCC criteria refer to the Kyoto Protocol criteria and the CDM rules and modalities as agreed in the Bonn Agreement and the Marrakech Accords.

### 1.2 Scope

The validation scope is defined as an independent and objective review of the project design document, the project's baseline study and monitoring plan and other relevant documents. The information in these documents is reviewed against Kyoto Protocol requirements, UNFCCC rules and associated interpretations. TÜV SÜD has, based on the recommendations in the Validation and Verification Manual employed a risk-based approach in the validation, focusing on the identification of significant risks for project implementation and the generation of CERs.

The audit team has been provided with the first PDD-version in August 2006. Based on this documentation a document review and a fact finding mission in form of an on site audit has taken place. The demanded additional information is addressed in annex 1. Requested information was given and the PDD was updated accordingly. That final PDD version 4 was submitted on January 30, 2007 and serves as the basis for the final assessment presented herewith. The changes were not significant as only some information was added and adapted to the final PDD, thus the global stakeholder process was not repeated.

Studying the existing project documentation, it was obvious that the competence and capability of the validation team has to cover at least the following aspects:

- Knowledge of Kyoto Protocol and the Marrakech Accords
- Environmental and Social Impact Assessment
- Skills in environmental auditing (ISO 14000, EMAS)
- Quality assurance
- Agricultural operations especially regarding manure management
- Technical aspects of gas flaring and bio digester operation
- Monitoring concepts
- Political, economical and technical random conditions in host country

According to these requirements TÜV SÜD has assembled a project team in accordance with the appointment rules of the TÜV certification body “climate and energy”:

**Markus Knödlseider** is an auditor for climate change projects and GHG emission inventories at the department “Carbon Management Service” in the head office of TÜV SÜD in Munich. He has been involved in the topic of environmental auditing, baselining, monitoring and verification due to the requirements of the Kyoto Protocol since Oct. 2001. His main focus lies on renewable energies.

**Sandro Marostica** is a Food Engineer with an MBA from IMD, Lausanne Switzerland. He had acquired his first experiences in the CDM market through the creation of his broker dealer company in the UK to negotiate CER forward contracts from CDM projects in Brazil from August 2004. Based in Brazil he has been working for TÜV SÜD since April 06 as General Manager and GHG auditor, and is familiar with local laws and regulations.

**Wilson Tomao** is lead auditor for environmental management systems. He is familiar with local laws and regulations and the assessment of technical installations. He has been working for TÜV SÜD as a GHG auditor since March 2002.

In order to have an internal quality control of the project, a team of the following persons has been composed by the certification body “climate and energy”:

Werner Betzenbichler (project manager, GHG lead auditor)

### 1.3 GHG Project Description

This project proposes to apply to multiple swine Confined Animal Feeding Operations (located in Mato Grosso and Mato Grosso do Sul, Brazil) a GHG mitigation methodology which is applicable to intensive livestock operations. The proposed project activities will mitigate AWMS GHG emissions in an economically sustainable manner, and will result in other environmental benefits, such as improved water quality and reduced odor. The project proposes to move the designated farms from a high-GHG AWMS practice; an open air lagoon, to a lower-GHG AWMS practice; an ambient temperature anaerobic digester with the capture and combustion of the resulting biogas. The concluding purpose of this project is to mitigate animal effluent related GHG by improving AWMS practices. In total 3 farms with 3 sites are contracted in the State of Mato Grosso and Mato Grosso do Sul, Brazil.

Project participant is AgCert Do Brasil Solucoes Ambientais Ltda. Host Party of the project activity is Brazil.

The category of the project activity is in Scope 13 - Waste Handling and Disposal, and Scope 10 – Fugitive emissions from fuels (solid, oil and gas). The approved and applied baseline and monitoring methodology is Type III, Other Project Activities, Category III.D. Methane Recovery for small scale project activities, version 11. According to the PDD and involved parties the starting date of the project activity is March 7<sup>th</sup>, 2005. The crediting period is committed as a 7 years renewable crediting period and it starts on 01/06/2007.

## 2 METHODOLOGY

The validation of the project consists of the following three phases:

- Desk review
- Follow-up interviews
- Resolution of clarification and corrective action requests

In order to ensure transparency, a validation protocol was customized for the project, according to the Validation and Verification Manual. The protocol shows, in a transparent manner, criteria (requirements), means of verification and the results from validating the identified criteria. The validation protocol serves the following purposes:

- It organizes details and clarifies the requirements a CDM project is expected to meet;
- It ensures a transparent validation process where the validator will document how a particular requirement has been validated and the result of the validation.

The validation protocol consists of three tables. The different columns in these tables are described in Figure 1.

The completed validation protocol is enclosed in Annex 1 to this report.

Validation Protocol Table 1: Mandatory Requirements			
Requirement	Reference	Conclusion	Cross reference
The requirements the project must meet.	Gives reference to the legislation or agreement where the requirement is found.	This is either acceptable based on evidence provided (OK), or a Corrective Action Request (CAR) of risk or non-compliance with stated requirements. The corrective action requests are numbered and presented to the client in the Validation report.	Used to refer to the relevant checklist questions in Table 2 to show how the specific requirement is validated. This is to ensure a transparent Validation process.

Validation Protocol Table 2: Requirement checklist				
Checklist Question	Reference	Means of verification (MoV)	Comment	Draft and/or Final Conclusion
The various requirements in Table 1 are linked to checklist questions the project should meet. The checklist is organised in seven different sections. Each section is then further subdivided. The lowest level constitutes a checklist question.	Gives reference to documents where the answer to the checklist question or item is found.	Explains how conformance with the checklist question is investigated. Examples of means of verification are document review (DR) or interview (I). N/A means not applicable.	The section is used to elaborate and discuss the checklist question and/or the conformance to the question. It is further used to explain the conclusions reached.	This is either acceptable based on evidence provided (OK), or a Corrective Action Request (CAR) due to non-compliance with the checklist question (See below). Clarification is used when the validation team has identified a need for further clarification.

Validation Protocol Table 3: Resolution of Corrective Action and Clarification Requests			
Draft report clarifications and corrective action requests	Ref. to checklist question in table 2	Summary of project owner response	Validation conclusion
If the conclusions from the draft Validation are either a Corrective Action Request or a Clarification Request, these should be listed in this section.	Reference to the checklist question number in Table 2 where the Corrective Action Request or Clarification Request is explained.	The responses given by the Client or other project participants during the communications with the validation team should be summarized in this section.	This section should summarize the validation team's responses and final conclusions. The conclusions should also be included in Table 2, under "Final Conclusion".

Figure 1 Validation Protocol Tables

## 2.1 Review of Documents

The project design document submitted by the client and additional background documents related to the project design and baseline were reviewed. The audit team has been provided with the first PDD-version issued on August 2006 which had been made public on [www.netinform.de](http://www.netinform.de). The project design document was assessed by some revisions addressing changes to the baseline and monitoring methodology requested by the CDM Executive Board and clarification requests issued by TÜV SÜD. The final updated PDD version 4, issued on January 30, 2007 serves as the basis for the assessment presented herewith.

## 2.2 Follow-up Interviews

In September 2006 see ref. 2, TÜV SÜD performed interviews with project stakeholders to confirm selected information and to resolve issues identified in the document review. Representatives of the farms and AgCert Do Brasil Solucoes Ambientas Ltda were interviewed. The main topics of the interviews are summarized in Table 1.

Table 1 Interview topics

Interviewed organization	Interview topics
Representatives of the farms	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Project design</li> <li>• Technical equipment</li> <li>• Sustainable development issues</li> <li>• Additionality</li> <li>• Crediting period</li> <li>• Monitoring plan</li> <li>• Management system</li> <li>• Environmental impacts</li> <li>• Stakeholder process</li> </ul>
AgCert Brasil	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Project design</li> </ul>



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Technical equipment</li><li>• Sustainable development issues</li><li>• Baseline determination</li><li>• Additionality</li><li>• Crediting period</li><li>• Monitoring plan</li><li>• Environmental impacts</li><li>• Stakeholder process</li><li>• Approval by the host country</li></ul>
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### 2.3 Resolution of Clarification and Corrective Action Requests

The objective of this phase of the validation was to resolve the requests for corrective actions and clarification and any other outstanding issues which needed to be clarified for TÜV SÜD's positive conclusion on the project design. The Corrective Action Requests (CAR) and Clarification Requests (CR) raised by TÜV SÜD were resolved during communications between the Client and TÜV SÜD. To guarantee the transparency of the validation process, the concerns raised and responses that have been given are summarized in chapter 3 below and documented in more detail in the validation protocol in Annex 1.

The validation is not meant to provide any consulting towards the client. However, stated requests for clarifications and/or corrective actions may provide input for improvement of the project design.

### 3 VALIDATION FINDINGS

In the following sections the findings of the validation are stated. The validation findings for each validation subject are presented as follows:

- 1) The findings from the desk review of the project design documents and the findings from interviews during the follow up visit are summarized. A more detailed record of these findings can be found in the Validation Protocol in Annex 1.
- 2) Where TÜV SÜD had identified issues that needed clarification or that represented a risk to fulfil project objectives, a Clarification Request or Corrective Action Request, respectively, have been issued. The Clarification and Corrective Action Requests are stated, where applicable, in the following sections and are further documented in the Validation Protocol in Annex 1. The validation of the project resulted in Clarification Requests.
- 3) Where Clarification or Corrective Action Requests have been issued, the exchanges between the Client and TÜV SÜD to resolve these Clarification or Corrective Action Requests is summarized.
- 4) The final conclusions for validation subject are presented.

The validation findings relate to the project design as documented and described in the final project design documentation.

#### 3.1 General Description of Project Activity

##### 3.1.1 Discussion

The project participant is AgCert Do Brasil Solucoes Ambientais Ltda. The project is developed by AgCert International PLC, Ireland. Brazil as the host Party meets all relevant participation requirements.

The objective of the project "AWMS Methane Recovery Project BR06-S-30, Mato Grosso and Mato Grosso do Sul, Brazil" is to apply to the farm GHG mitigation measures which will mitigate GHG emissions in an economically sustainable manner. The project foresees to replace the open air lagoons by positive pressure covered lagoon cells, creating ambient temperature anaerobic digesters.

The project design does reflect current good practice. The design has been professionally developed. A validation of the compatibility of the single components carried out by the project developer resulted in a positive conclusion. The project does moreover apply state of the art equipment.

The project boundaries are clearly defined. The project bundles 3 farms with installations of digesters at 3 sites being contracted in the State of Mato Grosso and Mato Grosso do Sul, Brazil. During this assessment TÜV SÜD contacted and visited all 3 sites indicated on the Information Reference List. As the project participant is operating/developing several similar CDM projects in the same or neighboring region, the validation process has shown that no farm of this project is included in any other existing PDD.

The project equipment can be expected to run for the whole project period and it can not be expected that it will be replaced by more efficient technologies.

Initial training and maintenance efforts are required. In the PDD and during the visit on site the project developer confirmed that such training has taken place and/or is envisaged. Documentation on executed and/or planned training activities has been submitted.

The project is currently in line with the relevant legislation and plans in the host country. The required environmental licenses are valid and have been submitted to the validation team.

The project is considered to be in line with the sustainable development policies of Brazil as improvements to manure management as well as energy supply are relevant issues in the national Brazilian policy. The final letter of approval by the Brazilian DNA confirms the opinion of the DOE.

The funding for the project does not lead to a diversion of official development assistance, as according to the information obtained by the audit team, ODA does not contribute to the financing of the project.

The project starting date and the operational lifetime are clearly defined. The crediting period is clearly defined.

### **3.1.2 Findings**

#### Clarification Request 1:

The number of biodigester modules and its size should be mentioned in the PDD.

Answer: PDD has been updated

### **3.1.3 Conclusion**

All Clarification Requests are considered to be resolved.

Further details to that conclusion are documented in annex 1 of that validation report.

## **3.2 Baseline Methodology**

### **3.2.1 Discussion**

The project is based on the approved methodology: "Type III, Other Project Activities, Category III.D., Methane Recovery for small-scale projects, version 11". The methodology has been approved by the CDM Executive Board. The selected methodology has been designed for this project and hence the project is part of the methodology on which it is build upon. Therefore the respective baseline methodology is deemed to be the most applicable one for this project. The PDD responds convincingly to each of the applicability criteria which are outlined in the baseline methodology.

The application of the methodology and the discussion and determination of the baseline are transparent. The application follows exactly each of the steps outlined in the methodology and answers the corresponding sections in a proper manner.

The baseline is been determined using reliable assumptions. The parameter "population" as one of the decisive parameters for the quantitative prognosis is determined by using reliable data and is moreover based on date obtained from a three year period in the past. In case that farms will increase production it has been considered in the PDD. During the visit on site the availability of such comprehensive data could be observed predominantly. Hence plausible data has been provided from traceable sources ensuring the reliability of the parameter.

The baseline has been based on project specific data and does sufficiently take into account policies and developments regarding legal, economic and social issues. There is no legal requirement to capture and combust greenhouse gases produced by swine manure in AWMS. There is currently also no planned legislation that is directed towards the emission of GHG as related to AWMS. The open air lagoon is hence considered the common AWMS practice in Brazil.

The project demonstrates via the description of barriers that it is not the baseline scenario. Each step of the respective section of the methodology has hereby been applied in a correct manner. The elaborations in the PDD got substantiated by an external expert review. Concluding it has been made clear that the continuation of the AWMS by operating open air lagoons would be the most attractive course of action and hence the baseline scenario. During the visit on site the project owner substantiated these arguments by describing the financial result of the operations in the last two years.

The economic performance, the legal constraints and the common practice have been identified as potential risks to the baseline. The subsequent evaluation resulted in the assessment that no major risks to the baseline exist. This assessment is considered as being plausible.

References have been made to all data sources used.

### **3.2.2 Findings**

None

### **3.2.3 Conclusion**

It can be stated that it has been made plausible that the chosen baseline scenario is the one deemed most realistic under the given frame conditions.

Further details to that conclusion are documented in annex 1 of that validation report.

### **3.3 Duration of the Project / Crediting Period**

#### **3.3.1 Discussion**

Both the starting date of the project activity and the crediting period are clearly determined as well as the lifetime of the project activity and the length of the renewable crediting period of 7 years.

#### **3.3.2 Findings**

##### Clarification Request 2:

Agcert should inform the validation team when the construction of biodigestors will begin, where they have not started yet, and if it will be finished before the starting date of the crediting period.

Answer: The construction schedule has been posted to the AgCert portal.

#### **3.3.3 Conclusion**

As the start of the crediting period has been changed to a date after all biodigesters are commissioned, and calculations were adjusted accordingly. Further details to that conclusion are documented in annex 1 of that validation report.

### **3.4 Monitoring Plan**

#### **3.4.1 Discussion**

The project is based on the approved monitoring methodology "Type III, Other Project Activities, Category III.D., Methane Recovery for small-scale projects, version 11". The methodology has been approved by the CDM Executive Board. The selected methodology has been designed for this project and hence the project is part of the methodology it is build upon. Therefore the respective monitoring methodology is deemed to be the most applicable one for this project. The PDD responds convincingly to each of the applicability criteria which are outlined in the monitoring methodology.

Details of the methodology as parameters to be obtained, recording frequency and archiving methods are considered being reasonable and appropriate.

The methodology and its application are described in detail and in a transparent manner. During the visit on site the implementation of the operations and maintenance manual and the data management system in order to ensure a proper implementation of the monitoring plan could be evidenced.

The monitoring plan does include all relevant parameters to determine baseline and project emissions and it is possible to monitor and/or measure the currently specified GHG indicators. The indicators which are not measured can be obtained from IPCC documents. The parameters defined allow calculating the baseline and projecting emissions in a proper manner.

According to the methodology no leakage calculation is required.

The project is considered to have no negative environmental, social and economic effects and a monitoring of such data is also not required by the applied monitoring methodology. This approach is deemed sufficient.

The PDD in combination with the Operations and Maintenance Manual does clearly indicate the authority and responsibilities within the given project structure. During the visit on site it has been described in detail how the respective organizational structure is already implemented and/ or planned. During the visit on site the validation team moreover realized that the project owner is well aware of the tasks and responsibilities.

The overall management responsibility is with AgCert International, Ireland. The company operates also trained staff in Brazil. The farm owner or representatives supports the AgCert staff during the on site audits and carries out the daily supervision of the project components and their performance. The responsibilities for each task are clearly defined and allocated to the Farm owners, AgCert and the service providers.

The quality and environmental management system (QMS and EMS), currently under implementation within AgCert, will help to support the project participants in operating the respective organizational structure.

### **3.4.2 Findings**

None

### **3.4.3 Conclusion**

The QA/QC manual for all involved staff and their responsibility regarding monitoring is ruled sufficiently. Signed contracts are submitted to the validation team.

The validation team can not identify any risks due to inadequate management structure or quality assurance.

Further details to that conclusion are documented in annex 1 of that validation report.

## 3.5 Calculation of GHG Emissions by Source

### 3.5.1 Discussion

The project spatial boundaries are clearly described and limited to the farm site. An exact and correct description of the project boundaries is included in chapter B.4 of the PDD. The PDD hereby also reflects correctly that emissions from barn systems and barn flushing systems are not considered as these emissions are not affected by the proposed practice change.

The projects components are clearly defined in the PDD and described in figure B1 of the PDD. During the visit on site the given information has been confirmed.

Details of direct and indirect emissions are discussed in the PDD in an appropriate manner. All aspects are covered by the current approach. All methane (CH<sub>4</sub>) emissions have been considered.

The calculations resulting in the final numbers have been submitted. The formulae used are correctly applied.

Since most estimates are derived from accepted international sources, it seems reasonable to assume that they are accurate. The approach is deemed sufficient.

A leakage calculation is not necessary according to the methodology.

Concluding it can be stated that the project emissions will be reduced compared to the baseline scenario by 72,397 tonnes CO<sub>2</sub>e over a crediting period of seven years, resulting in a calculated annual average of 10,342 tonnes CO<sub>2</sub> over a renewable crediting period of seven years.

### 3.5.2 Findings

#### Corrective Action Request 1:

The applied methodology states that the maximum of baseline emissions has to be fixed ex ante by : "The emission baseline is the amount of methane that would be emitted to the atmosphere during the crediting period in the absence of the project activity. For each year during the crediting period, emissions are calculated as specified in paragraph a and paragraph b below and lower of the two values is used

- (a) Actual monitored amount of methane captured and destroyed by the project activity.
- (b) The methane emissions calculated ex ante using the amount of the waste or raw material that would decay anaerobically in the absence of the project activity, with the most recent IPCC tier 2 approach"

This information is not clearly mentioned in the PDD. Those baseline emissions shall have the common units of CO<sub>2-eq</sub>. Furthermore, since this is a kind of parameter that needs to be considered in the monitoring the baseline emission shall be fixed in the monitoring plan either.

#### Answer:

Direct project emissions are addressed in the PDD.

### 3.5.3. Conclusion

The calculation of GHG emissions and used data are according to applied methodology and its requirements.

Further details to that conclusion are documented in annex 1 of that validation report.

## **3.6 Environmental Impacts**

### **3.6.1 Discussion**

The environmental impacts can be seen as being low. These low impacts have been sufficiently described in the PDD.

The legislation does not require an EIA for this type of project. But an environmental license for the site is necessary. This requirement for approval has been fulfilled.

Negative environmental effects are not expected to be created by the project. Given the nature of the project design this seems to be reasonable.

Transboundary effects are not expected as the project site is far from the national boundary.

As no significant environmental impacts are expected, such impacts have not influenced the project design.

### **3.6.2 Findings**

None

### **3.6.3 Conclusion**

The project does comply with the environmental requirements. All required environmental licences or protocols have been submitted to the validation team.

## **3.7 Comments by Local Stakeholders**

### **3.7.1 Discussion**

A formal consultation process with local stakeholders has taken place and corresponding information has been submitted to the audit team. The stakeholders consulted included people from the local community and also the representatives of the local communities and the states. In addition neighbours to the site have been interviewed.

The stakeholders have been invited to meetings via post and electronic mail and which has also been published in local and regional newspapers.

The comments to the project design have been recorded and provided. As all comments have been positive, the project design has not been changed due to stakeholder comments.

### **3.7.2 Findings**

None

### **3.7.3 Conclusion**

The comments of the stakeholders were without exception positive. The project does comply with the requirements.

Further details to that conclusion are documented in annex 1 of that validation report.



## 4 COMMENTS BY PARTIES, STAKEHOLDERS AND NGOS

TÜV SÜD published the project documents on its website from **September 13 to October 12, 2006** and invited comments within 30 days, by Parties, stakeholders and non-governmental organizations.

Published:

[http://www.netinform.de/KE/Wegweiser/Guide2.aspx?ID=2043&Ebene1\\_ID=26&Ebene2\\_ID=591&mode=1](http://www.netinform.de/KE/Wegweiser/Guide2.aspx?ID=2043&Ebene1_ID=26&Ebene2_ID=591&mode=1)

During the commenting period there have been no comments received.

## 5 VALIDATION OPINION

The Certification Body "Climate and Energy" has been ordered by AgCert International LLC, Ireland (AgCert International) to validate the project AWMS Methane Recovery Project BR06-S-30, Mato Grosso and Mato Grosso do Sul, Brazil.

By avoiding GHG emissions from open air lagoons, the project results in reductions of GHG emissions that are real, measurable and give long-term benefits to the mitigation of climate change. An analysis of the investment, technological and legal barriers demonstrates that the proposed project activity is not a likely baseline scenario. Emission reductions attributable to the project are hence additional to any that would occur in the absence of the project activity. Given that the project is implemented as designed, the project is likely to achieve the estimated amount of emission reductions.

Additionally the assessment team reviewed the estimation of the projected emission reductions. TÜV SÜD confirms that the indicated amount of emission reductions of 72,397 tonnes CO<sub>2e</sub> over a renewable crediting period of seven years, resulting in a calculated annual average of 10,342 tonnes CO<sub>2e</sub> represents a reasonable estimation using the assumptions given by the project documents.

It is opinion of TÜV SÜD that the project as described in the final project design document issued on January 30th, 2007 meets all relevant UNFCCC requirements for the CDM, set by the Kyoto Protocol, the Marrakech Accords and relevant guidance by the CDM Executive Board; furthermore that the project meets all relevant host country criteria and correctly applies the baseline and monitoring methodology "Type III, Other Project Activities, Category III.D., Methane Recovery for small-scale projects, version 11".

Hence, TÜV SÜD will recommend the project for registration as CDM project activity by the CDM Executive Board.

The validation is based on the information made available to us and the engagement conditions detailed in this report. The validation has been performed using a risk based approach as described above. The only purpose of this report is its use during the registration process as part of the CDM project cycle. Hence, TÜV SÜD can not be held liable by any party for decisions made or not made based on the validation opinion, which will go beyond that purpose.

Munich, 05.02.2007



**Werner Betzenbichler**  
Head certification body  
"climate and energy"

Munich, 05.02.2007



**Markus Knödseder**  
Project Manager

Document: Validation Report BR 06-S-30.doc

Validation of the AWMS Methane Recovery Project BR06-S-30, Mato Grosso and Mato Grosso do Sul, Brazil



## **Annex 1: Validation Protocol**