Voluntary Carbon Market Disclosures for CA Bill AB 1305

Canary Marketing · March 26, 2024 - September 12, 2026

Istanbul Landfill Gas to Electricity

Activity types	Landfill Gas Capture
Impact type	Avoided Emissions
Oxford category	Type 1 — Technology-based Reductions
Developer	Ortadoğu Enerji
Methodology	ACM0001
Crediting period	2009 - 2023
Purchased from	CNaught Inc.
Registry	Gold Standard (GS 707)
Verifying body	RINA Services S.p.A.

Location

Istanbul, Turkey

About this project

This project supports collection of landfill gas and generation of more than 51MW of electricity at the Odayeri and Komurcuoda landfill sites near Istanbul in Turkey. Like most landfills, these sites throw off methane as some of the waste decomposes. Credits are generated from two pieces of the project: (1) avoiding the emissions of methane (a potent greenhouse gas) into the atmosphere and (2) using the power generated from the methane (natural gas) to displace dirtier coal-fired power coming from the electric grid. The project clearly required carbon revenues to achieve these two goals and therefore generates high-quality carbon offsets.

Risk of reversal

This project has no risk of reversal because its avoided emissions are not subject to being undone.

Accountability measures

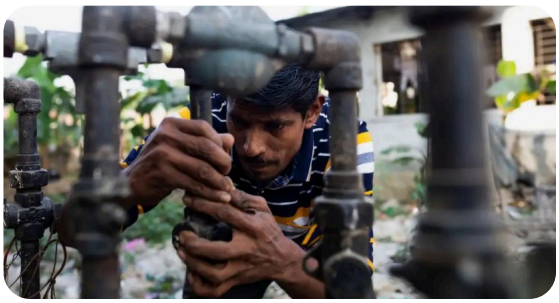
A registry-managed buffer pool exists to safeguard against project reversals. If a carbon storage project is reversed, credits from the buffer pool compensate for the shortfall, preserving environmental integrity.

Credits by vintage

2010	203,270 tonnes
2011	532,243 tonnes
2012	871,941 tonnes
2013	1,571,651 tonnes
2014	1,870,987 tonnes
2015	1,511,594 tonnes
2016	1,759,080 tonnes
2019	262,600 tonnes
2020	874,500 tonnes
2021	683,608 tonnes
2022	379,687 tonnes
2023	351,650 tonnes
2024	13,487 tonnes

Titas Gas Leak Repair

Activity types	Fugitive Emissions Reduction
Impact type	Avoided Emissions
Oxford category	Type 1 — Technology-based Reductions
Developer	Titas Gas Transmission & Distribution Co.
Methodology	AM0023
Crediting period	2017 - 2027
Purchased from	CNaught Inc.
Registry	Verra (VCS 2478)
Verifying body	TUV SUD



Location

Greater Dhaka, Bangladesh

About this project

Located in Greater Dhaka, Bangladesh, this project reduces natural gas leaks from a gas distribution network in Bangladesh through the use of an advanced leak detection and repair program. Natural gas is a potent greenhouse gas and the technology is available to detect and repair pipeline leakage. But, without carbon credit revenue, deploying that technology would not be economical (or otherwise required) in Bangladesh. Beyond being highly additional and conservative with its emission reduction calculations, this project also supports the safety and well-being of local communities by improving their access to a cleaner source of energy. This project is the same as VCS2930, this project represents CDM credits converted to VCS credits, whereas VCS2930 represents new credits issued by the project after transitioning from the CDM to Verra.

Credits by vintage

2017	**3,795,793 tonnes**
2018	**3,587,647 tonnes**
2019	**5,118,145 tonnes**

Risk of reversal

This project has little to no risk of reversal because its avoided emissions are not subject to being undone.

Accountability measures

A registry-managed buffer pool exists to safeguard against project reversals. If a carbon storage project is reversed, credits from the buffer pool compensate for the shortfall, preserving environmental integrity.

Liling Landfill Gas Project

Activity types	Landfill Gas Capture
Impact type	Avoided Emissions
Oxford category	Type 1 — Technology-based Reductions
Developer	Zhuzhou Xinzhongshui Environmental Protection Technology Co., Ltd.
Methodology	ACM0001
Crediting period	2020 - 2030
Purchased from	CNaught Inc.
Registry	Verra (VCS 2503)
Verifying body	China Classification Society Certification Company

Location

Liling, Hunan Province, China

About this project

This project supports collection of landfill gas and generation of 3.2MW of electricity at a landfill in Liling City of Hunan Province, China. The project is expected to reduce nearly 1,000,000 tonnes of CO2e emissions during the project's lifetime. Credits are generated from two pieces of the project: (1) avoiding the emissions of methane (a potent greenhouse gas) into the atmosphere and (2) using the power generated from the methane (natural gas) to displace dirtier coal-fired power coming from the electric grid. The project clearly required carbon revenues to achieve these two goals and therefore generates high-quality carbon offsets.

Credits by vintage

2020		**19,258 tonnes**
2021		**81,864 tonnes**
2022		**104,233 tonnes**

Risk of reversal

This project has no risk of reversal because its avoided emissions are not subject to being undone.

Accountability measures

A registry-managed buffer pool exists to safeguard against project reversals. If a carbon storage project is reversed, credits from the buffer pool compensate for the shortfall, preserving environmental integrity.

Katingan Mentaya Conservation

Activity types	Avoided Deforestation, Wetland Restoration and Conservation
Impact type	Avoided Emissions
Oxford category	Type 2 — Nature-based Reductions
Developer	PT. Rimba Makmur Utama (PT. RMU)
Methodology	VM0007
Crediting period	2010 - 2070
Purchased from	CNaught Inc.
Registry	Verra (VCS 1477)
Verifying body	SCS Global Services

Location

Central Kalimantan, Indonesia

About this project

The Katingan Mentaya Conservation project protects and restores 149,800 hectares of peatland ecosystems in Indonesia. The surrounding land was drained and converted to palm and other plantations, and the project prevents the protected area from the same fate. The are is a vitally important and dense carbon sink. While peatlands represent only 0.3% of the earth's surface, their destruction contributes between 2-5% of annual anthropogenic greenhouse gas emissions. Katingan is one of the highest-regarded, large-scale avoided deforestation projects in the world.

Risk of reversal

Nature-based projects like this one face some risk of reversal. Carbon storage may be affected by natural hazards such as wildfires, flooding, and escalating climate change impacts. Additionally, human-driven factors such as changes in land use or local governance structures can also impact carbon storage.

Accountability measures

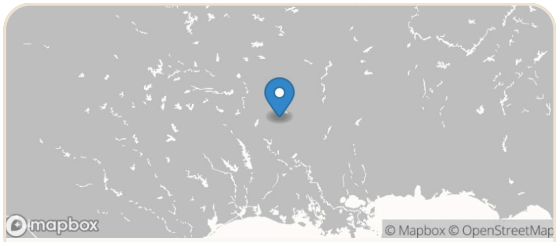
A registry-managed buffer pool exists to safeguard against project reversals. If a carbon storage project is reversed, credits from the buffer pool compensate for the shortfall, preserving environmental integrity.

Credits by vintage

2010	12,836,555 tonnes
2015	4,995,323 tonnes
2017	5,764,369 tonnes
2018	5,405,089 tonnes
2019	7,312,477 tonnes
2020	8,236,422 tonnes
2021	2,237,000 tonnes
2023	1,118,000 tonnes

Louisiana Methane Abatement

Activity types	Orphaned Well Plugging
Impact type	Avoided Emissions
Oxford category	Type 1 — Technology-based Reductions
Developer	PermCAP-GHG
Methodology	ACR - Plugging Orphan Oil and Gas Wells in the U.S. and Canada (1.0)
Crediting period	2024 - 2044
Purchased from	CNaught Inc.
Registry	ACR (ACR 934)
Verifying body	Agri-Waste Technology



Location

United States

About this project

This project plugs four orphaned oil wells located in Caddo Parish, Louisiana. The wells were emitting methane upon discovery, had no designated operator, and there was no regulatory requirement or other legal requirement for plugging them. Louisiana lacks the financial resources to properly address this problem, and there are no Louisiana laws or regulations that require the plugging of orphaned wells, making carbon finance the sole revenue stream enabling their closure. The plugging of the wells was overseen by state-approved contractors, and state regulators assigned field agents to monitor the plugging of the orphaned wells. The project provides permanent methane abatement as well as land restoration and native habitat recovery. By permanently sealing these wells, the project also improved local air quality and contributed to reducing global greenhouse gas emissions.

Risk of reversal

There is low risk of reversal should the material used to plug the well malfunction.

Accountability measures

A registry-managed buffer pool exists to safeguard against project reversals. If a carbon storage project is reversed, credits from the buffer pool compensate for the shortfall, preserving environmental integrity.

Credits by vintage

2024		**119,034 tonnes**

X-Hazil

Activity types	Improved Forest Management
Impact type	Removal
Oxford category	Type 4 — Nature-based Removals
Developer	THEEARTHLAB SA de CV
Methodology	CAR Mexico Forest Protocol V3.0
Crediting period	2021 - 2121
Purchased from	CNaught Inc.
Registry	Climate Action Reserve (CAR 1863)
Verifying body	ANCE

Location

Yucatan Peninsula, Mexico

About this project

This project focuses on Improved Forest Management through strategic interventions in forest ecosystems. It aims to enhance sustainability by implementing regeneration practices that improve tree mass structure and maintain forest coverage. The project emphasizes maintaining the functional integrity of ecosystems while implementing silvicultural treatments and Forest Stewardship Council (FSC) monitoring protocols to ensure proper forest management.

Risk of reversal

Nature-based projects like this one face some risk of reversal. Carbon storage may be affected by natural hazards such as wildfires, flooding, and escalating climate change impacts. Additionally, human-driven factors such as changes in land use or local governance structures can also impact carbon storage.

Accountability measures

A registry-managed buffer pool exists to safeguard against project reversals. If a carbon storage project is reversed, credits from the buffer pool compensate for the shortfall, preserving environmental integrity.

Credits by vintage

2021	**214,665 tonnes**
2022	**275,967 tonnes**
2023	**210,561 tonnes**
2024	**204,479 tonnes**
2025	**42,006 tonnes**

Mast Biomass Burial

Activity types	Biomass Storage
Impact type	Removal
Oxford category	Type 5 — Technology-based Removals
Developer	Mast Reforestation
Methodology	Terrestrial Storage of Biomass Methodology
Crediting period	2025 - 2025
Purchased from	CNaught Inc.
Registry	Puro.earth (PUR 272514)

Location

Montana, United States

About this project

The Mast Biomass Burial project stores 3,460 dry tonnes of fire-damaged biomass from post-wildfire forests in Montana in engineered underground chambers designed to prevent decomposition and ensure carbon permanence for 100+ years. The biomass comes from dead trees that landowners had already cut and piled following the 2021 Poverty Flats Fire. In the project's absence, this biomass would have been pile-burned, releasing stored carbon to the atmosphere. The project site is in Big Horn County, Montana, and is protected by a 100-year legal easement. This restorative carbon removal project combines biomass burial with 125 acres of non-credited native ponderosa pine reforestation as a co-benefit, restoring ecosystem function to fire-damaged landscapes while physically removing carbon from atmospheric cycles through secure underground storage.

Risk of reversal

These projects face low risk of reversal because they are designed to store captured carbon for hundreds or even thousands of years. The primary risk of reversal comes from failure of the storage mechanism over the promised timeframe.

Accountability measures

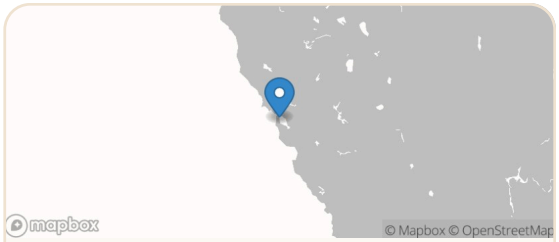
A registry-managed buffer pool exists to safeguard against project reversals. If a carbon storage project is reversed, credits from the buffer pool compensate for the shortfall, preserving environmental integrity.

Credits by vintage

2025		**8,554 tonnes**

Frontier Carbon Removal Portfolio

Activity types	Long-Lived Removals
Impact type	Removal
Oxford category	Type 5 — Technology-based Removals
Developer	Frontier Climate
Methodology	Various
Crediting period	2027 and beyond
Purchased from	CNaught Inc.
Registry	None ()



Location

South San Francisco, California, United States

About this project

The Frontier offtake portfolio focuses exclusively on the most innovative permanent carbon removal technologies ready to rapidly scale. Frontier technologies are highly vetted against target criteria, including the ability to store removed carbon for more than a thousand years and the potential to be low-cost and high-volume in the future, in line with 2050 climate goals. Offtake carbon removal units come from a diverse and globally distributed portfolio of the most promising carbon removal technologies, vetted by industry experts and Frontier's team of scientists. The portfolio approach is intended to accelerate the broader carbon removal ecosystem and mitigate delivery risk. The portfolio includes a combination of: direct air capture, biomass carbon removal and storage, and other pathways as they become offtake ready.

Risk of reversal

These projects face low risk of reversal because they are designed to store captured carbon for hundreds or even thousands of years. The primary risk of reversal comes from failure of the storage mechanism over the promised timeframe.

Accountability measures

A registry-managed buffer pool exists to safeguard against project reversals. If a carbon storage project is reversed, credits from the buffer pool compensate for the shortfall, preserving environmental integrity.

Fuzhou Hongmiaoling Landfill Gas to Electricity

Activity types	Landfill Gas Capture
Impact type	Avoided Emissions
Oxford category	Type 1 — Technology-based Reductions
Developer	Fujian Tianyi Renewable Energy Technology & Utilization Co., Ltd.
Methodology	ACM0001
Crediting period	2007 - 2017
Purchased from	CNaught Inc.
Registry	Verra (VCS 253)
Verifying body	Germanischer Lloyd Certification

Location

Fujian Province, China

About this project

This project supports collection of landfill gas and generation of 2.5MW of electricity at a landfill in Fuzhou City in Fujian Province in southeastern China. The landfill received waste from 1995 until 2008, and—like most landfills—throws off methane as some of that waste decomposes. Credits are generated from two pieces of the project: (1) avoiding the emissions of methane (a potent greenhouse gas) into the atmosphere and (2) using the power generated from the methane (natural gas) to displace dirtier coal-fired power coming from the electric grid. The project clearly required carbon revenues to achieve these two goals and therefore generates high-quality carbon offsets.

Risk of reversal

This project has no risk of reversal because its avoided emissions are not subject to being undone.

Accountability measures

A registry-managed buffer pool exists to safeguard against project reversals. If a carbon storage project is reversed, credits from the buffer pool compensate for the shortfall, preserving environmental integrity.

Credits by vintage

2007	3,877 tonnes
2008	45,740 tonnes
2011	22,842 tonnes
2012	21,522 tonnes
2014	23,493 tonnes
2015	43,917 tonnes
2016	124,677 tonnes
2017	72,299 tonnes

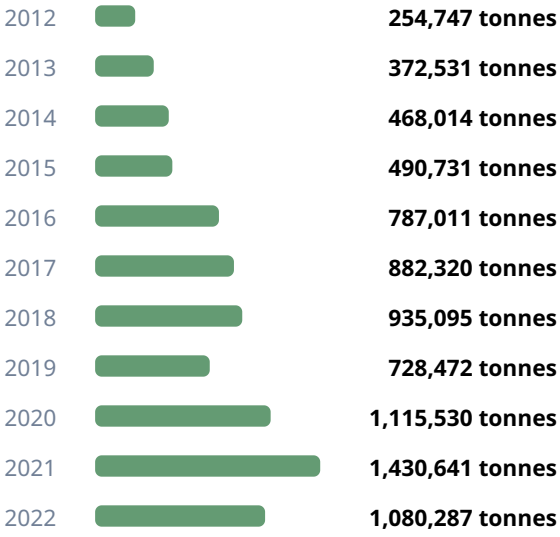
REDD+ Project for Caribbean Guatemala: The Conservation Coast

Activity types	Avoided Deforestation
Impact type	Avoided Emissions
Developer	Fundacion para el Ecodesarrollo y la Conservacion (FUNDAECO)
Methodology	VM0015 Methodology for Avoided Unplanned Deforestation
Crediting period	2012 - 2042
Purchased from	SCB Brokers LLC
Registry	Verra (VCS 1622)
Verifying body	AENOR

Location

Guatemala

Credits by vintage



About this project

This project is an Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Use (AFOLU) project under the Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Degradation (REDD) project category. Specifically, the project is of the “Avoided Unplanned Deforestation & Degradation” (AUDD) project category.The project is estimated to generate approximately 17,921,895 VCUs over 30 years. The project area is located in Department of Izabal in the Caribbean coast region of Guatemala in the Sarstun-Motagua reference region proposed by the national level REDD+ program. Belonging to the biologically diverse Mesoamerican Biological Corridor, forests in the project area are important nationally and internationally for the ecosystem services they provide. The project area forests, however, have experienced a continued reduction in biomass due largely to small-scale farmers and medium to large scale cattle ranchers that have sought to expand their activities or have been displaced by agro-industrial expansion. These forests have also historically been an important source of income for local families, who periodically harvest small amounts of timber when the economic needs arise.In 2013 Guatemala passed the Framework for the Regulation of the Reduction of Vulnerability, the Mandatory Adaptation to the effects of Climate Change and the Mitigation of the effects of Greenhouse Gases (Decree 07-2013) which gave landowners the rights to emission reductions generated in either voluntary or compliance markets. This law allowed the REDD+ Project for Caribbean Guatemala to pursue a Grouped Project design where the project

proponent, FUNDAECO, could represent small landowners and manage the development of a REDD+ project on their behalf through legal contracts that transfer project ownership to FUNDAECO.The expansion of industrial agriculture and migration of subsistence farmers and cattle ranchers into protected areas is a historical trend observed in the project zone. Consequently, forests and land within protected areas are an important source of income within the project zone and is the major focus of the REDD+ project. The project aims to alleviate these pressures on the forests through the support of governance capacity (including individual property titling, land-use planning and conservation zone demarcation), the generation of alternative economic activities and income sources, and through capacity building in administration and management. These project activities, beyond protecting local forests and biodiversity, contribute to social and economic development in one of the poorest areas of Guatemala. The effectiveness of these activities is partially dependent on their long-term economic success and wide-spread adoption. Since the project's inception, local communities have been actively participating in the project's formulation and implementation. The early involvement of participating communities has created awareness among community members and readiness for project implementation.

Risk of reversal

Nature-based projects like this one face some risk of reversal. Carbon storage may be affected by natural hazards such as wildfires, flooding, and escalating climate change impacts. Additionally, human-driven factors such as changes in land use or local governance structures can also impact carbon storage.

Accountability measures

A registry-managed buffer pool exists to safeguard against project reversals. If a carbon storage project is reversed, credits from the buffer pool compensate for the shortfall, preserving environmental integrity.

Up Energy Improved Cookstoves Programme, Uganda – CPA No 020

Activity types	Clean Cookstoves
Impact type	Avoided Emissions
Developer	UpEnergy Group
Methodology	AMS-II.G. Energy efficiency measures in thermal applications of non-renewable biomass
Crediting period	2019 - 2024
Purchased from	SCB Brokers LLC
Registry	Gold Standard (GS 10918)

Location
Uganda

Credits by vintage

About this project

The CPA is located in the Republic of Uganda and involves distribution of efficient biomass fired Improved Cookstoves (ICS). The project ICS replace the low efficiency, traditional biomass fired stoves, used for meeting similar thermal energy needs in the baseline. The CPA is included under CDM PoA-9956 with reference number 9956-P1-0020-CP1.

Risk of reversal

This project has no risk of reversal because its avoided emissions are not subject to being undone.

Accountability measures

A registry-managed buffer pool exists to safeguard against project reversals. If a carbon storage project is reversed, credits from the buffer pool compensate for the shortfall, preserving environmental integrity.

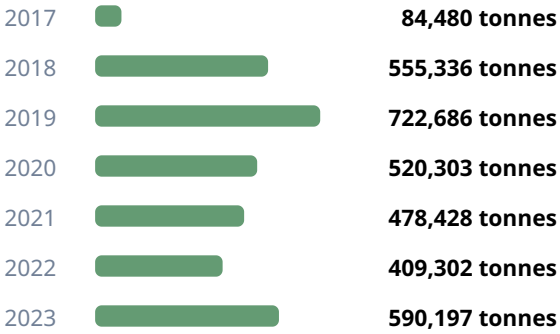
Longyuan Mulilo De Aar 2 North Wind Energy Facility

Activity types	Renewable Energy
Impact type	Avoided Emissions
Methodology	ACM0002 Grid-connected electricity generation from renewable sources
Crediting period	2017 - 2027
Purchased from	SCB Brokers LLC
Registry	Verra (VCS 1950)
Verifying body	TUV SUD

Location

South Africa

Credits by vintage



About this project

The purpose of this project (Longyuan Mulilo De Aar 2 North Wind Energy Facility) is to supply the wind-generated electricity to the grid of the Republic of South Africa (RSA).The project envisages the installation of a new grid connected wind farm at a site where no wind farm was operated prior to the implementation of the activity.The installed capacity of the wind farm is 144MW. The wind farm consists of 96 wind turbines and the associated infrastructure.The wind farm is located in the Pixley Ka Seme District close to the town of De Aar in the Northern Cape Province of the RSA, approximately 30 km northeast of the Longyuan Mulilo De Aar Maanhaarberg Wind Energy Facility. Longyuan Mulilo De Aar 2 North (RF) (Pty) Ltd is the wind farm developer.A 30 day public comment period was held for this project from 25 September to 25 October. No comments were received during the public comment period.

Accountability measures

A registry-managed buffer pool exists to safeguard against project reversals. If a carbon storage project is reversed, credits from the buffer pool compensate for the shortfall, preserving environmental integrity.