

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.

Risk of reversal

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

Accountability measures

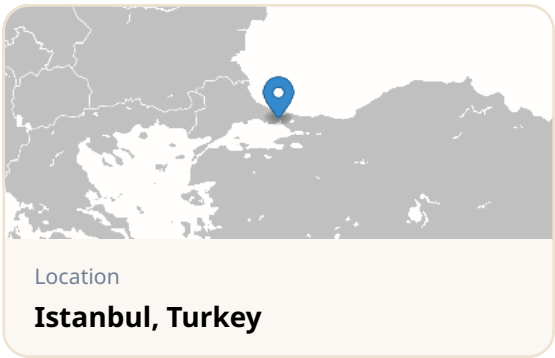
A registry-managed buffer pool exists to safeguard against project reversals. If a carbon storage project is reversed, credits from the buffer pool compensate for the shortfall, preserving environmental integrity.

Credits by vintage

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

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.



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

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



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 area 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

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.

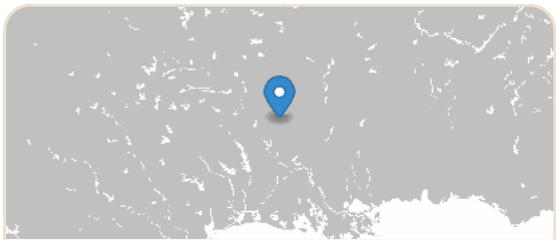
Risk of reversal

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

Accountability measures

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Location

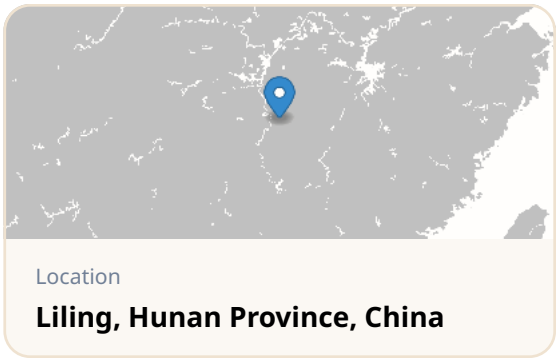
United States

Credits by vintage



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



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.

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

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

Kuamut Rainforest Conservation

Activity types	Improved Forest Management
Impact type	Avoided Emissions
Oxford category	Type 4 — Nature-based Removals
Developer	Permian Malaysia
Methodology	VM0010
Crediting period	2015 - 2045
Purchased from	CNaught Inc.
Registry	Verra (VCS 2609)
Verifying body	Earthood



About this project

This project is protecting over 83,000 hectares of biodiverse tropical forests from intensive logging. The project area is creating jobs, supporting the regrowth of logged forests and fostering biodiversity. The project area is known to support populations of elephants, banteng, orangutan, and endangered bird species including the Helmeted Hornbill, Bornean Peacock Pheasant and Storm’s Stork.

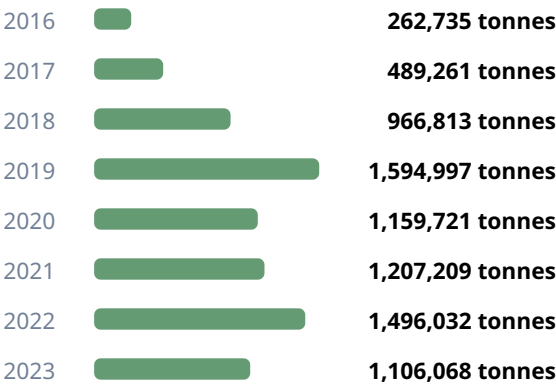
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Accountability measures

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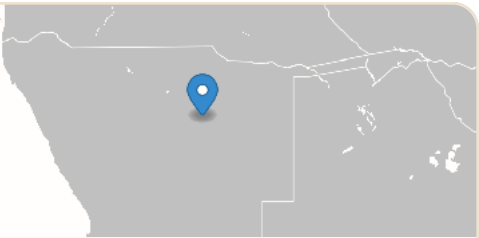
Credits by vintage



Farm Gai Kaisa

Activity types	Biochar
Impact type	Removal
Oxford category	Type 5 — Technology-based Removals
Developer	Planboo
Methodology	Puro.earth Biochar
Crediting period	2024 - 2029
Purchased from	CNaught Inc.
Registry	Puro.earth (PUR 226049)
Verifying body	Earth Services Limited





Location

Namibia

About this project

This project converts invasive bush into biochar, delivering permanent carbon removal while restoring the local savannah ecosystem. The project has already removed nearly 15,000 tonnes of CO₂ and aims to remove 329,000 tonnes by 2030. The project’s biochar is given to local farmers to enhance their soil’s health and boosts crop yields.

Risk of reversal

Biochar faces low risk of reversal when applied in soil due to fire, flooding, or extreme drought. However, due to its highly stable carbon structure, high-quality biochar is considered to have a very low risk of reversal when used for carbon sequestration, with the potential to store carbon for centuries.

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		44,564 tonnes
2025		20,893 tonnes
2026		3,802 tonnes

Anew - Michigan DNR Wolverine-Copper Forestry Project

Activity types	Improved Forest Management	Location United States
Impact type	Mix of Removals and Avoidance / Reduction	
Developer	Anew	Credits by vintage
Methodology	ACR - Improved Forest Management (IFM) on Non-Federal U.S. Forestlands (Version 1.3)	
Crediting period	2021 - 2041	
Purchased from	NA	
Registry	ACR (ACR 690)	
Verifying body	SCS Global Services	

2021		20,190 tonnes
2022		656,786 tonnes
2023		462,022 tonnes

About this project

Anew - Michigan DNR Wolverine-Copper Forestry Project is located on over 120,000 acres across the Upper and Lower Peninsula of Michigan. The project will provide significant climate benefits through carbon sequestration via sustainable forest management. The project area is utilized by outdoor enthusiasts, wildlife, and industry.

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

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REDD project in Brazil nut concessions in Madre de Dios, Peru

Activity types	Avoided Deforestation
Impact type	Avoided Emissions
Developer	Bosques Amazónicos
Methodology	VM0007 REDD+ Methodology Framework (REDD+MF)
Crediting period	2010 - 2040
Purchased from	NA
Registry	Verra (VCS 868)
Verifying body	SCS Global Services

Location

Peru

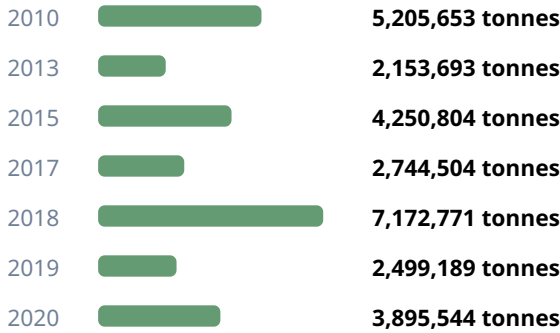
About this project

BAM has entered into a long term partnership with the Madre de Dios Federation of Brazil nut Concessioners (FEPROCAMD) aimed at preventing deforestation and preserving environmental integrity on 300,000 hectares of concession land in high quality rainforest. The project is helping to establish initiatives which will increase both the value of the healthy forest and the income generated through sustainable Brazil nut harvesting, empowering concessioners to protect and maintain their forest. Currently, concessioners’ activity is limited to subsistence Brazil nut collection and, in a very few cases, subsistence forestry. The long-term wellbeing of concessioners and their families is highly dependent on the health of local ecosystems, but they have few resources with which to protect their concessions. Illegal deforestation on concession land has increased due to the new InterOceanic Highway, which passes through Madre de Dios. The construction of this road has brought unusually high numbers of migrants to the area, many of whom use concession land to fulfill their housing and work needs. There have been significant increases in unsustainable, illegal, small-scale agriculture and logging.

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.

Credits by vintage



Voluntary Carbon Market Disclosures for CA Bill AB 1305

HOK · January 1, 2024 - September 8, 2026



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