VERIFICATION / CERTIFICATION REPORT

N_2O ABATEMENT PROJECT AT NITRIC ACID PLANT NO. 11 AT AFRICAN EXPLOSIVES LTD ("AEL"), SOUTH AFRICA

UNFCCC Registration No. 1364

Monitoring Period
1 March 2011 to 6 August 2011

REPORT NO. 2012-1104
REVISION NO. 01

DET NORSKE VERITAS

VERIFICATION / CERTIFICATION REPORT

Date of first issue: 5 September 2012	Project No.: PRJC-346621-2011-CCS-NOR
Approved by: Trine Kopperud	Organisational unit: DNV KEMA Energy & Sustainability Accredited Climate Change Services
Client: African Explosives Ltd	Client ref.: Hendrik Burger

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Summary:

DNV Climate Change Services AS has been contracted by African Explosives Ltd. to carry out verification and certification of the emission reductions reported for the "N_2O abatement project at nitric acid plant No. 11 at African Explosives Ltd. (AEL), South Africa" (UNFCCC Ref. No. 1364) for the period 1 March 2011 to 6 August 2011.

In our opinion, the reported N_2O emission reductions for the period from 1 March 2011 to 6 August 2011, as reported in the monitoring report for the project version 04 dated 23 August 2012 are fairly stated.

The emission reductions were calculated correctly on the basis of the approved monitoring methodology AM0034 version 02 and the monitoring plan contained in the registered project design document, version 1.c. of 25 September 2007.

DNV Climate Change Services AS is able to certify that the emission reductions from the project during the period 1 March 2011 to 6 August 2011, amount to 69 230 tonnes of CO_2 equivalents.

Report No.: 2012-1104	Subject Group: Environment
Report title: N_2O abatement project at nitric acid plant No. 11 at African Explosives Ltd. (AEL), South Africa	
Work carried out by: Patrice Massicard, Fahad Saleem	
Work verified by: Rafi-ud-Din Khawaja	
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Abbreviations

AEL	African Explosives Ltd.
AMS	Automated Measuring System
CAR	Corrective Action Request
CDM	Clean Development Mechanism
CEF	Carbon Emission Factor
CER	Certified Emission Reduction(s)
CO_2	Carbon dioxide
CO_2e	Carbon dioxide equivalent
DNV	Det Norske Veritas
DNA	Designated National Authority
DOE	Designated Operational Entity
FAR	Forward Action Request
GHG	Greenhouse gas(es)
GWP	Global Warming Potential
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
MP	Monitoring Plan
NG	Natural Gas
N_2O	Nitrous oxide
PDD	Project Design Document
QAL1	One of the Quality Assurance Levels defined by EN 14181:2004 “Stationary source emissions – quality assurance of automated measuring systems”.
QAL2	One of the Quality Assurance Levels defined by EN 14181:2004 “Stationary source emissions – quality assurance of automated measuring systems”.
QAL3	One of the Quality Assurance Levels defined by EN 14181:2004 “Stationary source emissions – quality assurance of automated measuring systems”.
QMS	Quality Management System
SRM	Standard Reference Method
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention for Climate Change

1 INTRODUCTION

African Explosives Ltd. (hereafter AEL) has commissioned DNV Climate Change Services AS (DNV) to carry out the verification and certification of the emission reductions reported for the "N_2O abatement project at nitric acid plant No. 11 at African Explosives Ltd. (AEL), South Africa" (hereafter the project) for the period 1 March 2011 to 6 August 2011. This report contains the findings from the verification assignment and a certification statement for the certified emission reductions.

1.1 Objective

Verification is the periodic independent review and *ex post* determination by the Designated Operational Entity (DOE) of the monitored reductions in GHG emissions that have occurred as a result of the a registered CDM project activity during a defined verification period.

Certification is the written assurance by a DOE that, during a specific period in time, a project activity achieved the emission reductions as verified.

The objective of this verification was to verify and certify the emission reductions reported for the "N_2O abatement project at nitric acid plant No. 11 at African Explosives Ltd. (AEL), South Africa", for the period from 1 March 2011 to 6 August 2011, equating to 69 230 tonnes of CO_2 equivalents.

1.2 Scope

The verification scope is:

- To verify that the actual monitoring systems and the procedures are in compliance with the monitoring systems and procedures described in the monitoring plan.
- To evaluate the GHG emission reduction data and express a conclusion with a reasonable level of assurance about whether the reported GHG emission reduction data is free from material misstatement.
- To verify that the reported GHG emission data is sufficiently supported by evidence.

The verification shall ensure that reported emission reductions are complete and accurate in order to be certified.

The verification team has based the verification on the recommendations in the Validation and Verification Manual version 0.1.2 /6/.

1.3 Description of the Project Activity

Project Parties:	*South Africa, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Switzerland*
Titles of project activity:	*N_2O abatement project at nitric acid plant No. 11 at African Explosives Ltd. (AEL), South Africa*
UNFCCC registration No:	*1364*
Baseline and	

Monitoring methodology:	*AM0034 (version 02)*
Project participants:	*African Explosives Ltd ("AEL"), N.serve Environmental services GmbH, Germany ("N.serve"), Electrabel NV/SA*
Location of the project activity:	*Modderfontein 1645, Province of Gauteng, South Africa.*
Registration date:	*08 February 2008*
Project's crediting period*:*	*08 Feb 08 to 07 Feb 18 (Fixed)*
Period verified in this verification:	*1 March 2011 to 6 August 2011*

The project was registered as CDM project activity on 08 February 2008.

The project activity involves the installation of a secondary N_2O catalyst inside the ammonia oxidation reactor (burner) just beneath the precious metal catalyst gauze catalyst. The N_2O catalyst is selective and promotes the decomposition of N_2O to nitrogen and oxygen. Secondary abatement technologies will normally reduce the emissions by 70-90%.

The emission reductions reported from the project for the period from 1 March 2011 to 6 August 2011 amount to 69 230 tonnes of CO_2 equivalents.

1.4 Methodology for determining emission reductions

The emission reductions for the project activity over a specific campaign are determined by deducting the campaign-specific emission factor from the baseline emission factor and multiplying the result by the production output of 100% concentrated nitric acid over the campaign period and the GWP of N_2O. The nitric acid production for the project campaign ($tHNO_3$), NAP, shall not exceed the design capacity.

The baseline emission factor is determined ex-ante, and may necessarily be re-calculated when the length of a project campaign is shorter than the normal campaign length as defined by the historic campaigns. The flow-rate of stack gas, the concentration of N_2O in the stack gas, the operating hours, and the production output of 100% concentrated nitric acid need to be monitored in order to calculate the campaign-specific emission factor and the emission reductions for a specific campaign. The emission reductions for a monitoring period are the sum of emission reductions for each campaign within the monitoring period.

In accordance to the applied methodology AM0034 version 2, the emission reductions for the project activity over a specific campaign are determined by deducting the campaign-specific emission factor from the baseline emission factor and multiplying the result by the production output of 100% concentrated nitric acid over the campaign period and the GWP of N_2O as follows:

$$ER = (EF_{BL} - EF_P) * NAP * GWP_{N2O} \quad (tCO_{2e})$$

Where:

ER	Emission reductions of the project for the specific campaign (tCO_2e)
NAP	Nitric acid production during the project campaign ($tHNO_3$). The maximum amount of NAP shall not exceed the design capacity.
EF_{BL}	Baseline emissions factor ($tN_2O/tHNO_3$)

EF_P	Emissions factor used to calculate the emissions from this particular campaign (i.e. the higher of $EF_{ma,n}$ and EF_n) – see below
GWP_{N2O}	Global warming potential of N_2O = 310

The average mass of N_2O baseline emissions per hour is estimated as the product of the nitrous oxide concentration in the stack gas (NCSG) and the volume flow rate in the stack gas (VSG). The N_2O emissions during the baseline campaign are estimated from the product of N_2O emission per hour and the total number of complete hours of operation of the baseline campaign using the following equation:

$$BE_{BC} = VSG_{BC} * NCSG_{BC} * 10^{-9} * OH_{BC} \quad (tN_2O)$$

The plant specific baseline emissions factor representing the average N_2O emissions per tonne of nitric acid over one full campaign is derived by dividing the total mass of N_2O emissions by the total output of 100% concentrated nitric acid for that period. The overall uncertainty of the monitoring system is determined and the measurement error will be expressed as a percentage (*UNC*). The N_2O emission factor per tonne of nitric acid produced in the baseline period (EF_{BL}) shall then be reduced by the estimated percentage error as follows:

$$EF_{BL} = (BE_{BC} / NAP_{BC}) (1 - UNC/100)$$

Where:

EF_{BL}	Baseline N_2O emission factor ($tN_2O/tHNO_3$)
BE_{BC}	Total N_2O emissions during the baseline campaign (tN_2O)
$NCSG_{BC}$	Mean concentration of N_2O in the stack gas during the baseline campaign (mgN_2O/m^3)
OH_{BC}	Total number of operating hours of the baseline campaign (h)
VSG_{BC}	Mean gas volume flow rate of the stack gas in the baseline campaign (m^3/h)

The average mass of N_2O project emissions per hour is estimated as the product of NCSG and VSG. The N_2O emissions per campaign are estimated as a product of N_2O emission per hour and the total number of complete hours of operation of the project campaign using the following equation:

$$PE_n = VSG * NCSG * 10^{-9} * OH \quad (tN_2O)$$

Where:

VSG	Mean stack gas volume flow rate for the project campaign (m^3/h)
NCSG	Mean concentration of N_2O in the stack gas for the project campaign (mgN_2O/m^3)
PE_n	Total N_2O emissions of the nth project campaign (tN_2O)
OH	The total number of operation hours of the project campaign (h)

A campaign specific emissions factor is calculated by dividing the total mass of N_2O emissions during that campaign by the total production of 100% concentrated nitric acid during that same campaign as follows:

$EF_n = PE_n / NAP_n$ ($tN_2O/tHNO_3$)

In order to take into account possible long-term emissions trends over the duration of the project activity and to take a conservative approach, a moving average emission factor is estimated estimated as follows:

$EF_{ma,n} = (EF_1 + EF_2 + \ldots + EF_n) / n$ ($tN_2O/tHNO_3$)

To calculate the total emission reductions achieved in a campaign, the higher of the two values $EF_{ma,n}$ and EF_n is applied as the emission factor relevant for the particular campaign to be used to calculate emissions reductions (EF_p) in equation given for ER above. Thus:

If $EF_{ma,n} > EF_n$ then $EF_p = EF_{ma,n}$
If $EF_{ma,n} < EF_n$ then $EF_p = EF_n$

Further a campaign-specific emissions factor shall be used to cap any potential long-term trend towards decreasing N_2O emissions that may result from a potential built up of platinum deposits. After the first ten campaigns of the crediting period of the project, the lowest EF_n observed during those campaigns will be adopted as a minimum (EF_{min}). If any of the later project campaigns results in an EF_n that is lower than EF_{min}, the calculation of the emission reductions for that particular campaign shall use EF_{min} and not EF_n for emission reductions calculation. As 10 project campaigns are not yet completed for this particular project hence this condition is not applicable to this verification period. Further, EF_{reg} is to be monitored to check if the host party introduces regulations set by government to cap N_2O emission from nitric acid (HNO_3) plants. As per the applied methodology, AM0034 version 2 no leakage calculation is required.

2 METHODOLOGY

The verification of the emission reductions has assessed all factors and issues that constitute the basis for emission reductions from the project. All relevant records of data from the N.serve Database Management System for N_2O destruction system (N.DBMS) and records from the production logs of the nitric acid production have been examined and verified for the reporting period.

The verification process was guided by a verification checklist (Appendix B), which aims to ensure a transparent verification process. These documents show in detail how emission reductions have been verified and how the verification findings have been reached.

Verification team

				Type of involvement					
Role	***Last Name***	***First Name***	***Country***	Desk review	Site visit	Reporting	Supervision of work	Technical review	TA 5.1 competence
Team leader (Verifier)	Fahad	Salem	Norway	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓
Assessor under training	Massicard	Patrice	Norway	✓	✓	✓			
Technical reviewer	Khawaja	Rafi-ud-Din	Norway					✓	✓

Duration of verification

Monitoring report publication: *24 October 2011*

Preparations: *25 October 2011 to 8 November 2011*

On-site verification: *9 November 2011*

Reporting, calculation checks and QA/QC*:* *15 November 2011 to 5 September 2012*

2.1 Review of Documentation

The basis for the verification has been the monitoring report from the project for the period 1 March 2011 to 6 August 2011, version 01 dated 21 October 2011 and the revised monitoring report version 04 dated 23 August 2012 /1/, the registered project design document (PDD) /2/, the validation report /7/, verification reports from previous monitoring periods /8/, and the approved baseline and monitoring methodology applied by the project, AM0034, version 02 "*Catalytic reduction of N2O inside the ammonia burner of nitric acid plants*" /5/. The project operator has in addition supplied the verification team with procedures from its management

system as well as other documentation and spreadsheets with all data necessary for verification of the emission reductions /3/ and /9/-/29/.

2.2 Site Visit

During the site visit of 9 November 2011 at African Explosives Ltd., the following personnel were interviewed or assisted the verification team:

Name	*Organization*	*Position*
Hendrik Burger	African Explosives Ltd.	Production Manager Nitrates
Thembeka Lucy Dhlodhlo	African Explosives Ltd.	Production Technical Services Nitrates
Martin Stilkenbaumer	N.serve Environmental Services GmbH	Project manager Monitoring Expert

During the site visit, DNV applied standard auditing techniques to assess the quality of information provided. The following aspects of the CDM project activity were confirmed:

- The implementation and operation of the CDM project activity;
- The information flow for generating, aggregating and reporting of the monitoring parameters; and
- The operational and data collection procedures are their implementation in accordance with the monitoring plan.

Further, the following activities were performed:

- A cross-check between information provided in the monitoring report and data from other sources such as plant log books, back-up electronic data storage, inventories, purchase records or similar data sources;
- A check of the monitoring equipment including calibration performance and observations of monitoring practices against the requirements of the PDD /2/ and AM0034 version 02
- A review of calculations and assumptions made in determining the GHG data and emission reductions; and
- An assessment that quality control and quality assurance procedures are in place to identify and prevent or correct any errors or omissions in the reported monitoring parameters.

The data presented in the monitoring report /1/ was assessed by review of the detailed project documentation and production records, as well as by interviews with personnel at African Explosives Ltd. and N.serve, by observation of established monitoring and reporting practices and collection of measurements, and by assessment of the reliability of the installed monitoring equipment. This has enabled the verification team to assess the accuracy and completeness of the reported monitoring results, and to verify the correct application of the approved monitoring methodology and the determination of the reductions in N_2O emissions.

In addition all parameters required by the monitoring methodology AM0034 version 02 /5/ and the management system were assessed during the site visit.

2.3 Reporting of Findings

Findings established during the verification may be that:

A corrective action request (CAR) is issued, where:

i. Non-conformities with the monitoring plan or methodology are found in monitoring and reporting, or if the evidence provided to prove conformity is insufficient;
ii. Mistakes have been made in applying assumptions, data or calculations of emission reductions which will impair the estimate of emission reductions;
iii. Issues identified in a FAR during validation to be verified during verification have not been resolved by the project participants.

A clarification request (CL) shall be raised if information is insufficient or not clear enough to determine whether the applicable CDM requirements have been met.

A forward action request (FAR) is issued for actions if the monitoring and reporting require attention and/or adjustment for the next verification period.

No CAR was identified for this verification period but 2 CLs and 1 FAR was issued. The CLs are related to the N_2O concentration trend for the current monitoring period and the calibration interval for OTh, while the FAR deals with the QAL3 calibration. Please refer to Appendix A of this report for further details. All the issues raised under CLs were sufficiently addressed by the project proponent and closed by DNV, while the FAR will be addressed during the next verification.

3 VERIFICATION FINDINGS

This section summarises the findings from the verification of the emission reductions reported for the "N_2O abatement project at nitric acid plant No. 11 at African Explosives Ltd. (AEL), South Africa" for the period 1 March 2011 to 6 August 2011.

The findings of the verification are documented in more detail in the verification checklists given in Appendix A of this report.

3.1 Remaining Issues (FARs) from Previous Verification

This is the fourth verification period. There is one remaining issue (FAR) from the previous verification as follows:

The composition of the gauzes has been verified from the internal spreadsheets maintained by AEL to be 55. 7% Pt, 3.7% Rh, 40.6% Pd for November 2010 gauze change. The evidence supporting the information in the AEL spreadsheet should be maintained and provided for the future verifications.

During the site visit, DNV verified the gauze composition provided by the gauze supplier /18/ and found it in accordance with the reported composition. Therefore, this FAR from the previous verification is closed.

3.2 Project Implementation

As per para 198 (a) of VVM version 01.2 /6/, DNV verified that the project is fully implemented in accordance with the PDD version 1.c. of 25 September 2007 /2/. Furthermore, as per para 198 (b) of VVM version 01.2, DNV confirmed during the on-site visit that the CDM project is completely operational. Neither a notification nor approval of change has been requested to CDM Executive Board.

All physical features (technology, project equipment and monitoring/metering equipment) of the project are in place as per the registered PDD. The verification team inspected all the field installation and instrumentation necessary for the monitoring of the emission reductions.

The baseline campaign was operated from 20 July 2006 to 18 February 2007. The determination of the permitted operating conditions for operating temperature, operating pressure, maximum ammonia flow rate, maximum ammonia to air ratio, normal campaign length, normal gauze supplier and normal gauze composition was carried out by the validating DOE while the verification of the baseline campaign as well as the determination of the baseline emission factor was done by DNV during the first verification [1]/8/. Due to the additional costs associated with the installation and operation of secondary catalyst, the project proponents did not want to install the abatement catalyst before the project got registered. This resulted in an intermediate campaign (without N_2O abatement catalyst installed) from 25 February 2007 to 18 August 2007 between the baseline campaign and the first project campaign. DNV finds the justification for the intermediate campaign to be reasonable, and in accordance with the clarification to the methodology AM_CLA_0234 issued on 2 August 2012. Also, since the operating parameters OTh, OPh, AFR and AIFR measured during the baseline campaign were within the permitted operating range for more than 50% of the time, the selected baseline campaign is found to be valid and in compliance with AM0034.

[1] According to the EB 31 minutes of meeting, either validating or verifying DOE can undertake the task of the determination of the permitted operating conditions for project activities using approved methodology AM0034.

The first project campaign started on 12 September 2007. The project got registered with UNFCCC on 8 February 2008, which is the starting date of the crediting period.
During this monitoring period one production campaign was completed:

Campaign PC8	24 March 2011 to 06 August 2011

The details of previous production campaigns are as follows:

Campaign PC1	12 September 2007 to 19 March 2008
Campaign PC2	20 March 2008 to 28 September 2008
Campaign PC3	04 October 2008 to 23 May 2009
Campaign PC4	8 June 2009 to 27 December 2009
Campaign PC5	30 December 2009 to 3 August 2010
Campaign PC6	4 August 2010 to 16 November 2010
Campaign PC7	19 November 2010 to 28 February 2011

By reviewing the production records, DNV can confirm that the shutdown and special events included in the monitoring report /1/ is complete.

It was verified by DNV by reviewing the raw data and the ER calculations /3/ as well as the daily production records /17/ that the shutdown periods are not considered in the overall emission reduction calculations.

Furthermore, DNV verified the trend curves for the operation and the following special event were observed and confirmed with the plant:

- From 18 April 2011 to 22 June 2011: abnormal low NCSG values due to leakage in N_2O sampling system. The replacement of sampling system was confirmed by corresponding spare part order /29/. As per the methodology requirements, the faulty NCSG values have been removed from the raw data. This is a conservative approach considering the excluded data are from the 1st part of the campaign with lower N_2O emission, and most remaining data are from the end of the campaign with higher N_2O emissions (ref. CL 1).
- In July 2011, a crack was observed in the primary gauze which resulted in even higher emissions and the campaign was stopped shortly after (ref. CL 1).

3.3 Information (data and variables) provided in the monitoring report that is different from that stated in the registered PDD

The emission reductions achieved in this monitoring period from 1 March 2011 to 6 August 2011 (i.e. 159 days) are 69 230 tonnes of CO_2 equivalents. The yearly expected emissions reductions according to the registered PDD is 265 460 tonnes of CO_2 equivalents (based on 365 days of plant operation). This corresponds to emission reductions of tonnes of 115 639 CO_2 equivalents in 159 days, which is higher than the actually achieved emission reductions. This is explained by adopting the conservative approach (exclusion of raw data) during the prolonged period of malfunction of the sampling system, as well as high emissions towards the end of the monitoring period.

The total production of nitric acid for the project campaign PC8 from 24 March 2011 to 6 August 2011 (136 days) is 86 488 while the corresponding production at design capacity is 105 400 tons of 100% HNO_3 (775 t per day x 136 days). The production during the current monitoring period is therefore below the design capacity for the plant and is hence fully eligible for emission reduction calculations.

3.4 Compliance of monitoring plan with monitoring methodology

DNV is able to confirm that the monitoring plan contained in the registered PDD "N_2O abatement project at nitric acid plant No. 11 at African Explosives Ltd. (AEL), South Africa", version 1.c. of 25 September 2007 is in accordance with the approved methodology applied by the project activity, i.e. AM0034 (version 02) /5/. Neither a revision nor a deviation to the monitoring plan has been requested to CDM Executive Board.

3.5 Compliance of monitoring with the monitoring plan

DNV is able to confirm that the monitoring of the project is complete and in accordance with the monitoring plan contained in the registered PDD version 1.c. of 25 September 2007 as per the approved monitoring methodology, AM0034, version 02 /5/. The monitoring plan and the applied methodology have been properly implemented and followed by the project participants. The determination of the permitted operating ranges, the baseline emission factor and the project emissions are verified and found to be in compliance to AM0034 version 02 /5/.

All parameters stated in the validated monitoring plan and the applied methodology AM0034 version 02 /5/ have been sufficiently monitored and updated as applicable, including: project emission parameters; baseline emission parameters; leakage emissions; management and operational system: the responsibilities and authorities for monitoring and reporting are in accordance with the responsibilities and authorities stated in the monitoring plan.

The monitoring report lists each parameter required by the monitoring plan and the information flow (i.e. from data generation, aggregation, recording, calculation and reporting) for these parameters is provided in sections C and D of the monitoring report /1/. The information flow for each parameter is further discussed in the following sections of this report. The monitoring methodologies and sustaining records are sufficient to enable verification of emission reductions.

The results from the QAL 2 tests have been provided. The QAL 2 test covers the most important calibration issues as per EN14181 and confirms the determination of the overall uncertainty used in the calculation of the baseline emission factor.

3.6 Assessment of Monitoring Parameters

3.6.1 Historical data and permitted operating conditions

In order to avoid that the operation of the nitric acid production plant is manipulated in a way to increase the N_2O generation, and thereby increasing the CERs, the ammonia flow, ammonia to air ratio, operating temperature and pressure in the ammonia oxidation reactor (AOR) and the use of ammonia oxidation catalyst is monitored during one campaign length (baseline campaign) and compared to the historical values as determined in the PDD. The baseline N_2O emission factor (t N_2O/t HNO_3) is determined from the measurements of N_2O concentration and stack gas flow during the baseline campaign prior to the installation of the secondary catalyst. If the plant

operates outside of the permitted range for more than 50% of the duration of this baseline campaign, the emission factor is not valid and the baseline campaign needs to be repeated.

In order to take into account the variations in campaign length and its influence on N_2O emission levels, the historic campaign lengths and the baseline campaign length are determined and compared to the project campaign length. Campaign length is defined as the total tonnes of nitric acid at 100% concentration produced with one set of gauzes.

During the determination of the baseline campaign, the average historic campaign length (CL_{normal}), defined as the average campaign length of the historic campaigns used to define operating condition (the previous five campaigns if available), is used as a cap on the length of the baseline campaign.

The emission reductions for the project activity over a specific campaign are determined by deducting the campaign-specific emission factor from the baseline emission factor and multiplying the result by the production output of 100% concentrated nitric acid over the campaign period and the GWP of N_2O. The design capacity of the nitric acid production should be used for the emission reduction calculations if the nitric acid production of a project campaign ($tHNO_3$), NAP, exceeds the design capacity. The ex-ante determined baseline emission factor may need to be re-calculated when a project campaign length is less than the historic campaign length. The emission reductions for a monitoring period are the sum of emission reductions for each campaign within the monitoring period.

The table below summarizes the permitted operating conditions.

Data variable	**Reported value**
Design capacity	282 875 metric tonnes of 100% HNO_3 per year (775 metric tonnes per day with 365 operating days per year).
OT_{normal}	820°C to 905°C
OP_{normal}	365 kPa to 450 kPa (gauge)
AFR_{max}	9.094 t NH_3/h
$AIFR_{max}$	11.5 %
CL_{normal}	127 302.4 t HNO_3
GS_{normal} Gauze supplier for the operation condition campaigns	W.C. Heraeus
GC_{normal} Gauze composition for the operation condition campaigns	Platinum (Pt) 56.5% Rhodium (Rh) 3.8% Palladium (Pd) 39.7%

3.6.2 Information flow

The verification team assessed the information flow and data collection system and confirms that it meets the requirements of the monitoring plan contained in the registered PDD /2/ as per the applied and approved methodology, AM0034 version 02 /5/.

The verification team confirms that the monitoring report includes all parameters and the monitored data at the interval required by the methodology and the registered PDD.

The common data flow systems have been used in the project activity for the following parameters:

- Stack gas flow rate and standardisation calculation
- Stack gas N_2O concentration and calculation of amount of N_2O
- Operating parameters of the ammonia oxidation reactor (temperature, pressure, ammonia input)

The instrument transmitters continuously provide an analogue signal (4 to 20 mA) from the N_2O analyzer and the stack gas flow meter including the stack gas temperature and pressure. The signals are converted by the Programmable Logic Controller (PLC) into a digital signal which is then fed into SCADA data acquisition and database system. Thus collected and processed data, i.e. calculation, raw data, calculated values, are stored in the server continuously and are available in the network system as digital values. Each of the two AEL nitric acid plants (AEL 9 and AEL 11) has its own SCADA system on a dedicated PC, however the two SCADA PCs are directly connected to each other and each of the PCs receives all the measured data from the AMS and stores them. The instrumentation engineer at the plant transfers the data at least once a week into AEL's main IT system as well as making a complete copy of that week's data (2-second, hourly and daily averages) onto an external disc drive. That way there are already four copies of the original and unchanged data stored in four different locations. In addition, the hourly data are sent to N.serve on a regular basis (e. g. after each campaign) where they are also stored.

The SCADA system automatically produces comma separated files stored in Microsoft Excel of the 2-second values and it also automatically produces hourly and daily average values for each of the measured parameters. The hourly averages are the basis of the analysis of the data for the purpose of the calculation of the emissions factors for the baseline and for the project campaigns. These are then extracted and converted into excel files which can then be imported into the N.serve Database Management System (N.DBMS) /4/.

All data necessary for the monitoring and verification procedures related to the project activity are transferred from the nitric acid plant's data acquisition system into a dedicated relational database management system ("N.DBMS") based on Microsoft Access 2002. Database management systems are designed for a structured storage of large amounts of data providing for minimum redundancy and maximum flexibility to allow best practice data analysis.

At N.serve the received data is stored in the N.serve fileserver in a special section for the storage of monitoring data separately for each project. The files are protected against manipulation by a password. Martin Stilkenbäumer, at N.serve is responsible for the correct data handling and processing.

The nitric acid production hourly data from the mass flow mater are transferred to the plant's process control system, and the daily cumulated production value is recorded and archived.

In order to verify that correct data is used for ER calculation, DNV checked the data from

productions logs and raw data taken from the SCADA system and compared them against the data available in the excel sheets provided by N.serve.
The verification team assessed the information flow and data collection system and confirms that it meets the requirements of the monitoring plan contained in the registered PDD as per the applied and approved methodology, AM0034 Version 02. Each parameter and the values verified are listed in sections 3.6.3 to 3.6.6 below. Further detailed information on recording frequencies and calibrations are given in Appendix B.

3.6.3 Monitored data for project emissions within the project boundary

The only emission source from the project is the remaining quantity of N_2O in the stack gas.

According to AM0034 the emissions reductions for a specific project campaign can only be requested for the nitric acid production up to the design capacity. For the AEL11 plant the design capacity is 282 875 tons of 100% HNO_3 per year (775 t per day x 365 days) /2/ /7/. The total production of nitric acid for the project campaign PC8 from 24 March 2011 to 6 August 2011 (136 days) is 86 488 while the corresponding production at design capacity is 105 400 tons of 100% HNO_3 (775 t per day x 136 days). The production during the project campaign included in this monitoring period is therefore below the design capacity for the plant and is hence fully eligible for emission reduction calculations.

The following equipments and related documentations were assessed by DNV as part of this verification (further details on each monitoring parameter are given in Appendix B):

Data variable	**Tag. No.** **Range**	**Reported value PC8**	**Assessment /Observation**
VSG Normal gas volume flow rate of the stack gas during project campaign (Nm^3/h)	**FT-76550** Range: 0-150 000 Nm^3/h	80 653 Nm^3/h	The stack gas flow rate is continuously measured with a flow meter: Emerson Rosemount AnnubarR Model 485 with 3051S transmitter. Static pressure and process temperature are measured with a single pipe penetration, and compensated flow is calculated dynamically (Nm^3/h). All transmitters are properly installed. Specifications of the flow meter are provided /9/. The internal calibration frequency is once per year (however it is usually done at the end of each campaign, every 5 to 7 months) /21/. Latest QAL2 test (including AST) was conducted from 6 July 2010 to 8 July 2010 by MÜLLER-BBM GmbH and is valid until 5 July 2015 /13/. The overall conclusion in the QAL 2 report is that the stack gas flow meter is suitable to measure the stack gas flow. A new QAL 2 (including AST) test were conducted on 22-25 June 2011(valid until 21 June

			2016), and confirmed the results from the previous QAL2 /13/. The combined uncertainty of flow measurement at standard conditions is ± 2.96 % /10/ and the correction factor based on QAL 2 report is 0.96 /13/. It was verified that the same value of correction factor is used in the calculation spreadsheet /3/ for adjusting the total stack gas flow during the monitoring period. The measurement range of the flow meter is appropriate. The internal calibration records /21/ were also verified by DNV, and covers the whole project campaign (calibration is performed in between campaigns).
PSG	**PT-76506** Range 0 - 1000 Pa (abs).	The pressure is used for standardisation of volume flow rate in the stack	The pressure in the stack gas is measured by a Rosemont pressure probe. Transmitter: Rosemount; type 3051TA1A2B21BB4I1M5Q4 The overall conclusion in the QAL 2 report /13/ is that the PSG equipment is suitable to measure the stack gas pressure and that the combined standard uncertainty is ± 0.70 % /10/. The internal calibration records /21/ were also verified by DNV, and covers the whole project campaign (calibration is performed in between campaigns).
TSG	**TE-76170** Range: 0-500 ^{o}C	The temperature is used for standardisation of volume flow rate in the stack	The temperature in the stack gas is measured by a thermocouple type PT100_385 3-wire RTD Transmitter: Rosemont Model 644 RAI The overall conclusion in the QAL 2 report is that the TSG equipment is suitable to measure the stack gas temperature and that the combined standard uncertainty is ± 2.55 % /10/. The internal calibration records /21/ were also verified by DNV, and covers the whole project campaign (calibration is performed in between campaigns).
NCSG N_2O concentration in the stack gas	**AT-76020-2** Range: 0-2000 ppmv	734.30 mg N_2O/m^3	The concentration of N_2O in the stack gas is continuously measured by the non-dispersive infrared photometry (NDIR) analyser ABB AO2040-Uras14 .

(mgN_2O/Nm^3)			The N_2O concentration is recorded every two seconds and hourly means are derived by the data acquisition system. Sufficient documentation has been provided for the fulfilment of QAL 1 /11/. According to the QAL2 performed in February 2008 /10/, the uncertainty of the N_2O concentration measurement is 2.69 %. Further, the N_2O correction factor was determined to be 0.99. It has been verified that the same value is used for adjusting the N_2O concentration during the monitoring period. The analyser passed the yearly functionality AST test (part of EN14181) conducted on 6 July 2010 /13/, and new QAL2 tests (incl. AST for VSG) were conducted on 22-25 June 2011 (valid until 21 June 2016) /13/. During this QAL2, the functionality of the analyser was confirmed and the correction factor remained unchanged (0.99). It was verified that zero and span check during the project campaign was done twice a week. Further, calibration with standard gases was performed in cases where a deviation exceeding 1% of the full range of the analyzer was detected. It was verified that the calibration of N_2O analyser were properly performed /15/. The calibration gas used for span check was 1035 ppmv with a precision of ± 1%. The expiry date is 19 November 2012 /14/. The analyser room and equipment is inspected weekly. Weekly check lists and N_2O Maintenance Activities Log Book were made available during the site visit.
NAP t HNO_3 Nitric acid 100% concentrated produced over a project campaign	**FT-76010**	**86 488** t HNO_3	The nitric acid is measured with a mass flow meter Coriolis MicroMotion CMF300 from Emerson. The flow meter measures the density and temperature of the acid which are used to calculate the concentration of the acid. The total mass flow is then multiplied by the calculated concentration to give 100% nitric acid. The concentration is also checked against manual measurements performed in the laboratory.

			Calibration certificates are provided /21/ and cover the whole project campaign. Equipment specification was provided at the site visit. The measurement accuracy is <= 0.1 % of flow rate /25/. Sampling of concentration measurements and values from mass flow meter were performed during the site visit including checks of transfer of data. An analysis was provided to DNV showing the comparison of the NAP values determined from tank level/mass balance method and NAP values obtained from Coriolis mass flow meters. The analysis was checked by DNV and found appropriate. A clarification (CL1) was also raised by DNV in this regard which was closed after receiving an appropriate response from the PP.
OH Operating hours during project campaign	N/A	**3 037**	The operating hours are determined from the production logs. A trip value for the oxidation temperature of 820°C is applied as the exclusion criterion for determining those hours where the plant was offline during the project campaign.
CL_n Campaign length of project campaign	**FT-76010**	**86 488**	The monitoring equipment is as described for NAP.
EF_n Emission factor for project campaign $tN_2O/t\ HNO_3$	N/A	**0.001976**	The value has been calculated from monitoring data using the algorithm described in N.DBMS /4/. The calculations are exported to an excel file /3/. The spreadsheet calculations have been checked and found to be correct. Hourly raw data was also made available for verification.
$GS_{project}$ Gauze supplier for the project campaign	N/A	**W.C. Heraeus**	At the site visit invoices were made available for verification of the catalyst supplier /20/. Supplier of primary catalyst is W.C. Heraeus.
$GC_{project}$ Gauze composition for the project campaign	N/A	**Platinum (Pt) 55.9% Rhodium (Rh) 3.8% Palladium**	The composition of the gauzes for the current monitoring period was verified report provided by supplier /18/. Type of primary catalyst is Heraeus FTC Plus. The composition used in the baseline campaigns was verified to be 56.5 % Pt, 3.8% Rh and 39.7 %

		(Pd) 40.3%	Pd. The compositions used in the project campaigns are hence the same type as used in the baseline campaign.
OT_h (°C) Oxidation Temperature for each hour	**TE-76159/1 76159/2 76159/3 76159/4 76159/5**	N/A	The monitoring of OT_h is required by AM0034 in order to determine when the plant was operating outside of OT_{normal} and is only applicable for the baseline campaign, see section 3.6.4.
OP_h (Pa-gauge) Oxidation Pressure for each hour	**PT-76002-1**	N/A	The monitoring of OP_h is required by AM0034 in order to determine when the plant was operating outside of OP_{normal} and is only applicable for the baseline campaign, see section 3.6.4.
AFR (t NH_3/h) Ammonia gas flow rate to the ammonia oxidation reactor.	**FT-76003/1**	N/A	The monitoring of AFR is required by AM0034 in order to determine when the plant was operating outside of AFR_{max} and is only applicable for the baseline campaign, see section 3.6.4.
AIFR (% v/v) Ammonia to air ratio	N/A	N/A	The monitoring of AIFR is required by AM0034 in order to determine when the plant was operating outside of $AIFR_{max}$ and is only applicable for the baseline campaign, see 3.6.4.

3.6.4 Monitored data for baseline emissions within the project boundary

The verification of the baseline campaign data and the determination of the baseline campaign emission factor were included in the scope of the first verification /8/. Since the length of the current project campaign (PC8= 86 488 t 100% HNO_3) is shorter than the normal campaign length (CL_{normal} = 127 302.4 t 100% HNO_3), the EF_{BL} was recalculated after eliminating those N_2O values which were obtained for the nitric acid produced beyond CL_n. It is confirmed that the calculation of the baseline emission factor was correctly executed following the requirement of the applied methodology AM0034 version 02 and the clarifications provided by CDM EB /5/. Further details on each monitoring parameter are given in Appendix B.

Data variable	**Tag. No.**	**Reported value for the baseline calculation**	**Assessment / Observation**
VSG_{BC} Normal gas volume flow rate of the stack gas during baseline	**FT-76550**	72 468 Nm^3/h	See comments in 3.6.3 VSG_{BC} was verified by DNV to be correctly reported /3/ /8/.

$NCSG_{BC}$ N_2O concentration in the stack gas (mgN_2O/Nm^3)	**AR-76020-2**	1 598.97 mg/m^3 (recalculated for the current project campaign PC8 as per the methodology)	During the baseline campaign, the concentration of N_2O in the stack gas was continuously measured by the non-dispersive infrared photometry (NDIR) analyser MIR 9000 /8/ (this analyser was replaced by the ABB AO2040 Uras 14 analyser after the baseline campaign). The N_2O concentration was recorded every two seconds and hourly means were derived by the data acquisition system. Sufficient documentation were provided for the fulfilment of QAL 1 /11/. According to the QAL 2 report, the combined relative uncertainty of the analyser is 2.68% /10/. The standard reference method (SRM) showed a deviation to the AMS. Correction factor based on TÜV QAL 2 reference measurements was 1.104 /10/. It has been verified that the same value is used in the calculation spread sheet for adjusting the N_2O concentration during the baseline campaign. $NCSG_{BC}$ was verified by DNV to be correctly reported /3/ /8/.
OH_{BC} Operating hours of the plant	N/A	4 950 h	See comments in 3.6.3 OH_{BC} was verified by DNV to be correctly reported /3/ /8/.
CL_{BL}/NAP_{BC} t HNO3 Nitric acid 100% concentrated produced over a project campaign	**FT-76010**	134 700 $tHNO_3$	See comments in 3.6.3 NAP_{BC} was verified by DNV to be correctly reported /3/ /8/.
BE_{BC} (tN_2O)	**N/A**	639.561 (recalculated for the current project campaign PC8 as	BE_{BC} was verified by DNV to be correctly calculated and reported /3/ /8/.

		per the methodology)	
EF_{BL} Emission factor for baseline period $tN_2O/t\ HNO_3$	N/A	0.00456 $t\ N_2O/\ t\ HNO_3$ (recalculated for the current project campaign PC8 as per the methodology)	EF_{BL} was verified by DNV to be correctly calculated and reported /3/ /8/.
GS_{BL} Gauze supplier for baseline campaign	N/A	W.C. Heraues	Verified during the first verification /8/.
GC_{BL} Gauze composition for baseline campaign	N/A	56.5 % Pt 3.8% Rh 39.7% Pd	Verified during the first verification /8/. Type of primary catalyst was Heraeus FTC Plus.
OP_h (kPa-gauge) Hourly oxidation pressure during the baseline campaign	**PT-76002-1**	N/A	OP_h is measured to check if the parameter is within the permitted operating range during the baseline campaign or if the plant is out of operation. This was verified during validation of the project /7/. More details are given in Appendix B.
OT_h (°C) Hourly oxidation temperature during the baseline campaign	**TE-76159/1** **76159/2** **76159/3** **76159/4** **76159/5**	N/A	OT_h is measured to check if the parameter is within the permitted operating range during the baseline campaign or if the plant is out of operation. This was verified during validation of the project. /7/. More details are given in Appendix B.
AFR ($t\ NH_3/h$) Ammonia gas flow rate to ammonia oxidation reactor	**FT-76003/1**	N/A	AFR is measured to check if the parameter is within the permitted operating range during the baseline campaign or if the plant is out of operation. This was verified during validation of the project. /7/. More details are given in Appendix B.
AIFR (% v/v) Ammonia to Air ratio into ammonia	N/A	N/A	AIFR is measured to check if the parameter is within the permitted operating range during the baseline campaign or if the plant is out of

oxidation reactor during baseline campaign			operation. This was verified during validation of the project. /7/. More details are given in Appendix B.

3.6.5 Other factors and calculated parameters

The following parameters are used in the calculation of emissions reductions or are parameters needed to be reported in relation to regulation of N_2O emissions. The verification team has manually checked the calculated values by use of raw data. Other data are required parameter according to AM0034 and the source of data was checked.

Data variable	Reported value	Assessment/ Observation
UNC	**3.99 %**	The overall uncertainties for the AMS have been reported in the QAL 2 report /11/.
$EF_{ma,n}$ Moving average emission factor derived over the time from campaign specific emission factors. $tN_2O/t\ HNO_3$	**Campaign PC8: 0.000985**	The moving average is calculated as the average of EF_n from all the campaigns until PC8. $EF_{ma,n} = (EF_1 + EF_2 + \ldots + EF_n) / n$ Refer to the calculation procedure in section 1.4. Calculation of the emission factors for the previous project campaigns is also present in the excel sheet /3/ from where it was verified that the $EF_{ma,n}$ has been correctly calculated and reported.
EF_{min} The lowest of EFn observed during the first ten campaigns of the project crediting period. $tN_2O/t\ HNO_3$	**N/A**	This value is not applicable until 10 campaigns have been finalised.
EF_p Emission factor used for the specific campaign n $tN_2O/t\ HNO_3$	**Campaign PC8: 0.001976**	The higher of the two values $EF_{ma,n}$ and EF_n has correctly been applied in the emission reduction calculations /3/.

EF_{reg} National regulation on N_2O emissions	**No regulation**	It was confirmed at the site visit that there is no N_2O regulation in South Africa. This parameter is reported in the monitoring report in Section E1. The N_2O regulation is followed up during the project campaigns and included in the monitoring report. Further African Explosives Ltd. has included the ISO 14001 procedure for following up any new environmental regulations /24/.
NOx regulation		At the site visit the NOx concentration was observed to be below the value set by the Ministry of Environmental Protection (400 ppm) /24/.

3.6.6 Emissions outside the project boundary and leakages

There are no additional emissions to be recorded outside the project boundary or any leakages related to the project activity.

3.7 Quality of Evidence to Determine Emission Reductions

The main monitoring parameters are automatically collected by the monitoring system. The raw data are stored as 2 second values at two different locations. All necessary documentation is collected, referenced and aggregated and is easily accessible in spread sheets generated by N.DBMS (N.serve Database Management System) /4/. Access to hourly raw data was made available to DNV /3/ in order to check the data presented through the N.DBMS. These data was verified by DNV. Additionally, an excel spreadsheet is provided to determine the campaign mean values from the raw data, and allow cross checking of the results from the database /3/. DNV verified the spreadsheet and no deviation was found with the database.

Measurements are performed by calibrated equipments and the calibrations are valid for the entire monitoring period. The key data can also be cross-checked via other sources, such as control room stations and on-site meters. No assumptions are used that have any material influence on reported emission reductions.

The project proponent has provided Excel sheets containing the raw data and ER calculations /3/. These data were verified and DNV confirms the calculations of baseline emissions and project emissions have been carried out in accordance with the formulae and methods described in the monitoring plan and the applied methodology. In accordance with AM0034 version 2 no leakage calculation is required.

The calculations of the emission reduction in the spreadsheet /3/ and the monitoring report /1/ for the monitoring period were checked by DNV and found to be correct, with details as below:

1) The hourly means of N_2O concentration and gas flow in the stack gas were calculated correctly, with the correct application of 95% confidence interval; and total N_2O emissions of the project campaign were calculated correctly. Correction factors of 0.96 (for baseline campaign) and 0.96 (for project campaign) were applied for gas flow rate and 1.104 (for baseline campaign) 0.99 (for project campaign) were applied for N_2O concentration. The correction factors were properly applied to the mean NSCG and VSG values.

2) The nitric acid productions (100% HNO_3) for the baseline and project campaigns covered in the monitoring period were calculated correctly. The number of hours of operation in the project campaign covered in the monitoring period was also correctly calculated.
3) The project emission factors were correctly calculated.
4) The baseline emission factor was correctly determined according to AM0034. Since $CL_n < CL_{normal}$, all the N_2O values measured beyond CL_n were excluded while recalculating the average NCSG used for the calculation of the baseline emission factor.
5) Any N_2O values measured during hours where the plant operated outside the permitted ranges was excluded from the calculation of the baseline emission factor.
6) The emissions reductions were correctly calculated with consideration if the HNO_3 design capacity was exceeded in the project campaign.

The overall uncertainty for the AMS has been determined to be 3.99 % /11/. There is limited uncertainty related to manual transfer of data used in the calculation of emission reduction since the monitored parameters are collected by the automated measurement system.

The calculation of the emission reduction for the monitoring period was checked by DNV and found to be correct.

3.8 Management System and Quality Assurance

The quality assurance and quality control procedures in terms of equipment operation and maintenance as well as data reporting are covered by documented procedures.

The nitric acid plant AEL 11 of Africans Explosives Ltd. is ISO9001 and ISO14001 certified /19/ /20/. A CDM procedure is developed for the project activity and incorporated into the quality assurance system. Audits are performed twice a year.

Local operators, instrumentation engineers and calibration personnel have been trained by equipment suppliers and are qualified internally. Data handling solutions involve redundancy, data manipulation protection, integrity check as well as proper archiving.

For this monitoring system, the quality assurance and control procedure is also according to EN14181 which stipulates three levels of quality control:

- QAL 1: According to CDM-EB48 report, para77, "for project activities where the automated monitoring system (AMS) for the measurement of N_2O is subject to compliance with EN14181 as stipulated in the applied methodologies, the Board further clarified that the suitability test QAL1 for the AMS by any entity is acceptable provided that a documentary evidence is submitted which confirms the measures and method conducted are in accordance with the provisions specified in EN ISO14956". DNV was able to verify that the evaluation has been carried out by a third party laboratory/testing institute with ISO 17025 accreditation /10/ /13/ /23/ before installation of the AMS and the evaluation is deemed to be acceptable /11/.
- QAL2: The installed AMS is tested and compared to a SRM.

- For the N_2O analyzer, the QAL2 tests were carried out by TÜV SUD Industrie Services in February 2008 which is valid until 2013 /10/. New QAL2 tests (including AST for VSG; TSG and PSG) were conducted on 22-25 June 2011 by MÜLLER-BBM /13/. The QAL2 correction factor (0.99) remains unchanged.

- For stack gas flow measurement, QAL2 tests were carried out by TÜV SUD Industrie Services in February 2008 /10/ and by MÜLLER-BBM in July 2010 /13/. A new QAL2 correction factor (changed from 1.010 to 0.96) was defined for stack gas flow in July 2010.

- AST: The AST for N_2O analyzer was performed in June 2009 and July 2010 (in between the QAL2). In both these tests, it was confirmed that operation of the AMS was acceptable and that the calibration functions for NCSG (determined during previous QAL2) was still valid and that the requirements for variability are fulfilled /13/. The AST for VSG was also performed in June 2009 and July 2010 (with QAL2). In both these tests, it was confirmed that operation of the AMS was acceptable and that the calibration functions for VSG (determined during QAL2) was still valid and that the requirements for variability are fulfilled /13/.
- QAL3: Span and zero checks are carried out twice a week. DNV checked the records on-site and confirmed the frequency.

4 CERTIFICATION STATEMENT

DNV Climate Change Services AS (DNV) has performed the verification of the emission reductions that have been reported for the project "N_2O abatement project at nitric acid plant No. 11 at African Explosives Ltd. (AEL), South Africa" (UNFCCC Registration Reference No.1364) for the period 1 March 2011 to 6 August 2011.

The project participants are responsible for the collection of data in accordance with the monitoring plan and the reporting of GHG emissions reductions from the project.

It is DNV's responsibility to express an independent verification statement on the reported GHG emission reductions from the project. DNV does not express any opinion on the validated and registered PDD.

DNV conducted the verification on the basis of the monitoring methodology AM0034 (version 02), the monitoring plan contained in the registered Project Design Document version 1.c. of 25 September 2007 and the monitoring report version 04 dated 23 August 2012. The verification included i) checking whether the provisions of the monitoring methodology and the monitoring plan were consistently and appropriately applied and ii) the collection of evidence supporting the reported data.

DNV's verification approach draws on an understanding of the risks associated with reporting of GHG emission data and the controls in place to mitigate these. DNV planned and performed the verification by obtaining evidence and other information and explanations that DNV considers necessary to give reasonable assurance that reported GHG emission reductions are fairly stated.

In our opinion the GHG emissions reductions of the "N_2O abatement project at nitric acid plant No. 11 at African Explosives Ltd. (AEL), South Africa" (UNFCCC Registration Ref. No.1364) for the period 1 March 2011 to 6 August 2011 are fairly stated in the monitoring report version 04 dated 23 August 2012.

The GHG emission reductions were calculated correctly on the basis of the approved baseline and monitoring methodology AM0034 (version 02) and the monitoring plan contained in the registered PDD version 1.c. of 25 September 2007.

DNV Climate Change Services AS is able to certify that the emission reductions from the "N_2O abatement project at nitric acid plant No. 11 at African Explosives Ltd. (AEL), South Africa" during the period 1 March 2011 to 6 August 2011 amount to 69 230 tonnes of CO_2 equivalents.

Oslo, 5 September 2012

Fahad Salem
CDM Verifier
DNV Climate Change Services AS

Head of Approval Centre & Nordic
DNV Climate Change Services AS

5 REFERENCES

/1/ CDM Monitoring Report: "N_2O abatement project at nitric acid plant No. 11 at African Explosives Ltd. (AEL), South Africa", version 01 dated 21 October 2011 (published). Revised final version 04 dated 23 August 2012.

/2/ CDM Project Design Document: "N_2O abatement project at nitric acid plant No. 11 at African Explosives Ltd. (AEL), South Africa", Version 1.c., date of completion: 25 September 2007.

/3/ CDM Project Spreadsheet for the verification period 1 March 2011 to 6 August 2011. Filename:

- *AEL_No11_MP4_PC_Calc_V3_MS_20120823.xlsx*
- *CDM Data No. 11 4MP_verification_MS 20120823_MS.xlsx*
- *Project 1364 Monitoring period 04_ 01_03_2011 - 06_08_2011 Emission reduction calculation.xlsx (cross checking of database results)*

/4/ Martin Stilkenbäumer, N.serve: "Documentation of N.serve Database Management System for N_2O Destruction CDM Projects"

/5/ CDM Executive Board, Approved Monitoring methodology AM0034, version 02. "Catalytic reduction of N2O inside the ammonia burner of nitric acid plants".

/6/ CDM Executive Board, Validation and Verification Manual. Version 01.2.

/7/ Validation report by TÜV SUD: "N_2O abatement project at nitric acid plant No. 11 at African Explosives Ltd. (AEL), South Africa", report no. 1017249, 27 September 2007.

/8/ DNV Climate Change Services AS: Verification/Certification reports for N_2O abatement project at nitric acid plant No. 11 at African Explosives Ltd. (AEL), South Africa:

Report no 2010-1012 revision 02 dated 16 December 2011 for the monitoring period 08 February 2008 to 23 May 2009

Report no 2012-0548 revision 01 dated 27 August 2012 for the monitoring period 24 May 2009 – 16 November 2010

Report no 2012-0293 revision 01 dated 27 August 2012 for the monitoring period 17 November 2010 – 28 February 2011

/9/ Product specification for stack gas flow meter:

The Annubar Flowmeter Series. Product Data Sheet 00813-0100-4809, Rev GA of November 2008

/10/ TÜV SUD Industrie Services QAL 2 report. Author Erhard Krämer. Report no. IS-US3-MUC/th dated 06 September 2007. (QAL 2 for MIR 9000 analyser used in the baseline campaign, period of test 01.08.2007 to 04.08.2007). Valid until 2012.

TÜV SUD Industrie Services QAL 2 report. Author Erhard Krämer. Report no. IS-US3-MUC/th dated 09 July 2008. QAL 2 for Uras 14 analyzer. Period of test 09.02.2008 to 11.02.2008. Valid until 8 February 2013.

/11/ TÜV SUD QAL 1 report Uras 14. Report number 2410 6657 and 170 608 dated June 2006

TÛV Rheinland: Report on the laboratory test of the Multigas analyzer MIR 9000 CLD

Option of the company Environment S.A. for the measurement of NO/NOx, NO_2; CO_2; O_2; N_2O and CH_4. (QAL 1)

/12/ TÜV SUD Industrie Service: Letter confirming required frequency for zero/span check (QAL3) for Uras 26 (follow-up version of Uras 14).

/13/ MÜLLER-BBM report M80 456/2: "Report on performance test of continuously operating measuring system on a nitric acid plant". AST conducted in 11 June 2009 to 12 June 2009, valid until 10 June 2010, date of report 28 July 2009.

MÜLLER-BBM report M86 201/2: "Report on performance tests for the component N2O and calibration of the components volume flow, temperature and pressure of continuously operating measuring system on a nitric acid producing plant". QAL 2 test (including AST) conducted on 6 to 8 July 2010, QAL 2 valid until 5 July 2015, AST valid until 5 July 2011, date of report 4 November 2010.

MÜLLER-BBM report M92 321/2: "Report on performance tests (AST) and calibration (QAL2) of continuously operating measuring systems on a nitric acid producing plant" for AEL11, dated 30 September 2011, tests on 22 to 25 June 2011.

/14/ Afrox Ltd.: Certificates of analysis of calibration test gases (1035 ppmv) during the monitoring period. Certification date 19 November 2010, valid 24 month. Cylinder No. 955242.

/15/ Calibration reports N_2O analyser MIR 9000:

- AT-76020-2 N_2O Analyzer Calibration Cell Report form July 2006 to February 2007.

Calibration reports N_2O analyser ABB Uras 14:

- AT-76020-2 N_2O Analyzer Calibration Cell Report form March 2011 to August 2011

/16/ African Explosives Ltd. "Procedure for CDM data preparation" revision 00 of 13.02.2008.

/17/ African Explosives Ltd.: Daily production reports for the period from 1 March 2011 to 6 August 2011

/18/ W.C. Heraeus : compositions of Primary catalyst

/19/ ISO 9001:2008 Certificate number LS 0243 issued by SABS Commercial Ltd. valid until 8 September 2012

/20/ ISO 14001:2004 Certificate number EM 140394 issued by SABS Commercial Ltd. valid until 3 February 2012

/21/ Calibration Certificates:

Nitric acid flow meter (NAP) Tag. No. FT-76010:

Dates of calibration relevant to the current monitoring period:

- ALPRET Controls Specialists: Nitric acid flow meter Tag. No. FT-76010. 15 October 2010; valid until 14 October 2013.

- ALPRET Controls Specialists: Nitric acid flow meter Tag. No. FT-76010. 9 March 2011, valid until 8 March 2014.

-Internal calibration by AEL Ltd.

Stack gas flow meter Tag. No. FT-76550 (VSG/VSG_{BC}), stack gas temperature Tag. No. TE-76170 (TSG), stack gas pressure Tag. No. PT-76506 (PSG):

Dates of internal calibration : 09.03.2011; 10.08.2011

/22/ CDM Operation Training – Certificate by AEL Ltd.:

- Certificate of Competence of Mr. Y. Jacobs number 7504185108085 dated 10 December 2009
- Certificate of Competence of Mr. P. Scutte number 5004165045086 dated 10 December 2009
- Certificate of Competence of Mr. P. De Villiers number 4703085070089 dated 10 December 2009
- Certificate of Competence of Mr. J. Gavin number 7307195028081 dated 10 December 2009
- Certificate of Competence of Mr. D. Maseko number 7009305527081 dated 10 December 2009
- Certificate of Competence of Mr. R. Huggins number 7611285179088 dated 21 July 2008
- Confirmation letter for training of Nomsa Phiri number 663465

/23/ DAP (Deutsches Akkreditierungssystem Prüfwesen GmbH: TÜV SÜD Accreditation for ISO 17025:2005 dated 13 July 2007. DAP registration number DAP-PL-2885.80. Valid until 22 May 2011.

/24/ Republic of South Africa – Department of Environmental Affairs and Tourism - Atmosphere pollution prevention Act 1965 of December 2003.

/25/ Route Calibration Services: Calibration certificate No. S 110. Dated 31.07.2009 (uncertainty of nitric acid flow meter).

/26/ AEL Ltd.: Span gas tracking log, version 1.

/27/ AEL Ltd: Procedure for Nitric acid production determination, revision 00 dated 13 February 2009

/28/ Emerson Process Management (Alpert Control Specialists): Calibration certificate for the Coriolis meter dated 9 Mach 2011

/29/ AEL Ltd. Purchase order for ABB sample gas feed unit, dated 14 July 2011

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APPENDIX A

CORRECTIVE ACTION REQUESTS, CLARIFICATION REQUESTS AND FORWARD ACTION REQUESTS

Corrective action requests

CAR ID	Corrective action request	Response by Project Participants	DNV's assessment of response by Project Participants
-	-	-	-

No CAR has been issued for this verification

Clarification requests

CL ID	Clarification request	Response by Project Participants	DNV's assessment of response by Project Participants

CL1	There is a sudden drop in N_2O concentration data on 18.04.2011 that need to be explained. The sudden increase in N_2O concentration on the 23.06 and on 02.08.2011 should also be explained.	For the period 18/04/2011 03:00 to 23/06/2012 02:00, there was a small leakage in the gas sampling system. This caused a constant dilution of the sample gas and therefore lower N_2O readings. On 22/06/2011 the necessary spare parts were available and the leakage was repaired. Initially the deviation before and after fixing the problem was calculated and the deviation factor was applied to correct the data for the period 18/04/2011 – 23/06/2011. The effect of this approach to the calculation of CERs was a reduction to 81,499 CERs compared to 95,917 CERs as calculated in the published monitoring report. However, according to AM0034 error readings (e.g. downtime or malfunction) and extreme values are to be automatically eliminated from the output data series by the monitoring system. Therefore the NCSG data for the period 18/04/2011 03 hours – 23/06/2012 02 hours was eliminated from the calculation of the NCSG average value for that campaign. This approach finally resulted in a calculated amount of 69,230 CERs and is therefore the most conservative approach. The calculation sheet and	The sudden drop in N_2O emissions on 18.04.2011 until 23.06.2012 is explained by a leakage in the gas sampling system. Consequently, all N_2O data recorded in this period are not correct (lower N_2O values). This period is treated as AMS malfunction and the data are eliminated from the raw data set. It should be noted that due to failure of primary gauze later in the campaign, the maximum NCSG concentration measured in the end of the campaign are not representative of the normal operating conditions and thus also not representative as replacement of faulty data during the preceding period. Elimination of faulty data is conservative and in accordance with AM0034. Therefore, the CL is closed.

		the MR were updated accordingly. It was also noticed during July that the primary catalyst gauze was torn, and lead to poor plant performance and increasing N_2O emissions. On 2. August 2011 the Compressor tripped twice and on 3. August 2011 it was noted that the converter was leaking causing some ammonia bypass and therefore very high N_2O emissions. However due to operational requirements from the downstream production the plant was kept online until 6 August 2011.	
CL2	The calibration certificate validity is 4 month for OT_h while the calibration can only be done between each campaign, usually every 5 to 7 month. The inconsistency need to be clarified.	The monitoring of OT_h is not necessary for project campaigns. However it was noted that the wrong templates were used for documentation of the OT_h calibrations. For the future the use of the correct templates, stating the correct validity will be encouraged.	It is noted that the calibration template will be updated to reflect the correct calibration frequency. Further, as per methodology, monitoring of OT_h is not required during project campaign. Thus, the CL is closed.

Forward action requests from previous verification

FAR ID	Forward action request	Summary of how FAR has been addressed in this reporting period	Assessment of how FAR has been addressed
FAR 1	The composition of the gauzes has been verified from the internal spreadsheets maintained by AEL to be 55.7% Pt, 3.7% Rh, 40.6% Pd for November 2010 gauze change. The evidence supporting the information in the AEL spreadsheet should be maintained and provided for the future verifications	The confirmation regarding gauze composition was obtained from the supplier and was presented during the verification audit.	DNV could verify the gauze composition provided by the supplier and this is in accordance with the composition reported in the spreadsheet by AEL. Thus, the FAR is closed.

No FARs have been issued for the previous verification

Forward action requests from this verification

FAR ID	Forward action request	Response by Project Participant	Assessment of how FAR has been addressed
FAR 1	It is stated in the registered monitoring plan that zero calibration and span check (QAL3) would be performed biweekly. During the monitoring period though, the zero and span check were performed biweekly until 21/04/2011, then weekly or every 2 weeks. Action should be taken to ensure biweekly QAL3 calibration during the next campaign, or update internal	According to the QAL 1 reports and manufacturers specifications it is recommended to perform a zero/span calibration once every three weeks for the ABB AO2040 URAS 14 NDIR analyser. However, AEL decided to do it twice per week in order to have a closer control over the instrument. The new person in charge was informed about the internal procedure and a weekly routine for	The implementation of the stated actions will be assessed during the next verification.

FAR ID	Forward action request	Response by Project Participant	Assessment of how FAR has been addressed
	calibration procedure if necessary. It was also observed that the concentration of the calibrated bottle installed on 10/10/2011 (outside the current monitoring period) is 1095ppm, while the span check considered the nominal concentration of 1000ppm. This need to be corrected by the next verification audit.	checking the calibration log files was established. The concentration of the certified gas cylinder installed on 10/10/2011 is 1,095 ppm, while the span check considered the nominal concentration of 1,000 ppm for reporting purposes. For the period of calibrations when a wrong span gas concentration was used, a correction factor of 1.095 will be applied to the NCSG results (only applicable after the 10/10/2011 and thus outside the current monitoring period).	

APPENDIX B

VERIFICATION MONITORING PARAMETERS

	Assessment/ Observation
Data / Parameter: (as in monitoring plan of PDD):	**NAP/NAP$_{BC}$** Nitric acid 100% concentrated produced over a baseline campaign/project campaign
Measuring frequency:	Continuously
Reporting frequency:	Every Hour
Is measuring and reporting frequency in accordance with the monitoring plan and monitoring methodology? (Yes / No)	Yes
Type of monitoring equipment: Tag.No.	Mass Flow Meter – MicroMotion CMF300 TAG: FT-76010
Is accuracy of the monitoring equipment as stated in the PDD? If the PDD does not specify the accuracy of the monitoring equipment, does the monitoring equipment represent good monitoring practise?	The accuracy of the monitoring is not stated in the PDD. The monitoring equipment (Coriolis mass flow meter) is common practice for measuring nitric acid and measurement uncertainty is <=0.1% (as per the supplier) /25/.
Calibration frequency /interval:	Every 3 years.
Is the calibration interval in line with the monitoring plan of the PDD? If the PDD does not specify the frequency of calibration, does the selected frequency represent good monitoring practise?	Meter is calibrated as per ISO 9001 Procedure no. C09NA revision 1 “Calibration Procedures” of African Explosives Ltd.
Company performing the calibration:	Alpret Control Specialists Ltd./21/
Did calibration confirm proper functioning of monitoring equipment? (Yes / No):	Yes
Is(are) calibration(s) valid for the whole reporting period?	Yes /21/
If applicable, has the reported data been cross-checked with other available data?	Yes, the NAP values are also determined from a mass balance method (see CL1)
How were the values in the monitoring report verified?	DNV performed samples checks of production log books.
Does the data management (from monitoring equipment to emission reduction calculation) ensure correct transfer of data and reporting of emission reductions and are necessary QA/QC processes in place?	OK. All activities are regulated by QA/QC Procedures. The data is automatically transferred in the plant process control system. The daily cumulative value is recorded and printed for archiving. The daily value are transferred to an excel file for analysis and calculation.

In case only partial data are available because activity levels or non-activity parameters have not been monitored in accordance with the registered monitoring plan, has the most conservative assumption theoretically possible been applied or has a request for deviation been approved?	NA

	Assessment/ Observation
Data / Parameter: (as in monitoring plan of PDD):	**OTh** Oxidation temperature of AOR
Measuring frequency:	Continuously
Reporting frequency:	Every Hour
Is measuring and reporting frequency in accordance with the monitoring plan and monitoring methodology? (Yes / No)	Yes
Type of monitoring equipment: Tag.No.	Thermocouple type K310S/steel TAG: TE- 76159/1; 76159/2; 76159/3; 76159/4; 76159/5
Is accuracy of the monitoring equipment as stated in the PDD? If the PDD does not specify the accuracy of the monitoring equipment, does the monitoring equipment represent good monitoring practise?	The accuracy of the monitoring is not stated in the PDD. However the measurement uncertainty is 1% (as per AEL calibration requirements)
Calibration frequency /interval:	During project campaigns the thermocouples were calibration before or after each campaign (usually every 5 to 7 month) /21/
Is the calibration interval in line with the monitoring plan of the PDD? If the PDD does not specify the frequency of calibration, does the selected frequency represent good monitoring practise?	Yes, the frequency represents good monitoring practice.
Company performing the calibration:	AEL internal calibration as per ISO 9001 Procedure no. C09NA revision 1 “Calibration Procedures” of African Explosives Ltd.
Did calibration confirm proper functioning of monitoring equipment? (Yes / No):	Yes
Is (are) calibration(s) valid for the whole reporting period?	Yes /21/
If applicable, has the reported data been cross-checked with other available data?	N/A
How were the values in the monitoring report verified?	DNV performed samples checks of production log books.

Does the data management (from monitoring equipment to emission reduction calculation) ensure correct transfer of data and reporting of emission reductions and are necessary QA/QC processes in place?	OK. All activities are regulated by QA/QC Procedures. The data is automatically stored in the SCADA Data Acquisition System. Once a month the results are downloaded from SCADA to an excel file for analysis and calculation. The raw data is saved on a DAT device and stored in a strongbox in the IT office. All data necessary for the emission reduction calculation are digitally transferred from the Plant data system (SCADA) to the dedicated relational database management system (N.DBMS).
In case only partial data are available because activity levels or non-activity parameters have not been monitored in accordance with the registered monitoring plan, has the most conservative assumption theoretically possible been applied or has a request for deviation been approved?	N/A

	Assessment/ Observation
Data / Parameter: (as in monitoring plan of PDD):	**OPh** Oxidation pressure during the baseline campaign
Measuring frequency:	Continuously
Reporting frequency:	Every Hour
Is measuring and reporting frequency in accordance with the monitoring plan and monitoring methodology? (Yes / No)	Yes
Type of monitoring equipment: Tag.No.	Yokogawa, type Pressure Tx TAG: PT-76002-1
Is accuracy of the monitoring equipment as stated in the PDD? If the PDD does not specify the accuracy of the monitoring equipment, does the monitoring equipment represent good monitoring practise?	The accuracy of the monitoring is not stated in the PDD. However the measurement uncertainty is 1.7% (as per AEL calibration requirements)
Calibration frequency /interval:	Once every 7 month /21/

Is the calibration interval in line with the monitoring plan of the PDD? If the PDD does not specify the frequency of calibration, does the selected frequency represent good monitoring practise?	Yes, the frequency represents good monitoring practice.
Company performing the calibration:	AEL internal calibration as per ISO 9001 Procedure no. C09NA revision 1 "Calibration Procedures" of African Explosives Ltd.
Did calibration confirm proper functioning of monitoring equipment? (Yes / No):	Yes
Is(are) calibration(s) valid for the whole reporting period?	Yes /21/
If applicable, has the reported data been cross-checked with other available data?	N/A
How were the values in the monitoring report verified?	DNV performed samples checks of production log books.
Does the data management (from monitoring equipment to emission reduction calculation) ensure correct transfer of data and reporting of emission reductions and are necessary QA/QC processes in place?	OK. All activities are regulated by QA/QC Procedures. The data is automatically stored in the SCADA Data Acquisition System. Once a month the results are downloaded from SCADA to an excel file for analysis and calculation. The raw data is saved on a DAT device and stored in a strongbox in the IT office. All data necessary for the emission reduction calculation are digitally transferred from the Plant data system (SCADA) to the dedicated relational database management system (N.DBMS).
In case only partial data are available because activity levels or non-activity parameters have not been monitored in accordance with the registered monitoring plan, has the most conservative assumption theoretically possible been applied or has a request for deviation been approved?	N/A

	Assessment/ Observation
Data / Parameter: (as in monitoring plan of PDD):	**AIFR** Ammonia to air ratio (determined from the ratio of AFR and primary oxidation air which is the parameter assessed below).

Measuring frequency:	Continuously
Reporting frequency:	Every Hour
Is measuring and reporting frequency in accordance with the monitoring plan and monitoring methodology? (Yes / No)	Yes
Type of monitoring equipment: Tag.No.	Yokagawa type D.P. transmitter TAG: FT-76002/1
Is accuracy of the monitoring equipment as stated in the PDD? If the PDD does not specify the accuracy of the monitoring equipment, does the monitoring equipment represent good monitoring practise?	The accuracy of the monitoring is not stated in the PDD. However the measurement uncertainty is 1.66% (as per AEL calibration requirements)
Calibration frequency /interval:	Once per 7 months /21/
Is the calibration interval in line with the monitoring plan of the PDD? If the PDD does not specify the frequency of calibration, does the selected frequency represent good monitoring practise?	Yes, the frequency represents good monitoring practice.
Company performing the calibration:	AEL internal calibration as per ISO 9001 Procedure no. C09NA revision 1 "Calibration Procedures" of African Explosives Ltd.
Did calibration confirm proper functioning of monitoring equipment? (Yes / No):	Yes
Is (are) calibration(s) valid for the whole reporting period?	Yes /21/
If applicable, has the reported data been cross-checked with other available data?	N/A
How were the values in the monitoring report verified?	DNV performed samples checks of production log books.
Does the data management (from monitoring equipment to emission reduction calculation) ensure correct transfer of data and reporting of emission reductions and are necessary QA/QC processes in place?	OK. All activities are regulated by QA/QC Procedures. The data is automatically stored in the SCADA Data Acquisition System. Once a month the results are downloaded from SCADA to an excel file for analysis and calculation. The raw data is saved on a DAT device and stored in a strongbox in the IT office. All data necessary for the emission reduction calculation are digitally transferred from the Plant data system (SCADA) to the

	dedicated relational database management system (N.DBMS).
In case only partial data are available because activity levels or non-activity parameters have not been monitored in accordance with the registered monitoring plan, has the most conservative assumption theoretically possible been applied or has a request for deviation been approved?	N/A

	Assessment/ Observation
Data / Parameter: (as in monitoring plan of PDD):	**AFR** Ammonia gas flow rate to ammonia oxidation reactor
Measuring frequency:	Continuously
Reporting frequency:	Every Hour
Is measuring and reporting frequency in accordance with the monitoring plan and monitoring methodology? (Yes / No)	Yes
Type of monitoring equipment: Tag.No.	Yokogawa D.P. Transmitter TAG: FT-76003/1
Is accuracy of the monitoring equipment as stated in the PDD? If the PDD does not specify the accuracy of the monitoring equipment, does the monitoring equipment represent good monitoring practise?	The accuracy of the monitoring is not stated in the PDD. However the measurement uncertainty is 1.25 % (as per AEL calibration requirements)
Calibration frequency /interval:	Once per 5 to 7 months /21/
Is the calibration interval in line with the monitoring plan of the PDD? If the PDD does not specify the frequency of calibration, does the selected frequency represent good monitoring practise?	Yes, the frequency represents good monitoring practice.
Company performing the calibration:	AEL internal calibration as per ISO 9001 Procedure no. C09NA revision 1 “Calibration Procedures” of African Explosives Ltd.
Did calibration confirm proper functioning of monitoring equipment? (Yes / No):	Yes

Is(are) calibration(s) valid for the whole reporting period?	Yes
If applicable, has the reported data been cross-checked with other available data?	N/A
How were the values in the monitoring report verified?	DNV performed samples checks of production log books.
Does the data management (from monitoring equipment to emission reduction calculation) ensure correct transfer of data and reporting of emission reductions and are necessary QA/QC processes in place?	OK. All activities are regulated by QA/QC Procedures. The data is automatically stored in the SCADA Data Acquisition System. Once a month the results are downloaded from SCADA to an excel file for analysis and calculation. The raw data is saved on a DAT device and stored in a strongbox in the IT office. All data necessary for the emission reduction calculation are digitally transferred from the Plant data system (SCADA) to the dedicated relational database management system (N.DBMS).
In case only partial data are available because activity levels or non-activity parameters have not been monitored in accordance with the registered monitoring plan, has the most conservative assumption theoretically possible been applied or has a request for deviation been approved?	N/A

	Assessment/Observation
Data / Parameter: (as in monitoring plan of PDD):	**$NCSG_{BC}$/NCSG** N_2O concentration in the stack gas
Measuring frequency:	Every 2 seconds
Reporting frequency:	Hourly average
Is measuring and reporting frequency in accordance with the monitoring plan and monitoring methodology? (Yes / No)	Yes
Type of monitoring equipment: Tag.No.	MIR 9000 (baseline campaign) and ABB AO2000 Uras 14 (project campaigns). TAG no. AT-76020-2

Is accuracy of the monitoring equipment as stated in the PDD? If the PDD does not specify the accuracy of the monitoring equipment, does the monitoring equipment represent good monitoring practise?	The accuracy represents good monitoring practice. The uncertainty of the analyser is 2.68 % and 2.69% for MIR 9000 /15/ and ABB AO2000 Uras respectively /10/ /11/.
Calibration frequency /interval:	Internal calibration by AEL Ltd.: Bi-weekly: Zero and span check and calibration in case of deviation > 1% of range of analyzer. External calibration: QAL2 every 5 years and AST every year
Is the calibration interval in line with the monitoring plan of the PDD? If the PDD does not specify the frequency of calibration, does the selected frequency represent good monitoring practise?	Analyzer is calibrated as per ISO 9001 Procedure no C09NA revision 1 “Calibration Procedures” of African Explosives Ltd.
Company performing the calibration:	TÜV SUD Industrie Services and MÜLLER-BBM /10/ /13/ Internal calibration by AEL Ltd. /21/. QAL2/AST is performed by external company accredited for ISO 17025 /23/.
Did calibration confirm proper functioning of monitoring equipment? (Yes / No):	Yes
Is (are) calibration(s) valid for the whole reporting period?	Yes /10/ /13/
If applicable, has the reported data been cross-checked with other available data?	The data is cross-checked with the concentration measurement by a SRM during the QAL 2 test.
How were the values in the monitoring report verified?	Raw data of the Excel sheet “CDM Data No. 11 4MP_verification__MS_20120823.xlsx” from the monitoring period were provided and checked by DNV. Random picked data points were checked against data stored on the monitoring system.
Does the data management (from monitoring equipment to emission reduction calculation) ensure correct transfer of data and reporting of emission reductions and are necessary QA/QC processes in place?	OK, All activities are regulated by QA/QC Procedures. The data is automatically stored in the SCADA Data Acquisition System. Once a month the results are downloaded from SCADA to an excel file for analysis and calculation. The raw data is saved on a DAT device and stored in a strongbox

	in the IT office. All data necessary for the emission reduction calculation are digitally transferred from the Plant data system (SCADA) to the dedicated relational database management system (N.DBMS).
In case only partial data are available because activity levels or non-activity parameters have not been monitored in accordance with the registered monitoring plan, has the most conservative assumption theoretically possible been applied or has a request for deviation been approved?	In the period 18.04.2011 to 22.06.2011, the AMS reading were faulty due to leakage in the sampling line. In accordance with AM0034, the faulty concentration data have been removed for the raw data set, which is a very conservative approach considering it represents about 45% of the duration of the campaign, and most remaining data are in the end of the campaign with higher emission level.

	Assessment/ Observation
Data / Parameter: (as in monitoring plan of PDD):	**TSG**
Measuring frequency:	Every 2 seconds
Reporting frequency:	Hourly average
Is measuring and reporting frequency in accordance with the monitoring plan and monitoring methodology? (Yes / No)	Yes
Type of monitoring equipment: Tag.No.	Thermocouple type PT100_385 3-wire RTD Transmitter: Rosemont Model 644 RAI TAG. TE-76170
Is accuracy of the monitoring equipment as stated in the PDD? If the PDD does not specify the accuracy of the monitoring equipment, does the monitoring equipment represent good monitoring practise?	Yes. Measurement uncertainty: 2.55% (as per QAL 2 test report) /10/
Calibration frequency /interval:	Internal calibration at least once per year, ususally every seven months after each campaign /21/. QAL 2 test every 5 year.

Is the calibration interval in line with the monitoring plan of the PDD? If the PDD does not specify the frequency of calibration, does the selected frequency represent good monitoring practise?	Meter is calibrated as per ISO 9001 Procedure no. C09NA revision 1 "Calibration Procedures" of African Explosives Ltd. /21/ QAL2/AST test is performed in accordance with EN 14181 /10/ /13/.
Company performing the calibration:	TÜV SUD Industrie Services and MÜLLER-BBM /10/ /13/ Internal calibration by AEL Ltd. /21/.
Did calibration confirm proper functioning of monitoring equipment? (Yes / No):	Yes
Is(are) calibration(s) valid for the whole reporting period?	Yes
If applicable, has the reported data been cross-checked with other available data?	NA
How were the values in the monitoring report verified?	Raw data of the Excel sheet "CDM Data No. 11 4MP_verification__MS_20120823.xlsx" from the monitoring period were provided and checked by DNV. Random picked data points were checked against data stored on the monitoring system.
Does the data management (from monitoring equipment to emission reduction calculation) ensure correct transfer of data and reporting of emission reductions and are necessary QA/QC processes in place?	OK, All activities are regulated by QA/QC Procedures. The data is automatically stored in the SCADA Data Acquisition System. Once a month the results are downloaded from SCADA to an excel file for analysis and calculation. The raw data is saved on a DAT device and stored in a strongbox in the IT office. All data necessary for the emission reduction calculation are digitally transferred from the Plant data system (SCADA) to the dedicated relational database management system (N.DBMS).
In case only partial data are available because activity levels or non-activity parameters have not been monitored in accordance with the registered monitoring plan, has the most conservative assumption theoretically possible been applied or has a request for deviation been approved?	NA

	Assessment/ Observation
Data / Parameter: (as in monitoring plan of PDD):	**PSG**
Measuring frequency:	Every 2 seconds
Reporting frequency:	Hourly average
Is measuring and reporting frequency in accordance with the monitoring plan and monitoring methodology? (Yes / No)	Yes
Type of monitoring equipment: Tag.No.	Rosemont pressure probe. Transmitter: Rosemount; type 3051TA1A2B21BB4I1M5Q4 TAG. PT-76506
Is accuracy of the monitoring equipment as stated in the PDD? If the PDD does not specify the accuracy of the monitoring equipment, does the monitoring equipment represent good monitoring practise?	Yes. Measurement uncertainty: 0.7% (as per QAL2 report) /10/.
Calibration frequency /interval:	Internal calibration at least once per year, usually every seven months after each campaign. QAL 2 test every 5 year.
Is the calibration interval in line with the monitoring plan of the PDD? If the PDD does not specify the frequency of calibration, does the selected frequency represent good monitoring practise?	Meter is calibrated as per ISO 9001 Procedure no C09NA revision 1 “Calibration Procedures” of African Explosives Ltd. /21/ QAL2/AST test is performed in accordance with EN14181 /10/ /13/
Company performing the calibration:	TÜV SUD Industrie Services and MÜLLER-BBM /10/ /13/ Internal calibration by AEL Ltd. /21/.
Did calibration confirm proper functioning of monitoring equipment? (Yes / No):	Yes
Is (are) calibration(s) valid for the whole reporting period?	Yes
If applicable, has the reported data been cross-checked with other available data?	NA
How were the values in the monitoring report verified?	Raw data of the Excel sheet “CDM Data No. 11 4MP_verification__MS_20120823.xlsx” from the monitoring period were provided and checked by DNV. Random picked data points were checked against data stored on the monitoring

	system.
Does the data management (from monitoring equipment to emission reduction calculation) ensure correct transfer of data and reporting of emission reductions and are necessary QA/QC processes in place?	OK, All activities are regulated by QA/QC Procedures. The data is automatically stored in the SCADA Data Acquisition System. Once a month the results are downloaded from SCADA to an excel file for analysis and calculation. The raw data is saved on a DAT device and stored in a strongbox in the IT office. All data necessary for the emission reduction calculation are digitally transferred from the Plant data system (SCADA) to the dedicated relational database management system (N.DBMS).
In case only partial data are available because activity levels or non-activity parameters have not been monitored in accordance with the registered monitoring plan, has the most conservative assumption theoretically possible been applied or has a request for deviation been approved?	NA

	Assessment/ Observation
Data / Parameter: (as in monitoring plan of PDD):	**VSG_{BC}/VSG** Stack gas flow
Measuring frequency:	Every 2 seconds
Reporting frequency:	Hourly average
Is measuring and reporting frequency in accordance with the monitoring plan and monitoring methodology? (Yes / No)	Yes
Type of monitoring equipment: Tag.No.	Emerson Rosemount Annubar Model 485 with 3051S transmitter TAG no. FT-76550
Is accuracy of the monitoring equipment as stated in the PDD? If the PDD does not specify the accuracy of the monitoring equipment, does the monitoring equipment represent good monitoring practise?	The accuracy of the flow meter was not stated in the PDD. This analyser is widely used to measure volume flow. Uncertainty is determined in QAL 2 to be ± 2.84 % /10/
Calibration frequency /interval:	Internal calibration at least once per year usually every seven

	months after each campaign. QAL 2 test every 5 years and AST every year
Is the calibration interval in line with the monitoring plan of the PDD? If the PDD does not specify the frequency of calibration, does the selected frequency represent good monitoring practise?	Yes, the meter is calibrated as per ISO 9001 Procedure no C09NA revision 1 "Calibration Procedures" of African Explosives Ltd.
Company performing the calibration:	TÜV SUD Industrie Services and MÜLLER-BBM /10/ /13/ Internal calibration by AEL Ltd. /21/.
Did calibration confirm proper functioning of monitoring equipment? (Yes / No):	Yes
Is (are) calibration(s) valid for the whole reporting period?	Yes /10/ /13/
If applicable, has the reported data been cross-checked with other available data?	NA
How were the values in the monitoring report verified?	Raw data of the Excel sheet "CDM Data No. 11 4MP_verification__MS_20120823.xlsx" from the monitoring period were provided and checked by DNV. Random picked data points were checked against data stored on the monitoring system.
Does the data management (from monitoring equipment to emission reduction calculation) ensure correct transfer of data and reporting of emission reductions and are necessary QA/QC processes in place?	OK, All activities are regulated by QA/QC Procedures. The data is automatically stored in the SCADA Data Acquisition System. Once a month the results is downloaded from SCADA to an excel file for analysis and calculation. The raw data is saved on a DAT device and stored in a strongbox in the IT office. All data necessary for the emission reduction calculation are digitally transferred from the Plant data system (SCADA) to the dedicated relational database management system (N.DBMS).
In case only partial data are available because activity levels or non-activity parameters have not been monitored in accordance with the registered monitoring plan, has the most conservative assumption theoretically possible been applied or has a request for deviation been approved?	NA

APPENDIX C

CURRICULA VITAE OF THE VERIFICATION TEAM MEMBERS

Patrice Massicard *holds a Master degree in Mechanical Engineering and has an overall experience of around 10 years. Prior to joining DNV, having around 3 years' experience in Oil & Gas industry and 5 years' experience in mechanical industry covering equipment design.*
He has experience of around 2 years in DNV for the certification of oil & gas processing equipments, and 2 years' experience in the validation and verification of CDM projects. His qualification, industrial experience and experience in CDM demonstrate him sufficient sectoral competence in the filed oil & gas and mechanical industries.

Fahad Saleem *holds a Master Degree in Chemical Engineering. He has an overall experience of 4 years. Prior to joining DNV, he has 3 years' experience in Fertilizer industry covering plant operation.*

He has an experience of around 1 year in validation and verification of CDM/JI projects and other 3rd party validation/verification services.

His qualification, industrial experience and experience in CDM demonstrate his sufficient sectoral competence in TA 5.1/11.1/12.1.

Rafi-ud-Din Khawaja *holds a Master's Degree in Environmental Engineering with over 8 years of experience in air pollution control technology, air pollution monitoring, risk management reviews (RMR), ambient air quality analysis (AAQA), transport phenomena, urban and industrial air quality management .*
He has acquired over four years of experience in validation and verification of numerous CDM and JI projects while working in DNV. He has been qualified as a CDM validator for technical area Renewables (hydro) and as a CDM validator/verifier as well as a Technical Reviewer (TR) for technical area N2O under the Qualification Scheme of Climate Change Services of DNV.

His qualification, industrial experience and experience in CDM facilitate him to assess all technical areas to sufficient degree.