



CPA VALIDATION REPORT

Title of CPA:

**BRA PR - (VILMAR INÁCIO
HANZEN - 2451182s02) 3SP**

Title of PoA to which CPA is to be included:

**“METHANE CAPTURE AND COMBUSTION
FROM ANIMAL WASTE MANAGEMENT
SYSTEM (AWMS) OF THE 3S PROGRAM
FARMS OF THE INSTITUTO SADIA DE
SUSTENTABILIDADE”
IN BRAZIL**

REPORT No. 2008-0447/_1021

REVISION No. 01



CPA VALIDATION REPORT

Date of first issue: 21 February 2011	Project No.: PRJC-222026-2010-CCS-BRA
Approved by: Michael Lehmann	Organisational unit: Climate Change Services
Client: Sadia Institute	Client ref.: Ralf Piper

Identification of CPA: BRA PR - (VILMAR INÁCIO HANZEN - 2451182s02) 3SP
Location: Latitude -25.153 and Longitude -54.265 , Paraná State
Env. Lic.: Prot 99440686 issued 23/09/2010 valid until - under analysis
Issue date of CDM-SSC-CPA-DD: 10 June 2010 **Host Party:** Brazil
PoA: "Methane capture and combustion from Animal Waste Management System (AWMS) of the 3S Program farms of the Instituto Sadia de Sustentabilidade"
Methodology: AMS-III.D **Version:** 13 **CPA ER estimate:** 5,523 over 7 years
GHG reducing Measure/Technology: "Methane recovery in agricultural and agro industrial activities"
Size ☐ Large Scale ☒ Small Scale
Validation Phases:
☒ Desk Review
☒ Follow up interviews
☒ Resolution of outstanding issues
Validation Status
☐ Corrective Actions Requested
☐ Clarifications Requested
☒ Full Approval and request for inclusion
☐ Rejected
In summary, it is DNV's opinion that the CPA "BRA PR - (VILMAR INÁCIO HANZEN - 2451182s02) 3SP" as described in the CDM-SSC-CPA-DD of 10 June 2010 requesting to be included in the PoA "Methane capture and combustion from Animal Waste Management System (AWMS) of the 3S Program farms of the Instituto Sadia de Sustentabilidade" in Brazil, meets the eligibility and additionality criteria established in the PoA and all relevant UNFCCC requirements for including CPAs in a PoA and correctly applies the baseline and monitoring methodology AMS-III.D, version 13. DNV thus requests the inclusion of the CPA in the PoA, a CDM programme of activities.

Report No.: 2008-0447/_1021	Date of this revision: 21 February 2011	Rev. No. 01
Report title: "Methane capture and combustion from Animal Waste Management System (AWMS) of the 3S Program farms of the Instituto Sadia de Sustentabilidade" in Brazil		
Work carried out by: Luis Filipe Tavares and Gabriel Baines		
Work verified by: Michael Lehmann		

Key words:

CDM

Kyoto Protocol

Programme of Activities

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- ☐ Limited distribution
- ☐ Unrestricted distribution



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Abbreviations

B ₀	m ³ CH ₄ /kg VS (capacity of volatile solid transformed to methane)
CAR	Corrective Action Request
CDM	Clean Development Mechanism
CEF	Carbon Emission Factor
CER	Certified Emission Reduction
CH ₄	Methane
CL	Clarification request
CO ₂	Carbon dioxide
CO ₂ e	Carbon dioxide equivalent
CPA	CDM programme activity
CDM-CPA-DD	CDM programme activity design document
CDM-PoA-DD	CDM programme of activities design document
PoA	Programme of activities
DNV	Det Norske Veritas
DNA	Designated National Authority
CEMA	Conselho Estadual do Meio Ambiente do Paraná (Paraná State Environmental Agency)
GHG	Greenhouse gas(es)
GWP	Global Warming Potential
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
MP	Monitoring Plan
MCF	Methane Conversion Factor (capacity of facility to produce methane)
NGO	Non-governmental Organisation
NPV	Net Present Value
ODA	Official Development Assistance
PDD	Project Design Document
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
VS	Volatile Solids produced daily per swine head

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1 INTRODUCTION

Sadia Institute has commissioned Det Norske Veritas Certification AS (DNV) to assess the information in the CDM-CPA-DD for the CPA titled “BRA PR - (VILMAR INÁCIO HANZEN - 2451182s02) 3SP” (hereafter called “the CPA”) against the requirements for including CPAs to the PoA “Methane capture and combustion from Animal Waste Management System (AWMS) of the 3S Program farms of the Instituto Sadia de Sustentabilidade” and further documentation requirements for including CPAs to a PoA.

This report summarises the findings of the validation of the specific small-scale CDM Programme of Activities Design Document (CDM-SSC-CPA-DD).

1.1 Objective

The assessment of a CPA requesting to be included in a PoA shall ensure that all the requirements determined in the PoA are met.

The assessment was performed on the basis of the eligibility and additionality criteria established in the PoA and the UNFCCC criteria for including CPAs to programme of activities under the Clean Development Mechanism (CDM), as well as criteria given to provide for consistent project operations, monitoring and reporting according to AMS-III.D “Methane recovery in agricultural and agro industrial activities”, version 13.

1.2 Scope

The validation scope is defined as an independent and objective review by a Designated Operational Entity (DOE) of the specific CDM -SSC-CPA-DD to be included in the PoA. The DOE shall scrutinize the information in the CDM-CPA-DD to assess compliance with the eligibility criteria and criteria for demonstrating additionality established by the PoA, to check correctly application of AMS-III.D (Version 13) and to check compliance with documentation requirements for CPAs.

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



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2 METHODOLOGY

The validation consisted of the following three phases:

- I a desk review of the specific CDM-SSC-CPA-DD with relevant information to be included in the PoA;
- II site visit to the Sadia headquarter and to a representative sample of swine farms to follow-up interviews with project stakeholders according to a sampling and assessment plan established by DNV /15/;
- III the resolution of outstanding issues and the issuance of the final validation report and opinion.

The following sections outline each step in more detail.

2.1 Desk Review of the Project Design Documentation

The following table lists the documentation that was reviewed during the validation:

- /1/ Sadia Institute: CDM-SSC-PoA-DD for the PoA “Methane capture and combustion from Animal Waste Management System (AWMS) of the 3S Program farms of the Instituto Sadia de Sustentabilidade”, Version 02 of 01 October 2008.
- /2/ Sadia Institute: Generic CDM-SSC-CPA-DD for PoA titled “Methane capture and combustion from Animal Waste Management System (AWMS) of the 3S Program farms of the Instituto Sadia de Sustentabilidade”, IS Template, Version 02 of 01 October 2008
- /3/ Sadia Institute: CDM-SSC-CPA-DD for CPA titled “BRA PR - (VILMAR INÁCIO HANZEN - 2451182s02) 3SP – AWMS/SI”, version 01 of 10 June 2010.
- /4/ Sadia Institute: Emission reduction calculation spreadsheet (Planilha-simula-credito v02) for CPA titled BRA PR - (VILMAR INÁCIO HANZEN - 2451182s02) 3SP
- /5/ Sadia Institute: Emission reduction calculation spreadsheet (Dados CPAs total)
- /6/ Ministério da Ciência e Tecnologia (MCT): Brazilian grid emission factor <http://www.mct.gov.br/index.php/content/view/74689.html>
- /7/ CDM Executive Board: Validation and Verification Manual. Version 01.1
- /8/ Brazilian Meteorological Institute. www.inmet.gov.br
- /9/ CDM Executive Board: “Procedure for registration of a Programme of Activities as a single CDM Project Activity and issuance of certified emission reductions for Programme of activities”. Version 03
- /10/ CDM Executive Board: ” Guidelines on assessment of de-bundling for SSC project activities”, version 02
- /11/ CDM Executive Board: Appendix B of the “Simplified modalities and procedures for small-scale CDM project activities” - Indicative simplified baseline and monitoring methodologies for selected small-scale CDM project activities - AMS-III.D–“Methane recovery in agricultural and agro industrial activities” Version 13.
- /12/ 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories–Volume 4 Chapter 10
- /13/ Operation Environment License Prot 99440686 issued by CEMA for farm of VILMAR INÁCIO HANZEN (Clifor number 2451182s02/3SP)
- /14/ Paraná State Environmental Agency Resolution 065/08
<http://www.fiepr.org.br/fiepr/conselhos/mineral/uploadAddress/RESOLU%C3%87%C3%83O%20SEM>



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A-CEMA%20n%C2%BA%20065-2008%20-%201%20-%20%20%20Geraldo%20Majella[60027].pdf
 /15/ DNV Sampling plan for CPA-DD submission of Programme of Activities -PoA
 /16/ http://guidebook.dcma.mil/226/tools_links_file/stat-sample.htm

2.2 Site visit and follow-up Interviews

The PoA of “Methane capture and combustion from Animal Waste Management System (AWMS) of the 3S Program farms of the Instituto Sadia de Sustentabilidade” is currently composed by 1200 farms/CPAs.

The PoA is under management of Sadia, and all farms are operated under strictly controlled conditions, which includes the supply of sows, boars and nursing to produce finishers. Sadia also provides the food, vaccines and all procedures for managing the operation of the farms. All farms regularly report data on swine population and weight to Sadia.

Given that all farms/CPAs are operated following the same procedures and processes and Sadia centrally collects information on the swine population and weight for all their farms/CPAs and has copies of the environmental licenses of all farms/CPAs, DNV decided to not visit all farms/CPAs, but only a sample thereof. For this purpose DNV has established a sampling and assessment plan which ensures that DNV with a reasonable level of assurance is able confirm a CPA's eligibility to be included to the PoA. As part of this plan, DNV visited the Sadia Headquarter at São Paulo from 24 to 28 March 2008 and 26 to 30 April 2010 to review the relevant documentation for all farms/CPAs and performed site visits from 29 March 2010 to 14 May 2010 to sample of 25% of all swine farms/CPAs /16/

According to the sampling criteria, CPA BRA PR - (VILMAR INÁCIO HANZEN - 2451182s02) 3SP was not visited.

The below listed persons have been interviewed during the site visit to Sadia Headquarter at São Paulo City .

Date	Name	Organization	Topic
/17/	Pauline H. Bellaver		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identification of farms
/18/ 24 to 28 March 2008	Guilherme Delmazo		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Additionality of the PoA/CPA • Monitoring plan
/19/ and 26 to 30 April 2010	Nayana Moreira	Instituto Sadia Sustentabilidade	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Baseline emission estimation • Project emission estimation of PoA/CPA • Historic average swine population • Environmental License/legal compliance.
/20/ 29 March	Flavia Cunha		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Location of farms
/21/ 2010 to 14 May 2010	Sandra Mara Bazi		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Baseline scenario • Implementation status
/22/	Vagner Gugel		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monitoring system

2.3 Resolution of Outstanding Issues

The objective of this phase of the validation was to resolve any outstanding issues which needed be clarified prior to DNV's positive conclusion on the CPA. In order to ensure transparency a validation protocol was customised for assessing CPAs. The protocol shows in a transparent manner the criteria (requirements), means of verification and the results from validating the identified criteria. The validation protocol serves the following purposes:



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- It organises, details and clarifies the requirements a CPA requesting inclusion is expected to meet;
- It ensures a transparent validation process where the validator will document how a particular requirement has been validated and the result of the validation.

The completed validation protocol for the CDM-SSC-CPA-DD titled BRA PR - (VILMAR INÁCIO HANZEN - 2451182s02) 3SP is enclosed in Appendix A to this report.

A corrective action request (CAR) is raised if one of the following occurs:

- The project participants have made mistakes that will influence the ability of the project activity to achieve real, measurable additional emission reductions;
- The CDM requirements have not been met;
- There is a risk that emission reductions cannot be monitored or calculated.

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

2.4 Internal Quality Control

The CPA validation report underwent a technical review before requesting inclusion of the CPA. The technical reviews were performed by a technical reviewer qualified in accordance with DNV's qualification scheme for CDM validation and verification.

2.5 Validation Team

<i>Role/Qualification</i>	<i>Last Name</i>	<i>First Name</i>	<i>Country</i>	<i>Type of involvement</i>					
				Desk review	Site visit	Reporting	Supervision of work	Technical review	Expert input
CDM validator / technical team leader	Tavares	Luis Filipe	Brazil	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓
sector expert									
GHG auditor	Baines	Gabriel	Brazil		✓	✓			
Technical reviewer	Lehmann	Michael	Norway					✓	

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3 VALIDATION FINDINGS

The CPA titled “BRA PR - (VILMAR INÁCIO HANZEN - 2451182s02) 3SP”, as described in the CDM-SSC-CPA-DD of 10 June 2010, meets the requirements to be included in the PoA “Methane capture and combustion from Animal Waste Management System (AWMS) of the 3S Program farms of the Instituto Sadia de Sustentabilidade” in Brazil and correctly applies the baseline and monitoring methodology AMS-III.D, version 13.

DNV thus requests the inclusion of the CPA titled “BRA PR - (VILMAR INÁCIO HANZEN - 2451182s02) 3SP” in the PoA “Methane capture and combustion from Animal Waste Management System (AWMS) of the 3S Program farms of the Instituto Sadia de Sustentabilidade”.

APPENDIX A

PROTOCOL FOR ASSESSING COMPLIANCE OF SPECIFIC CDM PROGRAMME ACTIVITIES WITH THE PROGRAMME OF ACTIVITIES

CHECKLIST QUESTION		Ref.	MoV*	COMMENTS	Draft Concl.	Final Concl.
A. General description of CPA						
A.1. Project boundaries						
A.1.1	Are the CPA's spatial boundaries (geographical) clearly defined, allowing the unique identification of the CPA?	/1/	DR	In order to have an unique identification and avoid double counting, Sadia Institute designates each CPA of the PoA with Sadia's CLIFOR number, which is linked with geographic coordinates -25.153 (latitude) and -54.265 (longitude), CLIFOR number 2451182s02/3SP.		OK
A.1.2	Has it been demonstrated that the CPA is within the PoA?	/1/ /15/	DR	The CPA titled "BRA PR - (VILMAR INÁCIO HANZEN - 2451182s02) 3SP" requesting inclusion in the PoA "Methane capture and combustion from Animal Waste Management System (AWMS) of the 3S Program farms of the Instituto Sadia de Sustentabilidade" is located in the Paraná State, Brazil and consists of the implementation of biodigesters in aggregated market farm for 940 Market swine. The farm had used anaerobic lagoons for treating manure as verified by reviewing the environmental licence of the farm/CPA in question and as verified during the site visit of a sample of farms/CPAs according the sampling and assessment plan /15/. The environmental licence establishes the permission to treat the swine effluent in an open lagoon (esterqueira). The renewed environment licence was updated with the		OK

CHECKLIST QUESTION	Ref.	MoV*	COMMENTS	Draft Concl.	Final Concl.
			inclusion of biodigester and flaring facilities. The installation of biodigesters aims to treat the manure under controlled conditions as well as capture and burn the methane generated by the decay of swine manure from the swine farm. The facility drains the overflow, with lower organic matter content, to the existent open lagoon, which stores the effluents. Effluents are normally used for crop irrigation.		
A.2. Duration of the CDM programme activity, Crediting Period					
A.2.1 Are the CPA's starting date and operational lifetime clearly defined and evidenced?	/1/	DR	The starting date of the CPA BRA PR - (VILMAR INÁCIO HANZEN - 2451182s02) 3SP is the date of the purchase of the flare, i.e. 03/02/2009. This starting date was assessed through checking of purchase receipts. The project start date is after 22 February 2008 and thus the date the PoA-DD of the PoA was published and the validation of the PoA commenced. The expected operational lifetime of this CPA is minimum of 21 years		OK
A.2.2 Has the crediting period been clearly defined and is the start of the crediting period deemed to be reasonable?	/1/	DR	The starting date of the crediting period is the date of inclusion of the mentioned CPA: 4 March 2011.		OK
A.2.3 Has it been confirmed that the length of the CPA crediting period does not exceed the end of PoA?	/1/	DR	The crediting period of the CPA does not exceed the total crediting period of the PoA.		OK
A.3. Entity responsible for the CPA					

CHECKLIST QUESTION		Ref.	MoV*	COMMENTS	Draft Concl.	Final Concl.
A.3.1	Is the entity responsible for the CPA identified and a project participant of the PoA?	/1/	DR	Section A.3 of the CPA-DD lists the project participant, as the entity that is responsible for the implementation of the CPA. This entity is a project participant of the PoA.		OK
B. Eligibility of CPA and Estimation of Emission Reductions						
B.1. Eligibility criteria for CDM Programme Activities <i>It is assessed whether the CPA complies with the criteria for inclusion in the registered programme of activities.</i>						
B.1.1	Has it been sufficiently justified that the CPA complies with the PoA eligibility criteria "Swine farms with livestock populations managed under confined conditions"	/1/	DR	This criterion applies to all CPAs, since all farms under the 3S Program of Sadia Institute apply the Sadia swine production procedures which entail management of swine livestock under confined conditions.		OK
B.1.2	Has it been sufficiently justified that the CPA complies with the PoA eligibility criteria "Swine farms where manure is not discharged into natural water resources (e.g. rivers or estuaries)"	/1/	DR	This criterion applies to all CPA, considering that all farms are under the 3S Program of Sadia Institute and all apply the Sadia swine production procedures. Sadia complies with all legal requirements, including the environment regulation which establishes the prohibition to drain the swine effluent to river, lake or other water streams. Hence, there was no discharge into natural water resources.		OK
B.1.3	Has it been sufficiently justified that the CPA complies with the PoA eligibility criteria "the depth of the lagoons used for manure management in the baseline scenario is at least 1m"	/1/	DR	This criterion applies to all CPA, considering that all farms are under the 3S Program of Sadia Institute and all apply the Sadia swine production procedures and the environmental regulation to use the open lagoons to treat the		OK

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				swine effluent. In addition, the farm owners do typically not want use excessive area to implement new lagoons, and they have thus the objective to improve the effectiveness of anaerobic treatment instead of implementing new lagoons. Due to this, the lagoons have more than one meter depth as verified through reviewing design drawings of lagoons at the Sadia headquarters and by checking the lagoon depths during the site visit at a sample of farms/CPAs.		
B.1.4	Has it been sufficiently justified that the CPA complies with the PoA eligibility criteria “the annual average temperature on the site is higher than 5°C”	/1/ /8/	DR	This criterion applies to all CPAs, considering that all farms are located in an area of temperate or tropical climate. DNV was able verify this by reviewing information with meteorological information for Brazil and the states where the farms are located /8/.		OK
B.1.5	Has it been sufficiently justified that the CPA complies with the PoA eligibility criteria “the AWMS process in the project case ensures that no leakage of manure waste into ground water takes place, all the lagoons have a non-permeable layer at the lagoon bottom”	/1/	DR	This criterion applies to all CPA, considering that all farms are under the 3S Program of Sadia Institute and all apply the Sadia swine production procedures. The design of biodigester ensures the implementation of the bottom layer and top layer, as a condition “ <i>sine qua non</i> ” to well operation and effective swine effluent treatment.		OK
B.1.6	Has it been sufficiently justified that the CPA complies with the PoA eligibility criteria “the mineralized sludge is handled aerobically, and the final application is made in the open-air lagoon in	/1/	DR	This criterion applies to all CPA, considering that all farms are under the 3S Program of Sadia Institute and all apply the Sadia swine production procedures. In addition according		OK

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the proper conditions”			environment regulation, the farms has the permission only to host 940 Market swine due to the irrigation limit around 50m ³ /ha/year according environment regulation Resolution 065/08 of CEMA - Conselho Estadual do Meio Ambiente do Paraná (Paraná State Environmental Agency)		
B.1.7 Has it been sufficiently justified that the CPA complies with the PoA eligibility criteria “technical measures are used (e.g. flared, combusted) to ensure that all biogas produced by the digester is used or flared”	/1/	DR	This criterion applies to all CPAs, considering that all farms are under the 3S Program of Sadia Institute and all apply the Sadia swine production procedures and apply the same bio digester design. The measurement and flaring facilities are installed around 4 meters distance from the bio digester and the flow meter is a thermal mass type, with low counter pressure. Hence, no biogas leakage is expected to occur.		OK
B.2. Additionality <i>It is assessed whether the CPA complies with the eligibility criteria for demonstrating additionality of a CPA under the registered programme of activities.</i>					
B.2.1 Has it been sufficiently justified that the CPA complies with the criteria that the farmers has signed a contract with the 3S Programme which determines the technology?	/1/	DR	According to the contract of CPA BRA PR - (VILMAR INÁCIO HANZEN - 2451182s02) 3SP signed between Sadia and VILMAR INÁCIO HANZEN, the integrated farms receive from Sadia pigs to gestation, pigs to grow, swine food and all recommendation of animal sanity, vaccines, visits from veterinary professionals and other kinds of assistance. The contract of 3S		OK

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				Programme is based on evidence that the farm has a valid environmental license (Protocol issued on 23/09/2010 valid until - under analysis) which assures the condition that the farmer uses the Sadia biodigester and respective equipment. This was also checked when assessing the flare implementation by reviewing the purchase receipt,		
B.2.2	Has it been sufficiently justified that the CPA complies with the criteria that the baseline scenario is the same for all farms, so the investment in equipment will differ only according to the size of each farm	/1/	DR	The swine farm CPA BRA PR - (VILMAR INÁCIO HANZEN - 2451182s02) 3SP was implemented for a population of 940 Market swine - with open lagoon according the state environment regulation and considered as baseline. The project had included the biodigester and complementary equipment proportional the swine population.		OK
B.2.3	Has it been sufficiently justified that the CPA complies with the criteria that same technology of biodigester and enclosed flare system is used?	/1/	DR	The 3S Programme has the same design for biodigester and measure and flaring facilities.		OK
B.2.4	Has it been sufficiently justified that the CPA complies with the criteria that legislation applicable to the CPA is in conformance with the Brazilian Legislation and there is no additional legislation involved?	/1/	DR	DNV verified that the farm has a valid environmental license Prot 99440686(Section C2 of CPA)		OK
B.2.5	Has it been sufficiently justified that the CPA complies with the criteria that an economic comparison between the baseline scenario and the proposed project activity, including or not the electric generation or the heat generation,	/1/	DR	A NPV analysis for 10 years results in a negative NPV of US\$ -29,355.80 considering the investment for the biodigester, biogas capture equipment and flare equipment of US\$ 23,559.46 and operational, maintenance		OK

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demonstrates that by implementing the project activity by an economic point of view it is not feasible to implement the system without the generation of the CERs?			and monitoring cost of US\$ 1,250.00/year. There is no revenue because the biogas is flared and not used or sold (Section B3 of CPA). However, if the farmer chooses to invest to use the biogas to generate electricity the NPV reach US\$ -42,777.59 . As the farm has only Market swine and therefore there would not be heat use, the NPV analysis for heating was not considered.		
B.2.6 Has it been sufficiently justified that the CPA complies with the criteria that the technology of production and the genetics of the Sadia Company are similar to the pattern found in the Western Europe and the same values for Bo e VS apply?	/1/	DR	As verified during the site visit at the Sadia Headquarter, the swine population of BRA PR - (VILMAR INÁCIO HANZEN - 2451182s02) 3SP has the same genetic (low fat, maximum meat) from the species “Large White”, “Landrace” and “Duroc” and it is appropriate that the variables B ₀ and VS consider swine of European genetics. The swine population is followed and controlled through the Sadia Control System SAP. The swine population, the weight of each age class, the genetic and the parents of each swine are recorded in order to achieve the maximum productivity, the maximum rate of food conversion, and the maximum birth rate.		OK
B.3. Calculation of GHG Emission Reductions – Project emissions <i>It is assessed whether the project emissions are stated according to the methodology and the PoA-DD and whether the argumentation for the choice of default factors and values -</i>					

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<i>where applicable – is justified.</i>						
B.3.1	Is the calculation of project emissions of the CPA in accordance with the procedure described in the PoA-DD?	/1/	DR	<p>The project emission was considered as the electricity consumption from the biogas capture and measurement system, which capacity of 0.000056 MWh per hour by 24 hours a day and by 365 days per year more 20% of TDL.</p> <p>The project emission is calculated by the total electricity consumption multiplied by the grid factor determined by the DNA of Brazil for the year 2008 (0.3119 t CO₂e/MWh) calculated according the “<i>Tool to calculate the emission factor for an electricity system</i>”, resulting in 0,18 tons CO₂e./year.</p>		OK
B.3.2	Are CPA-specific conservative assumptions used when calculating the project emissions?	/1/	DR	See B.3.1		OK
B.3.3	Are CPA-specific uncertainties in the project emission estimates properly addressed?	/1/	DR	See B.3.1		OK
B.4. Calculation of GHG Emission Reductions – Baseline emissions <i>It is assessed whether the baseline emissions are stated according to the methodology and the PoA-DD and whether the argumentation for the choice of default factors and values – where applicable – is justified.</i>						
B.4.1	Is the calculation of baseline emissions of the CPA in accordance with the procedure described in the PoA-DD?	/1/ /4/	DR	Baseline emissions estimations are documented in the spreadsheet “Planilha-simula-credito” version 02 /4/ according to the PoA-DD. The emission reductions are		OK

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			<p>calculated considering the IPCC2006 Tier 2 and in accordance with AMS-III.D (Version 13), and was calculated ex-ante for the CPA considering the European genetics and following parameters:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -B₀ (0,45 m³CH₄/kg VS) -VS (0,30 for market swine and 0,46 for breed swine) consider swine of European genetics used by Sadia. -MCF as 77% (18°C RS/SC; 19°C PR) 78% (20°C SP; 21°C MG/) and 79% (22°C GO; 26°C MT). 		
B.4.2 Are CPA-specific conservative assumptions used when calculating the baseline emissions?	/1/ /4/	DR	<p>Baseline emission estimations are documented in the spreadsheet “Planilha-simula-credito” version 02 /4/. The emission reductions are calculated considering the IPCC2006 Tier 2.</p> <p>The emission reduction will be compared with the yearly measured methane generation and the lower value will be applied for determining the baseline emissions..</p>		OK
B.4.3 Are CPA-specific uncertainties in the baseline emission estimates properly addressed?	/1/	DR	See B.3.1		OK
B.5. Calculation of GHG Emission Reductions – Leakage <i>It is assessed whether leakage emissions are stated according to the methodology and the PoA-DD and whether the argumentation for the choice of default factors and values – where applicable – is justified.</i>					

CHECKLIST QUESTION		Ref.	MoV*	COMMENTS	Draft Concl.	Final Concl.
B.5.1	Is the calculation of leakage emissions of the CPA in accordance with the procedure described in the PoA-DD?	/1/	DR	No sources of leakage emission were identified according to AMS-III.D (Version 13).		OK
B.5.2	Are CPA-specific conservative assumptions used when calculating the leakage emissions?	/1/	DR	See B.5.1		OK
B.5.3	Are CPA-specific uncertainties in the leakage emission estimates properly addressed?	/1/	DR	See B.5.1		OK
B.6. Emission Reductions <i>The emission reductions shall be real, measurable and give long-term benefits related to the mitigation of climate change.</i>						
B.6.1	Has it been demonstrated that the total emission reductions of the CPA of activities will be real, measurable and give long-term benefits related to the mitigation of climate change?	/1/	DR	CPA ER estimate: 5,523 tCO ₂ e over 7 years		OK
B.7. Monitoring Methodology <i>It is assessed whether the CPA applies an appropriate monitoring methodology.</i>						
B.7.1	Is the monitoring plan for the CPA documented according to the approved methodology, in accordance with the programme of activities and in a complete and transparent manner?	/1/	DR	The CPA apply the approved monitoring methodology AMS-III.D “Methane recovery in agricultural and agro industrial activities” (Version 13) and the monitoring consists of direct measurement of the amount of methane captured and flared or utilised for electricity generation.		OK
B.8. Data and Parameters Available at Validation <i>It is established whether appropriate values were selected for parameters determined ex-ante.</i>						
B.8.1	Does the applied methodology allow determining the selected values ex-ante?	/1/	DR	See B.2.6		OK

CHECKLIST QUESTION		Ref.	MoV*	COMMENTS	Draft Concl.	Final Concl.
B.9. Ex-Post Monitoring						
<i>It is established whether the monitoring plan provides for reliable and complete emission data over time.</i>						
B.9.1	Does the monitoring plan provide for the collection and archiving of all relevant data necessary for estimation or measuring the greenhouse gas emissions within the CPA boundary during the crediting period?	/1/	DR	<p>The emission reduction calculations are documented in accordance with AMS-III.D (Version 13), and was calculated for CPA considering the following parameters:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The flow of biogas captured will be continuously monitored through thermal mass flow meters and the volume is expressed as the volume at 20°C and 1 023 mbar. • The content of methane in biogas will be measured periodically through methane analyser at a 95% confidence level. • The flare efficiency will be monitored according to the procedures outlined in the “<i>Tool to determine project emissions from flaring gases containing methane</i>”, considering the temperature and flow rate of the flare, in order to assure the default value of 90% efficiency, and will be recorded in a data log and handled through portable computer. 		OK
B.9.2	Is the measurement accuracy addressed and deemed appropriate? Are procedures in place on how to deal with erroneous measurements?	/1/	DR	See B.9.4		OK

CHECKLIST QUESTION		Ref.	MoV*	COMMENTS	Draft Concl.	Final Concl.
B.9.3	Is the measurement <i>interval</i> identified and deemed appropriate?	/1/	DR	See B.9.4		OK
B.9.4	Is the <i>registration, monitoring, measurement and reporting</i> procedure defined?	/1/	DR	All measurements will be stored on memory of PLC and extracted/handled by portable computer/drive.		OK
B.9.5	Are procedures identified for <i>maintenance</i> of monitoring equipment and installations? Are the calibration intervals being observed?	/1/	DR	See B.9.4		OK
B.10. CPA Management Planning <i>It is checked that programme implementation is properly prepared for and that critical arrangements are addressed.</i>						
B.10.1	Is the authority and responsibility of overall CPA management clearly described?	/1/	DR	Responsibilities and authorities for project management, monitoring and reporting activities, measurement, training and reporting techniques and QA/QC procedures are defined in PoA. In addition was verified that Sadia have enough resources and skills to assure adequate operation and monitoring of bio digesters and the biogas capture and flaring system.		OK

Resolution of Corrective Action and Clarification Requests

Corrective action or clarification request	Summary of project owner response	Validation team conclusion
<i>No corrective action or clarification requests were raised</i>		

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