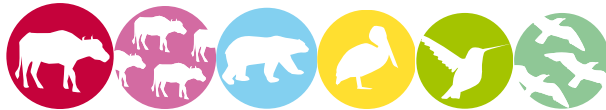


GOLD STANDARD PASSPORT

GOLD STANDARD PASSPORT

CONTENTS



- A. Project title**
- B. Project description**
- C. Proof of project eligibility**
- D. Unique Project Identification**
- E. Outcome stakeholder consultation process**
- F. Outcome sustainability assessment**
- G. Sustainability monitoring plan**



- H. Additionality and conservativeness deviations**



- Annex 1 ODA declarations**

GOLD STANDARD PASSPORT

SECTION A. Project Title

Bolu Landfill Gas to Energy Project, Turkey

SECTION B. Project description

The "Bolu Landfill Gas to Energy Project, Turkey" is developed by "CEV Marmara Enerji Üretim Sanayi ve Tic. Ltd. Sti.", the regional office of the South Korea-based company CEV Clean Energy & Vehicle. The proposed activity involves the collection and utilisation of landfill gas ("LFG") and the generation of electricity with an initial installed capacity of 1.1 MWe. The location of the proposed activity is the Bolu landfill site, Turkey.

The Project site is the main landfill collection point for Bolu city with its more than 150,000 inhabitants. The site started accepting waste in 1984, whilst formal operation began in 1994. The landfill site has two components; an unmanaged dumping area with over 2,000,000 tons of waste and a smaller and more recently built managed landfill site holding approximately 150,000 tonnes of waste.

In 2008, the total waste amount reached 42,926 tonnes, corresponding to 160-180 tonnes per day. The Project aims to make use of the LFG from both dumping areas. The Project owner is also responsible for site management operations at the landfill. There are 3 venting pipes at the unmanaged dumping area and 5 venting pipes at the managed landfill site, the purpose of which is to prevent potential dangerous gas accumulation. However, due to frequent dumping on site, these pipes are not observable any more. Instead, the LFG is being freely emitted to the atmosphere. A leachate management system is currently in operation at the site, whereby leachate is collected and pumped to collection tanks.

On 20.01.2009, the Bolu Municipality opened a tender for managing its solid waste at the landfill site. Through this tender, the Project owner acquired the right to commercially operate the landfill for 29 years. In exchange, the Project owner will manage all activities on the landfill site in the name of the Bolu Municipality free of charge. The Project activity will not only utilise the existing waste but will make use of new waste, which will be dumped until 2018 according to plans. The construction of the Project has started on November 11th, 2010 and implementation has start as of 26.08.2011.

The Project is located within the existing landfill site and a building has been leased from the Municipality. The operational activities as well as leachate management are currently carried out by the Project owner as well, although this responsibility could be taken over by the Municipality in future.

On the landfill site there is a private recycling company that collects, sorts and sells recyclable materials such as packaging material. This company gathers inorganic materials from the solid waste. This process contributes to a more sustainable waste management operation, increases the landfill site life span and results in higher methane generation from the same land area, which is also preferable for the Project. The Project owner manages the site and works in cooperation with this recycling company. After waste is processed as terraces by the heavy machinery of the Project owner, the recycling company is able to collect more material which is positive for both companies, environment and the local economy.

GOLD STANDARD PASSPORT

The business model of the proposed Project is site management and LFG utilisation. In summary, the Project consists of covering the landfill site with soil, installing vertical and horizontal pipes for collecting and transporting the recovered LFG, combusting the LFG for electricity generation and flaring the remaining LFG. The Project's objective is to use LFG generation from the waste that is disposed in previous years as well as the coming years.

SECTION C. Proof of project eligibility

C.1. Scale of the Project

Project Type	Large	Small
	☐	☐
	☐	☐
	☐	☐
	☐	☒
	☐	☐
		☐

C.2. Host Country

The host country is Turkey.

C.3. Project Type

Project type	Yes	No
Does your project activity classify as a Renewable Energy project?	☒	☐
Does your project activity classify as an End-use Energy Efficiency Improvement project?	☐	☒

GOLD STANDARD PASSPORT

Please justify the eligibility of your project activity:

The Project has two components: landfill gas destruction and electricity generation. The electricity generation component (up to 3.3 MW) is below the UNFCCC small scale limit of 15 MW. The methane destruction component is below the 60,000 tCO₂ limit for small scale project activities. Therefore, the Project is defined as small scale.

Turkey has officially ratified the Kyoto Protocol as of 26/08/2009 and has no GHG emission reduction targets or commitments under the Kyoto Protocol.

The Gold Standard Toolkit 1.2.3 includes landfill gas to energy projects in the Renewable Energy category.

The Gold Standard Toolkit Annex C requires electricity to be generated from landfill gas at a minimum of 65% of the total LFG collected. The Project aims at reaching this threshold and is thus eligible under the Gold Standard.

Pre Announcement	Yes	No
Was your project previously announced?	☐	☒
The Project was not announced to be going ahead without the revenues from carbon credits.		

C.4. Greenhouse gas

Greenhouse Gas	
Carbon dioxide	☒
Methane	☒
Nitrous oxide	☐

GOLD STANDARD PASSPORT

C.5. Project Registration Type

Project Registration Type	
Regular	☒

Pre-feasibility assessment	Retroactive projects (T.2.5.1)	Preliminary evaluation (eg: Large Hydro or palm oil-related project) (T.2.5.2)	Rejected by UNFCCC (T2.5.3)
	☐	☐	☐

If Retroactive, please indicate Start Date of Construction dd/mm/yyyy:

The LSC report has been uploaded on 20/11/2009. The mobilisation on site is after this date.

GOLD STANDARD PASSPORT

SECTION D. Unique project identification

D.1. GPS-coordinates of project location

	Coordinates
Latitude	40° 45' 8" N (40.752222)
Longitude	31° 38' 28" E (31.641111)



Explain given coordinates

The Project is located in the vicinity of Yukarısoku village, Center district, Bolu city. It is approximately 3 km north east of Bolu city centre (flight distance) and 1.5 km south of the main Anatolian highway.

D.2. Map



GOLD STANDARD PASSPORT

SECTION E. Outcome stakeholder consultation process

E.1. Assessment of stakeholder comments

The Project was acquired by the Project owner through a tender, organised by the Bolu Municipality. The Project and its conditions are clearly set out with a mutual agreement and the Municipality is satisfied with the Project.

The Project is not required to follow an official stakeholder consultation procedure. Since an EIA report was not required by the Ministry of Environment and Forest, no official EIA meeting was organised. Instead, various unofficial meetings have been carried out between the project owner and local communities.

A meeting organised by the Project owner on 11.11.2009 hosted several stakeholders and the opinions voiced during that meeting were positive and encouraging. There have been no negative comments from any stakeholder about the Project and stakeholders did not raise any critical issues which would require the Project design to be revisited.

Summary of comments on the LSC meeting: Stakeholders are interested in the Project and its design. In general, participants believe that the Project will contribute to the local area in many ways. Examples include energy generation, odour and health improvement, job creation, municipality budget and local development. Creative and supportive suggestions were proposed, indicating that stakeholders are knowledgeable about waste management and aware of the current practice and the Project's expected impacts.

These suggestions are not posed to mitigate an expected negative impact of the Project, but to improve its positive impacts further. Some of suggestions are out of the scope of the Project, and others are already included in Project design. There are no outstanding issues left to resolve. Stakeholders are satisfied with the answers they received and the Project itself.

E.2. Stakeholder Feedback Round

The invited stakeholders are identified based on the Table 2.10 of the Gold Standard Toolkit. The stakeholders list is similar to the local stakeholder consultation, with a few additions based on the Gold Standard suggestions and the actual participants who attended the physical meeting during the (local) stakeholder consultation.

There has not been any kind of discrimination (based on sex, gender, political beliefs, religion, social status etc.) in the selection of the local stakeholders and all stakeholders are invited to the SFR without any kind of filtering out or prejudices to allow stakeholders to voice their concerns and comments about the Project freely.

The invitation to the SFR is carried out using different modes of communication:

A. Direct Invitation:

Stakeholder Category	Number of Invitations
A	7
B	20
C	1

GOLD STANDARD PASSPORT

D	5
E	1
F	6

B. Public Invitation:

Beside direct invitations, the consultation procedure and the meeting are also announced through the following means:

Gold Standard Registry: 03.02.2011 – 03.04.2011.

The SFR should at least last for 8-weeks according to the Toolkit. Accordingly, the SFR was initiated on 03.02.2011 and has ended on 03.04.2011.

The Toolkit defines the SFR as a follow-up step, where the outcomes of the Local Stakeholder Consultation (LSC) are discussed and the project design is evaluated by stakeholders. Therefore, the results of the LSC have been provided to stakeholders by summarizing the comments and explanations gathered during the LSC, as well as the Passport (including the Sustainable Development Matrix).

For international stakeholders, E-Mails are sent with the invitation letter as an attachment. The invitation letter included (in total 4 pages):

- Call to stakeholders
- Summary of comments received during the stakeholder consultation
- Evaluation form

For local stakeholders, the documentation has been provided in local language (Turkish). The following documents are sent to stakeholders (in total 10 pages):

- Call to stakeholders
- Summary of comments received during the stakeholder consultation
- Evaluation form
- Wall announcement
- Non-technical PDD summary
- Passport summary

The texts have been formulated clearly understandable and readable to enable stakeholders to easily read and understand the procedure. The invitation texts and accompanying project information has been sent to stakeholders with the most suitable mode of communication (e-mail, fax or post), considering local circumstances.

Stakeholders with categories A, B and D are called first by phone to make sure that their contact information is correct and to ensure that they receive the document by informing them about the procedure before sending the documentation. It has also helped local stakeholders to understand the process better and to support the SFR by collaborating in placing wall announcements in the villages, on a visible wall or door for duration of 2 months.

Local stakeholders that are called via phone are informed about the procedure and asked whether they / their community would like to receive the original project documentation in English language. None of the category A has requested the original documentation, stating that no one in the village can read or understand English adequately. Therefore, this technical documentation has not been provided to the local stakeholders separately.

GOLD STANDARD PASSPORT

Nonetheless, the invitation letters clearly indicated that this documentation is available online or via post upon request from the carbon consultants.

The feedback received during phone conversations does not highlight any negative comment about the Project or the SFR procedure (timing, approach etc.).

Outcome of consultation:

No comment is received from stakeholders. Stakeholders have not provided any form of feedback that would be integrated into project design. Therefore, there is no need to revise the sustainable development matrix or mitigation measures substantially.

GOLD STANDARD PASSPORT

SECTION F. Outcome Sustainability assessment

F.1. 'Do no harm' Assessment

Safeguarding principles	Description of relevance to my project	Assessment of my project risks breaching it (low/medium/high)	Mitigation measure
1. Human rights abuses or negative impacts on dignity, cultural property or indigenous people	There are no indigenous people inhabiting the project area ¹ .	low	N/A
2. Involuntary settlement	No relocation of people is necessary ² .	low	N/A
3. Alteration, damage or removal of critical cultural heritage	There is no cultural heritage on the site ³ .	low	N/A
4. Employee's freedom of association	Employees have the freedom of association. The Turkish Government has ratified the ILO conventions 87 (freedom of association) and 98 (right to collective bargaining.)	low	N/A
5. Forced labour	The Turkish Government has ratified the ILO conventions 29 and 105 on elimination of forced and compulsory labour.	low	N/A

¹ The Project is located within the landfill site, where there is no inhabitation (i.e. no abuse or cultural property etc.)

² The Project is located within the landfill site, where there is no inhabitation (i.e. no relocation). According to the landfill regulation (Official Gazette publication date is 26/03/2010) (<http://www.mevzuat.gov.tr/Metin.Aspx?MevzuatKod=7.5.13887&MevzuatIliski=0&sourceXmlSearch=ATIKLARIN%20D%C3%9CZENL%C4%B0%20DEPOLANMASINA%20DA%C4%B0R%20Y%C3%96NETMEL%C4%B0K>) Article 15, landfills are required to have a certain distance from surrounding settlements.

³ According to the landfill regulation, Article 15, a site's natural and cultural heritage is considered in the selection of appropriate landfill areas.

GOLD STANDARD PASSPORT

6. Child labour	The Turkish Government has ratified the ILO conventions 138 (minimum age) and 182 (worst form of child labour).	low	N/A
7. Discrimination	The Turkish Government has ratified the ILO conventions 100 (equal remuneration) and 111 (discrimination in employment/occupation).	low	N/A
8. Safe and healthy work environment for workers	Workers can get injured	low	All relevant environment, health and safety regulations will be applied as required and all necessary precautions will be taken ⁴ .
9. Precautionary approach for environmental challenges	Earthquake is a risk. * Water contamination is a possibility. * Flare unit might not be used.	low	Bolu is located on a 1st level earthquake risk⁵ geography, which has high probability of earthquakes. The project facility will be constructed accordingly. Local building codes require the construction strength to be adjusted appropriately according to earthquake risks. * As opposed to the baseline practice, contamination of rainwater will be minimised by effectively covering the waste with impermeable soil. Even if some water does leach into the depths (which is necessary for methane generation), the landfill bottom will not allow leachate to escape and contaminate the ground or groundwater. Leachate recovery is already in operation⁶. *

⁴ Justification: Compliance to the "Regulation on Labourer Health and Labour Safety". Please note that the Project activity will be under the monitoring responsibility of local authorities (e.g. Provincial Directorate of Environment and Forestry, Municipal Environmental Protection Department). However the PP is not required for any periodic reporting.

⁵ Source: <http://www.deprem.gov.tr/Sarbis/depbolge/bolu.gif>

⁶ Justification: Compliance to the "Regulation on the Assessment and Management of Environmental Noise" (<http://www.mevzuat.gov.tr/Metin.Aspx?MevzuatKod=7.5.14012&MevzuatIliski=0&sourceXmlSearch=%C3%A7evresel%20g%C3%BCr%C3%BCl%C3%BC>) and "Regulation on the Control of Solid Wastes" (<http://www.mevzuat.gov.tr/Metin.Aspx?MevzuatKod=7.5.8132&MevzuatIliski=0&sourceXmlSearch=kat%C4%B1%20at%C4%B1k>).

GOLD STANDARD PASSPORT

			Emission reductions from flaring above 35% of the collected LFG are not accepted under the Gold Standard. The Project will only install a flare, if the Project capacity exceeds LFG generation. If a flare is installed, it will be operated according to manufacturer requirements and legal safety rules. In case of an unexpected generator failure or overproduction of LFG, the Project owner will flare all remaining LFG. This precautionary approach will minimise health and safety risks. Flaring of the residual gas exceeding 35%, which could not be combusted, is not eligible for GS VERs.
10. Degradation of natural habitats	There is no specific natural habitat on or around the site ⁷ .	low	The Project will be constructed in a less environmentally sensitive area at the landfill site. Therefore, the Project has minimum involvement with the surroundings.
11. Anti-corruption	The Project is not related to any kind of corruption. The tender was subject to the State Procurement Law ⁸ .	low	The Project owner does not have any negative track record related to corruption or any such activity whatsoever. The Project was acquired by the Project owner with an open tender, announced publicly on 09.01.2009 by the Bolu Municipality⁹. The tender was organised on 20.01.2009 in accordance with the State Procurement Law¹⁰ regulated by the Public Procurement Authority.

⁷ According to the landfill regulation, Article 15, a site's natural and cultural heritage is considered in the selection of appropriate landfill areas.

⁸ "Kamu İhale Kanunu", Nr. 2886-35(a)

(<http://www.mevzuat.gov.tr/Metin.Aspx?MevzuatKod=1.5.4734&MevzuatIliski=0&sourceXmlSearch=kamu%20ihale>)

⁹ Local newspapers (e.g. Olay Gazetesi)

¹⁰ "Kamu İhale Kanunu", Nr. 2886-35(a)

(<http://www.mevzuat.gov.tr/Metin.Aspx?MevzuatKod=1.5.4734&MevzuatIliski=0&sourceXmlSearch=kamu%20ihale>)

GOLD STANDARD PASSPORT

F.2. Sustainable Development matrix

In order to assess the sustainable development aspects, UNDP human development indicators are analysed. The human development index is a UNDP-created parameter looking beyond GDP to a broader definition of well-being. The rankings (rank of 1 being the best) of Turkey are as following:

Table 1. Human Development Performance of Turkey

Indicator	Turkey's Rank (2010/7)	Out of ...	Explanation of Indicator
Human Development Index (HDI) ¹¹	83	169 countries	Composite measure of three dimensions of human development: life expectancy as years, being educated and having a decent standard of living. Turkey is among the last 3 countries of "high human development" category countries
Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI) ¹²	38	118 developing countries	The index identifies deprivations across the same three dimensions as the HDI and shows the number of people who are poor (suffering a given number of deprivations) and the number of deprivations with which poor households typically contend. Among "high human development" countries, Turkey is ranked as the last.
Gender Inequality Index (GII) ¹³	77	138 countries	Built on the same framework of Human Development Index, Gender Inequality Index concludes maternal mortality, adolescence fertility rates and differences between men and women in terms of political participation, labour force participation and educational attainments.

Turkey is ranked in the last 3 countries of "High Human Development" category of Human Development Index. These rankings and index values suggest that Turkey is *not* very well developed in terms of gender equality, human development and well being, despite being categorized as a high human development country. Again according to the UNDP, Turkey faces challenges in 4 of the 8 MDGs¹⁴;

Relevant UNDP Millennium Development Goal	Nr	Targets	Project's Overall Impact
Eradication of Poverty and Hunger	Goal 1	Target 1a: Reduce by half the proportion of people living on less than a dollar a day	Medium
		Target 1b: Achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all, including women and young people	Medium
		Target 1c: Reduce by half the proportion of people who suffer from hunger	Low
Gender Equality	Goal 3	Target 3a: Eliminate gender disparity in primary and	Low

¹¹ Source: UNDP (http://hdr.undp.org/en/media/HDR_2010_EN_Table1_reprint.pdf)

¹² Source: UNDP (http://hdr.undp.org/en/media/HDR_2010_EN_Table5_reprint.pdf)

¹³ Source: UNDP (http://hdr.undp.org/en/media/HDR_2010_EN_Table4_reprint.pdf)

¹⁴ Source: UNDP Turkey-MDG (<http://www.undp.org.tr/Gozlem2.aspx?WebSayfaNo=1123>)

GOLD STANDARD PASSPORT

		secondary education preferably by 2005, and at all levels by 2015	
Child Mortality	Goal 4	Target 4a: Reduce by two thirds the mortality rate among children under five	Low
Maternal Mortality	Goal 5	Target 5a: Reduce by three quarters the maternal mortality ratio	Low
		Target 5b: Achieve, by 2015, universal access to reproductive health	Low

Among these 4 MDGs, the Project activity is expected to achieve positive results towards MDG 1 “Eradication of Poverty and Hunger”. This is described in greater detail below.

Indicator	Mitigation measure	Relevance to achieving MDG	Chosen parameter and explanation	Preliminary score
Gold Standard indicators of sustainable development.	If relevant copy mitigation measure from "do no harm" –table, or include mitigation measure used to neutralise a score of ‘–’	Check www.undp.org/mdg and www.mdgmonitor.org Describe how your indicator is related to local MDG goals	Defined by project developer	Negative impact: score ‘-’ in case negative impact is not fully mitigated score 0 in case impact is planned to be fully mitigated No change in impact: score 0 Positive impact: score ‘+’
Air quality*	N/A	MDG 7a: Integrate the principles of sustainable development into country policies and programmes; reverse loss of environmental resources MDG 7b-2: CO2 emissions, total, per capita and per \$1 GDP (PPP)	Sulphur oxide and nitrogen oxide emissions: VOC, H₂S, SO₂ and NO_x emissions will be reduced.	+
Water quality and quantity*	N/A	MDG 7.10: Proportion of the population using improved drinking water sources	Cooling water discharge: The power generation by the Project will lead to reduction of cooling water discharged by thermal power plants. Leachate management: The Municipality of Bolu is	+

GOLD STANDARD PASSPORT

			responsible for leachate management according to Municipalities Law, Article 7.	
Soil condition*	N/A	MDG 7b-6: Proportion of terrestrial and marine areas protected	Waste terraces: The waste will be stored in terraces and covered by soil, thereby reducing erosion and landslide risks on site. Hazardous waste processing: The Project will not function as a hazardous waste disposal or processing facility.	+
Other pollutants	N/A	MDG 7b-6: Proportion of terrestrial and marine areas protected		0
Biodiversity	N/A	MDG 7b-4 Proportion of fish stocks within safe biological limits MDG 7b-7 Proportion of species threatened with extinction		0
Quality of employment*	N/A	MDG 1b-4 Growth rate of GDP per person employed MDG 1b-6 Proportion of employed people living below \$1 (PPP) per day	Employment conditions: Proper work environment, social security, health and safety precautions.	0
Livelihood of the poor	N/A	MDG 7b-6 Proportion of terrestrial and marine areas protected	Bad odour in the vicinity: Reduction in odorous H ₂ S emissions.	0
Access to affordable and clean energy services	N/A	MDG 1a-1 Proportion of population below \$1 (PPP) per day	Electricity generated: Amount of avoided fossil fuel	0

GOLD STANDARD PASSPORT

			consumption.	
Human and institutional capacity	N/A	MDG 2a-3 Literacy rate of 15-24 year-olds, women and men	Capacity Building and awareness raising: Personnel training and familiarity of stakeholders with LFG technologies	0
Quantitative employment and income generation*	N/A	MDG 1b-4 Growth rate of GDP per person employed MDG 1b-5 Employment-to-population ratio MDG 1b-6 Proportion of employed people living below \$1 (PPP) per day	Income generation: Number of people employed by the Project owner and its subcontractors	+
Balance of payments and investment*	N/A	MDG 8d Deal comprehensively with the debt problems of developing countries through national and international measures in order to make debt sustainable in the long term	Electricity generated: Economical value of avoided natural gas consumption	+
Technology transfer and technological self-reliance*	N/A	MDG 8f In cooperation with the private sector, make available the benefits of new technologies, especially information and communications	Technology and know how transfer: Introduction of a new technology and awareness raising of stakeholders	+
Justification choices, data source and provision of references				
Air quality*	Air quality will be improved as compared to the baseline emission levels of VOC, odour, SO₂ and NO_x by the combustion of landfill gas. VOC, H₂S, SO₂ and NO_x* related to energy generation from fossil fuels will be reduced by replacing electricity from fossil fuel combustion and the related fuel consumption. The reductions of VOC, SO₂ and NO_x emissions will be calculated by multiplying net electricity generation of the Project activity with SO₂ and NO_x intensities. The reduction of H₂S will be monitored by odour reduction, as hydrogen sulfide has the characteristic foul odour of rotten eggs¹⁵.			

¹⁵ Source: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hydrogen_sulfide

GOLD STANDARD PASSPORT

	“When NO_x and volatile organic compounds (VOCs) react in the presence of sunlight, they form photochemical smog, a significant form of air pollution, especially in the summer. Children, people with lung diseases such as asthma, and people who work or exercise outside are particularly susceptible to the adverse effects of smog which include damage to lung tissue and reduction in lung function”¹⁶. Thermal treatment of VOCs and methane through flaring or combustion greatly reduces the emission of these compounds^{***}. The Project will effectively collect and destroy LFG, thus reducing VOCs and related health risks. The reductions of other hazardous gases in the landfill gas during combustion are not monitored because of the complexity to quantify them accurately. This is conservative. Source*: SO₂ and NO_x emissions from power generation are included in the National Greenhouse Gas Inventory Report of Turkey¹⁶. Source**: Wikipedia (http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/NOx) Source***: US Environmental Protection Agency, Landfill Methane Outreach Program (http://www.epa.gov/lmop/faq/landfill-gas.html)
Water quality and quantity*	Water quantity: Through substitution of electricity generated by fossil fuels, the amount of cooling water consumption in the baseline scenario is expected to drop*. Water quality: A leachate pumping and storage system is already in operation on site. Source: Source: Turkish Statistical Institute (http://www.turkstat.gov.tr/PreHaberBultenleri.do?id=6171)
Soil condition*	As compared to the baseline scenario, the Project does not generate any hazardous waste or chemicals that would infiltrate into soil and thereby decreasing soil quality and quantity. The landfill site only accepts household waste (industrial waste is not accepted). There also exists a recycling company active at the landfill site that collects and sells recyclable materials, thereby contributing to sustainability of the landfill site. <u>Erosion Control</u>: When the waste body reaches a certain elevation at its cell, the waste will be covered with a capping layer. This soil layer will provide an opportunity for the reconstruction of the site for recreational purposes, after the landfills operational lifetime. The waste cells will be structured in terraces* and the capping layers will help to prevent landslides** and erosion. <u>Hazardous waste processing</u>: The Project will <i>not</i> function as a hazardous waste disposal or processing facility^{***}. Following stakeholder comments, it will be ensured that the Project does not act as a hazardous waste gasification – or incineration facility. Source*: The terraces are included in the Project design as described in the

¹⁶

Available at:
http://unfccc.int/files/national_reports/annex_i_ghg_inventories/national_inventories_submissions/application/zip/tur-2010-crf-15april.zip , Table 1s1.

GOLD STANDARD PASSPORT

	feasibility study, section 5.1. Source**: In 1993, a large waste mass of 350,000 tons in the Hekimbasi landfill in Istanbul, Turkey, slid onto the nearby neighbourhood, destroying houses and killing 32 people¹⁷. Source***: Project owner (feasibility study).
Other pollutants	There is no nearby village that could potentially be disturbed by noise emissions from the combustion engine utilised in the Project activity.
Biodiversity	Landfill operations can cause, inter alia, harbouring of disease vectors such as rats and flies and injuries to wildlife*. Landfills can facilitate the multiplication and dissemination of the pathogenic agents and their accompanying breed (insects, rats, crows, stray dogs), which may harm some mammals, birds, insects deserting the area, or other beings that feed on refuse (e.g. rats, crows)**. The Project will result in an effective cover of waste, limiting the contact of various species on site with the refuse. This action will also reduce the light packaging materials and microorganisms to be carried by wind to the surrounding communities. In this sense, the Project is expected to contribute to biodiversity in a positive sense. Source*: Wikipedia, http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Landfill Source**: The environmental impact of industrial and urban waste landfills, http://enrin.grida.no/htmls/romania/soe2000/eng/cap7/impact.htm
Quality of employment*	 The Work environment and health and safety of people (e.g. scavengers, solid waste truck operators, leachate lorry drivers), who work on the current landfill site, will be improved. With regard to employment by the Project owner, fair labour practices will be implemented. The employer will not discriminate between employees. Figure 1. Project site on 11.11.2009 Necessary activities involving worker training, use of personal protective equipment and safe working practices will be carried out to ensure safe operation and maintenance according to national relevant laws and regulations. Several job opportunities will be created during construction, operation and maintenance of the Project activity directly or indirectly. Employment of skilled staff will have a significant impact on job quality. In addition, local people will be hired for basic construction works and these people will be trained so that they will become more experienced. This will provide some further job opportunities for these people.
Livelihood of the poor	Landfill operations can cause, inter alia, simple nuisance problems such as dust, odour, vermin, or noise pollution*. The Project will reduce visual, odour and vermin problems by covering the waste with impermeable materials and collecting LFG,

¹⁷

Reference: <http://www.ibb.gov.tr/en-US/Organization/Companies/Pages/ISTACAS.aspx>

GOLD STANDARD PASSPORT

	thereby minimising the risks for vermin propagation. Moreover, landfills can create a safety risks¹⁸. Odour** at the surroundings will be reduced as compared to the baseline scenario. H₂S, a harmful substance, is contained in the landfill gas and leads to a foul odour. By the collection and combustion/flaring of the landfill gas, odour nuisance will be lowered. Source*: Wikipedia, http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Landfill#Land_reclamation Source**: H₂S emissions in the LFG are measured and reported in the feasibility study, p.78. Hydrogen sulphide is a colourless, very poisonous, flammable gas with the characteristic foul odour¹⁹ which can also lead to human health problems.
Access to affordable and clean energy services	Local communities already have electricity supply and no improvement is expected in additional access to energy services. The Project will contribute to energy security and the generated clean electricity will be supplied to the grid, thereby improving the overall electricity supply. Turkey imports a great amount of fossil fuels* and the Project will also reduce the dependency on foreign import of fossil fuels. Source*: International Energy Agency, Turkey Statistics²⁰
Human and institutional capacity	The Project activity is a new technology in the host country and is one of the first examples in Turkey. In this regard, the Project will contribute to human and institutional capacity at limited extent. Stakeholders (municipality, local schools, universities etc.) may show interest in visiting the Project site. These visits will be allowed and supported by the Project owner as much as possible. Source*: Project owner
Quantitative employment and income generation*	The Project is expected to temporarily employ, through its subcontractors, several people during construction and set-up phases of the Project. Although the Project activity is the LFG collection and utilisation, the Project Owner is also responsible for the site management of the landfill, which is a labour-intensive operation. During the operation, local people will be preferred as much as possible. The Project will result in the employment of security guards, drivers, switchboard technicians, engineers etc., the number of which will be clarified in later stages. Local people will be prioritised for employment. This will result in an inflow of income to local communities and vitalisation of the local economy. Source*: Project Owner
Balance of payments and investment*	Initially, importing the equipment for the Project will have a negative impact on the balance of payments. In coming years, this impact will be reversed. Electricity generation will substitute the electricity generated from fossil fuels and thus decrease fossil fuel consumption overall*. PMUM (TEİAŞ Market Financial Clearing Centre) is responsible for actively balancing the electricity supply among the generation companies; therefore the Project will indirectly result in

¹⁸ On 28th April 1993 a garbage mass of some 350,000 tons at the Umraniye area (Istanbul, Turkey) had slit over a neighbourhood, overrunning homes and killing 32 people. (Source: Istanbul Municipality, <http://www.ibb.gov.tr/en-US/Organization/Companies/Pages/ISTACAS.aspx>)

¹⁹ Source: Wikipedia (http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hydrogen_sulfide)

²⁰ Available at: http://www.iea.org/stats/balancetable.asp?COUNTRY_CODE=TR

GOLD STANDARD PASSPORT

	reduced imports of fossil fuels. This will improve the balance of payments of the host country*. Source*: Please see the justification of the indicator <i>Access to Affordable and Clean Energy Services</i>.
Technology transfer and technological self-reliance*	The Project owner is a South Korea based company, which will facilitate know how transfer to the host country. Transfer of knowhow is most common for Equipment and knowledge, for agriculture, biogas, N₂O and landfill gas projects*. The Project will directly and indirectly allow Project personnel, equipment and service suppliers to gain experience in landfill gas extraction and utilisation. It will further stimulate technological self-reliance by technology transfer. The Project owner will ensure that the landfill site is properly managed for the LFG collection and utilisation with the support of international experts, sharing their know how with the local team. Moreover, there are several neighbour cities where there is not any similar project. Therefore the Project might also attract attention of other municipalities and contribute to technology transfer to other cities in the region. Project personnel will be trained and the Project is expected to set a good example in terms of sustainable energy practices and to the improvement of human and institutional capacity. The Project will contribute to effective reduction of GHG emissions and odour, revenue stream to the municipality, sustainable development, explosion and fire risk mitigation*. The project activity is expected to attract attention of other municipalities and indirectly contribute to technology transfer to other cities in Turkey. The Project Owner does not limit itself to organizing internal events, but also plans to facilitate public sessions (supporting site visits of schools, universities, public authorities, making speeches in local events for presenting the Project activity etc.). The impacts to local and regional stakeholders in this regards will be monitored. Source*: p.10 and 13, "Analysis of Technology Transfer in CDM Projects"²¹, Stephen Seres, Dec. 2008.

²¹ Available at: <http://cdm.unfccc.int/Reference/Reports/TTreport/TTrep08.pdf>

GOLD STANDARD PASSPORT

SECTION G. Sustainability Monitoring Plan

[See Toolkit 2.4.3 and Toolkit Annex I]

Copy Table for each indicator

No		01
Indicator		Air Quality
Mitigation measure		N/A
Repeat for each parameter		
Chosen parameter		SO₂ : The air quality is related to pollutants such as SO _x which are being emitted in the baseline scenario. As a representative indicator of air pollution, SO ₂ is selected as further oxidation of sulphur dioxide may lead to acid rains and as it is a precursor to particulates in the atmosphere, both of which are environmental concerns ²² .
Current situation of parameter		Landfill gas collection and destruction: Reduction of baseline SO ₂ and NO _x emissions: By replacing electricity from fossil fuel combustion and the related fuel consumption, the Project will reduce the baseline SO ₂ and NO _x emissions from electricity generation. Reduction of odour: By effectively collecting LFG that would otherwise be emitted freely, the Project will reduce H ₂ S (a foul smelling gas) emissions. Total host county emissions are 1007.78 ²³ tons in 2008. Net system electricity generation in 2008 is 189,762 ²⁴ MWh, corresponding to 5.31 kg/MWh SO ₂ intensity.
Estimation of baseline situation of parameter		The Project is expected to generate 3,876 MWh in the first year of operation in its initial phase, therefore the Project will substitute a baseline SO ₂ emissions of: 3,876 MWh * 5.31 kg/MWh = 20.6 tons SO ₂
Future target for parameter		As the Project capacity will be expanded in later years, the net electricity generation is estimated to increase further and the avoided SO ₂ emissions will increase in parallel.
Way of monitoring	How	Indirectly; by measuring net electricity generation and multiplication with the ex-ante baseline SO ₂ intensity of the Turkish grid.
	When	Continuously.
	By who	Project owner.
Repeat for each parameter		

²² Source: Wikipedia (http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sulfur_dioxide)

²³ Source: National GHG inventory of Turkey, 1990-2008, http://unfccc.int/files/national_reports/annex_i_ghg_inventories/national_inventories_submissions/application/zip/tur-2010-crf-15april.zip, Workbook TUR-2010-2008-v1.2, Worksheet: Table1s1

²⁴ Source: TEIAS, [http://www.teias.gov.tr/istatistik2008/32\(75-08\).xls](http://www.teias.gov.tr/istatistik2008/32(75-08).xls)

GOLD STANDARD PASSPORT

Chosen parameter		NO_x : The air quality is related to pollutants such as NO _x which are being emitted in the baseline scenario. As a representative indicator of air pollution, nitrogen oxide is selected because mono-nitrogen oxides eventually form nitric acid when dissolved in atmospheric moisture, forming a component of acid rain ²⁵ .
Current situation of parameter		Total host county emissions are 313.24 ²⁶ tons in 2008. Net system electricity generation in 2008 is 189,762Error: Reference source not found MWh, corresponding to 1.65 kg/MWh NO _x intensity.
Estimation of baseline situation of parameter		The Project is expected to generate 3,876 MWh in the first year of operation, therefore the Project will substitute a baseline NO _x emissions of: $3,876 \text{ MWh} * 1.65 \text{ kg/MWh} = 6.4 \text{ tons NO}_x$
Future target for parameter		As the Project capacity is expanded in later years, the net electricity generation is estimated to increase further and the avoided NO _x emissions will increase in parallel.
Way of monitoring	How	Indirectly; by measuring net electricity generation and multiplication with the ex-ante baseline NO _x intensity of the Turkish grid.
	When	Continuously.
	By who	Project owner.
<i>Repeat for each parameter</i>		
Chosen parameter		VOCs : Volatile Organic Compounds
Current situation of parameter		The VOCs are emitted freely to the atmosphere.
Estimation of baseline situation of parameter		The non-methane VOCs are typically roughly 2% of methane emissions ²⁷ . The methane destroyed by the Project in the first full operation year is 1,015 tonnes = 1,415,383 m ³ . Baseline VOCs emissions: $1,415,383 \text{ m}^3 * 2\% = 28,308 \text{ m}^3$
Future target for parameter		The VOC destruction by combustion or flaring can be expected to be greater than 98% ²⁸ . This leads to the following baseline emissions of VOCs: $\text{VOCs Reduced} = 28,308 \text{ m}^3 * 98\% = 27,742 \text{ m}^3$ The amount of methane destroyed is expected to rise in forthcoming years, increasing also the amount of VOCs reduced.
Way of monitoring	How	By measuring the amount of methane destroyed through combustion or flaring.
	When	Continuously.
	By who	Project owner.
<i>Repeat for each parameter</i>		
Chosen parameter		H₂S : H ₂ S is emitted from the landfill site freely to the

²⁵ Source: Wikipedia (<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/NOx>)

²⁶ Source: Turkish Statistical Institute (<http://www.turkstat.gov.tr/PreHaberBultenleri.do?id=6171>)

²⁷ "Estimating Landfill Greenhouse Gas Emissions from Measured Ambient Methane Concentrations and Dispersion Modeling", Figueroa, Cooper, and Mackie, Link: http://cee.ucf.edu/odormodeling/publications/Final_Paper_-_Figueroa_et_al_-_AWMA_2008.pdf

²⁸ "Gas Recovery and Utilization From Municipal Solid Waste Landfills", Todd Potas. Link: http://www.anl.gov/PCS/acsfuel/preprint%20archive/Files/38_3_CHICAGO_08-93_0895.pdf

GOLD STANDARD PASSPORT

		atmosphere, creating bad odour and worsens the living conditions of the nearby communities. Although there are a number of odorous gases in LFG, as a representative indicator of air pollution, hydrogen sulphide is selected because it is a very poisonous, flammable gas with the characteristic foul odour of rotten eggs ²⁹ .
Current situation of parameter		The gas measurements on the Project site show that the H ₂ S concentration in the LFG is 1385 ppm ³⁰ on average. All of the H ₂ S is freely emitted to the atmosphere.
Estimation of baseline situation of parameter		The baseline is the same as the current situation.
Future target for parameter		The Project is expected to destroy 1,015 tons of methane in the first year of its operation. This corresponds to 2941 kg of avoided H ₂ S ³¹ . As the Project capacity is expanded in later years, this value is expected to increase in parallel to the combusted LFG amount.
Way of monitoring	How	By measuring LFG destruction and multiplying with the ex-ante baseline H ₂ S intensity of the LFG.
	When	Continuously.
	By who	Project owner.

No		02
Indicator		Water quality and quantity
Mitigation measure		N/A
<i>Repeat for each parameter</i>		
Chosen parameter		Reduction of discharged cooling water in the baseline
Current situation of parameter		Power generated by thermal plants result in cooling water consumption, which will be substituted partially by the Project.
Estimation of baseline situation of parameter		In 2008, 4.45 billion m ³ cooling water was discharged by thermal power plants in Turkey ³² . Net electricity generation in 2008 was 189,762 ³³ MWh, corresponding to 23.5 m ³ /MWh discharged cooling water intensity ³⁴ .
Future target for parameter		Estimated discharged cooling water reduction of in the first operational year is: 23.5 m ³ /MWh * 3,876 MWh = 90,894 m ³ This amount is expected to increase in forthcoming years.
Way of monitoring	How	The net electricity generation of the Project will be recorded and multiplied with the ex-ante cooling water discharge intensity.
	When	Continuously.

²⁹ Source: Wikipedia (http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hydrogen_sulfide)

³⁰ Source: Feasibility study of the Project.

³¹ Calculation details are provided to the DOE. This figure will be updated with the actual project performance results.

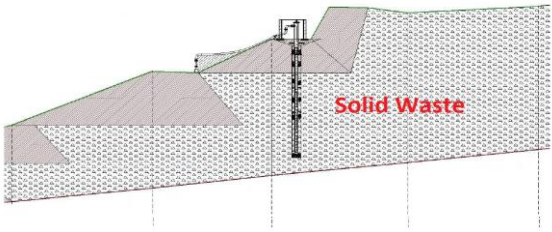
³²

³³ Source: TEIAS, [http://www.teias.gov.tr/istatistik2008/30\(84-08\).xls](http://www.teias.gov.tr/istatistik2008/30(84-08).xls)

³⁴ This is a conservative approach because most of the cooling water discharge stems from thermal and nuclear (not existing) power plants. The average share of thermal power is estimated to continue in coming years (see PDD for details) and the used technologies or fuel types do not indicate a clear changing trend. There is not any expected change in environmental legislation or technological requirement to limit cooling water discharges.

GOLD STANDARD PASSPORT

	By who	Project owner.
<i>Repeat for each parameter</i>		
Chosen parameter		Leachate management and transportation
Current situation of parameter		The leachate is properly collected and stored in a leachate pond. According to Municipalities Law, Article 7, Municipality of Bolu is responsible of leachate management. According to the agreement between the Project owner and the Municipality of Bolu, the Project owner is only responsible not to discharge leachate on site freely.
Estimation of baseline situation of parameter		The leachate on site is collected in a pond on site and is then transported to the municipal waste water treatment plant with lorries by the Municipality.
Future target for parameter		Most of these tasks are taken over by the Project owner. Leachate collection, storage and transportation to the treatment plant are properly managed by the Project owner. The Municipality plans to setup a small treatment facility next to the leachate pond.
Way of monitoring	How	Available leachate management records will be evaluated, if provided by the Municipality of Bolu. It will be checked visually whether the Project freely discharges leachate on site to the environment. The Project Owner will try, at its best efforts, to obtain public information from the Municipality about leachate transportation.
	When	Continuously.
	By who	Project owner.

No	03
Indicator	Soil Condition
Mitigation measure	N/A
<i>Repeat for each parameter</i>	
Chosen parameter	Waste Terraces: When the waste body reaches a certain elevation at its cell, the waste will be covered with a capping layer.  The existence of properly set-up capping layers will be monitored to check its contribution to preventing landslides and erosion.
Current situation of parameter	The solid waste is being dumped to the landfill site without a soil capping layer and cover material is applied after a longer period of time.
Estimation of baseline situation of parameter	The baseline is the same as the current situation.

GOLD STANDARD PASSPORT

Future target for parameter		With the used portion of the landfill site growing in coming years, the amount of waste and terraces will be higher, thus contributing more to erosion and landslide mitigation.
Way of monitoring	How	Assessment of effective covering of the waste.
	When	Continuously.
	By who	Project owner.
<i>Repeat for each parameter</i>		
Chosen parameter		Hazardous waste processing
Current situation of parameter		The landfill does not accept hazardous waste.
Estimation of baseline situation of parameter		The landfill is expected not to accept hazardous waste.
Future target for parameter		The Project shall <i>not</i> function as a hazardous waste disposal or processing facility (i.e. as a hazardous waste gasification – or incineration facility).
Way of monitoring	How	Assessment of waste management practice.
	When	Continuously.
	By who	Project owner.

No		04
Indicator		Other Pollutants
Mitigation measure		N/A
<i>Repeat for each parameter</i>		
Chosen parameter		This indicator will not be monitored.
Current situation of parameter		
Estimation of baseline situation of parameter		
Future target for parameter		
Way of monitoring	How	
	When	
	By who	

No		05
Indicator		Biodiversity
Mitigation measure		N/A
<i>Repeat for each parameter</i>		
Chosen parameter		This indicator will not be monitored.
Current situation of parameter		
Estimation of baseline situation of parameter		
Future target for parameter		
Way of monitoring	How	
	When	
	By who	

GOLD STANDARD PASSPORT

No		06
Indicator		Quality of employment
Mitigation measure		N/A
<i>Repeat for each parameter</i>		
Chosen parameter		Safe and healthy working conditions
Current situation of parameter		N/A
Estimation of baseline situation of parameter		N/A
Future target for parameter		Necessary safety equipments will be available and properly used. The working environment will not present health risks or hazardous tasks.
Way of monitoring	How	Assessment of working conditions by checking safety material etc.
	When	Continuously.
	By who	Project owner.

No		07
Indicator		Livelihood of the poor
Mitigation measure		N/A
<i>Repeat for each parameter</i>		
Chosen parameter		This indicator will not be monitored.
Current situation of parameter		
Estimation of baseline situation of parameter		
Future target for parameter		
Way of monitoring	How	
	When	
	By who	

No		08
Indicator		Access to affordable and clean energy services
Mitigation measure		N/A
<i>Repeat for each parameter</i>		
Chosen parameter		This indicator will not be monitored.
Current situation of parameter		
Estimation of baseline situation of parameter		
Future target for parameter		
Way of monitoring	How	
	When	
	By who	

No		09
----	--	----

GOLD STANDARD PASSPORT

Indicator	Human and institutional capacity	
Mitigation measure		
<i>Repeat for each parameter</i>		
Chosen parameter	This indicator will not be monitored.	
Current situation of parameter		
Estimation of baseline situation of parameter		
Future target for parameter		
Way of monitoring	How	
	When	
	By who	

No	10	
Indicator	Quantitative employment and income generation	
Mitigation measure	N/A	
<i>Repeat for each parameter</i>		
Chosen parameter	Number of local employees of the Project	
Current situation of parameter	6	
Estimation of baseline situation of parameter	0	
Future target for parameter	8	
Way of monitoring	How	By checking the social security and residence records of the personnel.
	When	Continuously.
	By who	Project owner.

No	11	
Indicator	Balance of payments and investment	
Mitigation measure	N/A	
<i>Repeat for each parameter</i>		
Chosen parameter	Value of the imported natural gas avoided (conservative)	
Current situation of parameter	Some portions of liquid and solid fossil fuels are extracted in the host country. However, most of the natural gas consumed in the host country is imported. Average natural gas price at the current situation is 3.8 USD/MMBtu ³⁶ .	
Estimation of baseline situation of parameter	The baseline situation is the same as the current situation.	
Future target for parameter	The Project is expected to substitute 3,876 MWh in the first year of operation. This corresponds to a natural gas value of 69,698 USD. Almost all of this natural gas would have to be imported in the absence of the Project activity.	
Way of monitoring	How	The avoided natural gas amount will be taken from the indicator "Access to affordable and clean energy services". The energy content of this amount will then be multiplied by the ex-ante

³⁶ Source: <http://www.bloomberg.com/energy/>

GOLD STANDARD PASSPORT

		natural gas price.
	When	Continuously.
	By who	Project owner.

No		12
Indicator		Technology transfer and technological self-reliance
Mitigation measure		Facilitating internal and external events
<i>Repeat for each parameter</i>		
Chosen parameter		Technical trainings to Project personnel
Current situation of parameter		N/A
Estimation of baseline situation of parameter		N/A
Future target for parameter		The Project personnel will receive technical trainings from the Project owner or from other institutions, increasing their know how and technical capabilities.
Way of monitoring	How	By checking training certificates or internal training records.
	When	Continuously.
	By who	Project owner.
<i>Repeat for each parameter</i>		
Chosen parameter		Capacity building and awareness raising activities
Current situation of parameter		N/A
Estimation of baseline situation of parameter		Local stakeholders are informed about the solid waste management approaches at a limited extent.
Future target for parameter		The Project Owner will facilitate external capacity building and awareness raising activities in order to improve local industrial and technological capacity in the local and regional scope. This will be done by facilitating site visits (schools, universities, public authorities, commercial organizations etc.) and by presenting the Project activity and the technology used in external events (e.g. workshops and conferences) to promote technology transfer, as much as circumstances allow.
Way of monitoring	How	By documenting events during the monitoring period.
	When	Continuously.
	By who	Project owner.

Additional remarks monitoring

The necessary data that are needed for monitoring the sustainable development indicators will be collected by the Project owner. The data collection will be managed by the company manager of the Project owner company and the data will be gathered by the project manager on site. Details regarding responsibilities and management structure are explained in the PDD section “B.7.2 Description of the monitoring plan”.

The Project owner will ensure that the indicators included in the monitoring plan in the Gold Standard Passport are monitored with high quality. The responsible personnel of the Project owner will prepare periodic reports about the electricity generation and the LFG consumption.

GOLD STANDARD PASSPORT

All monitoring equipment, installations, mountings, cabling, and connectors will be inspected by the Project owner periodically for functionality, integrity, and corrosion. All equipment will be maintained according to their manufacturers' instructions. Any defective components will be identified and replacements will be obtained and replaced in a timely manner to ensure high measurement and operations quality.

GOLD STANDARD PASSPORT

SECTION H. Additionality and conservativeness



This section is only applicable if the section on additionality and/or your choice of baseline does not follow Gold Standard guidance

H.1. Additionality

Not applicable as the section in the PDD on additionality and choice of baseline follows Gold Standard guidance.

GOLD STANDARD PASSPORT

H.2. Conservativeness

The baseline study is provided within the PDD and follows the Gold Standard Guidance for conservative approach ensuring that the baseline does not lead to an overestimation of emission reductions.

GOLD STANDARD PASSPORT

ANNEX 1 ODA declaration



02.08.2010

Project reference: Bolu Landfill Gas to Energy Project, Turkey

To: Gold Standard Foundation

Declaration of Non-Use of Official Development Assistance by Project Owner

CEV Marmara Enerji Ür. San. Ve Tic. Ltd. Sti.

As Project Owner of the above-referenced project, acting on behalf of all project participants, I now make the following representations:

Mavi Sürdürülebilir Kalkınma Proje ve Danışmanlık Hiz. Ltd. Sti. ("Mavi Consultants");

I hereby declare that I am duly and fully authorised by the project owner of the above-referenced project, acting on behalf of all project participants, to make the following representations on Project Proponent's behalf:

I. Gold Standard Documentation

I am familiar with the provisions of Gold Standard Documentation relevant to Official Development Assistance (ODA). I understand that the above-referenced project is not eligible for Gold Standard registration if the project receives or benefits from Official Development Assistance under the condition that some or all credits coming out of the project are transferred to the ODA donor country. I now expressly declare that no financing provided in connection with the above-referenced project has come from or will come from ODA that has been or will be provided under the condition, whether express or implied, that any or all of the credits [CERs, ERUs or VERs] issued as a result of the project's operation will be transferred directly or indirectly to the country of origin of the ODA.

II. Duty to Notify Upon Discovery.

If I learn or if I am given any reason to believe at any stage of project design or implementation that ODA has been used to support the development or implementation of the project, or that an entity providing ODA to the host country may at some point in the future benefit directly or indirectly from the credits generated from the project as a condition of investment, I will make this known to the Gold Standard immediately.

III. Sanctions. I am fully aware that under Section 10 of the Gold Standard Terms and Conditions sanctions and damages may be incurred for the provision of false information related to Projects and/or Gold Standard credits.

Signed:


CEV MARMARA
ENERJİ ÜRETİM SAN. VE TİC. LTD. ŞTİ.
Kuşbaşı Cad. Aşuroğlu Sitesi D Blok 35/4
Altunizade Üsküdar / İSTANBUL
Üsküdar V.D. 206 066 4871

Name: Mr. Ata Ceylan

Title: General Manager

On behalf of: CEV Marmara Enerji Ür. San. Ve Tic. Ltd. Sti.

CEV Marmara Enerji Üretim San. ve Tic. Ltd. Şti.

Kuşbaşı Cad. Aşuroğlu Sitesi D Blok No:35/5 Altunizade - Üsküdar - İstanbul / TURKEY
Tel: +90 216 651 92 85 - 86 pbx Fax: +90 216 651 92 87
www.cev-tr.com info@cev-tr.com