

Agenda



- John McDougal
- Methane Protocol Updates & Gauging Consensus
- Living shorelines buyer strategy
- General discussion



Upcoming Meetings

 Stakeholder Working Group – Thursday, July 13th, 9 AM CT







Anew Carbon

Our Carbon team provides expert management of GHG mitigation, carbon neutral initiatives, and sustainability services

- Active in all compliance and voluntary GHG markets in North America
- Top ranked supplier of compliance and voluntary carbon credits
- Turnkey transaction service for sale, transfer, and retirement of credits
- Upstream project listing and management for value-optimized credit generation, including standardized protocol development
- Forests, grasslands, wetlands
- Regenerative agriculture
- Landfill gas

- Household devices (e.g. cookstoves)
- Renewable energy
- Industrial projects

100M+
Carbon tonnes transacted

6M+Acres enrolled in carbon projects

\$182M New revenue for landowners

110+
Registered forest carbon projects

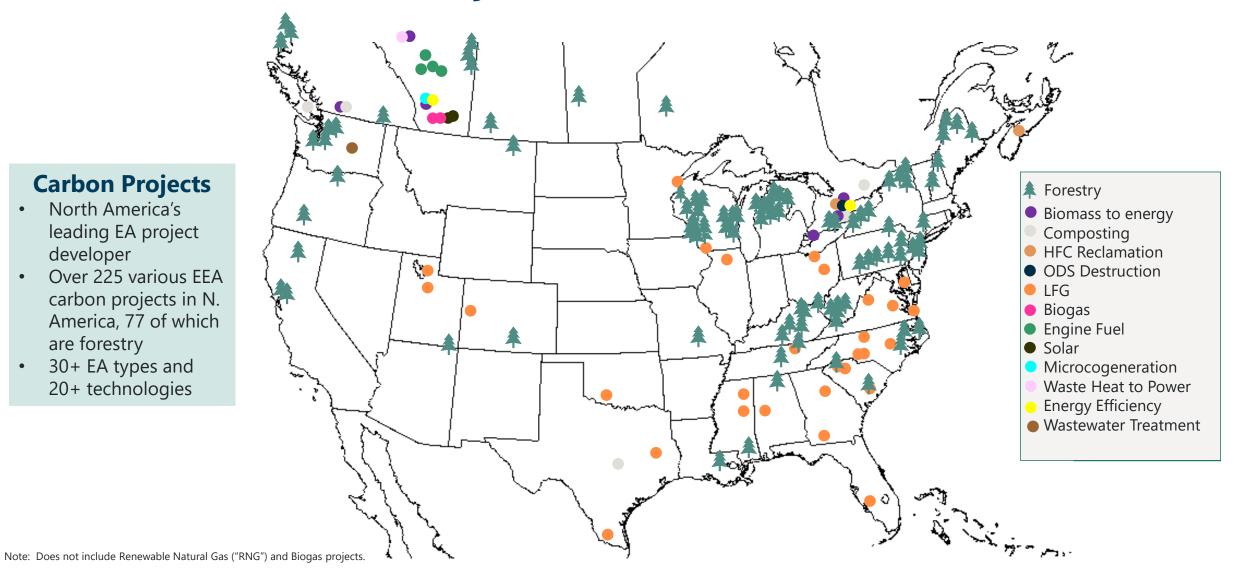
400+
Carbon projects in the Anew portfolio



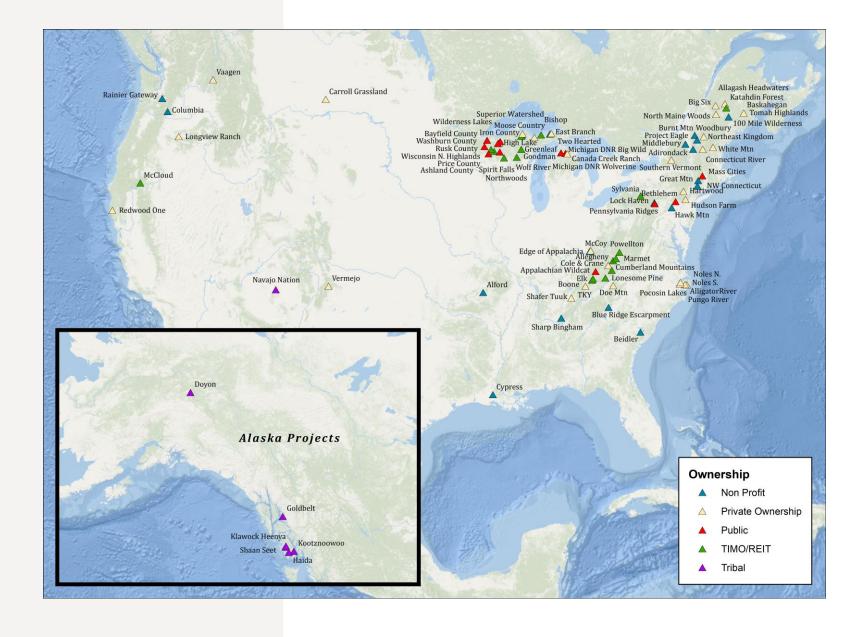
Anew's Carbon Projects

Carbon Projects

- North America's leading EA project developer
- Over 225 various EEA carbon projects in N. America, 77 of which are forestry
- 30+ EA types and 20+ technologies



Anew Forestry Project Map



Forest Carbon Project Types



Afforestation/ Reforestation



Avoided Conversion



Improved Forest Management (IFM)

The State of US Forests and Need for IFM

IFM projects keep forests from being converted to other uses.

- From 2000 to 2020, the U.S. experienced a net loss of 8.62 million acres of tree cover.
 - This equates to a loss of 1.2% of total forest coverage in the U.S.
- Market forces including commodity-driven deforestation (20%), agricultural shifts (5%), and urbanization (75%) are driving this loss.

IFM allows more carbon to be stored in the forest.

- IFM promotes the growth of healthy, larger trees as there is less pressure to harvest.
- If U.S. wood energy consumption and GDP continues to expand, U.S. timberlands would become a **source** of emissions by 2050 as more carbon is released from harvests than is sequestered by new growth.

Sources: Mark A. Drummond, Thomas R. Loveland, Land-use Pressure and a Transition to Forest-cover Loss in the Eastern United States, BioScience, Volume 60, Issue 4, April 2010, Pages 286–298, https://doi.org/10.1525/bio.2010.60.4.7

Nepal P, Ince P, Skog P, Chang SJ. Projection of U.S. forest sector carbon sequestration under U.S. and global timber market and wood energy consumption scenarios, 2010-2060. Biomass and Bioenergy 2012 Oct 45: 251-264. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.biombioe.2012.06.011

"Global Forest Watch," 2023.

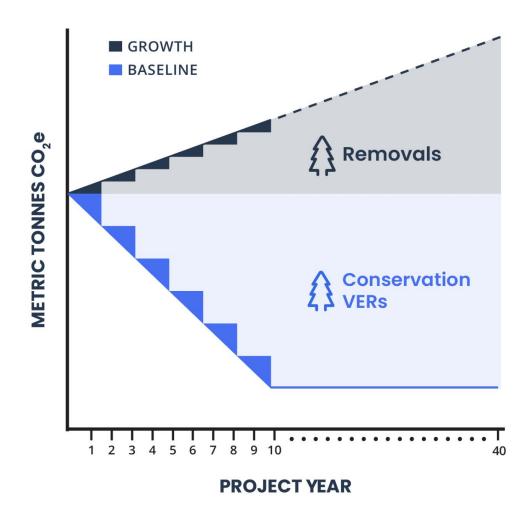
IFM: Additionality and Carbon Project Impacts on Forest Management

- Projects must demonstrate project specific baselines using representative reference points to establish common practice of forest management
- Harvesting cannot exceed forest growth in any year
- Must meet sustainability requirements:
 - Certification, government-approved FMP, or uneven-aged harvesting.

Carbon revenues replace timber revenues allowing the forest to grow larger trees and sequester more carbon.

Voluntary US ACR IFM Crediting Mechanics

IFM QUANTIFICATION



Additional Co-Benefits of U.S. IFM

- Habitat and Watershed Protection
- Recreation for all
- Nutrient Cycling
- Soil Protection
- Educational and Research Opportunities
- Economic development for rural areas
- Partnerships with Land Trusts and Conservation Groups





















Carbon Markets Snapshot

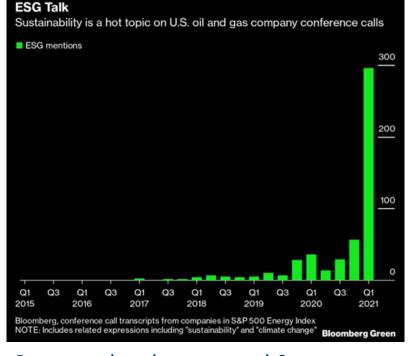
Voluntary offset demand has been on the rise.

Offset demand has been increasing due to the following:

- Decarbonization and ESG goals set by corporates, universities, and other organizations
- Paris Agreement Article 6
- Municipal Climate Action Plans
- CORSIA
- CEQA (potentially NEPA)







Increased carbon-neutral & net zero commitments and overall strengthened corporate ESG/ sustainability presence

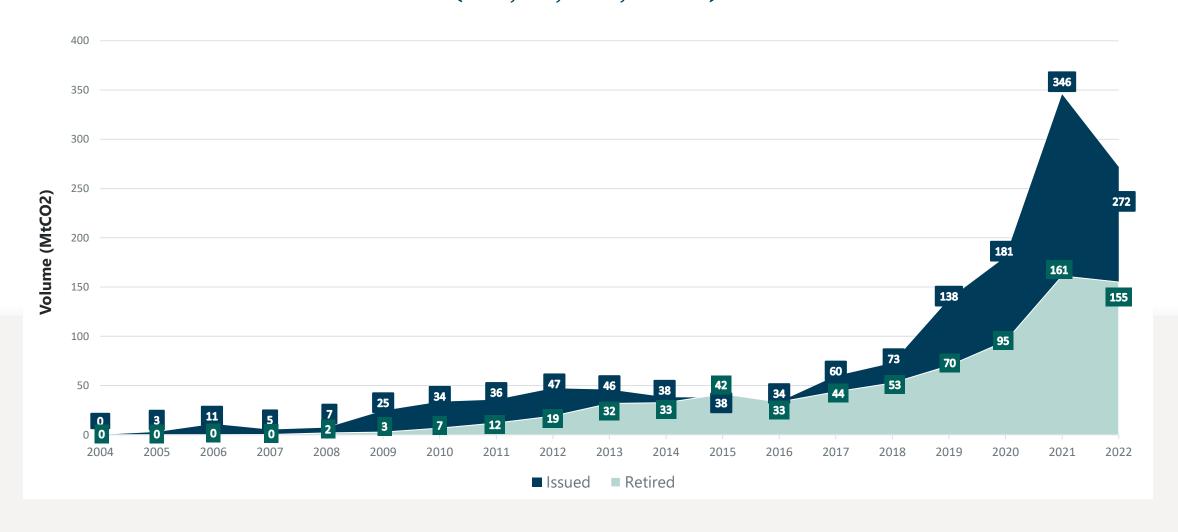






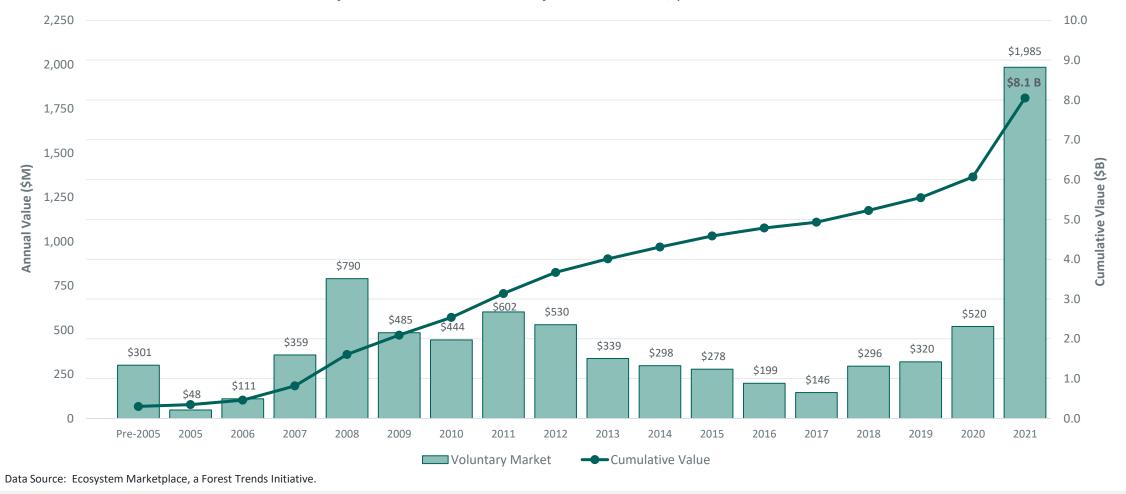


Historic Voluntary Carbon Offset Issuances & Retirements (VCS, GS, CAR, & ACR)



Recent Growth in Voluntary Carbon Markets

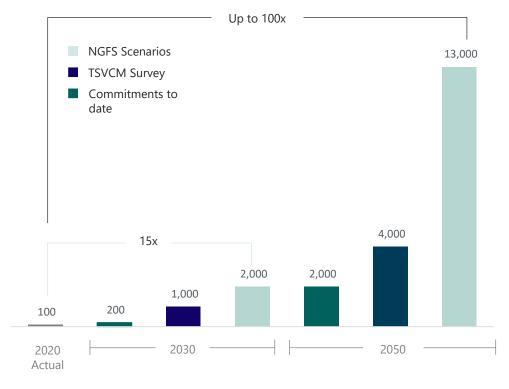
Market Size by Traded Value of Voluntary Carbon Credits, pre-2005 to 2021





Voluntary Carbon Demand – Past and Future

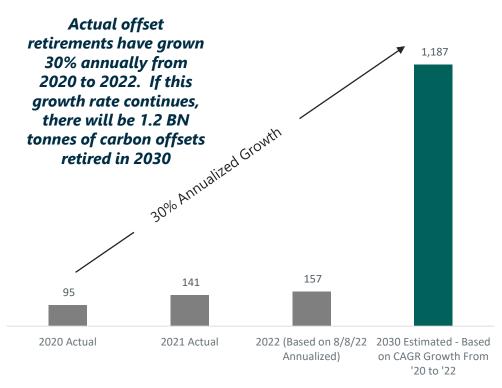
Third Party "Expert" Growth Estimates (MM Tonnes)



Source: McKinsey and CIBC Market Research.

Note: TSVCM = Task force on Scaling Voluntary Carbon Markets. NGFS = Network for Greening the Financial System.

Recent Actual Retirements and Implied Market Growth (MM Tonnes)



Note: 2020 and 2021 data based on actual retirement data from Verra, ACR, CAR and Gold Standard retirements. 2021 has been adjusted to exclude approximately 20 MM in retirements related to crypto carbon retirements which are considered non-recurring. 2022 based on annualizing actual retirement data through 8/8/22. 2030 estimate based on assuming compounded annual growth rate from 2020 to 2022 of 30% remains consistent through 2030.



Our timeline

- May 11th: Introduced the methane protocol at the Stakeholder Meeting
- May 12th: Sent out protocol after the full group meeting
- June 1st: We received a mix of general thematic comments + technical comments
- Now: Incorporated feedback + bringing it to you



Does this protocol align with BCarbon's mission?

BCarbon's mission "is to be an independent not-forprofit corporation dedicated to developing and managing standards and related programs that enable governmental organizations, the private sector and civil society to <u>achieve their sustainable</u> <u>development and climate change goals and to protect and</u> <u>conserve the environment for the benefit of the general public.</u>"

BCarbon seeks scientific, measurable capture or reductions in emissions.



Scale of Methane Emissions

- >25%
 - •The percentage of the global temperature increase since the start of the Industrial Revolution attributable to methane emissions.
- 84X
 - •The Global Warming Potential of Methane compared to Carbon Dioxide.
- 29 million
 - •Abandoned oil and gas wells worldwide, estimated by Reuters. Of the abandoned oil wells in America, 1.7 million are unplugged and **leaking**.
- 210 million
 - •tons of CO₂ equivalent each year contributed by abandoned wells.
- 600%
 - •The potential increase in emissions from the highest-productivity leaking wells.

Does this protocol fill a need in the marketplace?

- There has been widespread dissatisfaction with the only other methane capping protocol on the market.
- Our protocol has been modified to address the concerns of project developers.
- BCarbon is responding to demand and in pursuit of scalable carbon projects that make a tangible impact.



Will implementation of this protocol interfere with BCarbon's other programs?

BCarbon is in process of evaluating the bandwidth (personnel requirements etc) for reviewing and approving these applications, much of which will be done by outside experts.



"Cleaned Up" Excel Models

 Decline Curve Model and Leak Rate Model were updated to be more simplified for ease of use.

 No mathematical changes were made, only formatting changes.



Syntax/Clarity Edits

Section 1.1 Methane Emissions from Oil and Gas Wells

Recent numbers released by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) in their Inventory of U.S. Greenhouse Gas Emissions and Sinks report estimate that there are about 3.7 million abandoned oil and gas wells (including orphaned wells and other non-producing wells) within the United States. Wells that have been plugged have average

Section 3.2 BCarbon Review

- a. Project Developer pays a per carbon credit fee to BCarbon of \$0.10
- b. Project Developer pays [\$100] per well processing fee



Removal of Platform Specificity

- 4. BCarbon receives Notice to Proceed from d-MRV and uploads from the Provisional Project Plan the Validation Certificate from Validator BCarbon issues carbon credits for Project, such carbon credits to be held on the BCarbon Registry within a Lock-Box Account to be released to the appropriate Project Developer account upon BCarbon receiving the Final Project Plan with final Total Project Emissions figures
- Project Developer submits Final Project Plan to BCarbon's d-MRV direct access and notifies BCarbon
- 6. BCarbon receives Final Project Plan and automatically releases carbon credits from the Lock-Box Account to the appropriate Project Developer's account



Added to d-MRV details

Section 3.1 Project Submission

- 2. Final Project Plan (post-plugging) that includes:
 - a. Updates to each section of the Provisional Project Plan
 - b. Final GHG Calculations
 - c. d-MRV Details, including <u>but not limited to</u> demographic details <u>listed</u> <u>below:</u>
 - i. # of aquifers within 5 miles of the well
 - ii. # of water wells within 5 miles of the well
 - iii. # of children, women of child-bearing age, and disadvantaged people within 5 miles of the well
 - iv. # of hospitals, nursing/retirement homes, schools, churches, playgrounds, etc.
 - v. List of endangered species within 5 miles of the well
 - vi. Agricultural land acreage within 5 miles of the well
 - vii. Total acreage of land reclamation across all wells



Validation Updates- Clarifying language & review process change from 7 days to 30 days

Section 3.2 BCarbon Review

Process of Validation, Approval, Development, and Issuance of Carbon Credits

- Pre-Plugging Submission to BCarbon contains: Provisional Project Plan including d-MRV
- 2. BCarbon reviews Provisional Project Plan for completeness
- 3. <u>BCarbon selects and contracts with a validator to review the Provisional Project Plan. Project Developer is responsible for such validation costs and will be notified of the estimated costs of validation prior to an agreement.</u>
 - a. Validator reviews and returns a Validation Certificate to BCarbon
 - b. Review process timeline is 30 days



Eligibility Updates

Section 4.1 Eligibility

Geographic scope:

Projects must be located in the United States. At this time, BCarbon has received requests to include Canadian projects in the Protocol and is currently evaluating the issue of and the feasibility of doing so. Once completed, BCarbon will make a recommendation to stakeholders.

2. Accepted well types:

On-land or onshore wells (over freshwater) registered with the appropriate Local Regulator as oil or natural gas producing wells

- 3. Well with proof that either:
 - a. The well has been transitioned to a non-producing status in filings with the Local Regulator or attestation from a certified engineer; or
 - b. There has been no net production in the past 3 months



Added language: must meet any contractual requests imposed by existing mineral leases

5.10.2. Plugging and Surface Reclamation Standards

In the absence of plugging requirements set by local and state authorities, Project Developers are required to follow guidelines for design, placement, and verification of cement plugs as set by the American Petroleum Institute (API) Recommended Practice (RP) 65-3 – Wellbore Plugging and Abandonment Standard. Where applicable, plugging, abandonment and restoration must meet contractual requirements within existing mineral leases should those requirements exceed regulatory minimums. Such requirements are out of the purview of BCarbon and are solely within the Project Developer's responsibility.



May 2023 study shows additional harmful chemicals leaking from unplugged wells

- Volatile organic compounds (VOCs) including benzene found leaking out of 48 abandoned wells in Western PA
- 93% of these wells within <3,300 feet of buildings + homes
- Nearly 25% were just 328 feet from homes

Chemical Characterization of Natural Gas Leaking from Abandoned Oil and Gas Wells in Western Pennsylvania

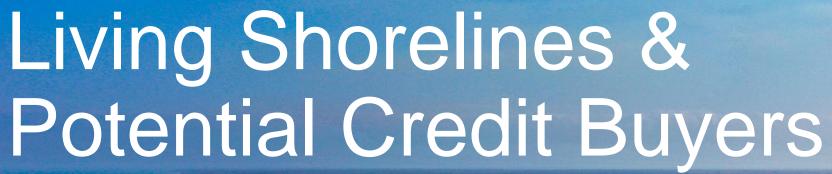
Dominic C. DiGiulio,* Robert J. Rossi, Eric D. Lebel, Kelsey R. Bilsback, Drew R. Michanowicz, and Seth B.C. Shonkoff







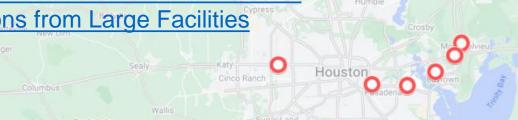






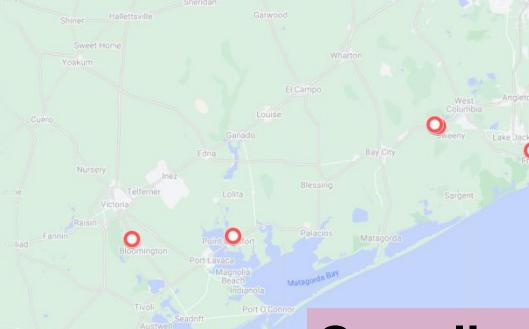
A map of 20 major emitters on the upper Texas Coast

Source: EPA 2021 Greenhouse Gas Emissions from Large Facilities



Companies represented:

- Chevron Phillips
- Citgo
- ConocoPhillips
- Dow Chemical
- Enterprise Products
- ExxonMobil
- Flint Hills Resources
- Formosa Plastics
- INV Nylon Chemicals
- Marathon Petroleum
- Motiva
- Occidental Chemical
- Phillips 66
- Valero



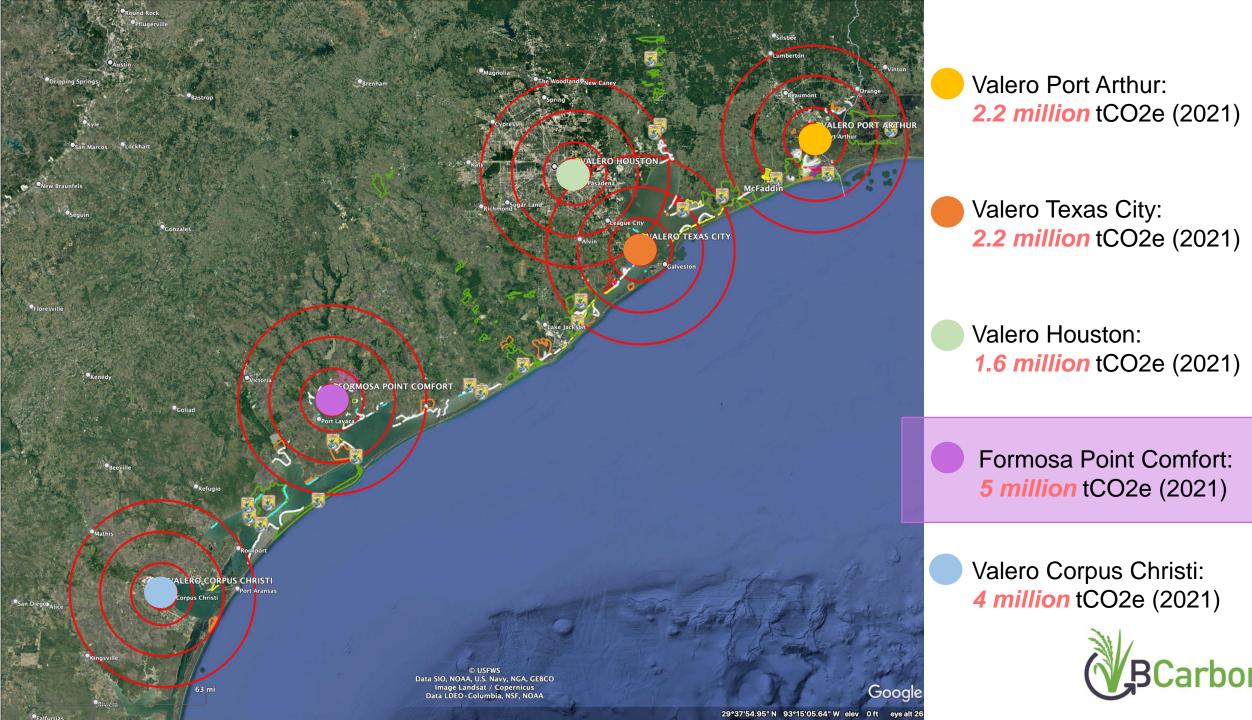
Overall emissions (2021):

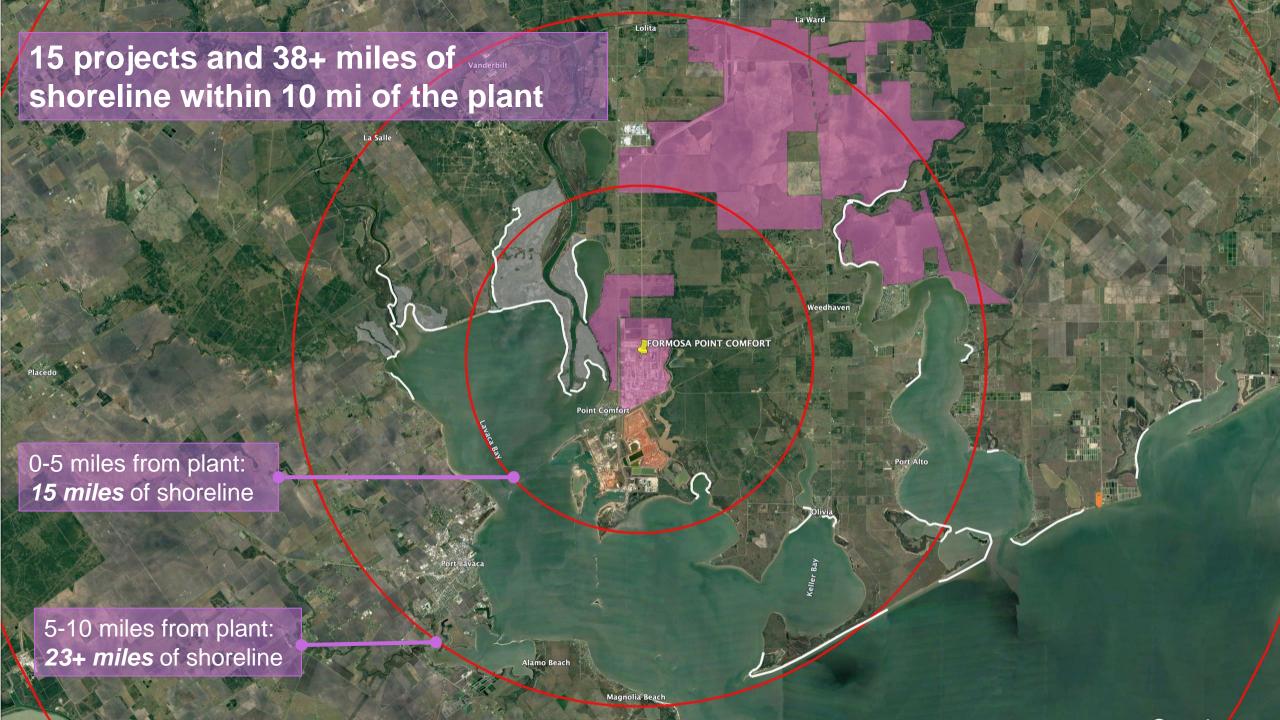
69,947,971 tons of CO2e

If adopting a 50% emission reduction goal by 2030, these 20 facilities alone will need 3.5 mil. nature-based credits/year

Assuming that, after avoiding and minimizing emissions, 10% of the 50% reduction will be accounted for by NbS







Next Steps:

Developing the business case for living shoreline protocol use on the TX coast

- Understanding the up-front economic implications for developers and buyers
- Developing concept projects for companies of interest and pricing them out
- Packaging information that would be of use to interested buyers

