Anchor Constitution Document

Mint Series EVRGRN #0005

The Stabile Chancery has instituted this Anchor Constitution in accordance with, and subject to, the full faith and credit of observable reality.

This document is intended to optimize the conditions by which trust might emerge between transactors of Material Impact; by explicitly discerning the bounds of reference and observation considered by the Mint Originator as both necessary and relevant in consolidating a transactable expression of the Material Impact defined herein; by embodying a consolidated expression of this value as a total system of value definition, observation, quantification, and symbolic representation; and by forming such symbolic representations, whose value is asserted and stabilized through a robust, unified and unbroken chain of reasoning, observation and articulation; in an immutable, verifiable Kinetically Anchored Token being minted under the title:

EVRGN Mint #0005.

These Kinetically Anchored Tokens (KATs) were ordered for origination and minting by Evergreen Exchange Enterprises (DBA The Evergreen Exchange); crafted to a specification of exquisite quality by the Stabile Chancery; duly substantiated and supported by the contributing bodies listed herein; and made available for transaction as of the stated date.

General Information:

Mint Identifier:	*EVRGN Mint #0005*
Unit Issue:	10 Units
PAH:	Mass/CO2e
Mint Originator:	The Evergreen Exchange
Nummular of Record:	The Stabile Chancery
Production Source:	Chaiyaphum Wind Farm Power Project
Impact Brokerage:	Gold Standard Impact Registry
Blockchain of Record:	BTN Ordinals

EVRGN Mint #0005. Official Sigil [see section 8.1]

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THE KINETIC ANCHOR

Whereas the Mint Originator declares, and the Nummular of Record has confirmed; this Anchor Constitution establishes a consolidated body of observation and explanation; this consolidated body being formed with the intent of articulating the nominal existence of value as brought forth by the Mint Originator; this value being articulated by a specified and deliberate sequence across a corresponding field of abstraction; this sequence and abstractive field deliberately selected by these parties so as to articulate an intrinsic, comprehensive and immutable relationship between:

(1) A defined metaphysical construct of value.
(2) A defined body of observable phenomena by which that value might be universally discerned and fairly evaluated by individual human beings.
(3) A defined system of measurement and quantification by which the constituent phenomena can be generally apprehended.
(4) An embodying symbolic representation of this total system by which that value may transact between individual human beings; their intersubjective proxies; or their technological proxies.

With this concurrence in opinion between the Mint Originator and the Nummular of Record; it is asserted herein that the following body of intent, information artifacts, methods, technologies, proof of provenance and successive assignment, and otherwise reasoning; constitutes a formalized commodification of the material impact identified by this document; and that the value of the transactable vehicles issued under the EVRGN Mint #0005 are stabilized and representative of a harmonized consolidation of metaphysical and physical value as defined by this document.

This Anchor Constitution is structured in such a manner so as to distill a distinct quantity of material impact which can be further discerned and evaluated by its constituent body of quantitative or qualitative proof. This process is conducted through a sequential ordering of information artifacts designed analogue to the psychophysiological interpretive process universal to human nature. It is the express purpose of this document to make plane an assertion of value by the Mint Originator in the most precise and explicit terms so as to enable a general body of market actors to fairly evaluate, from their respective viewpoint, the value of these assets; and to facilitate the honest, fair and peaceful exchange of that value.

This document explicitly identifies Value Artifacts (VAs). VAs are specific pieces of information used to translate core metaphysical values across various levels of abstraction. They are organized to imbue the transactional mechanisms of this mint with the full meaning intended by the Mint Originator; and to repeatedly rearticulate the core value asserted by the Mint Originator at various scales of interpretive resolution.

In this document, VAs are identifiable by each item listed on a single line of bold text, which includes:

1. The initiating acronym "VA"
2. A corresponding item number
3. A corresponding formulaic term and/or definition with a supporting reference, formatted as: **VA [Term Number]: [Term Definition]**

These Value Artifacts are refined into systems engineering terms and programmatic language, codified in the mint smart contract, and immutably recorded on the blockchain once minted. Through this process, the information artifacts become the core entity of each minted asset, defining, and constraining all subordinate smart contracting mechanics and rules.

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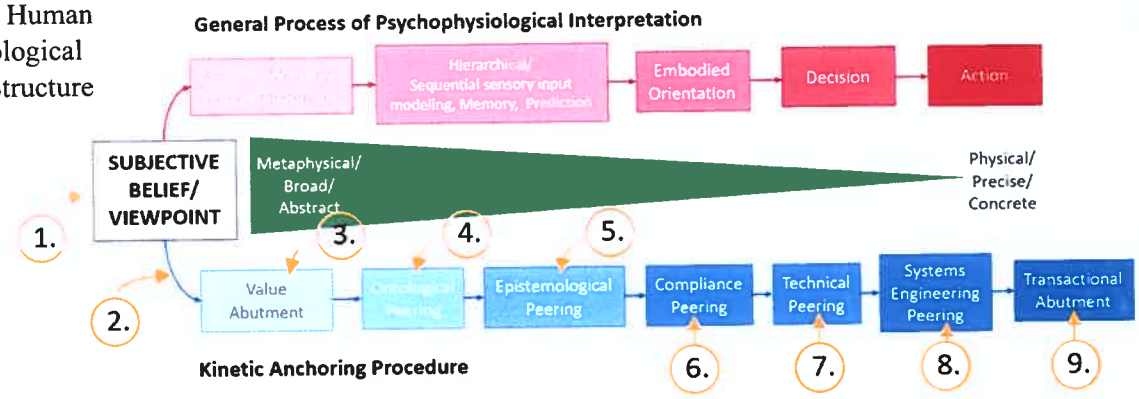
STABILIZATION BLUEPRINT

BASELINE: Human psychophysiological Interpretive Structure



STAGE 1:

KAP Framework

STAGE 2: Declaration of Value

A plain-language descriptor of the baseline value abstraction that the Mint Originator intends to articulate in the form of a tokenized asset.

STAGE 3: Value Abutment

Translates the declaration of value into more precise technical language appropriate for ontological analysis and conversion.

STAGE 4: Ontological Peering

Layers an explicit and specific ontological definition to the Value Abutment in order to isolate a grouping of relevant objects, actions or states-of-affairs which correspond with the Value Abutment.

STAGE 5: Epistemological Peering

Isolates and layers a specific body of knowledge artifacts pertaining to the Ontological Peering which are relevant to the established Value Abutment. These knowledge artifacts are regressed from a Primary Value Heuristic into increasingly particular sub phenomena until a level of mathematical observation and measurability is reached.

STAGE 6: Compliance Peering

Identifies specific legal, regulatory, industry, scientific standards and otherwise best practices representing either

STAGE 7: Technical Peering

Identifies a finite body of technologies, equipment, methodologies, and expert sources which will be utilized to observe, measure, and (if relevant) regularly update sensory information regarding the epistemological value artifacts.

STAGE 8: Systems Engineering Peering

Consolidates the various sensory inputs described in the technical peering into a normalized mathematical formulaic language. Then applies systems engineering algorithms to mathematically describe the relationships between the epistemological knowledge artifacts, ultimately arriving at a Primary Value Heuristic which.

STAGE 9: Transactional Abutment

The Transactional abutment converts the systems engineering algorithms into appropriate programmatic language for inclusion in smart contracting. This stage also consolidates the full body of proof for evaluation by the transacting public as well as the rules and behaviors of the tokenized assets.

Anchor Constitution Document

Acronym Glossary:

CP: Compliance Peering - The body of legal, regulatory, and reporting documents, bodies, and reporting requirements. These heavily inform asset behavior, who and how the assets can be transacted, held, or reported in the TA.

GHG: Green House Gases – group of chemicals which, when released into earth's atmosphere in a gaseous form, amplify emissivity; and by extension are publicly asserted to result in significant alterations the planets thermal signature, resulting in cascading risks associated with extreme atmospheric, hydrological, and other conditions.

KAT: Kinetically Anchored Token – a consolidated symbolic representation of metaphysical value; associated observable phenomena; and the interlocking chain of reasoning and evidential artifacts.

OP: Ontological Peering – The value concept expressed as discernible objects, actions, or states of affairs.

PAH: Prime Asset Heuristic – The direct, aggregated mathematical expression of the Value Abatement.

SE/SEP: Systems Engineering Peering – The comprehensive mathematical articulation of all phenomena and their means of measurement as described in the EP and TP, combined with the formulaic relationships between these elements.

TA: Transactory Abutment – The Comprehensive descriptor of the asset vehicle including the composition of value artifacts which will be encoded in the vehicle, its means of updating, as well as the rules, behavior, and narrative structure of the tokenized asset.

tCO2: Tonnes of Carbon Dioxide Equivalence - the base physical unit measured by the KAT which represents a mass of one metric tonne of carbon dioxide equivalence. (for detailed description see section 3.2.a.)

TP: Technical Peering – The total treatment of technology, equipment, methodology, and expert sources used to observe, measure and update aspects of the EP.

VA: Value Artifacts – A specific piece of information that will be relevant and included as a component of the token smart contract.

VB: Value Abutment – The precise, explicit, observable, and measurable expression of the Declaration of value as asserted by the Mint Originator.

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DECLARATION OF VALUE

The Mint Originator declares the EVRGN Mint #0005 tokens will each be issued as a commodified expression of:

THE NET AMOUNT OF GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS AVOIDED BY UTILIZING THE NON-EMITTING ELECTRICAL ENERGY GENERATION OF WIND TURBINES.

The Nummular of Record acting at the direction of the Mint Originator, acknowledges responsibility in carrying out the deliberate arrangement of the following anchor components in such a manner so as to establish a contiguous and coherent body of Value Artifacts; such artifacts, being arranged as a sequential collection, and procedurally registered as an immutable record; are asserted, as a natural consequence of the agreement between the Mint Originator and Nummular of Record; to have established the existence of a direct and unified articulation of this value in the form of a commodified unit; this commodity embodied as the Kinetically Anchored Tokens associated with this Anchor constitution, and this Anchor Constitution embodying Declaration of Value stated above.

DECLARATION OF VALUE DECLARED VALIDATED

Mint Originator

Initials: CS

Date: 7/26/24

Nummular of Record

Initials: JP

Date: 7/26/2024

Anchor Constitution Document

1.0 VALUE ABUTMENT (VB)

The Nummular of Record defines the VB as:
The net mass of greenhouse gas emissions avoided, quantified in Metric Tonnes of Carbon Dioxide Equivalents (tCO2), or fractional denominations thereof; by utilizing electrical energy produced by a non-emitting electrical energy source; dynamically actuated by the generation of electrical energy quantified in Kilowatt Hours (KwH) through the conversion of naturally occurring kinetic energy through mechanical processes in Wind turbines; occurring within The spatial extent of the project boundary to include the project power plant/unit and all power plants/units connected physically to the electricity system that the CDM project power plant is connected to.

The publicly asserted environmental risks associated with amplified emissivity resulting from Greenhouse Gasses (GHG)s infer a generally accepted value regarding the physical avoidance of GHG mass being released into the ambient planetary atmosphere. This comparative physical GHG mass released into the atmosphere as a requisite function of generating a specified quantity of electricity provides the general basis for establishing Material Impact. The tCO2 mass avoided from entering into the atmosphere as a function of displacing legacy chemical energy production processes is referred to as **"Baseline Emissions."** The tCO2 released into the planetary atmosphere as a result of the manufacturing, packaging, transport, deployment, operation, maintenance, and disposal of the associated Wind Turbines is collectively referred to as **"Project Emissions."** The electricity generated and delivered to the grid by the project, by which tCO2 emissions displacement can be validated, is referred to as "**Wind Electricity Generation.**" The combined Baseline Emissions, Project Emissions and Gross Impact constitutes the primary value of the KATs expressive of this Anchor Constitution, referred to herein as **"Net Impact."**

1.1. KATs issued under EVRGN Mint #0005:

a. Are an explicit and direct representation of a minimum tCO2 mass which has been avoided from entering the atmosphere.
b. Embody the observable and quantifiable mass of tCO2 Net Consumption occurring:
    i. as a function of the Wind Turbine unit(s) specified in this document.
    ii. at the location of the Wind Turbine unit(s) specified in this document.
    iii. during the period(s) of performance specified in this document.

VA 01: 1 EVRGN Mint #0005 Token = N tCO2 Avoided = (N)

VALUE ABUTMENT DECLARED VALIDATED

Mint Originator

Initials: CS

Date: 7/26/24

Nummular of Record

Initials: JS

Date: 7/26/24

2.0 ONTOLOGICAL PEERING (OP)

The Nummular of Record establishes, and the Mint Originator confirms the Ontological Peering (OP) as a specific **DISPLACEMENT OF GHG EMISSIONS AS A RATE OF ELECTRICAL ENERGY PRODUCTION** pertaining to the observable Wind Turbine operations by which Gross Impact can be regularly and reliably observed and evaluated.

The scope of this Rate of Action is bounded and identified by the following criteria:

2.1. Occurring as a mechanical output of Wind Turbines.

A Wind Turbine is defined as:

- A device possessing the attributes specified in section 8.5 of this document.
- A device specifically purposed to convert the kinetic energy of the movement of air molecules into the format of electrical energy.
- A device that carries out this function mechanically absent GHG emitting chemical processes.
- A device possessing the capacity to regularly measure performance in Kilowatt Hours (kWh)
- A device operating at the locations identified in section 8.6 of this document.

2.2. Occurring as a consequence of kinetic energy transference from kinetic wind energy into electrical energy via mechanical energy transference processes occurring within the wind turbines as follows:

- Turbine blades are fixed to the turbines static shaft via a central hub called a rotor.
- Energy transference occurs as a function of the differential velocity of air molecules relative to the movement of the planetary surface (wind) to which the base of the turbine is fixed.
- Air molecules impact the turbine blades to create a pressure differential on opposite sides of the blades. This pressure differential induces motion in the blades and rotator, transferring latent kinetic energy into mechanical motion of the blades and rotator.
- The rotor is connected to a low-speed shaft. As the rotor spins, it turns the low-speed shaft
- The low-speed shaft is connected to a gearbox. The gearbox increases the rotational speed from the low-speed shaft to a high-speed shaft, which spins at a much faster rate.
- The high-speed shaft is connected to a generator which converts the mechanical energy from the high-speed shaft into electrical energy through electromagnetic induction. Inside the generator, a magnetic field rotates around a coil of wire, inducing an electric current in the wire.
- The electricity generated by the generator is usually in the form of alternating current (AC). Power electronics, such as inverters and transformers, condition the

electricity to ensure it meets the voltage, frequency, and current specifications required for the grid or specific applications.

- The conditioned electricity is sent to a substation where the voltage is increased to high levels suitable for long-distance transmission via transmission lines.

2.3. GHG emissions avoidance is observed and measured relative to the GHG emissions occurring, or that would have occurred, utilizing fossil fuel or other energy generation processes which are based on GHG emitting chemical reactions.

2.4 The relative avoidance will be quantified in base units of mass of $CO2_E$ measured in metric tonnes (tCO2) per Kilowatt Hours (kWh) produced. This energy figure is further consolidated into Megawatt Hours (MWh) for standard accounting practice.

VA 02: Base Mass unit = 1 Metric Tonne of $CO2_E$ Avoided/Megawatt Hour

2.5. The Rate of Action has been segmented by aggregate performance delineated by Megawatts (electrical format energy) produced in one (1) year.

VA 03: Base Time unit = 1 year

2.5. The greenhouse gasses which would have been otherwise produced in generating an equivalent quantity of electrical energy across the same period of performance as a function of this process is commodified into one KAT that will be associated with the production of 1 Base Mass unit established at irregular intervals delineated by the observation of performance markers identified in section 3.0.

ONTOLOGICAL PEERING DECLARED VALIDATED

Mint Originator

Initials: CS

Date: 7/26/24

Nummular of Record

Initials: [illegible]

Date: 7/26/24

Anchor Constitution Document

3.0 EPISTEMOLOGICAL PEERING (EP)

The Nummular of Record establishes, and the Mint Originator confirms as the Epistemological Peering (EP) this specific grouping of **KNOWLEDGE ATTRIBUTES** associated, informed, and bounded by the definitions established in the preceding Value Abutment and Ontological Peering. Knowledge Attributes are specified informational artifacts of the ontological abutment which are (1) relevant in describing the preceding VA or OP (2) capable of being observed through existing and accessible methodologies or technologies, and (3) are able to be distilled into formulaic terms which can be crafted into dynamic algorithms in later sections. The central function of the EP is to establish two crucial information artifacts:

(1) The Prime Asset Heuristic (PAH):

The PAH is the direct mathematical expression of the VA. The PAH marks the point at which the preceding value and ontological languages bridge into a baseline mathematical language.

(2) The EP Hierarchy:

The EP hierarchy is organized as a hierarchical concept tree descending from the PAH. Stemming from the PAH, epistemological artifacts will be regressed into increasingly granular subcategories until a given epistemological artifact can be matched with a means of physical observation which can be expressed in a mathematical term. Once a given branch of this tree arrives at a formulaic descriptor of an observable phenomena, further regression will cease, and the term will be considered stabilized.

3.1 Declaration of PAH

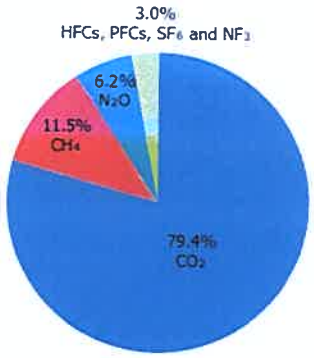
> **THE PRIME ASSET HEURISTIC** is declared as **UNITS CONSISTING OF METRIC TONNES OR DENOMINATIONS THEREOF; OF NET CARBON DIOXIDE EQUIVALENT (tCO2) EMISSIONS REDUCED THROUGH AVOIDANCE OF ENTRY INTO THE ATMOSPHERE AS DELINEATED BY AN ASSOCIATED QUANTITY OF ENERGY GENERATED RELETIVE TO A GIVEN PERIOD OF PERFORMANCE.**
>
> **VA 04: PAH = (N) = 1 tCO2e/MWh**

3.2 PAH Detail

3.2.a. tCO2 Composition Model

EVRGN Mint #0005 assets represent tCO2 as an aggregated heuristic of the following chemical compounds which are proportionally weighted and calculated into the PAH. The calculated tCO2

chemical constituency, and by extension a specified mass of CO2 per unit of emissions avoided, is derived from those established by Kyoto Protocol standards and practically applied by the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), European Environmental Agency (EEA) and other governments.



U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (2023) [10]
Kyoto Protocol/Inventory of U.S. Greenhouse Gas Emissions and Sinks: (1990 - 2021) [11]

1 Unit of tCO2 Consists of:

Name	Formula ID	Proportional Weighting
Carbon Dioxide	CO_2	*79.4%*
Methane	CH_4	*11.5%*
Nitrous Oxide	N_2O	*6.2%*
Nitrogen Trifluoride	NF_3	*0.75%*
Sulphur Hexafluoride	SF_6	*0.75%*
Perfluorochemicals	*(PFCs)*	*0.75%*
Hydro Fluorochemicals	*(HFCs)*	*0.75%*

3.2.b. Kilowatt Hour Definition

A kilowatt-hour (kWh) is a unit of energy measurement that represents the amount of energy consumed or produced by a device with a power rating of one kilowatt (kW) operating for one hour.

3.2.c. Period of Performance Definition

EVRGN Mint #0005 assets delineate mass units of tCO2 avoided as function of performance across time. The base time unit utilized in delineating this mass is one standard solar year.

3.3 Unit Definition

All EVRGN Mint #0005 assets represent a specified minimum mass of tCO2 molecules which have been avoided from physically entering the atmosphere for each kilowatt hour of electrical output across the specified period of performance.

3.4 Ascending Phenomena

The EP Hierarchy Structure consists of the epistemological aspects of the value concept that the Nummular of Record has identified as measurable relative to the existing state of human knowledge and known technical capacity. This EP hierarchy isolates the phenomena relevant in technically observing, quantifying and materializing commodifiable units of Wind Turbine Net Impact (N). The PAH as established in section 3.1 of this document consists of the ascending knowledge attributes as outlined below.

3.4.a. Combined Margin

Combined Margin combines the OM and BM emissions factors to get a single value that represents the average emissions reduction impact of adding renewable energy to the grid. It balances the current operational emissions (OM) with the emissions of the latest power plants (BM), weighted to reflect their relative importance.

3.4.a.1. Operating Margin

Operating measures the emissions from power plants that are currently operating and would likely decrease their output if new renewable energy is added to the grid. In simple terms, it calculates how much CO_2 is produced per megawatt-hour (MWh) of electricity generated by the existing power plants that are affected by the new project.

3.4.a.1.i. Operating Margin Weighting

Operating Margin Weighting refers to the proportion assigned to the Build Margin (BM) emissions factor in the calculation of the Combined Margin (CM) emissions factor.

3.4.a.1.ii. Electricity Generation Mix

Electricity Generation Mix represents the power plants that are currently generating electricity on the grid. This includes various types of power plants such as coal, natural gas, oil, hydro, nuclear, and renewables.

3.4.a.1.iii. Fuel Type and Consumption

Fuel Type and Consumption is the fuel source used by each power plant (e.g., coal, natural gas, oil). This variable determines the energy yield per unit of fuel consumed by each plant.

3.4.a.1.iv. Emission Factors for Fuels

Emission Factors for each type of fuel determines the amount of GHG emissions per unit of fuel consumed. These factors are usually provided by national or international bodies such as the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC). This factor enables a linear correlation between GHG mass emissions and energy units.

3.4.a.1.v. Grid Displacement

Grid Displacement determines which power plants are likely to reduce their output when new renewable energy capacity is added. This involves identifying the marginal plants that are less efficient and more expensive to operate, typically fossil fuel-based plants.

3.4.a.1.vi. Electricity Output

Electricity Output quantifies the amount of electricity in kilowatts generated by each power plant over a specific period, usually a year.

3.4.a.1.vii. Project Fuel Consumption

Project Fuel Consumption All fossil fuel types combusted to supply input power sources operating the Wind Turbine electricity system in a given year.

3.4.a.2. Build Margin

Build Margin represents the emissions intensity of the most recent additions to the power grid the wind turbines are connected to. Specifically, it is a measure of the emissions per unit of electricity generated by the newest plants that have been built or are planned to be built in the near future.

3.4.a.2.i. Build Margin Weighting

Build Margin Weighting refers to the proportion assigned to the Build Margin (BM) emissions factor in the calculation of the Combined Margin (CM) emissions factor.

3.4.a.2.ii. Recent Additions to the Grid

Recent Additions to the Grid identifies the most recently built power plants or those that have been added to the grid within a specified timeframe. This timeframe is typically the last 5 to 10 years.

3.4.a.2.iii. Technology and Efficiency

Technology and Efficiency assess the types of technology used in these new plants, as newer plants often use more efficient and less polluting technologies.

3.4.a.2.iv. Fuel Type and Consumption

Fuel Type and Consumption is the fuel source used by each power plant (e.g., coal, natural gas, oil). This variable determines the energy yield per unit of fuel consumed by each plant.

3.4.a.2.v. Emission Factors for Fuels

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3.4.a.2.vii. Grid Displacement

Grid Displacement determines which power plants are likely to reduce their output when new renewable energy capacity is added. This involves identifying the marginal plants that are less efficient and more expensive to operate, typically fossil fuel-based plants.

3.4.b. Wind Electricity Generation

Wind Electricity Generation measures how much electricity the new wind farm is expected to produce and supply to the grid each year. It's essentially the amount of clean, renewable electricity that the project will generate, which will displace the need for electricity from fossil-fuel power plants.

3.4.b.1. Installed Capacity

Installed Capacity quantifies the total rated capacity of the renewable energy installation, typically measured in megawatts (MW). The higher the installed capacity, the greater the potential electricity This factor reflects the efficiency and utilization of the installed capacity. Factors influencing capacity factor include wind speed and maintenance downtime.

3.4.b.2. Plant Load Factor

Plant Load Factor is the ratio of actual electricity generated over a specific period to the maximum possible generation if the plant operated at full capacity continuously.

3.4.b.3. Operational Hours

Operational Hours quantify the number of hours the renewable energy installation is operational and capable of generating electricity over a specific period, typically a year. More operational hours result in higher electricity generation.

3.4.b.4. Performance Data

Performance Data quantifies the historical and real-time data on the performance of the renewable energy installation. This includes data from monitoring systems, maintenance logs, and performance audits and provides accurate information on actual electricity generation, accounting for periods of high and low performance.

3.4.b.5. Grid Connection and Transmission Efficiency

Grid Connection and Transmission Efficiency quantifies the efficiency of the electricity transmission from the generation site to the grid through thermal loss, resistance and other variables. Transmission losses can reduce the amount of electricity that actually reaches the grid. Higher efficiency means the amount of electricity generated at a given sources is closer to the amount of electricity ultimately delivered to end-users.

3.4.b.6. Availability and Downtime

Availability and Downtime quantifies the proportion of time the installation is available to generate electricity, excluding downtime due to maintenance, repairs, or grid outages. Higher availability leads to more electricity generation. Downtime reduces the quantity of electricity produced.

3.4.b.7. Weather Conditions

Weather Conditions quantify environmental factors such as wind speed, sunlight intensity, atmospheric pressure, and temperature. Favorable weather conditions enhance electricity generation. Stronger winds increase the output of wind turbines.

3.4.b.8. Efficiency of Equipment

Efficiency of Equipment quantifies the performance characteristics of the renewable energy equipment such as the energy transfer performance between internal components of the wind turbines, inverters, and other

related components. More efficient equipment converts a higher proportion of the available natural resource (wind) into electricity.

3.4.b.9. Curtailment

Curtailment quantifies situations in which the output of the renewable energy installation is intentionally reduced due to grid constraints or other regulatory requirements. Curtailment limits the amount of electricity that can be used or delivered to the grid, thus reducing the overall generation.

3.4.c. Baseline Emissions

Baseline emissions represent the amount of CO_2 emissions that would have been produced if the same amount of electricity generated by a renewable energy project were instead generated by the existing grid mix of power plants, typically dominated by fossil fuels. Several factors are used to determine baseline emissions, ensuring an accurate estimation of the emissions that are avoided by the renewable energy project. Here are the key factors

3.4.c.1. Grid Emission Factor

Grid Emission Factor Quantifies the average emissions per unit of electricity generated by the grid. It includes emissions from all sources of power generation in the grid, such as coal, natural gas, oil, hydro, nuclear, and renewables. A higher grid emission factor indicates a greater proportion of fossil fuel-based power, leading to higher baseline emissions.

3.4.c.2. Wind Electricity Generation

[see section 3.4b]

3.4.c.3.Operating Margin

[See section 3.4.a.1.]

3.4.c.4.Build Margin

[See section 3.4.a.2.]

3.4.c.5. Combined Margin

[See section 3.4.a.]

3.4.c.6. Project Electricity Displacement

Project Electricity Displacement quantifies the amount of electricity generated by the renewable energy project that displaces the electricity from the existing grid mix. This variable directly influences the baseline emissions, as it represents the amount of fossil fuel-based electricity avoided.

3.4.d. Project Emissions

This step assesses the CO_2 emissions produced by the wind farm itself during operation. For wind power projects, these emissions are usually negligible, meaning the wind farm produces almost no direct CO_2 emissions while generating electricity.

3.4.d.1. Auxiliary Equipment

Auxiliary Equipment quantifies GHG emissions associated with fossil fuels required to operate auxiliary equipment or backup generators.

3.4.d.2. On-site Electricity Consumption

On-site Electricity Consumption quantifies electricity consumed on-site for operational activities such as lighting, monitoring, and maintenance. If this electricity is sourced from fossil fuels, it contributes to project emissions or reduces the amount of fossil fuel GHG emissions otherwise displaced from the wind turbines production.

3.4.d.3. Maintenance and Operation Activities

Maintenance and Operation Activities quantifies GHG emissions from vehicles and machinery used for maintenance activities, such as transportation of personnel and equipment to the site.

3.4.d.4. Refrigerants and Other GHGs

Refrigerants and Other GHGs quantifies the use of refrigerants and other greenhouse gases in the operation of the project, such as in cooling systems for equipment. Some refrigerants have high global warming potentials (GWPs) and need to be accounted for if they are used.

3.4.d.5. Grid Electricity Consumption

Grid Electricity Consumption quantifies instances in which the project might consume electricity from the grid for certain operations such as achieving and maintaining a baseline turbine velocity. If the grid electricity mix includes fossil fuels, the associated emissions are factored in.

3.4.d.6. Deployment and Construction

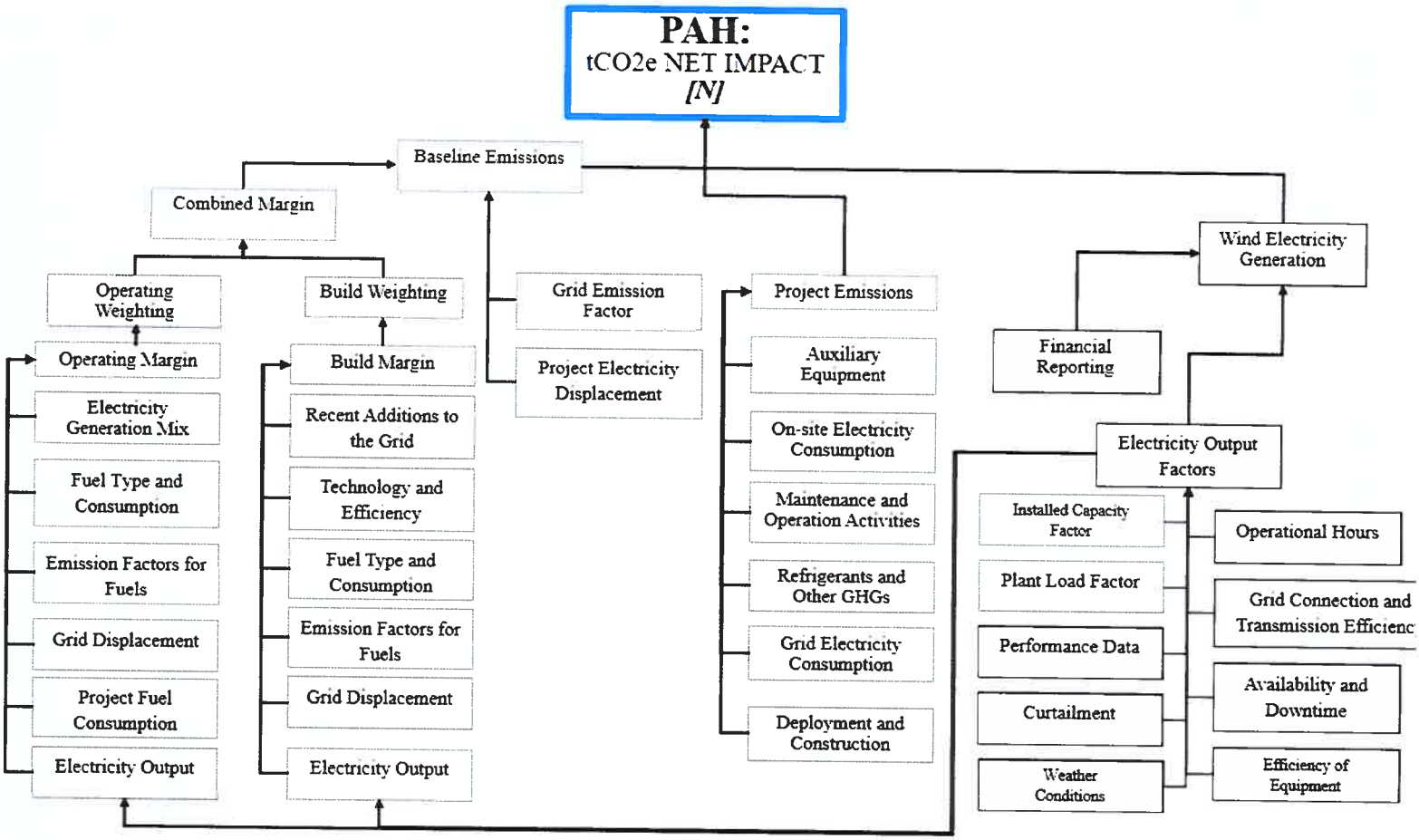
Construction and Deployment quantifies GHG emissions associated with actions required to bring the plant online, including equipment utilized to clear land, transport materials onsite, and turbine construction activities.

3.4.e. Financial Reporting

Financial Reporting refers to business and tax records which utilize non-phenomenological cash flows as a proxy by which a specific volume of electricity generated the Wind Turbines can be confirmed to have been delivered to market.

Anchor Constitution Document

3.5 Epistemological Hierarchy



EPISTEMOLOGICAL PEERING DECLARED VALIDATED

Mint Originator

Initials: CS

Date: 7/24/24

Nummular of Record

Initials: JO

Date: 7/26/24

Anchor Constitution Document

4.0 COMPLIANCE PEERING (CP)

The Nummular of Record establishes, and the Mint Originator confirms, the CP as the following body of LAWS, REGULATIONS, INDUSTRY STANDARDS, BEST PRACTICES, AND OTHER BROADLY ACCEPTED GUIDELINES (collectively "rules") which govern and inform the product and process quality by which the asset was produced as well as inform reporting formats, and embedded asset behavior. The Compliance Peering consists of four sections as follows:

Section 4.1. consists of a summarized glossary of original materials, the locations within those materials where the rules that have been used to inform the quality standards of the asset can be found, and a web link to the full body of each source material.

Section 4.2. consists of an explicit listing of rules, the measurable criteria associated with those rules, and the reference document from which that rule was derived.

Section 4.3. lists the governing/oversight bodies to which the assets or asset holders must issue reports, as well as the reporting format, specific destination/recipient, and frequency by which that information will be transmitted.

Section 4.4. Describes asset provenance, successive assignment, and terminus

4.1. Glossary of Original Materials

This Mint is built has been crafted in accordance with, or relative to, the following documentation. Each section provides a summary descriptor of the document, its relational impact to the Mint and a link to its original text:

4.1.a. Legal Basis of Environmental Assets

4.1.a.1. Kyoto Protocol [1]

The Kyoto Protocol (1995) establishes the most fundamental legal framework for the identification, measurement, segmentation, and transaction of environment-based assets. This Mint has been crafted to function in a manner which transacts environmental GHG units as originally defined by the Kyoto Protocol in Article 6 and extracts the original legal definition of GHG from Annex A.

Source Document: https://unfccc.int/resource/docs/convkp/kpeng.pdf

4.1.a.2. Paris Agreement [3]

The Paris Agreement (2015) establishes a more comprehensive framework for human/environmental integration centered around nation-state led action towards the curbing of the rate of increase of global temperatures through cultural modification.
This Mint has been crafted to function in a manner that aligns with Paris Agreement objectives, most prominently the elimination of double counting, and the continued protection of existing carbon sinks.

Source Document[NM1]:
https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/english_paris_agreement.pdf

4.1.a.3. United States Environmental Protection Agency (2)

The United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has published a variety of legal and technical standards utilized in this Mint as baseline definition of measurement. Specifically, the proportional chemical definition of tCO2 is derived directly from EPA published criteria.

4.1.a.4. ISO 14064-3 (5)

This international Standard provides Specification with guidance for the validation and verification of greenhouse gas assertions. It is from this standard that IUCN, EPA, and other conservation standards derive the basic standards and definitions by which greenhouse gas assertions are made.

4.1.a.5. ISO 14065 (6)

This document specifies principles and requirements for bodies performing validation and verification of environmental information statements. This document is used as a benchmark against which to reference the organizations which conducted the initial restoration work, as well as organizations conducting persistent monitoring efforts.

4.1.a.6. ISO 14040 (7)

This document specifies the principles and framework of environmental management lifecycle analysis. This document is used as a benchmark in evaluating the quality of various performance artifacts submitted by third

parties including OEMs, academic institutions, and others. This general LCA framework provides a standardized and comprehensible format for evaluating downstream impact of products, services, components of subprocesses thereof.

4.1.c. Reporting Standards and Processes

4.1.c.1. International Financial Reporting Standard 1 (IFRS1) [26]
[See section 4.3]

4.1.c.2. International Financial Reporting Standard 2 (IFRS2) [27]
[See section 4.3]

4.2. Asset Integrated Rules, Criteria and Measures

4.2.a. Kyoto Accord Annex A: GHG Definition

Greenhouse gases: (C02) Methane (CH4) Nitrous oxide (N20) Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs) Perfluorocarbons (PFCs) Sulphur hexafluoride (SF6)

4.2.b. Paris Climate Accords, Article 6, Section 2: Mandate on Elimination of Double Counting.

"Parties shall, where engaging on a voluntary basis in cooperative approaches that involve the use of internationally transferred mitigation outcomes towards nationally determined contributions, promote sustainable development and ensure environmental integrity and transparency, including in governance, and **shall apply robust accounting to ensure, inter alia, the avoidance of double counting, consistent with guidance adopted by the Conference of the Parties** serving as the meeting of the Parties to this Agreement."

4.2.c. IFRS 1 Pages 7-9: Conceptual Definitions/Fair Representation

"Fair presentation also requires an entity: (a) to disclose information that is comparable, verifiable, timely and understandable; and . . . to disclose additional information [so as to] enable users of general-purpose financial reports to understand the effects of sustainability-related risks and opportunities . ."

4.2.d. IFRS 1 Pages 7-9: Conceptual Definitions/Materiality

"An entity shall provide information in a manner that enables users of general purpose financial reports to understand the following types of connections:

(a) the connections between the items to which the information relates . . . and
(b) the connections between disclosures provided by the entity
(c.) across its sustainability-related financial disclosures and other general purpose financial reports published by the entity —such as its related financial statements."

4.3. Governance, Oversight and Reporting

4.3.a. International Financial Reporting Standard 1 [13]

4.3.a.1. *Compliance with IFRS 1 Conceptual Foundations:*
EVRGN Mint #0005Mint #0005 KATs are explicitly structured to comply with International Financial Reporting Standard One (IFRS1).

a. *Fair Reporting:* Mint #0005 KATs provide information in such a format so as to equip transactors with comparable, verifiable, timely and understandable information regarding both the source and validity of their sustainability of their offsetting.

b. *Proof of Materiality:* Mint #0005 KATs are designed to facilitate proof of materiality by consolidating information artifacts into commodified transaction vehicles (KATs). Such vehicles are capable of being clearly applied, in various denominations, to specified operational actions providing a salient and concise measurement of dollar-cost investment relative to specific environmental risks.

c. *Reporting/Integration:* Mint #0005 KATs assets are formatted in such a manner so as to provide a discernable quantitative unit capable of integrating with conventional general purpose financial reports as defined in IFRS1, and specifically with the intent to facilitate transactor compliance with Section 34 – 40 of this document.

4.3.a.2. *Compliance with IFRS 1 Paragraph 21 a.*:

Mint #0005 KATs provide information in a manner which can be easily integrated with general purpose financial reporting formats in order to enable users of general purpose financial reports to understand the connections between various sustainability-related risks and opportunities that could reasonably be expected to affect an entity's prospects.

4.3.a.3. *Compliance with IFRS 1 Paragraph 21 b. i. & ii.:*

Mint #0005 KATs assets provide information in a manner which can be easily integrated with general purpose financial reporting formats in order to enable users of general-purpose financial reports to understand the connections between sustainability-related financial disclosures regarding risk management, metrics and targets; as well as in a

format that can be integrated across an entities sustainability-related financial disclosures and other *general purpose financial reports* published by the entity such as its related financial statements.

4.3.a.4. *Compliance with IFRS 1 paragraph B8:*

Mint #0005 KATs provide reasonable and supportable information which can be utilized by an entity in preparing its sustainability-related financial disclosures to include factors that are specific to the entity including the capacity to deliver direct offset pairing to specific entity actions; or general offset pairings to an entities overall operating sustainability footprint.

4.3.a.5. *Compliance with IFRS 1 paragraph B8:*

Mint #0005 KATs provides a reasonable and supportable source of external data by which an entity can demonstrate direct offsetting against the entity's internal sustainability profile.

4.3.a.6. *Compliance with IFRS 1 paragraph B29 & B30:*

Mint #0005 KATs provides information in a manner that enables an entity to provide explicit, salient offsetting matches to the entity's general sustainability profile and/or the sustainability of specific entity actions in a manner that is easily quantifiable to users of general financial reports

4.3.a.7. *Compliance with IFRS 1 paragraph* B41 a. ii.:

Mint #0005 KATs provides information in a manner that can be integrated into general financial reports which provides insight into connections between the sustainability items to which the information relates; specifically, between narrative information and quantitative information including related metrics and targets and information in the related financial statements.

4.3.b. International Financial Reporting Standard 2 [14]

4.3.b.1. *Compliance with IFRS 2 Objectives:*

EVRGN Mint #0005Mint #0005 KATs are explicitly structured to comply with International Financial Reporting Standard One (IFRS 2) by providing:

1. Information by which an entity can demonstrate direct investment and offset matching to its climate-related risks and opportunities that is useful to primary users of general-purpose financial reports in making decisions relating to

providing resources to the entity.

2. Provide information supports an entity in demonstrating its action relative to climate-related risks and opportunities that could reasonably be expected to affect the entity's cash flows, its access to finance or cost of capital over the short, medium or long term.

4.3.b.2. *Compliance with IFRS 2 Paragraph 14 A.:*

Mint #0005 KATs are formatted in such a manner so as to provide a linear and quantifiable material impact which can be used as material information in demonstrating how the entity has responded to climate related risks and/or opportunities in its strategy and decision making; including quantifiable evidence as to how the entity has acted in achieving its climate-related targets.

4.3.b.3. *Compliance with IFRS 2 Paragraph 29 E*

Mint #0005 KATs are formatted in such a manner so as to demonstrate a linear and quantifiable material impact which is associated with a quantifiable deployment of capital expenditure, financing or investment regarding specific climate-related risks or opportunities.

4.3.b.4. *Compliance with IFRS 2 Paragraph 29 F*

Mint #0005 KATs are formatted in such a manner so as to provide quantifiable proof of how an entity is applying a carbon price in decision making including the price of each metric tonne, or denominations thereof, in assessing the costs of its greenhouse gas emissions.

4.3.b.5. *Compliance with IFRS 2 Paragraphs B66-6971*

Mint #0005 KATs are formatted in such a manner so as to provide quantifiable proof of action relative to both absolute and intensity based organizational targets. Additionally Mint #0005 KATs can be utilized to offset both gross and net targets subject to the entities internal target establishment.

4.3.b.6. *Compliance with IFRS 2 Paragraphs 70 and 71.*

Mint #0005 KATs are explicitly designed to equip entities to comply with IFRS paragraphs 70 and 71 to provide general-purpose thorough demonstration of the extent to which KATs can be relied upon to achieve net greenhouse gas emissions targets; to include procedural, quantitative and qualitative information about the constituency of the

KATs; and to deliver those KATs in such a format so as to be easily integrated into formats by which users of general purpose financial reports can apprehend the entities capital deployment.

4.4 U.N. Sustainability Development Goals (SDGs) Alignment

This section outlines the relevance and manner by which EVRGN Mint #0005 KATs actively advance the following UN Sustainability goals.

4.4.a. (SDG 7) Affordable and Clean Energy: Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable, and modern energy for all.

EVERGN Mint #0005 KATs support and amplify the current and future valuation of clean energy environmental impact projects by providing an effective and profitable means of distribution and impact pairing of the impact production. By doing so, clean energy projects including the project listed in this document, effectively integrate with the economy in the role of revenue generating kinetic asset minting facilities.

4.4.b. (SDG 12) Responsible Consumption and Production: Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns.

EVERGN Mint #0005 KATs enable a direct pairing and integration of environmental impact with specific objects and actions. By doing so, this mint is facilitating the expansion of measurement and specific compensatory actions and investments made by firms and individuals in apprehending environmental impact and modifying behavior to mitigate that impact.

4.4.c. (SDG 13) Climate Action: Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts.

EVERGN Mint #0005 KATs directly commodify the impact of human action taken to correct or mitigate the impact of human activity as it relates to climate change. By setting the conditions for market efficiency, an unprecedented and dramatic increase in the scale, amplitude and speed of climate action becomes technically possible.

4.5 U.N. Guiding Principles (GP) Alignment

4.5.a. (GP 4) Inclusiveness and Participation

Definition: The SDGs encourage inclusive and participatory processes, involving all stakeholders.

Implication: Governments, civil society, the private sector, and other stakeholders should collaborate in planning, implementing, and monitoring progress.

EVERGN Mint #0005 KATs are crafted in a manner which efficiently connects global consumer and capital markets with crucial environmental integration efforts. Through direct access vehicles, including product-integrated fractional layering, this mint enables direct peer to peer interaction and participation in the sustainability efforts outlined in this document across all of stakeholders identified in SDG 4.

4.5.b. (GP 5) Global Partnership

Definition: The SDGs emphasize the importance of global partnerships to achieve sustainable development.

Implication: Countries should work together, sharing knowledge, technology, and resources to overcome common challenges.

EVERGN Mint #0005 KATs are crafted in a manner which attain seamless interoperability between global environmental impact markets, enabling borderless global partnerships to emerge and function at every level of society from individual peer to peer engagement to intergovernmental cooperation.

4.5.c. (GP 6) Sustainability

Definition: The SDGs promote long-term, sustainable solutions that balance economic, social, and environmental dimensions.

Implication: Policies and actions should ensure environmental protection, social equity, and economic growth for current and future generations.

EVERGN Mint #0005 KATs effectively commodify and integrate the important environmental impact of the sustainability project(s) identified in this document, enabling highly effective, long-term dynamic balancing of economic, social and environmental dimensions through a direct integration with global free-market mechanisms.

4.5.d. (GP 7) Human Rights and Equality

Definition: The SDGs are grounded in international human rights standards and principles.

Implication: Efforts to achieve the SDGs should respect and promote human rights, ensuring equality and non-discrimination for all people.

EVERGN Mint #0005 KATs are grounded in the concept of individual self-determination, individual sovereignty, freedom of expression, and free enterprise. These assets are designed with the explicit intent to promote the individual dignity and prosperity of human beings through mechanisms which facilitate economic self determination and participation in internationally relevant environmental integration efforts.

4.5.e. (GP 8) Accountability and Transparency

Definition: The SDGs call for accountable and transparent governance at all levels.

Implication: Countries should establish robust mechanisms for monitoring, reporting, and reviewing progress, involving all stakeholders in the process.

EVERGN Mint #0005 KATs incorporate an integration of maximally rigorous scientific, technical, compliance, and articulative expression, buttressed with neutrally verifiable blockchain technology specifically designed to reduce or eliminate fraudulent behavior such as greenwashing and double counting; while facilitating trust in the global environmental impact market by allowing transactors a reliable and discernible means of asset evaluation.

4.6. Reporting:

4.6.a. Upstream Reporting [4]

- Chaiyaphum Wind Farm Co. Ltd. records readings from the backup meter monthly and other relevant separated meters if needed.
- Chaiyaphum Wind Farm Co. Ltd. carries out an internal audit and reports the meter readings to the DOE before the verification
- Chaiyaphum Wind Farm Co. Ltd. will facilitate the verification through providing the Thailand DOE with all required necessary information at any stage

4.6.b. Downstream reporting

All EVRGN Mint #0005 Mint #0005 KATs and fractional denomination transactions are reported on a publicly accessible blockchain identified in section 7 of this document.

4.7. Reportable Regulatory Bodies and Third-Party Validators

EVRGN Mint #0005 Mint #0005 KATs do not include automated reporting to any specific regulatory body/specific regulatory format.

4.8. Asset Provenance, Successive Assignment, and Terminus

This section details the provenance of the commodified CO_2e impact mass and the successive assignment legal ownership of that impact mass from its origination point through its termination point.

Anchor Constitution Document

The origination of the asset is defined as the point or performance period in time and space during which human actions, technical processes and/or natural processes removed carbon from the atmosphere and chemically fixed that carbon to a non-gaseous state or transformed that carbon into a component of oxygen.

The terminus of the asset is defined as the point at which that impact was either claimed by an entity as an offset to their general carbon footprint, or alternatively allocated to a specific product or service in the form of a localized transaction.

All EVRGN Mint #0005 Mint #0005 KATs and fractional denomination transactions emerge, transact, and terminate within the following lifecycle.

4.8.a. Impact Producer (origination)

> The Material Impact originates from the Material Impact Producer by way of observable actions and observable results occurring as a consequence of those actions. The Material Impact Producer is the proprietor and operator of the Wind Turbines identified in this document; identified herein as Chaiyaphum Wind Farm Co. Ltd. The carbon emissions displaced as a result of the observable electrical production resulting from the Wind Turbines form the fundamental impact provenance of Mint #0005 KATs.

4.8.b. Impact Broker

> The Impact Broker acquires the legal rights to transact the Material impact created by the producer and adds a variety of scientific and legal documentation to enable apprehension and validation of the reality of that impact. The Impact Broker; identified herein as Gold Standard, a Swiss environmental NPO; performed the initial validation actions and offered the Material Impact described in this document on the trading platform, Gold Standard Market.

4.8.c. Evergreen Exchange Enterprises

> Evergreen Exchange enterprises acquired the base Material Impact identified in this document from Gold Standard via the Gold Standard Market purchase process. Proof of this purchase can be identified in section 8.4 of this document and verified online with Gold Standard retirement receipt GSM24281. This document formally transferred ownership of the material impact to Evergreen Exchange Enterprises in a non-transactable format. Evergreen Exchange integrated the purchased rights to material impact, including its proof of provenance, successive assignment and aspects of its proof of performance, during Kinetic Anchor Process in order to generate a properly commodified

Kinetically Anchored Token (KAT).

4.8.d. Mint #0005 KAT

Evergreen Exchange Enterprises consolidates material impact rights into a commodified instrument through Kinetic Anchoring Process via execution to EE FORM 05-24v1 CLIENT (this Anchor Constitution document), and form EE FORM 06-24v1 CLIENT [*executed in Mint Phase 2, which procedurally follows the publishing of this document*]. This Anchor Constitution and its corresponding body of evidence is minted to the blockchain establishing an immutable and contiguous body of ontological, epistemological, legal, technical, systems, transaction-based rules set, and supporting information which collectively embody the commodified material impact. The base unit, which is embodied by the collective ownership of rights and evidence, represents a transactable quantity of impact commodity bounded by period of performance (time), location of performance (space) and observable quantity (mass, volume, etc.) The Minted base unit KAT and corresponding body of rights and evidence is internally held by Evergreen Exchange Enterprises in the format of an internally controlled through a combination of a digital wallet, non-blockchain databases, and hard copies of the information matter.

4.8.e. Wholesale Offsetting (Terminus)

The KAT is 'retired' to an immutable null account and a Writ of Vestment is executed transferring the total ownership of this embodied bundle of rights into the retired Kinetically Anchored Token (KAT) base unit. This measure assures removal of the asset from a transactable state, thus assuring elimination of double counting, counterfeiting and other forms of fraud.

The buyer is delivered a transaction receipt by which their offset can be comprehensively validated in compliance with IFRS 1 & 2 and other international and national reporting standards.

4.8.f.1. Fractional Assignment

The KAT is 'retired' to an immutable null account and a Writ of Vestment is executed transferring the total ownership of this embodied bundle of rights into the retired Kinetically Anchored Token (KAT) base unit. This measure assures removal of the asset from a transactable state, thus assuring elimination of double counting, counterfeiting and other forms of fraud.

Evergreen Exchange Enterprises internally fractionalizes this base unit through execution of EE FORM 08-24v1 [*See Phase II Mint*]. The body of associated

fractional units is consolidated and published on EE FOR 08-24v1 ANNEX [*See Phase II Mint*] which provides a listing of fractional denomination units associated with a given KAT.

4.8.f.2. Fractional Pairing (Terminus)

Individual transaction pairing occurs through a reporting relationship established between Evergreen Exchange Enterprises and a Material Impact Distributor through the execution of EE FORM 09-24v1[*See Phase II Mint*]; EE FORM 10A-24v1[*See Phase II Mint*]; EE FORM 11B-24v1[*See Phase II Mint*]. These documents establish the reporting and ledgering requirements and processes by which a direct fractional pairing occurs between specified and unique products, services, facilities, and other business actions relative to a specified quantity of material impact asset(s). This ledgering process occurs internally and is recorded on the blockchain when a given base unit is totally depleted via fractional pairing. Through this mechanism, third parties can validate a total body of 1:1 fractional pairing equates to a total base unit.

4.8.f. The Total System

Through this collective body of successive assignment, a front-end (consumer facing) entity is equipped to honestly, accurately and verifiably integrate a unique and specified product, transaction or other action with a unique with specified quantity of material impact embodied in an EE KAT or a descending fractional portion of that KAT. The net result is a unique, specific, and direct interaction between consumer action and environmental action.

(See section 8.4 for Total Asset Provenance Illustration)

COMPLIANCE PEERING DECLARED VALIDATED

Mint Originator

Initials: CS

Date: 7/26/24

Nummular of Record

Initials: [illegible]

Date: 7/26/24

5.0 TECHNICAL PEERING (TP)

The Nummular of Record establishes, and the Mint Originator confirms, the TP as the following treatment of TECHNOLOGIES, EQUIPMENT, MODELS, METHODOLOGIES or EXPERT SOURCES which will be utilized in observing, quantifying updating and authenticating the knowledge attributes as defined in the section 3 and 4 of this document and depicted in the EP hierarchy
[see section 5.4.].

This section includes the following reference sources and points of validation in order to provide the transacting public with options for comprehensive evaluation and authentication of data sources and flows and overall asset fidelity. Technical Peering is intended to describe a rigorous baseline of existing capacities presently utilized, or possible to utilize in validating data fidelity so as to inform asset evaluation by potential transactors. The delta between the EP variables listed in section 3, the quality and application of TP assets described in this section, and the actual measures available and applied in section 6 is intended to provide asset salience for potential transactors.

5.1. Technical Pairing Table

The Technical Pairing Table establishes the official number of phenomena that will be used to articulate and validate the existence of the value commodified in EVRGN #0005 KATs. This section attempts a "maximalist" approach to phenomenological identification, stating explicitly the monitoring quality, including the absence of monitoring, applied to phenomena identified in section 3. This section is intended to provide transactors with a salient view of what is and is not monitored and by which manner so as to further enhance their ability to evaluate asset quality from their own position. In addition to this section is intended to facilitate firms with an interest in adding monitoring to their projects, and firms engaged in product developments that would improve human capacity to measure the phenomena meaningful to the associated value.

The Technical Pairing Table provides an aggregate summary of all previously identified epistemological artifacts as follows:

Phenomena: The phenomena identified as relevant in the EP hierarchy.

Term ID: The formulaic identifier assigned to the phenomena, which will be utilized to represent the phenomena in the Systems Engineering Peering *(see section 6.)*.

Observation Method: A qualitative assessment of monitoring which identifies phenomena in one of five categories:

A. *Persistent/Automated monitoring.* This category allows the highest grade of monitoring including direct observation of the phenomena through mechanical

means. Items in this category are considered to be of superior reliability possessing a measurable degree of data richness, rate of reporting, immutability, reduced risk of human error, and traceability by way of metadata.

B. Static/Manual Monitoring: This category indicates that physical observations of the specific phenomena have/ continue to occur in the context of the project itself. Items in this category have been manually observed and reported at least once, and may be manually observed on an organized/ongoing basis.

C. Model: This category indicates the application of a model, rather than a direct observation. Models can be very useful and reliable but lack the ability to dynamically adapt to changes in the real operating environment or be used for factor analysis. Models typically rely on third party experts unknown to the transactor and therefore represent a degree of uncertainty relative to the body that produced the model and as time elapses from the creation of the model.

D. Mathematical Calculation: This category identifies phenomena that are wholly abstract in nature. These typically include aggregate heuristics used to consolidate, organize and articulate large sums of ascending variables in a format that is apprehend-able and actionable.

E. No Monitoring, Model or Calculation: This category identifies phenomena that have not been observed or quantified in a manner relevant to the material impact value.

Quantity/Quality Format: The format and/or scale of measurement by which the observation is expressed.

Observation Rate: The frequency of recordings determined to be necessary to achieve sufficient quality and fidelity for asset stabilization.

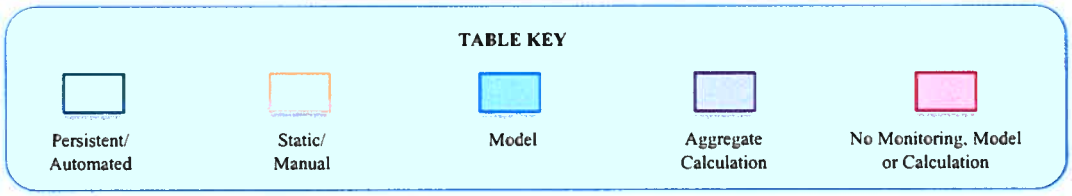
Source Provider: The Individual or Organization that have directly provided the information from which the Nummular of Record has incorporated the information into the Anchor Constitution. This typically includes the owners or providers of reports, scientific papers, databases and other information sources directly relevant to expressing material impact.

Source Originator: The manufacturer of equipment or expert entity that established that originally established the observation artifacts. These include equipment OEMs, monitoring operators, academic, industry, and/or government organizations producing foundational material such as models, or sensor readings. methods used to observe and measure the phenomena.

Anchor Constitution Document

The following Technical Pairing Table has identified a total of thirty-four (34) individual phenomena of which three (3) have been identified as Persistent/Automated monitoring.

5.1.a. Technical Pairing Table



#	Phenomena/Factor	Term ID	Observation Method	Quantity/Quality Format	Observation Rate	Source Provider	Source Originator
1	Availability and Downtime	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
2	Auxiliary Equipment	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
3	Baseline Emissions	BE_y	Calculation	tCO2	Quarterly	Impact Broker	Impact Broker
4	Build Margin	EF_{BM}	Model	tCO2/MWh	N/A	United Nations	United Nations
5	Build Margin Weighting	w_{BM}	Model	% Weighting	N/A	Impact Broker	TGGMO
6	Combined Margin	$EF_{grid,CM,y}$	Calculation	tCO2/MWh	N/A	Impact Broker	United Nations
7	Curtailment	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
8	Deployment and Construction	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
9	Efficiency of Equipment	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
10	Electricity Generation Mix	EG_y	Static and/or persistent	KWh	N/A	Impact Broker	EGAT
11	Electricity Output	N/A	N/A	KWh	N/A	N/A	N/A
12	Emission Factors for Fuels	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
13	Financial Reporting	Fi	Persistent/Automated	MWh/Period of Performance	Quarterly	Impact Broker	Impact Broker
14	Fuel Type and Consumption	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
15	Grid Connection and Transmission Efficiency	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
16	Grid Displacement	N/A	Model	MWh/Period of Performance	N/A	Impact Broker	Impact Broker

Anchor Constitution Document

17	Grid Electricity Consumption	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
18	Grid Emission Factor	See #10	See #10	See #10	See #10	See #10	See #10
19	Installed Capacity Factor	N/A	Model	MWh/Year	N/A	Impact Broker	Impact Broker
20	Maintenance and Operation Activities	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
21	On-site Electricity Consumption	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
22	Operating Margin	$EF_{grid,OMsimple,y}$	Model	tCO2/MWh	N/A	Impact Broker	Impact Broker
23	Operating Margin Weighting	w_{OM}	Model	% Weighting	N/A	Impact Broker	TGGMO
24	Operational Hours	N/A	Persistent Monitoring	Time	Daily	Impact Broker	Impact Broker
25	Performance Data	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
26	Plant Load Factor	PLF	Model	% Reduction	N/A	Impact Broker	LGAI Technological Center
27	Project Electricity Displacement	N/A	Model	MWh/Year	Annual	Impact Broker	Impact Broker
28	Project Emissions	G	Model	tCO2/MWh/Period of Performance	Quarterly	Impact Broker	Impact Broker
29	Project Fuel Consumption	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
30	Recent Additions to the Grid	$\sum(EG_i$	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
31	Refrigerants and Other GHGs	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
32	Technology and Efficiency	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
33	Weather Conditions	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
34	Wind Electricity Generation	$EG_{PJ,y}$	Persistent Monitoring	MWh/Period of Performance	Quarterly	Impact Broker	Impact Broker

5.2. The Primary Asset Heuristic (PAH)

The PAH representative of kinetic Net Impact is quantified of **tCO_2 EMISSIONS MASS REDUCED THROUGH AVOIDANCE** is observed, reported and quantified as follows:

The PAH can be identified as:

N

5.3 Ascending Technical Observation

5.3.a. Combined Margin [4]

NOTE: The Source Broker has submitted information based on the selection of an "ex ante" option, which means "calculations made prior to the occurrence of an event." As a result of this selection, no monitoring and recalculation of the emissions factor during the crediting period has been applied regarding the ascending phenomena within section 5.3.a.

The Combined Margin is a mathematical calculation which combines the OM and BM emissions factors to get a single value that represents the average emissions reduction impact of adding renewable energy to the grid. This is calculated as the weighted average of the operating margin (0.75) & build margin (0.25) values, sourced from Report Thailand Grid Emission Factor for GHG Reduction Project/Activity dated 28/09/2017

The Combined Margin can be identified by the following formulaic identifier in the Baseline Emissions calculation:

$$EF_{grid,CM,y}$$

The formulaic identifier represents a sum of the ascending calculation as follows:

$$EF_{grid,CM,y} = (EF_{OM,y} \times w_{OM}) + (EF_{BM,y} \times w_{BM})$$

Source Originator:	United Nations
Source Provider:	Impact Brokerage
Observation Method:	Tool to calculate the emission factor for an electricity system v7.0
Observation Rate:	N/A
Quantity/Quality Format:	tCO2/MWh

5.3.a.1. Operating Margin

The Operating Margin is a mathematical calculation that combines various points of observing the GHG mass emissions created by the electric grid that the wind turbines are being introduced to prior to their addition. This has been calculated as the last 3 year (2014, 2015 & 2016) generation-weighted average, sourced from "Report Thailand Grid Emission Factor for GHG Reduction Project/Activity" dated 28/09/2017.

Operating Margin ascending calculation:

$$EF_{grid,OMsimple,y} = \frac{\sum_i FC_{i,y} \times NCV_{i,y} \times EF_{CO2,i,y}}{EG_y}$$

Source Originator:	Impact Brokerage
Source Provider:	Impact Brokerage
Observation Method:	Tool to calculate the emission factor for an electricity system v7.0
Observation Rate:	N/A
Quantity/Quality Format:	tCO2/MWh

5.3.a.1.i. Operating Margin Weighting

Operating Margin Weighting is a fixed model which determines the proportion assigned to the Operating Margin (OM) emissions factor in the calculation of the Combined Margin (CM) emissions factor (in this case, relative to the build margin.)

Operating Margin Weighting Factor:

w_{OM} (Given Factor)

X 0.75

Source Originator:	United Nations/ Thailand Greenhouse Gas Management Organization
Source Provider:	Impact Brokerage
Observation Method:	N/A
Observation Rate:	N/A
Quantity/Quality Format:	Percentage weighting

5.3.a.1.ii. Electricity Generation Mix

Electricity Generation Mix is an aggregate of physical observations of the total electricity output of a nations electric grid proportionally categorized by the type of electric generation (i.e. coal, hydro, LP, etc.) This factor is

aggregated from data collected manually or through automated/persistent monitoring by utility companies, grid operators, and regulatory bodies.

The total Electricity Generation Mix can be identified in the Baseline Emissions calculation as:

EG_y

This formulaic identifier represents an average of the following quantities recorded as follows:

2014	2015	2016
133965550 MWh	136945870 MWh	132075390 MWh

Average = 134,328,936 MWh/y

Source Originator:	Electric Generating Authority of Thailand (EGAT)/Ministry of Energy
Source Provider:	Impact Brokerage
Observation Method:	Manual/automated monitoring
Observation Rate:	Static and/or persistent
Quantity/Quality Format:	KWh

5.3.a.1.iii. Fuel Type and Consumption

Fuel Type and Consumption is an aggregate of physical observations regarding the specific types and grades of fuels utilized in generating power in non-renewable systems. Different powerplants consume different types and grades of fuel materials which possess differing emissions profiles associated with their sourcing and delivery as well as a correlative factor in calculating grid mix energy production

Fuel Type and Consumption defined as the "Net calorific value of fossil fuel type i in year y (GJ/mass or volume unit)" and can be identified following formulaic identifier:

$NCV_{i,y}$

There is no quantified observation corresponding with Fuel Type and Consumption and it is not explicitly calculated in the Operating Margin.

Source Originator:	Impact Brokerage
Source Provider:	Impact Brokerage

Observation Method:	N/A
Observation Rate:	N/A
Quantity/Quality Format:	GJ/mass or volume unit

5.3.a.1.iv. Emission Factors for Fuels

Emissions Factors for Fuels is a model outlining mass emissions performance specific to the chemical attributes of the fuel materials and the efficiency with which they are converted to energy.

Emission Factors for Fuels is defined as CO2 emission factor of fossil fuel type i in year y (tCO2y/GJ) and can be identified following formulaic identifier:

$$FC_{i.y}$$

There is no quantified observation corresponding with Fuel Type and Consumption and it is not explicitly calculated in the Operating Margin.

Source Originator:	Impact Brokerage
Source Provider:	Impact Brokerage
Observation Method:	N/A
Observation Rate:	N/A
Quantity/Quality Format:	CO2y/GJ

5.3.a.1.v. Grid Displacement

Grid Displacement quantifies mass emissions reductions by transferring or "displacing" electrical power generation for specific GHG emitting power plants to non-emitting turbine power. are likely to reduce their output when new renewable energy capacity is added. This involves identifying the marginal plants that are less efficient and more expensive to operate, typically fossil fuel-based plants.

Grid Displacement is not represented by the following formulaic identifier in the operating margin calculation.

$$D$$

Grid Displacement has been quantified by the following given quantity.

Source Originator:	Impact Brokerage

Source Provider:	Impact Brokerage
Observation Method:	N/A
Observation Rate:	N/A
Quantity/Quality Format:	tCO2e/Year

5.3.a.1.vi. Electricity Output

Electricity Output quantifies the amount of electricity in kilowatts generated by each power plant over a specific period, usually a year.

> Electricity Output is not explicitly defined in the operating margin calculation. See section 5.3.b. for ascending information artifacts.

Source Originator:	N/A
Source Provider:	N/A
Observation Method:	N/A
Observation Rate:	N/A
Quantity/Quality Format:	KWh

5.3.a.1.vii. Project Fuel Consumption

Project Fuel Consumption is the observed volume or mass of GHG emitting fuels required to supply necessary input electricity for the operation of the Wind Turbines.

> Emissions factors for project fuel consumption can be identified in the operating margin calculation as:
>
> $FC_{i,y}$
>
> There is no quantified observation corresponding with Project Fuel Consumption.

Source Originator:	N/A
Source Provider:	N/A
Observation Method:	N/A
Observation Rate:	N/A
Quantity/Quality Format:	(Mass or Volume/year)

5.3.a.2. Build Margin

The Build Margin is a mathematical calculation that factors GHG impact resulting from the most recent capacity additions to the grid, typically either the most recent plants that comprise 20% of the total system generation or the five most recently built plants, whichever is larger.

Emissions factors for Build Margin can be identified in Combined Margin calculation as:

$$EF_{BM}$$

Build Margin ascending calculation:

$$EF_{BM} = \frac{\sum(EG_i \times EF_i)}{\sum EG_i}$$

Source Originator:	United Nations
Source Provider:	United Nations
Observation Method:	Tool to calculate the emission factor for an electricity system v7.0
Observation Rate:	N/A
Quantity/Quality Format:	tCO2/MWh

5.3.a.2.i. Build Margin Weighting

Build Margin Weighting is a fixed model which determines the proportion assigned to the Build Margin (BM) emissions factor in the calculation of the Combined Margin (CM) emissions factor (in this case, relative to the build margin.)

Build Margin Weighting Factor:

w_{BM} (Given Factor)

X 0.25

Source Originator:	United Nations/ Thailand Greenhouse Gas Management Organization
Source Provider:	Impact Brokerage
Observation Method:	N/A
Observation Rate:	N/A
Quantity/Quality Format:	Percentage weighting

5.3.a.2.ii. Recent Additions to the Grid

Recent Additions to the Grid is an observation of the specific names, locations, and performance indices of the sample group of powerplants utilized to calculate the build margin.

Recent Additions to the Grid can be identified in Build Margin calculation as:

$$\sum(EG_i$$

There is no quantified observation corresponding to Recent Additions to the Grid.

Source Originator:	N/A
Source Provider:	N/A
Observation Method:	N/A
Observation Rate:	N/A
Quantity/Quality Format:	N/A

5.3.a.2.iii. Technology and Efficiency

Technology Efficiency refers to a series of weighting models utilized to further define power production efficiencies within a given plant.

Technology and Efficiency is not represented in the Build Margin calculation.

There is no quantified observation corresponding with Technology and Efficiency.

Source Originator:	N/A
Source Provider:	N/A
Observation Method:	N/A
Observation Rate:	N/A
Quantity/Quality Format:	N/A

5.3.a.2.iv. Fuel Type and Consumption

Fuel Type and Consumption is an aggregate of physical observations regarding the specific types and grades of fuels utilized in generating power in non-renewable systems, specific to the sample plants utilized in calculating Build Margin.

Fuel Type and Consumption is not represented in the Build Margin calculation.

There is no quantified observation corresponding with Fuel Type and Consumption.

Source Originator:	N/A
Source Provider:	N/A
Observation Method:	N/A
Observation Rate:	N/A
Quantity/Quality Format:	N/A

5.3.a.2.v. Emission Factors for Fuels

Emissions Factors for Fuels is a model outlining mass emissions performance specific to the chemical attributes of the fuel materials and the efficiency with which they are converted to energy.

> Emission Factors for Fuels is not represented in the Build Margin calculation.
>
> There is no quantified observation corresponding with Technology and Efficiency.

Source Originator:	N/A
Source Provider:	N/A
Observation Method:	N/A
Observation Rate:	N/A
Quantity/Quality Format:	N/A

5.3.a.2.vi. Electricity Output

Electricity Output quantifies the amount of electricity in kilowatts generated by each power plant over a specific period, usually a year.

> Electricity Output is not explicitly defined in the operating margin calculation. See section 5.3.b. for ascending information artifacts.

Source Originator:	N/A
Source Provider:	N/A
Observation Method:	N/A
Observation Rate:	N/A
Quantity/Quality Format:	KWh

5.3.b. Wind Electricity Generation

Wind Electricity Generation is a calculation which quantifies how much electricity the new wind farm is expected to produce and supply to the grid each year which is used to displace GHG mass emissions from electricity generated in fossil-fuel power plants.

> Wind Electricity Generation can be identified in the Net Impact Calculation as:

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$EG_{PJ,y}$

This formulaic identifier represents:

245,484.01 MWh for period of performance 3/2/2020 - 2/28/2022

Source Originator:	Impact Brokerage
Source Provider:	Impact Brokerage
Observation Method:	Persistent Monitoring/Meter Readings
Observation Rate:	Quarterly
Quantity/Quality Format:	MWh/Period of Performance

5.3.b.1. Installed Capacity

Installed Capacity quantifies the total rated capacity of the renewable energy installation, typically measured in megawatts (MW).

Installed Capacity is expressed with the following formulaic identifier but is not represented in the Wind Electricity Generation calculation due to an absence of other variables.

C

Installed Capacity represents a given quantity for Wind Electricity Generation recorded as follows:

80 MWh/Year

Source Originator:	Impact Broker
Source Provider:	Impact Broker
Observation Method:	Model
Observation Rate:	N/A
Quantity/Quality Format:	MWh/Year

5.3.b.2. Plant Load Factor

Plant Load Factor is the ratio of actual electricity generated over a specific period to the maximum possible generation if the plant operated at full capacity continuously.

Plant Load Factor is expressed with the following formulaic identifier but is not represented in the Wind Electricity Generation calculation due to an absence of other variables.

PLF

Installed Capacity represents a quantified calculation as:

$$PLF = \frac{\text{Actual Electricity Generated}}{\text{Maximum Possible Electricity Generation}}$$

This formulaic identifier represents a given quantity in the Wind Electricity Generation calculation recorded as follows:

17.7%

Source Originator:	LGAI Technological Center
Source Provider:	Impact Broker
Observation Method:	Model
Observation Rate:	N/A
Quantity/Quality Format:	Percentage/Reduction Factor

5.3.b.3. Operational Hours

Operational Hours quantify the number of hours the renewable energy installation is operational and capable of generating electricity over a specific period, typically a year.

Operational Hours is expressed with the following formulaic identifier but is not represented in the Wind Electricity Generation calculation due to an absence of other variables.

O

Operational Hours has been calculated across the period of performance as follows:

729 Operating Days

There is no quantified observation corresponding with Installed Capacity

Source Originator:	Impact Broker
Source Provider:	Impact Broker
Observation Method:	Persistent Monitoring/Time
Observation Rate:	Daily
Quantity/Quality Format:	Solar Days

5.3.b.4. Performance Data

Performance Data quantifies the historical and real-time data on the performance of the renewable energy installation in MWh.

> Performance Data is not represented in the Wind Electricity Generation calculation.
>
> There is no quantified observation corresponding with Performance Data.

Source Originator:	N/A
Source Provider:	N/A
Observation Method:	N/A
Observation Rate:	N/A
Quantity/Quality Format:	N/A

5.3.b.5. Grid Connection and Transmission Efficiency

Grid Connection and Transmission Efficiency quantifies the efficiency of the electricity transmission from the generation site to the grid through thermal loss, resistance and other variables and is calculated in MWh.

> Grid Connection and Transmission Efficiency is not represented in the Wind Electricity Generation calculation.
>
> There is no quantified observation corresponding with Transmission Efficiency.

Source Originator:	N/A
Source Provider:	N/A
Observation Method:	N/A
Observation Rate:	N/A
Quantity/Quality Format:	N/A

5.3.b.6. Availability and Downtime

Availability and Downtime quantifies the proportion of time the installation is available to generate electricity, excluding downtime due to maintenance, repairs, or grid outages and is calculated in MWh.

> Availability and Downtime is not represented in the Wind Electricity Generation calculation.
>
> There is no quantified observation corresponding with Availability and Downtime.

Source Originator:	N/A
Source Provider:	N/A

Observation Method:	N/A
Observation Rate:	N/A
Quantity/Quality Format:	N/A

5.3.b.7. Weather Conditions

Weather Conditions quantify environmental factors such as wind speed, sunlight intensity, atmospheric pressure, and temperature.

> Weather Conditions is not represented in the Wind Electricity Generation calculation.
>
> There is no quantified observation corresponding with Weather Conditions.

Source Originator:	N/A
Source Provider:	N/A
Observation Method:	N/A
Observation Rate:	N/A
Quantity/Quality Format:	N/A

5.3.b.8. Efficiency of Equipment

Efficiency of Equipment quantifies the performance characteristics of the renewable energy equipment such as the energy transfer performance between internal components of the wind turbines, inverters, and other related components. More efficient equipment converts a higher proportion of the available natural resource (wind) into electricity.

> Efficiency of Equipment is not represented in the Wind Electricity Generation calculation.
>
> There is no quantified observation corresponding with Efficiency of Equipment.

Source Originator:	N/A
Source Provider:	N/A
Observation Method:	N/A
Observation Rate:	N/A
Quantity/Quality Format:	N/A

5.3.b.9. Curtailment

Curtailment quantifies situations in which the output of the renewable energy installation is intentionally reduced due to grid constraints or other regulatory requirements and is calculated in MWh.

Curtailment is not represented in the Wind Electricity Generation calculation.

There is no quantified observation corresponding with Curtailment.

Source Originator:	N/A
Source Provider:	N/A
Observation Method:	N/A
Observation Rate:	N/A
Quantity/Quality Format:	N/A

5.3.c. Baseline Emissions

Baseline emissions quantifies the GHG mass emissions of CO_2 that would have been produced if the same amount of electricity generated by a renewable energy project were instead generated by the existing grid mix of power plants, typically dominated by fossil fuels.

Baseline Emissions can be identified in the Net Impact Calculation as:

$$BE_y$$

This formulaic identifier represents a calculated quantity based on Wind Energy Generation performance and indicates the following CO2 mass emissions reductions relative to the stated period of performance.

245,484.01 MWh for period of performance 3/2/2020 - 2/28/2022

Source Originator:	Impact Broker
Source Provider:	Impact Broker
Observation Method:	Model
Observation Rate:	Quarterly
Quantity/Quality Format:	MWh/Period of Performance

5.3.c.1. Grid Emission Factor

Grid Emission Factor Quantifies the average emissions per unit of electricity generated by the grid. It includes emissions from all sources of power generation in the grid, such as coal, natural gas, oil, hydro, nuclear, and renewables. A higher grid emission factor indicates a greater proportion of fossil fuel-based power, leading to higher baseline emissions.

[see section 5.3.a.1.ii. for equivalents]

5.3.c.2. Wind Electricity Generation

[see section 5.3.b.]

5.3.c.3.Operating Margin

[See section 5.3.a.1.]

5.3.c.4.Build Margin

[See section 5.3.a.2.]

5.3.c.5. Combined Margin

[See section 5.3.a.]

5.3.c.6. Project Electricity Displacement

Project Electricity Displacement quantifies the amount of electricity generated by the renewable energy project that displaces the electricity from the existing grid mix.

Project Electricity Displacement is represented the following identifier in the Baseline Emissions Calculation

H

Project Electricity Displacement is modeled a 1:1 displacement efficiency and represents a given quantity in the Wind Electricity Generation calculation recorded as follows:

245,484.01 MWh for period of performance 3/2/2020 - 2/28/2022

Source Originator:	Impact Broker
Source Provider:	Impact Broker
Observation Method:	Model
Observation Rate:	N/A
Quantity/Quality Format:	MWh/Year

5.3.d. Project Emissions

Project Emissions assesses the CO_2 emissions produced by the wind farm itself during operation.

Project Emissions is represented in the PAH calculation as:

G

Project Emissions is modeled at a 0% emissions impact and represents a given quantity in the Wind Electricity Generation calculation recorded as follows:

0.0 tCO2/KWh

Source Originator:	Impact Broker
Source Provider:	Impact Broker
Observation Method:	Model
Observation Rate:	B/A
Quantity/Quality Format:	tCO2/KWh

5.3.d.1. Auxiliary Equipment

Auxiliary Equipment quantifies GHG emissions associated with fossil fuels required to operate auxiliary equipment or backup generators.

Auxiliary Equipment is not represented in the Wind Electricity Generation calculation.

There is no quantified observation corresponding with Auxiliary Equipment.

Source Originator:	N/A
Source Provider:	N/A
Observation Method:	N/A
Observation Rate:	N/A
Quantity/Quality Format:	N/A

5.3.d.2. On-site Electricity Consumption

On-site Electricity Consumption quantifies electricity consumed on-site for operational activities such as lighting, monitoring, and maintenance. If this electricity is sourced from fossil fuels, it contributes to project emissions or reduces the amount of fossil fuel GHG emissions otherwise displaced from the wind turbines production.

On-site Electricity Consumption is not represented in the Wind Electricity Generation calculation.

There is no quantified observation corresponding with On-site Electricity Consumption.

Source Originator:	N/A
Source Provider:	N/A
Observation Method:	N/A

Observation Rate: N/A
Quantity/Quality Format: N/A

5.3.d.3. Maintenance and Operation Activities

Maintenance and Operation Activities quantifies GHG emissions from vehicles and machinery used for maintenance activities, such as transportation of personnel and equipment to the site.

> Maintenance and Operation Activities is not represented in the Wind Electricity Generation calculation.
>
> There is no quantified observation corresponding with Maintenance and Operation Activities.

Source Originator: N/A
Source Provider: N/A
Observation Method: N/A
Observation Rate: N/A
Quantity/Quality Format: N/A

5.3.d.4. Refrigerants and Other GHGs

Refrigerants and Other GHGs quantifies the use impact of refrigerants and other greenhouse gases in the operation of the project, such as in cooling systems for equipment

> Refrigerants and Other GHGs is not represented in the Wind Electricity Generation calculation.
>
> There is no quantified observation corresponding with Refrigerants and Other GHGs.

Source Originator: N/A
Source Provider: N/A
Observation Method: N/A
Observation Rate: N/A
Quantity/Quality Format: N/A

5.3.d.5. Grid Electricity Consumption

Grid Electricity Consumption quantifies GHG impact associated with instances in which the project might consume electricity from the grid for certain operations such as achieving and maintaining a baseline turbine velocity.

Grid Electricity Consumption is not represented in the Wind Electricity Generation calculation.

There is no quantified observation corresponding with Grid Electricity Consumption.

Source Originator:	N/A
Source Provider:	N/A
Observation Method:	N/A
Observation Rate:	N/A
Quantity/Quality Format:	N/A

5.3.d.6. Deployment and Construction

Deployment and Construction quantifies GHG emissions associated with actions required to bring the plant online, including equipment utilized to clear land, transport materials onsite, and turbine construction activities.

Deployment and Construction is not represented in the Wind Electricity Generation calculation.

There is no quantified observation corresponding with Deployment and Construction.

Source Originator:	N/A
Source Provider:	N/A
Observation Method:	N/A
Observation Rate:	N/A
Quantity/Quality Format:	N/A

5.3.e. Financial Reporting [12]

Financial Reporting is utilized as a non-phenomenological proxy for validating energy consumption as a factor of energy sales. Financial data quantifies energy consumption as a factor of project revenues.

Baseline Emissions can be identified in the Wind Generation Calculation as:

$$Fi$$

Financial Reporting data has been compiled and indicates the following Megawatt Hours of energy purchased relative to the stated period of performance.

245,484.01 MWh for period of performance 3/2/2020 - 2/28/2022

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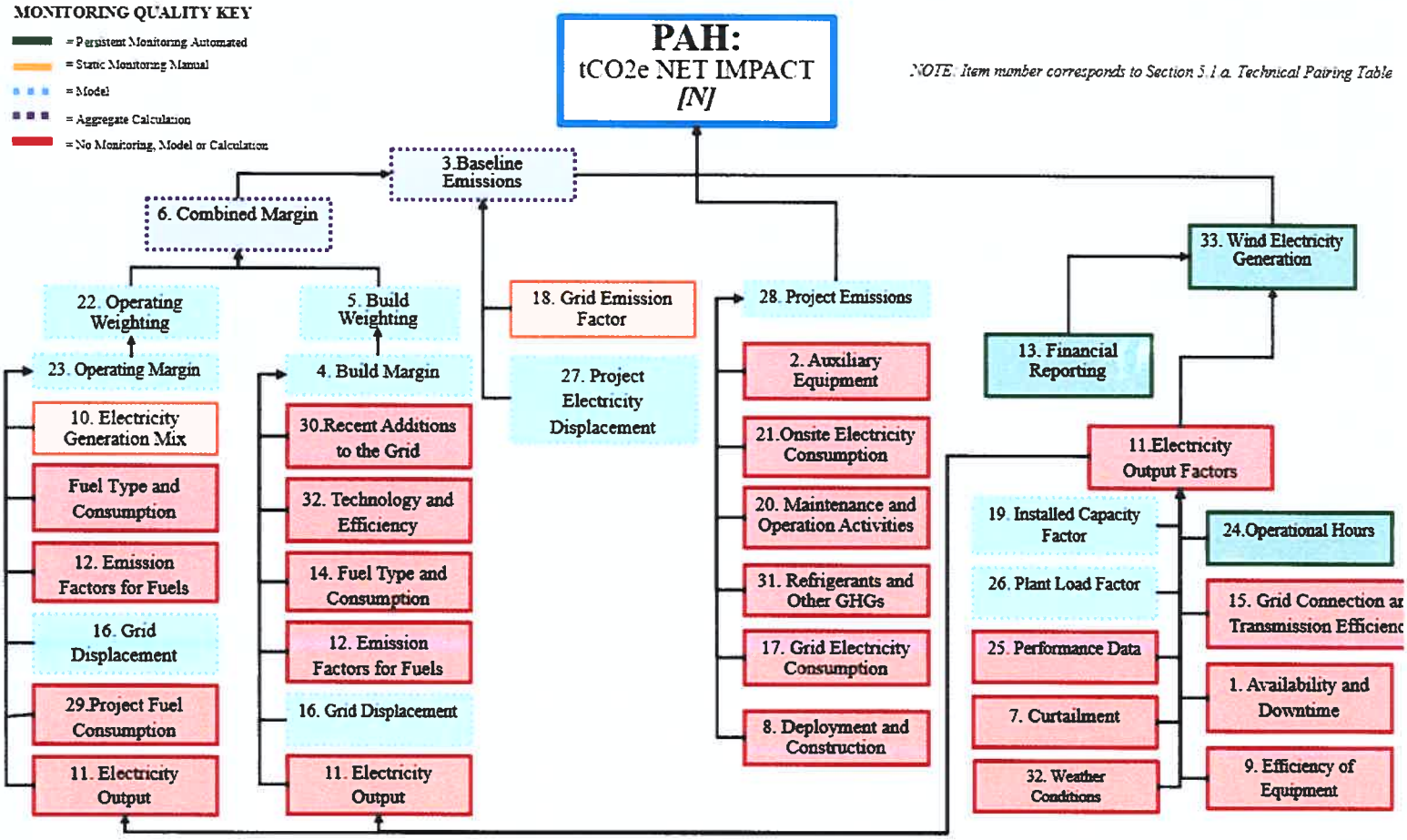
Source Originator:	Impact Broker
Source Provider:	Impact Broker
Observation Method:	Persistent Monitoring/Financial Records
Observation Rate:	Quarterly
Quantity/Quality Format:	MWh/Period of Performance

5.5 Technical Pairing Hierarchy



TECHNICAL PEERING DECLARED VALIDATED

Mint Originator

Initials: CS

Date: 7/26/24

Nummular of Record

Initials: YC

Date: 7/26/24

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6.0 SYSTEMS ENGINEERING PEERING (SEP)

The Nummular of Record establishes, and the Mint Originator confirms the SEP with the following algorithmic expression. This SEP establishes a contiguous, discernable, and unbroken nesting of mathematical expressions describing the quantified expression of the Prime Asset Heuristic (PAH) and the PAH relationship with its elements within the constituent EP Hierarchy. This section describes both the mathematical expressions of the phenomenological components themselves, as well as the weighting mechanisms utilized to describe the relationships and dynamic function between these variables.

This section is intended to provide transactors with the ability to discern mathematical "context." Context is often derived from modeled assumptions, especially weighting characteristics, which express the degree of "importance" that specific variables hold in the ultimate quantified expression of impact. This nesting of relationships is consolidated and visually expressed in the SE Hierarchy (Section 6.3)

6.1. Master Algorithm

The Master Algorithm is the "top line" calculation by which the PAH is expressed.

$$N = EG_{PJ,y} \overset{[\text{convert to tCO2}]}{=} BE_y - G$$

6.2. Ascending Calculations

The Ascending calculations pair a phenomenological identifier with its numeric quantity and its ascending calculations (if any):

6.3.a. Combined Margin

Formulaic Identifier:

$EF_{grid,CM,y}$

Ascending Calculation:

$EF_{grid,CM,y} = (EF_{OM,y} \times w_{OM}) + (EF_{BM,y} \times w_{BM})$

Specified Quantity Value:

0.5692 tCO2/MWh = (0.5719×0.75) + (0.5609×0.25)

6.3.a.1. Operating Margin

Formulaic Identifier:

$EF_{OM,y}$

Ascending Calculation:

$$EF_{grid,OMsimple,y} = \frac{\sum_i FC_{i,y} \times NCV_{i,y} \times EF_{CO2,i,y}}{EG_y}$$

Specified Quantity Value:

Given: 0.5719 tCO2/MWh

6.3.a.1.i. Operating Margin Weighting

Formulaic Identifier:

w_{OM}

Ascending Calculation:

N/A

Specified Quantity Value:

X 0.75

6.3.a.1.ii. Electricity Generation Mix

Formulaic Identifier:

EG_y

Ascending Calculation:

N/A

Specified Quantity Value:

2014	2015	2016
133,965,550 MWh	136,945,870 MWh	132,075,390 MWh

Average = 134,328,936 MWh/y

6.3.a.1.iii. *Fuel Type and Consumption*

Formulaic Identifier:

$NCV_{i,y}$

Ascending Calculation:

N/A

Specified Quantity Value:

N/A

6.3.a.1.iv. Emission Factors for Fuels

Formulaic Identifier:

$FC_{i,y}$

Ascending Calculation:

N/A

Specified Quantity Value:

N/A

6.3.a.1.v. Grid Displacement

Formulaic Identifier:

D

Ascending Calculation:

N/A

Specified Quantity Value:

70,598 tCO2

6.3.a.1.vi. Electricity Output

Formulaic Identifier:

N/A

Ascending Calculation

N/A

Specified Quantity Value:

N/A

6.3.a.1.vii. Project Fuel Consumption

[NOTE See section 6.3.b. for detail]

Formulaic Identifier:

$FC_{i,y}$

Ascending Calculation:

N/A

Specified Quantity Value:

N/A

6.3.a.2. Build Margin

Formulaic Identifier:

EF_{BM}

Ascending Calculation:

$$EF_{BM} = \frac{\sum(EG_i \times EF_i)}{\sum EG_i}$$

Specified Quantity Value:

0.5609 tCO2/MWh

6.3.a.2.i. Build Maring Weighting

Formulaic Identifier:

w_{BM}

Ascending Calculation:

N/A

Specified Quantity Value:

X 0.25

6.3.a.2.ii. Recent Additions to the Grid

Formulaic Identifier:

$\sum(EG_i$

Ascending Calculation:

N/A

Specified Quantity Value:

N/A

6.3.a.2.iii. Technology and Efficiency

Formulaic Identifier:

N/A

Ascending Calculation:

N/A

Specified Quantity Value:

N/A

6.3.a.2.iv. Fuel Type and Consumption

Formulaic Identifier:

N/A

Ascending Calculation:

N/A

Specified Quantity Value:

N/A

6.3.a.2.v. Emission Factors for Fuels

Formulaic Identifier:

N/A

Ascending Calculation:

N/A

Specified Quantity Value:

N/A

6.3.a.2.vi. Electricity Output

[NOTE See section 6.3.b. for detail]

Formulaic Identifier:

N/A

Ascending Calculation:

N/A

Specified Quantity Value:

N/A

6.3.b. Wind Electricity Generation

Formulaic Identifier:

$EG_{PJ,y}$

Ascending Calculation:

N/A

Specified Quantity Value:

Given: 245,484.01 MWh/Period of Performance

6.3.b.1. Plant Load Factor

Formulaic Identifier:

PLF

Ascending Calculation:

N/A

Specified Quantity Value:

17.7%

6.3.b.2. Installed Capacity Factor

Formulaic Identifier:

C

Ascending Calculation:

N/A

Specified Quantity Value:

80 MWh

6.3.b.3. Operational Hours

Formulaic Identifier:

O

Ascending Calculation:

N/A

Specified Quantity Value:

729 Operating Days

6.3.b.4. Performance Data

Formulaic Identifier:

N/A

Ascending Calculation:

N/A

Specified Quantity Value:

N/A

6.3.b.6. Grid Connection and Transmission Efficiency

Formulaic Identifier:

N/A

Ascending Calculation:

N/A

Specified Quantity Value:

N/A

6.3.b.6. Availability and Downtime

Formulaic Identifier:

N/A

Ascending Calculation:

N/A

Specified Quantity Value:

N/A

6.3.b.7. Weather Conditions

Formulaic Identifier:

N/A

Ascending Calculation:

N/A

Specified Quantity Value:

N/A

6.3.b.8. Efficiency of Equipment

Formulaic Identifier:

N/A

Ascending Calculation:

N/A

Specified Quantity Value:

N/A

6.3.b.9. Curtailment

Formulaic Identifier:

N/A

Ascending Calculation:

N/A

Specified Quantity Value:

N/A

6.3.c. Baseline Emissions

Formulaic Identifier:

$$BE_y$$

Ascending Calculation:

$$BE_y = EG_{PJ,y} \times EF_{grid,CM,y}$$

70,598.3 = 124,041.6 * 0.5692

Specified Quantity Value:

139728 tCO2/Period of Performance

6.3.c.1. Grid Emission Factor

[See section 6.3.a.1.ii. for equivalents]

6.3.c.2. Wind Electricity Generation

[See section 6.3.b.]

6.3.c.3.Operating Margin

[See Section 6.3.a.1.]

6.3.c.4.Build Margin

[See Section 6.3.a.2.]

6.3.c.6. Combined Margin

[See Section 6.3.a.]

6.3.c.6. Project Electricity Displacement

Formulaic Identifier:

H

Ascending Calculation:

N/A

Specified Quantity Value:

245,484.01 MWh/Period of Performance

6.3.d. Project Emissions

Formulaic Identifier:

G

Ascending Calculation:

N/A

Specified Quantity Value:

0.0 tCO2/Year

6.3.d.1. Auxiliary Equipment

Formulaic Identifier:

N/A

Ascending Calculation:

N/A

Specified Quantity Value:

N/A

6.3.d.2. On-site Electricity Consumption

Formulaic Identifier:

N/A

Ascending Calculation:

N/A

Specified Quantity Value:

N/A

6.3.d.3. Maintenance and Operation Activities

Formulaic Identifier:

N/A

Ascending Calculation:

N/A

Specified Quantity Value:

N/A

6.3.d.4. Refrigerants and Other GHGs

Formulaic Identifier:

N/A

Ascending Calculation:

N/A

Specified Quantity Value:

N/A

6.3.d.6. Grid Electricity Consumption

Formulaic Identifier:

N/A

Ascending Calculation:

N/A

Specified Quantity Value:

N/A

6.3.d.6. Deployment and Construction

Formulaic Identifier:

N/A

Ascending Calculation:

N/A

Specified Quantity Value:

N/A

6.3.e. Financial Reporting

Formulaic Identifier:

Fi

Ascending Calculation:

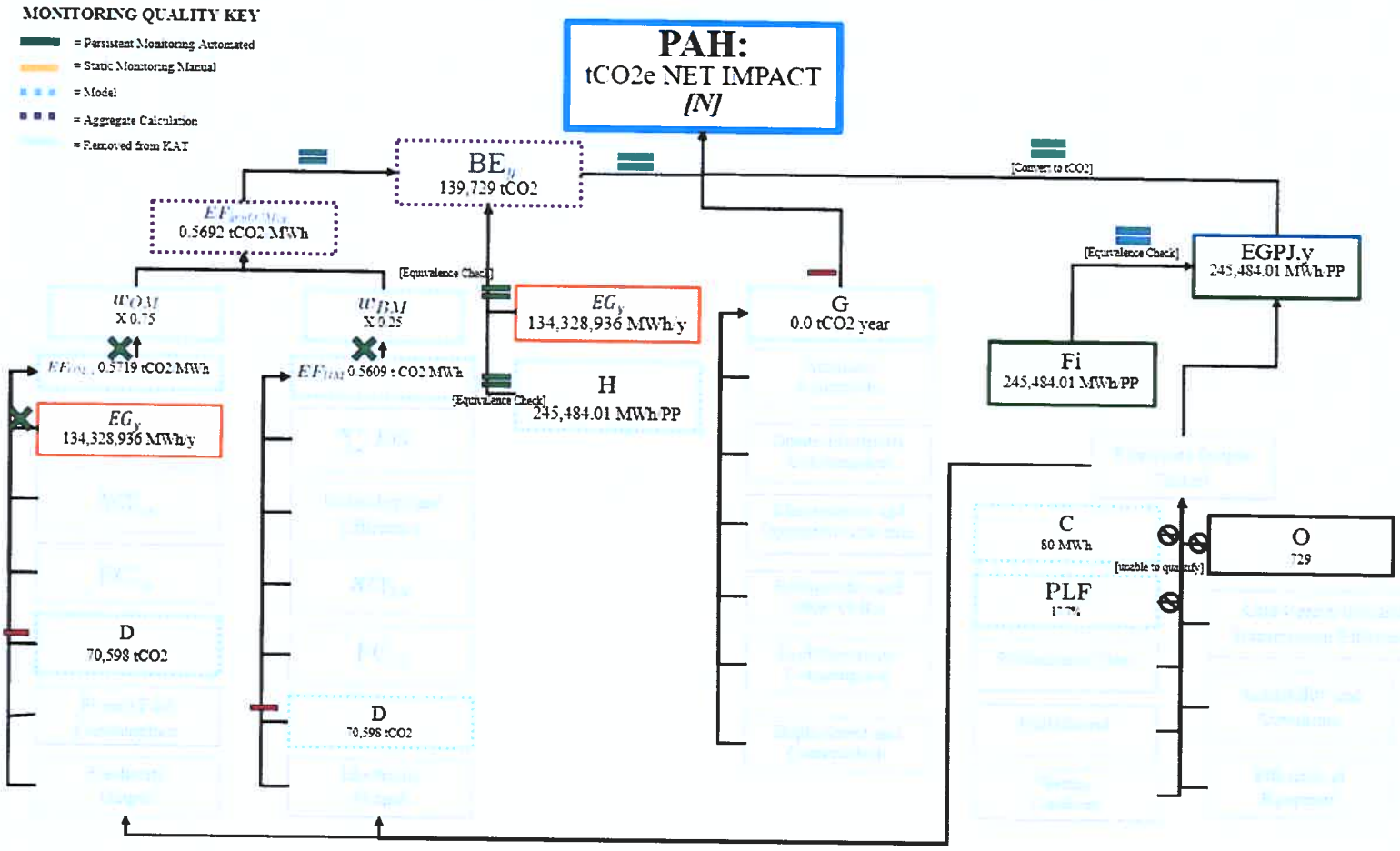
N/A

Specified Quantity Value:

245,484.01 MWh/Period of Performance

Anchor Constitution Document

6.3. Systems Engineering Hierarchy



SYSTEMS ENGINEERING PEERING DECLARED VALIDATED

Mint Originator

Initials: CS

Date: 7/26/24

Nummular of Record

Initials: JC

Date: 7/26/24

7.0 TRANSACTORY ABUTMENT (TA)

The Nummular of Record establishes, and the Mint Originator confirms the following TA. This TA provides a phased process by which this Anchor Constitution, and supporting information artifacts are consolidated into a unitary commodified transactable entity that is intrinsically anchored to and representative of the quantity of material impact defined and identified in this document. The purpose of the TA is to provide regulatory authorities, asset evaluation entities and the general public with a salient understanding of the means by which the informational composition of this asset(s) was promulgated and retained in an unmodified and immutable format throughout its lifecycle; as well as the means by which this asset(s) is permanently and verifiably eliminated from the transactable market space, thus assuring elimination of issues of double counting, rules manipulation and other fraudulent behavior.

7.1. Anchor Stabilization and Immutability Procedure

7.1.a. Anchor Stabilization commences upon consensus and finalization of core Anchor Constitution (this document) by and between the Mint Originator and Nummular of Record, legally established as of the date of the documents' observed execution in the presence of a Notary Public or Apostille.

7.1.b. The Nummular of record crafts and assigns a specified cryptographic HASH to the core Anchor Constitution file. This event establishes foundational existential provenance of all corresponding EVRGN Mint #0005 KATs and denominations thereof.

7.1.c. The specified cryptographic HASH is recorded on a BTC transaction, establishing immutability.

7.1.d. The Nummular of Record delivers the specified cryptographic HASH to the Mint Originator. The Mint Originator separately publishes the Anchor Constitution and its corresponding specified cryptographic HASH on a public facing website and retains both as internal records.

7.1.e. Digital Artifact(s) representative of the specified quantities of the material impact PAH as identified in this document are minted to blockchain by the Nummular of Record establishing the blockchain component of the Kinetically Anchored Token(s).

7.1.f. The Digital Artifact(s) are transactionally arrested through distribution to a predesignated, public facing null wallet.

7.2. KAT Assay, Commodification and Fractional Assignment

7.2.a. The Nummular of record and Mint Originator Counter-execute and notarize EE forms:

(a) FORM 06-CLIENT
(b) FORM 07-CLIENT

7.2.b. The Mint Originator Executes Forms
(a) FORM 08-CLIENT
(b) FORM 08.a.-ANNEX; and
(c) FORM 10.a.-24v

7.2.c. The Nummular of record crafts and assigns a specified cryptographic HASH encryption to the collective body of KAT Assay, Commodification and Fractional Assignment documentation to include:

(a) FORM 01-24v1 (Or equivalents provided by broker.)
(b) FORM 06-CLIENT
(c) FORM 07-CLIENT
(d) FORM 08-CLIENT
(e) FORM 08.a.-ANNEX
(f) FORM 10.a.-24v1

7.2.d. The specified cryptographic HASH is recorded on a BTC transaction, establishing immutability.

7.2.e. The Mint Originator publishes the total body of Assay, Commodification and Fractional Assignment documentation which publicly establishes total legal provenance and brings the KAT and associated fractional units into a transactable state. This body of Documentation Includes:

(a) FORM 01-24v1 (Or equivalents provided by broker.)
(b) FORM 06-CLIENT
(c) FORM 07-CLIENT
(d) FORM 08-CLIENT
(e) FORM 08.a.-ANNEX
(f) FORM 10.a.-24v1

7.3. Mint Cycle

EVRGN Mint #0005 KATs are generated on a compulsory basis based on validated observation of previous performance. Wind Turbine performance is calculated according to the model established in Section 6 of this document, validated based on performance reporting, and quantified based on performance periods occurring not less than one solar day prior to the date of mint.

7.4. Asset Retirement

The Mint Originator executes ongoing transaction and/or fractional matching operations on period iterations of the corresponding FORM 08.a.-ANNEX. Iterations of this document are encrypted and published at regular quarterly intervals to verify final transactional arrest of assets indicating a permanent and immutable elimination from the transactable marketplace.

7.5. Asset Trait Information

• Material Impact Heuristic	CO2
• Material Impact Quantity	10 Metric Tonnes
• Period of Performance (if applicable)	Mar 02, 2020 — Mar 01, 2025
• BTC Anchor trx reference	[Pending]
• Cryptographic HASH AC identifier	[Pending]
• Mint ID	EVERGN Mint #0005

7.6. Mint Narrative

The EVRGN Mint #0005 mint series is the inaugural fractionalization mint aimed at proving the technical capacity to quantify specific portions of fractional material impact, and individually pair that impact to offset the GHG footprint of specific cups of coffee. Material Impact is purchased from the impact producer by EE, kinetically anchored and processed into fractional units, and individually assigned to specific cups of coffee in portions which exceed the coffees GHG footprint.

EVRGN Mint #0005 mint is envisioned as a fractionalization prototype from which other fractional pairing projects can be modeled.

TRANSACTORY ABUDTMENT DECLARED VALIDATED

Mint Originator

Initials: CS

Date: 7/26/24

Nummular of Record

Initials: [illegible]

Date: 7/26/24

Anchor Constitution Document

8.0 APPENDICES

8.1. EVRGN Mint #0005 Token Official Sigil Detail

8.2. Integrated Data Sources and Vendors

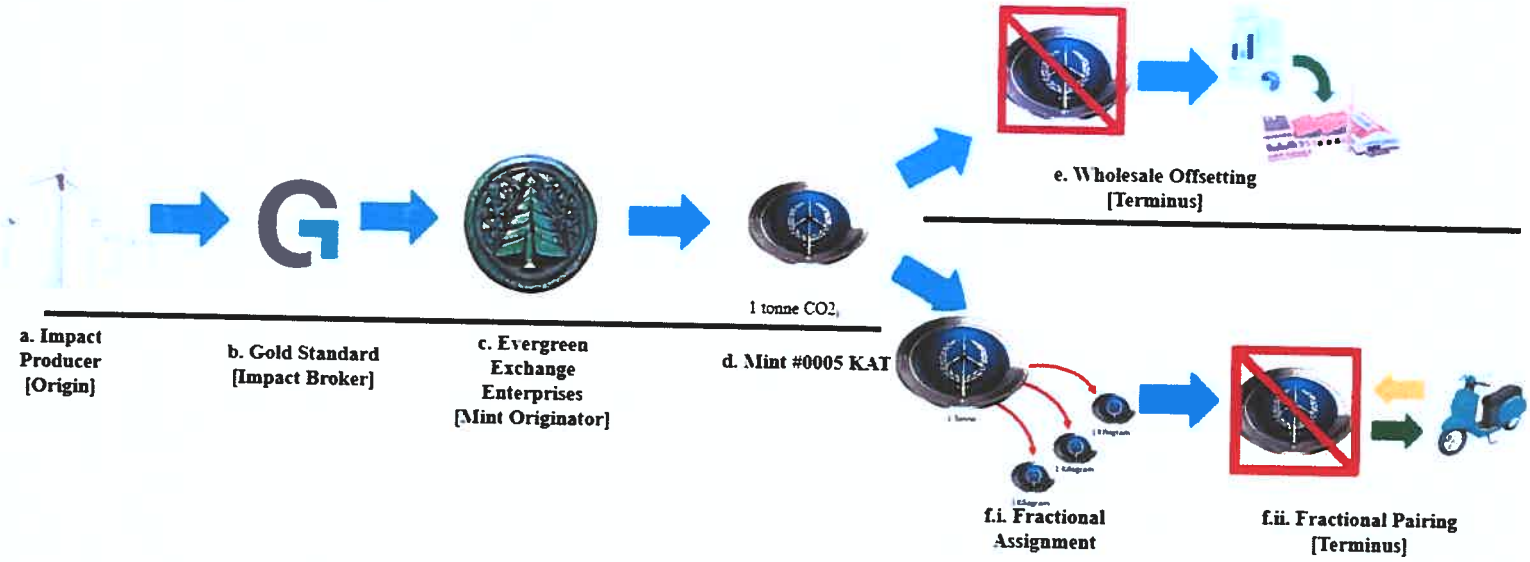
8.2.a.Gold Standard

Gold Standard is an accredited carbon brokerage that has organized and validated the existence and function of the Wind Turbines Identified in this document. Evergreen Exchange Enterprises with the substantial proof of material impact performance and successive legal assignment of material impact rights on behalf of the impact producer.

Anchor Constitution Document

8.3 Asset Provenance Illustration

Asset Provenance, Successive Assignment and Terminus



Anchor Constitution Document

8.4. EE FORM 01-24v1 (Equivalency)

Gold Standard

Your offsets have been retired!

Dear Casey,

Many thanks for choosing to support Gold Standard certified climate projects. The carbon credits you purchased have been transparently retired in our Impact Registry. Your contribution represents **10 tonnes of CO2** prevented from entering the atmosphere and verified benefits to local communities and ecosystems.

Your purchase certificate can be viewed and downloaded from the following link on our Impact Registry: https://retirement-certificates-registry.goldstandard.org/retirement_certificates/822c8422-7568-433b-b0f2-3265b260aae8

If you would like to receive periodic updates on the marketplace and the impact of the projects, please subscribe here>>.

For more information about how to reduce your carbon footprint and support a climate secure and sustainable future, please visit our [www.goldstandard.org]website.

Many thanks again for your support!

The Gold Standard Team

Subtotal	$100.00
Taxes	$0.00
Total	$100.00 USD

Retirement

STATUS	↓↓ Retired	NUMBER OF CREDITS	10

RETIREMENT DETAILS

RETIREMENT DATE	May 22, 2024
RETIREMENT NOTE	*Gold Standard Marketplace Order GSM24281 for Evergreen Exchange Enterprises*
USING ENTITY	Not Disclosed

8.5. Notes on GHG Emissions Calculations in Coffee [15]

The benchmark **Consumptive Impact of 8oz of delivered coffee** is isolated and identified by the following criteria:

A. The OP will segment Consumptive Impact (C) by units of "Standard Cups." A Standard Cup is defined by the following criteria:
   a. Possessing 8 imperial fluid ounces (28.3 grams) of coffee
   b. A paper-based coffee cup capable of holding capacity of 8 imperial fluid ounces.
   c. A plastic coffee cup lid
   d. A cardboard coffee sleeve
   e. A planetary averaged lifecycle footprint associated with growing, processing, packaging, and delivering these components on site.

B. 1 Standard Cup is defined by an assumption of $CO2_E$ mass within the following range of tolerance intervals:
   a. Minimum assumed tolerance interval: 50 grams $CO2_E$
   b. Maximum assumed tolerance interval: 85 grams $CO2_E$

C. All final products assume the maximum tolerance interval of 85 grams $CO2_E$

Consumptive Impact is the measure of the tCO2 added to the atmosphere throughout the entire chain of cultural processes required to deliver a finished standard coffee into the hands of a consumer.

There are an estimated 500 billion cups of coffee, or more, served globally every year making coffee one of the most ubiquitous consumables among the human population. Due to the broad nature of coffee consumption, there are a multitude of highly nuanced supply chains, and by extension, variables which slightly affect the associated carbon footprint of a given mass or volume of coffee. Because of this extreme complexity at granular levels, this mint will rely on a highly conservative model with an upper tolerance interval that significantly exceeds the actual carbon footprint of nearly all standard coffee deliveries.

The default model of Consumptive Impact applied in the EVRGN Mint #0005; Mint Series #0005 was extracted from a comprehensive 2021 study executed by the Institution of Chemical Engineers on the lifecycle tCO2 footprint of consumer coffee. Our model accounts for a range of tCO2 output variances across an eight (8) phase Standard Coffee lifecycle including:

- Farming & Green Coffee Production
- Packaging Material Production
- Roasting, Grinding & Packaging
- Transportation
- Use Phase - Coffee Brewing
- Use Phase - Cup Washing
- Waste Management Scenarios
- Post-consumer (PC)

These phases are further referenced against the tCO2 output profiles of the six (6) most common methods of coffee preparation available including:

- Coffee Maker
- Induction Moka pot
- LPG-heated Moka pot
- Espresso Coffee
- Machine Pod
- Coffee Machine Capsule
- Coffee Machine

In order to account for the most extreme scenarios, our model presumes that the net tCO2 lifecycle output of any given coffee ranges between 44.67g tCO2 and 96.31g tCO2.

one 8oz. cup of coffee = < 96.32g tCO2

8.6. Notes On Carbon Emissions in Vehicles

The GHG emissions from the fuel burned in a car are classified as Scope 1 emissions, which are direct emissions from sources owned or controlled by the company. For gas-driven cars, these emissions primarily come from the combustion of gasoline or diesel in the vehicle's engine. Here's how these emissions are calculated and explained:

1. **Fuel Consumption Data Collection**: Gather data on the amount of fuel consumed by the car. This information can be obtained from fuel purchase records, onboard fuel monitoring systems, or estimated based on the vehicle's mileage and fuel efficiency.

2. **Emission Factors**: Use emission factors that represent the amount of GHGs emitted per unit of fuel consumed. These factors are usually provided in terms of kilograms of CO_2e per liter or gallon of fuel and can be obtained from national databases, vehicle manufacturers, or international organizations such as the IPCC.

3. **Calculate GHG Emissions**: Multiply the amount of fuel consumed by the emission factors to calculate the total GHG emissions. The basic formula is:

$$\text{GHG Emissions (kg } CO_2\text{e)} = \text{Fuel Consumption (liters)} \times \text{Emission Factor (kg } CO_2\text{e/liter)}$$

   For example, if a car consumes 50 liters of gasoline and the emission factor for gasoline is 2.31 kg CO_2e/liter, the GHG emissions would be:

$$50 \text{ liters} \times 2.31 \text{ kg } CO_2\text{e/liter} = 115.5 \text{ kg } CO_2\text{e}$$

4. **Include Other GHGs**: While CO_2 is the primary GHG emitted from fuel combustion, other gases such as methane (CH_4) and nitrous oxide (N_2O) may also be emitted. These can be included using appropriate emission factors for a comprehensive GHG inventory.

The total GHG emissions would be expressed in CO_2 equivalents (CO_2e) to account for the different global warming potentials of these gases.

5. **Reporting and Verification**: Report the calculated emissions in sustainability reports or GHG inventories, and have the data verified by third parties if required for compliance or certification purposes.

8.5 Wind Turbine Project Specifications [11]

Key Technology Parameter	GW121/2500
Tower type	Steel tower
Rotor diameter (m)	121
Wind Class	IEC III B
Swept area ($m^{2)}$	11,595
Number of Blades	3
Rated rotor speed rd/min13.5 Cut-in wind speed (m/s)	3
Rated wind speed (m/s)	9.3
Cut-out wind speed (m/s)	22
Operating Temperature	-30° to +40°C
Hub height of the wind turbines (m)	120
Total Capacity (MW)	80
Number of turbines	32
Rated Voltage	690

Anchor Constitution Document

8.6 Physical Locations of the Chaiyaphum Wind Farm [11]

S. No.	WTG No.	N	E	S. No.	WTG No.	N	E
1	WTG 01	15°35' 55.1"	101°30'27. 69"	16	WTG 16	15° 35'16.8288 "	101° 31'55.232"
2	WTG 02	15°35'49.1 64"	101°30' 40.81"	17	WTG 17	15° 36'47.2968 "	101° 31'46.985"
3	WTG 03	15°35'48.8 04"	101°30'57. 94 "	18	WTG 18	15° 36' 4.7916"	101° 32'12.433"
4	WTG 04	15°35'59.4 42"	101°30'57. 57"	19	WTG 19	15° 36'12.6036 "	101° 32'0.550"
5	WTG 05	15°35'46.5 14"	101°31' 13.28 "	20	WTG 20	15° 36'14.544"	101° 32'24.061 "
6	WTG 06	15°36'10.1 412"	101°31' 9.016"	21	WTG 21	15° 36' 32.1948"	101° 32'44.311"
7	WTG 07	15°35'37.6 62"	101°31'36. 46 "	22	WTG 22	15° 36'32.7564 "	101° 32' 54.686 "
8	WTG 08	15°36'1.38 24"	101°31' 38.1 "	23	WTG 23	15° 36'10.1016 "	101° 33'5.177"
9	WTG 09	15°36'0.77 04"	101°31'51. 68 "	24	WTG 24	15° 36'28.7136 "	101° 33' 15.138"
10	WTG 10	15°35'8.57 04"	101°32' 20.63"	25	WTG 25	15° 36'31.8024 "	101° 33'32.12"
11	WTG 11	15°35'0.98 88"	101°32' 4.2 "	26	WTG 26	15° 36' 43.056"	101° 33'34.711 "
12	WTG 12	15°34'54.5 196"	101°31'49. 89 "	27	WTG 27	15° 37'20.2584 "	101° 33'15.037 "
13	WTG 13	15°35'4.18 56"	101°31'52. 06 "	28	WTG 28	15° 37'30.7308 "	101° 33'48.355"
14	WTG 14	15°36'52.9 536"	101°32'1.3 8"	29	WTG 29	15° 37'30.1548 "	101° 33' 8.618"
15	WTG 15	15°35'13.8 912"	101°32'10. 53 "	30	WTG 30	15° 37'16.1328 "	101° 33'28.678"
31		WTG 31		15° 37'28.8156"		101° 33' 34.07 "	

32	WTG 32	15° 37'31.0152 "	101° 34'8.594"
33	Substation	15° 36'21.1032"	101° 32'52.897 "

8.7 Reference Sources

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13. International Financial Reporting Standard 1 (IFRS1) "*First-time Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards.*" International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) (June 2003)

14. International Financial Reporting Standard 2 (IFRS2) "Share-based Payment." International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) (February 2004)

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Anchor Constitution Document

AUTHORIZATION TO MINT

This Anchor Constitution Document finalized by the Stabile Chancery (Nummular of Record) at the order of the Evergreen Exchange (Mint Originator) on 1 July 2024.

As the Nummular of Record, The Stabile Chancery Certifies that this document encapsulates the maximal extent of knowledge, expertise, and rigor both available and known to the Nummular of record. This work was performed with the express and singular intent of crafting a kinetic anchor of exquisite quality; that will deliver to the transacting public an honest, reliable, and secure means of interacting and transacting the value definition associated with these tokens as defined by the Mint Originator. This document has been duly reviewed and meets the standards of an exquisite Kinetic Anchor as defined by The General Manual of Principals and Mechanic of Kinetic Anchoring, Certified on the expertise and honor of the Presiding Nummular.

Representing the Stabile Chancery

Mr. James Stabile
Presiding Nummular

As the Mint Originator, The Evergreen Exchange certifies that this document accurately articulates the value definitions of the goods, services, or otherwise articles of value being offered to the general public. The Evergreen Exchange agrees to operate in accordance with the bounds established by this constitution document, meet the requisite obligations of monitoring requisite in maintaining anchor integrity, and honoring the deliverables guaranteed as expressed in this constitution and the intrinsic coding of the mint.

Representing The Evergreen Exchange

Mr. Casey Stabile
Chief Executive Officer

Mint Originator

Initials: CS

Date: 7/26/24

Nummular of Record

Initials: JS

Date: 7/26/24

Anchor Constitution Document

NOTARY ACKNOWLEDGMENT

In accordance with the laws of the United States of America, The Great State of South Carolina, The County of Charleston, The City of Charleston:

I, Allison Hinnant a licensed Notary Public of the State of South Carolina, in and of said county, do confirm that Casey Stabile and James Stabile [signer]; has personally appeared, satisfactorily identified themselves, and executed this document in my presence.

NOTARY PUBLIC SIGNATURE AND SEAL:

Printed Name: Allison Hinnant

Signature: Allison Hinnant

My Commission Expires: 04/27/2031

[EXECUTE NOTARY SEAL IN BOX]