

Ag Methane

Sequestering, or “holding,” carbon helps reduce carbon dioxide, one of several greenhouse gases contributing to the warming of the atmosphere.

Carbon can be stored in the soil through no-till planting; restoring wetlands; converting cropland to permanent grass or trees; planting conservation buffers; using cover crops, and using an on-farm methane digester. The CCX refers to credits from methane digestion as Exchange Methane Offsets, or XMOs.

Research shows on-farm methane digesters drastically reduce methane emissions into the environment. Methane is 20 times more potent as a greenhouse gas compared to carbon dioxide. Capturing and destroying methane helps the environment by reducing air emissions while generating useful energy that doesn't rely on fossil fuels.

Eligible agricultural methane collection/combustion systems include covered lagoons, anaerobic digesters, complete-mix and plug-flow digesters. Projects eligible for anaerobic digester offset credits must have prior (baseline) manure management practices (as defined in the IPCC 2000 Good Practice Guidance and Uncertainty Management in National Greenhouse Gas Inventories, the IPCC Table 10.18 Definitions of Manure Management Systems 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories, and as further clarified below) where manure is handled as a liquid and with significant methane emitting potential, including:

1. Liquid/slurry storage
2. Pit storage below animal confinements
3. Uncovered anaerobic lagoons

Please contact us for more information about your specific project.