

1	Gross amount of removed GHG emissions carbon dioxide CO ₂ (note 4)	2474	
2	Uncertainty deduction ("20.70 % of Gross amount of removed GHG emissions carbon dioxide 1 CO ₂ eq)	720	20.70%
3	H ₂ O emissions from mineral fertilizers (1 CO ₂ eq)		
4	Total fuel consumption CO ₂ equivalent (note 4)	55	
5	Emissions from leakage (1 CO ₂ eq)	1	
6	Adjustments to reduce removals from GHG (1 CO ₂ eq)		
7	Net amount of GHG removed carbon dioxide (1 CO ₂ eq)	2 698	
8	Buffer contribution amount (5% of credits):	134	5.00%

Total cells
8
Cells +
5
Cells -
3
C t/ha
4.72
credits/ha

Notes:

- (1) In case of area reduction, calculations are made on the basis of current hectares.
- (2) The volumetric density is examined once, during the first control year, and is used for calculation until the end of the monitoring period.

Clarification:

1st CONTROL YEAR (-) BASE YEAR apply to all cell

- (1) 1 sequestered organic carbon (OC) in the soil (+) 3.667 t, removed carbon dioxide (CO₂) from the atmosphere in the soil (+) 3.667 carbon credits. [See Methodology].
- (2) **Average fuel consumption (liters) is calculated according to the "METABOLISMO of the MMA"**
 - (a) If of diesel is equal to 36 MJ (Ordinance No. 118 of August 8, 2016), 1 MJ is equivalent to 95.1 g CO₂ (Methodology for determining the intensity of greenhouse gas emissions from the entire life cycle of Fuels and energy of non-biological origin in transport). Therefore 36 * 95.1 / 1000 = 3.42 [See Methodology].
 - (b) 1 t, removed carbon dioxide (CO₂) from the atmosphere (+) 0.27248 t, sequestered organic carbon (OC) in the soil (+) 1 carbon credit. [See Methodology].

* equal to ISAC2.0 EU 42413

Source of uncertainty = 20.5 %

1. Sampling 15 % Sampling uncertainty is estimated using the RANOVA 3 approach based on Analysis of Variance (ANOVA). The total variability is partitioned into between-sample and within-sample variance components. The between-sample variance represents the sampling effect, which is then used to

2. Organic carbon analysis 8,4 % and 3. Bulk density analysis 10,3 %:

Uncertainty for organic carbon and bulk density is estimated by combining precision, recovery, and bias components. The mean (average) and standard deviation are first calculated to describe repeatability. Relative standard uncertainty, $u(x)$ (%), is derived from the standard deviation.

Recovery (yield, %) is used to assess method performance, and bias (%) is calculated as the deviation from the reference value. The standard uncertainty of bias (u_{bias}) is determined from replicate measurements.

The combined bias uncertainty is then calculated as:

$$U_{\text{bias}} = \sqrt{U_{\text{S_bias}}^2 + U_{\text{ccm}}^2 + u(x)^2}$$

where U_{ccm} represents the uncertainty of the reference or certified material.

Finally, the combined standard uncertainty (U) is expanded using a coverage factor $k = 2$ to obtain the expanded uncertainty, corresponding to approximately 95% confidence.

4. Software (Google Earth) 5 % Google Earth does not provide a formally specified measurement uncertainty. Published studies indicate positional accuracy on the order of tens of meters (e.g., ~50 m RMSE globally). Therefore, uncertainty associated with spatial measurements is estimated based on literature values and the scale of the measured features.

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