

Appendix A

Hybrid Wastewater Reclamation System

Supporting document to Prospectus v2.3

Revision v1.2 | Revised September 6, 2026

Issued conceptual planning document — engineering, permitting, regulatory, operational, and cost validation pending

Current package reference: CFVV_Investor_Philanthropy_Prospectus_v2.3_2026-09-04.docx

1. Purpose, Status, and Planning Basis

Claude Firth Veteran Village intends to maximize practical water reuse and organic-resource recovery while avoiding routine discharge to public sewer systems. This appendix records the Founder's accepted concept and the requirements for professional development. It is a complete conceptual planning draft, not an engineered design, permit, vendor selection, construction authorization or verified cost estimate.

The preferred concept combines source pretreatment, flow equalization, biological wastewater treatment with membrane separation, disinfection and protected reuse storage. Suitable organic solids may support anaerobic digestion and useful biogas recovery. Potable supply remains separate. Full planned Village capacity is to be accommodated from the beginning, with reliable lower-load operation.

The planning basis is the current controlled CFVV prospectus, the Overall Veteran Village Movement Plan, the related appendices, and—where financial figures or scope boundaries are stated—the controlling v1.7 financial workbook. External technical and regulatory references appear in Section 11. Manufacturer material illustrates technology categories; it does not validate this installation.

2. Planning Basis and Design Criteria

Current planning basis

The permanent infrastructure is to serve 30 resident beds, staff, Command Center/Mess Hall activities, kitchen and laundry loads, and other documented uses. Biogas recovery is an accepted concept for evaluation alongside water treatment. The design must not require enlargement merely to reach the already planned Village capacity. Equipment quantities, redundancy and internal operating arrangements remain engineering matters.

The controlling financial workbook separately records 30 homes, 30 available beds, 10 modeled resident Veterans and 30 annual Veterans served. Ten residents occupying one bed each represent approximately 33.3% occupancy. Annual Veterans served measures throughput, not simultaneous population. These quantities must not be substituted for one another when determining flows.

Clarified Planning Terms

“Three filters.” Replace this shorthand with the treatment functions in Section 3. Screening removes unsuitable materials; it does not remove every dissolved pollutant or establish reuse quality.

“Methane-generating compost.” Separate anaerobic digestion and its digestate from subsequent aerobic composting. No single temperature or informal heating step is accepted as proof of pathogen reduction.

“No waste.” Retain maximum recovery as the objective. Provide lawful routes for residuals, surplus water and outages; do not promise that every incoming material can be recycled.

Laundry location and equipment. Current planning treats laundry as an equipment/function area within the Command Center / Mess Hall / common facility, subject to final architectural, engineering, utility-load and operational review. Eight commercial washers, four dryers, kitchen equipment and related installation remain within the separate equipment allowance; that allowance does not establish a standalone laundry facility or second laundry building.

Household and public-use load qualification. The current baseline remains approximately 30 Veteran residents, 30 beds/residences, and one Veteran resident per residential unit. Spouse/partner occupancy, caregiver occupancy, family occupancy, guest stays and other non-single-Veteran residential occupancy are not yet adopted residential policy. Any such exception must be subject to final eligibility policy, residency agreement, legal, fair-housing/accommodation, clinical and safety, staffing, insurance, utility-load/design, grant/funder and professional review. Public meals, visitors, enterprise customers and community activity may remain design-load considerations, but they do not expand the 30-Veteran planning baseline or establish non-Veteran residential eligibility. See Appendix D.

Information Required for Professional Design

No verified hydraulic design, current equipment quotation, treatment authorization or approved commissioning plan is presently available. Professional development must therefore establish the required plans, specifications, quotations, tests, engineering determinations and commissioning requirements. Their absence does not prevent use of this appendix as a conceptual planning basis.

The following sections establish the treatment sequence, water destinations, organic recovery, energy uses, operating responsibilities, financial boundaries and focused professional work package.

3. Wastewater collection and treatment

Collection, source control and flow balancing

Collect domestic wastewater from homes and Command Center uses. Intercept kitchen grease at its source and provide accessible collection and maintenance arrangements. Screen laundry lint, trash, wipes and other unsuitable materials before sensitive treatment equipment. Evaluate grit removal and source-specific pretreatment with the designer. Retain suitable organic sludge for the separate recovery assessment.

Texas excludes toilet-contaminated water and food-preparation sink wastewater from its graywater definition. Once combined, these flows are domestic sewage; screening does not change that classification. [1]

Provide flow equalization to smooth kitchen and laundry surges. Quantify average, peak and seasonal flows, organic loading, cleaning-chemical effects and lower-occupancy conditions before sizing equipment. Mechanical-shop oils, solvents, fuels, metal residues and other unsuitable enterprise wastes

require separate evaluation and handling. Do not route them into the domestic system merely because all buildings share the site.

Biological treatment, membranes and disinfection

An MBR combines a biological reactor with membrane solids separation. EPA describes compact installation and high-quality effluent as advantages, while identifying energy, membrane cleaning and replacement responsibilities. These characteristics support its evaluation here; they do not establish a selected model or guarantee every reuse objective. [2]

Specify biological conversion of biodegradable material, separation of suspended solids, controlled sludge wasting and a validated disinfection barrier before approved reuse. The engineer must establish membrane integrity checks, disinfection performance, monitoring points and automatic isolation of off-specification water. MBR filtration is not equivalent to RO removal of dissolved salts. No blanket nutrient-removal performance is assumed. [2]

Conceptual process relationships

Stream	Treatment or routing relationship
Domestic wastewater	Source pretreatment → equalization → biological treatment/MBR → disinfection → protected storage
Approved reclaimed water	Protected distribution to authorized indoor uses, agricultural RO treatment, or lined outdoor irrigation storage
Recoverable organic solids	Engineered withdrawal/preparation → compatible digestion → further digestate treatment and authorized destination
Unsuitable residuals	Segregated collection → appropriate authorized handling; excluded from reuse and digester feed

Conceptual flow map only. Extraction points, recycle returns, controls and equipment order require process design. Wastewater treatment must remain dependable when digestion is unavailable.

4. Potable supply and reclaimed-water destinations

Separate potable system

Provide a separate potable supply, tank and distribution system serving the homes and Command Center. Under-sink RO units are drinking-water polishing devices, not the sole barrier between sewage and potable use. Establish source-water quality, reliable well yield, treatment, storage, pressure and supplemental supply needs. Assess applicable public-water-system requirements; prior private well use is not evidence of Village capacity or approval.

Reuse priorities and conditions

Landscape and field irrigation. Primary intended destinations, subject to approved treatment quality, crop exposure, soil conditions and application controls. TCEQ distinguishes Type I and Type II uses according to exposure; its guidance includes food-crop irrigation and conditional toilet/urinal applications. This does not approve a particular Village use. [3]

Laundry. Preserve as a desired indoor reuse. Obtain an explicit regulatory determination and specifications addressing water quality, exposure, equipment compatibility, storage and distribution. The cited guidance does not establish authorization for this installation. RO alone does not settle that question. [3]

Toilet flushing. Retain as a potential steady reuse demand through approved separate plumbing, subject to the applicable authorization and cross-connection controls. [3]

Hydroponics and drip fertigation. Use RO-treated water as the Founder's project requirement, with nutrients added afterward. Establish product-water quality, microbial controls, salt management, RO pretreatment and reject management through professional design. This requirement is not a universal claim about all horticultural systems.

Protected tanks and the pond/wetland system

Keep protected indoor-reuse storage separate from outdoor irrigation storage. Retain a lined pond, potentially incorporating an engineered wetland, downstream of suitable treatment. Its assigned role may include irrigation storage and a designed polishing function; treatment credit is not assumed. TCEQ guidance identifies leak-proof fabricated tanks or appropriately engineered lined initial storage ponds. [3]

Determine wetland configuration, liners, stormwater separation, overflow prevention, seasonal demand and access arrangements. The conceptual location near the draw and Highway 118 culvert is not an approved siting decision. Outdoor water exposed to wildlife, sediment and weather must not return directly to laundry or potable plumbing. Any later indoor reuse would require the necessary treatment and authorization.

Prepare a seasonal water balance covering potable makeup, reuse, irrigation demand, evaporation, RO reject, process returns, residual moisture and periods with no usable irrigation demand. Do not assume an irrigation outlet is continuously available.

5. Organic solids, digestion and residual treatment

Recovery objective and process boundary

Assess anaerobic digestion of suitable wastewater solids, kitchen scraps and soft green materials. EPA identifies co-digestion as processing compatible organic materials together without oxygen, producing biogas and digestate. The usefulness of this process does not establish the suitability of every mixed feed or the economics of a small installation. [4]

Wastewater solids must be withdrawn, contained and transferred under an engineered handling plan. The design must determine whether primary solids, waste biological sludge or other fractions are suitable; screening alone does not provide a complete sludge-recovery system. Do not adopt open wheelbarrow transfer or manual shoveling of untreated sewage solids as the operating method. Specify practical controlled transfer, exposure protection and spill management.

Feedstock preparation and acceptance

Develop a measured feedstock inventory that distinguishes wet mass, solids content, dilution water and biodegradable organic content. Obtain equipment-specific acceptance limits for kitchen scraps, suitable greens, grease fractions and sewage sludge. Chopping, blending and mixing may be required, but no universal water-to-feed ratio or permission to add all soft greens is assumed.

Keep packaging, wipes, grit, large bones, pits and unsuitable material out of the feed. Manage woody material separately for appropriate aerobic composting or another destination. Grease interception remains at the kitchen; captured grease enters digestion only if its acceptance, controlled loading and handling are expressly established. A digester's ability to accept some food fats is not permission to empty grease traps into it without assessment.

Digestate is a further treatment responsibility

Digestion leaves solid and liquid residuals. Determine separation, storage, stabilization, pathogen treatment, monitoring and final beneficial-use or disposal routes. Aerobic composting may form a subsequent step where appropriate. Liquid returns must be included in the wastewater process load; neither fraction is automatically ready for gardens or hydroponics. [4]

TCEQ identifies pathogen, pollutant and vector-attraction requirements for biosolids management under Texas Chapter 312 and federal Part 503. A supplier's fertilizer description does not demonstrate compliance for human-derived material. Establish the applicable process, time-temperature exposure, testing and use restrictions; this appendix prescribes no single "cook-off" temperature. [5]

Reliable water treatment must continue during digester startup, maintenance or biological upset. Establish a lawful alternate sludge/residual destination before operation. Biogas recovery must not become the only means of treating or managing sewage solids.

6. Biogas storage and useful energy

Accepted planning concept

Recover, appropriately condition and store biogas for demonstrated Village uses. Greenhouse heating, shop heat, water heating and electricity generation are candidate destinations. EPA describes biogas as a mixture containing methane, carbon dioxide, water vapor and other constituents, including hydrogen sulfide. It is not automatically interchangeable with supplied natural gas or propane. [4]

Equipment specifications must address fuel composition, moisture and contaminant limits, pressure, flow and combustion requirements. Require explicit manufacturer compatibility with the delivered biogas; a "multifuel" label alone is insufficient. Evaluate generation capacity against motor starting loads and power quality before claiming that stored gas can run shop tools. These are future design checks, not established energy outputs.

Storage and layout

Retain both a central digester with gas distribution and multiple digesters near users as open layouts. Compare total feed handling, supervision, piping, cold-weather operation, access and maintenance.

Several units do not remove the need for a full-site capacity assessment. Any layout must accommodate the full planned load from the beginning and operate at lower initial loading.

A purpose-designed gas bladder or other approved storage system may help match production with later use. Storage is finite; establish an engineered response for continued production when storage is full or fuel demand stops. Determine siting, protective measures, leak detection, pressure protection, emergency shutdown and lawful surplus-gas management with the responsible professionals. This draft does not specify routine atmospheric release.

Winter and net-energy assessment

Calculate recoverable gas from measured feedstock characteristics and realistic operating conditions. Deduct digestion heating, pumping, mixing, gas conditioning and other parasitic energy before claiming a usable surplus. Compare seasonal production with greenhouse and shop demand; winter heating demand may coincide with greater digester heating requirements.

Recovered heat may eventually support an engineered thermal-disinfection process. It remains an investigation item, not the treatment baseline. Passing water through heated pipes is not itself a validated process. Provide dependable disinfection and essential operating power without relying on unverified methane production.

Relationship with Appendix B

Appendix A owns the digestion and gas-recovery concept and its process loads. Appendix B — Solar and Battery Resilience should later coordinate electrical interfaces, essential loads, supplemental generation and energy controls. Do not credit the same energy saving twice or assume a new generation system is funded by the existing solar allowance.

7. Technology references and evidence limits

The following references demonstrate available technology categories for further evaluation. They are not a procurement shortlist ranked by performance, selected vendors, promised donations or evidence of Texas installation approval. Equipment sizing and quotations follow definition of the actual Village loads.

HomeBiogas — flexible anaerobic digestion [6]

The current technology page describes a small-farmer system using animal manure to produce cooking gas and bioslurry. It supports the discussion of flexible digestion and gas recovery. Earlier home/commercial descriptions must be matched to an exact current product; acceptance of sewage solids, kitchen waste and garden materials cannot be transferred between models.

EcoRich — distinguish anaerobic and aerobic products [7]

EcoRich identifies CIRC Kitchen Waste Series and Modbio within its anaerobic offering. Its separate aerobic composting products perform a different role. The CIRC description is relevant to institutional kitchen scraps; the available product description does not establish acceptance of Village sewage solids or a guaranteed output for the proposed feed mixture.

Green Mountain Technologies — downstream composting [8]

The company lists aerated and in-vessel composting systems and applications for biosolids and anaerobic-digester facilities. Its relevance here is potential subsequent composting and residual management. Do not label the cited composting equipment as the methane-production unit.

Puxin — household and larger digestion families [9–10]

A PX-2.65 household brochure distinguishes total system volume, fermentation volume, gas storage and daily gas output. Those measurements are not interchangeable. Its flexible “membrane” contains the digestion process; it is not an MBR water-filtering membrane. [9]

A separate older assembly-system catalog identifies larger systems and applications involving food waste, sewage sludge and manure, with optional preparation, mixing and heating equipment. That makes the family relevant to combined organic recovery. Current models, feedstock limits, performance basis, local support and availability remain unverified. [10]

Evidence required before selection

Request current specifications and a written feedstock acceptance statement; independently contact comparable operating customers; establish net winter energy, operator workload, maintenance and parts support; and obtain an integrated installed proposal. Separate tank capacity from active digestion volume, daily wet-feed throughput, gas storage and daily gas production. Manufacturer claims are not independent operating evidence.

Installation may be performed by the project contractor and qualified subcontractors under the agreed project arrangements. Identify who retains responsibility for process design, supplier commissioning, performance acceptance and ongoing service; construction labor alone does not answer those responsibilities.

8. Operating requirements and permitting pathway

Operation and accountability

The final operations plan must identify the responsible owner/operator, required qualifications, daily observations, laboratory testing, alarm response, maintenance schedules, consumables, spare parts and service contracts. Coordinate duties and staffing coverage with Appendix C. No new paid position, staffing allowance or resident labor obligation is established by this appendix. Resident participation remains subject to the training, employment and safety boundaries in Appendix C.

Provide accessible maintenance points for grease interception, screening, pumps, membranes, disinfection, tanks and gas equipment. Define records that demonstrate treatment performance and track flows, reuse, sludge removal, feed inputs, gas output and actual energy use. Commission the system against agreed acceptance criteria before residents depend on it.

Required abnormal-condition arrangements

Condition	Design response to establish
Power loss or equipment failure	Essential loads, backup power, alarms, safe shutdown and temporary containment
Off-specification treated water	Isolation from reuse, sampling and approved retreatment or alternate destination
No irrigation demand / full water storage	Seasonal balance, reserve capacity and lawful alternate management
Digester upset or unavailable gas use	Alternate organic-residual route; engineered surplus-gas response
Cold weather / low initial loading	Process temperature protection and demonstrated stable operation
RO reject and concentrated returns	Defined handling route and inclusion in hydraulic/chemical loading

Texas review pathway

Ask the wastewater designer and relevant authorities to determine the applicable treatment authorization, design review, reuse pathway and operator requirements. Do not assume an ordinary septic approval authorizes the proposed indoor and agricultural reuse network. Chapter 210 addresses reclaimed water; sewage-solids management requires a separate applicability assessment. [3, 5]

Obtain written determinations for intended laundry use, edible-crop applications, toilet flushing, pond/wetland storage and any proposed discharge or alternate destination. Include potable-system classification, cross-connection controls, site drainage/floodplain constraints and gas-system/fire/electrical requirements in coordinated professional review. These are review assignments, not findings that permits have been granted.

9. Capital scope and financial alignment

The sole controlling financial authority is the v1.7 workbook. Its Expected capital column is the approved development plan, independent of the selected Low operating scenario. Superseded workbooks are not current financial authority.

Controlling planning amount	Amount	Workbook reference
Water Reclamation allowance	\$3,300,000	Assumptions!C60
Capital development total	\$21,300,000	Capital vs Operating!C10
Separate initial operating reserve	\$1,000,000	Capital vs Operating!C11
Combined initial capitalization	\$22,300,000	Capital vs Operating!C12

The water-reclamation allowance is within capital development; it is not added again. The operating reserve is additional to development and counted once in combined capitalization. It is not recurring income. The combined amount is not a professionally validated all-inclusive lifetime or organizational fundraising requirement.

Scope interfaces that must remain explicit

Reclamation versus site infrastructure. Treatment/reclamation apparatus and integral process equipment belong to the reclamation scope. Plumbing and piping serving homes and the Command Center, including interior plumbing and site connections, are assigned to Infrastructure & Site Work. Confirm the exact process-piping handoff.

Building versus equipment. Laundry is within the Command Center. The separate equipment allowance includes eight commercial washers, four dryers, kitchen equipment and related installation. Do not count these again in the building allowance. Confirm service connections and interfaces.

Unconfirmed coverage. Tanks, process piping, pumps, controls, supply-water boundaries, well/storage equipment, design, permitting and commissioning require scope confirmation. Inclusion of biogas units, gas storage, RO systems, pond works, greenhouse heat and generation has not been demonstrated within the \$3.3 million allowance.

Operating costs and prospective savings

The selected Propane/Low total is \$44,109.20 per month and \$529,310.40 per year, including payroll. Those are whole-Village modeled expenses, not a vendor-supported operating budget for the proposed treatment and digestion system. The \$300/month Low input for Well / Pump / Water Treatment does not establish coverage of all new equipment, testing, consumables or licensed operation.

No biogas savings, enterprise revenue, grants or incentives are credited here. Any approved financial change must be reflected through the controlling financial revision process and incorporated into a future controlled revision. Missing allocations are unresolved scope, not zero cost or an arithmetic defect.

10. Focused design questions and next deliverables

Project decisions remaining

A-01 — Maximum operating envelope. Confirm which design-load considerations, if any, should be modeled for pre-approved spouse/partner exceptions, caregiver access, public kitchen/restaurant service, visitors and enterprise uses alongside the 30-Veteran baseline. Resolve any residential policy through Appendix D, governing documents and professional review; do not infer a new occupancy input or non-Veteran residential eligibility.

A-02 — Acceptable reuse and backup outcome. Following the engineer's feasibility review, confirm priorities among laundry, toilet flushing, agriculture and outdoor storage, and approve a lawful contingency route consistent with the goal of avoiding routine sewer discharge.

A-03 — Energy and layout selection. Choose central or distributed digestion after comparative operating and installed-scope evidence. Confirm which heat or generation uses have demonstrated value; no vendor decision is required to use this draft.

Professional development work package

A-04 — Water and wastewater basis. Water/wastewater engineer: source-water assessment; daily and peak loads; seasonal mass balance; full-load and lower-load performance; MBR/disinfection criteria; reuse quality and monitoring schedule.

A-05 — Site and storage design. Civil/process designers: surveyed siting, drainage/floodplain review, liners, stormwater separation, storage, cross-connection protection, RO reject and alternate water-management route.

A-06 — Organic and gas balance. Digestion specialist with wastewater engineer: feed characterization, compatible mixtures, sludge transfer, digestate treatment, gas cleaning/storage, winter net energy and equipment compatibility.

A-07 — Authorizations and operations. Responsible designers and operator, with authorities and counsel as appropriate: permitting route, household/public-use implications, operator qualifications, staffing coverage, residual destinations, emergency procedures and commissioning acceptance.

A-08 — Scope and pricing. Development professional, contractors, suppliers and financial reviewers: coordinated inclusions/exclusions, installation and service responsibilities, capital estimate and recurring-cost schedule. Any approved financial change must be reflected through the controlling financial revision process and incorporated into a future controlled revision.

Coordination and document control

Appendix A controls this supporting water/organic-recovery narrative. Appendix B will coordinate energy interfaces; Appendix C addresses personnel and resident participation; Appendix D addresses admissions and household policy; Appendix E provides the controlling financial workbook and guide; Appendix F addresses source notes and the grant calendar. No prospective funding is treated as awarded.

The next technical deliverable should be a coordinated design-basis memorandum and preliminary process/site schematic responding to A-01 through A-08. Incorporate any later approved reference design, identify departures from these requirements, and record approved changes. This issued planning/support document can support that work without implying adopted operating policy, professional approval or another financial-model redesign.

11. Technical source notes

References current through September 2, 2026. Numbered citations identify supporting technical or regulatory sources near the relevant statement. Agency guidance informs the review pathway; applicable rules and project authorizations must be confirmed by the responsible professionals. No promotional statement is adopted as a Village performance commitment.

1. TCEQ — Beneficial Re-Use of Graywater and Alternative Onsite Water. Supports wastewater classification; graywater provisions do not automatically govern combined sewage.

<https://www.tceq.texas.gov/permitting/wastewater/graywater>

2. EPA — Wastewater Management Fact Sheet: Membrane Bioreactors (2007). Technical background on membrane bioreactor characteristics and operating considerations; not a Village-specific engineering study or design.

https://www.epa.gov/sites/default/files/2019-08/documents/membrane_bioreactor_fact_sheet_p100il7g.pdf

3. TCEQ — Requirements for Reclaimed Water. Type I/II uses, storage and authorization framework. Does not establish approval of the proposed laundry installation.

https://www.tceq.texas.gov/assistance/water/reclaimed_water.html

4. EPA AgSTAR — How Does Anaerobic Digestion Work?. Digestion, co-digestion, gas constituents, energy applications and digestate.

<https://www.epa.gov/agstar/how-does-anaerobic-digestion-work>

5. TCEQ — Biosolids from Sludge: What Are They and How Are They Used?. Texas Chapter 312 and federal Part 503 framework; pathogen, pollutant and vector-attraction considerations.

<https://www.tceq.texas.gov/permitting/wastewater/sludge/sludge-explained>

6. HomeBiogas — Technology / Small Farmers Edition. Current manufacturer description; product-specific acceptance and commercial availability require confirmation.

<https://www.homebiogas.com/technology>

7. EcoRich — Anaerobic Digestion Solutions. Manufacturer description of CIRC kitchen-waste and Modbio offerings; not evidence of Village sewage-sludge acceptance.

<https://www.ecorichenv.com/anaerobic-solutions>

8. Green Mountain Technologies — Systems and Industries. Manufacturer reference for aerobic composting and biosolids/digester-facility applications.

<https://compostingtechnology.com/>

11. Technical source notes (continued)

9. Puxin Light Household Biogas Plant, PX-2.65 brochure. Undated brochure hosted by CHAMCO. Manufacturer specifications distinguish fermentation volume, gas storage and daily gas production. Current supply and Village performance are not verified.

[https://chamco.net/__static/612077fe8d1f7f00b3708656df77a797/puxin-light-household-biogas-plant-2-65-m3\(2\).pdf?dl=1](https://chamco.net/__static/612077fe8d1f7f00b3708656df77a797/puxin-light-household-biogas-plant-2-65-m3(2).pdf?dl=1)

10. Puxin Assembly Biogas Plant catalog. Older catalog hosted by ExportersIndia, including household, medium and large families. Lists food waste, sewage sludge and manure applications. Treat all product and capacity information as historical manufacturer material requiring current confirmation.

https://img2.exportersindia.com/product_images/bc-full/dir_111/3316226/tbl_spec_79893_p_1676351.pdf

Reference Limitations

Manufacturer references do not establish current product availability, suitability for Village feedstocks, verified performance, local service or approval for this installation. No named design or vendor model is adopted by this appendix.

Later pricing, technical approvals, household-policy decisions and accepted design revisions must first be approved through the applicable controlling process and then incorporated into a future controlled revision of this appendix.

Release status

Issued reader-facing planning/support document v1.2 for professional development. Accepted Founder requirements are distinguished from proposed implementation, unresolved scope and validation assignments. This appendix is not, by itself, an adopted operating policy, final professional determination, final engineering design, final legal, tax or accounting conclusion, or final Board-approved implementation directive.

Document revision log

Revision	Date	Status / approval	Summary of change	Principal controlling sources
v1.0	2026-09-03	Issued conceptual planning document - engineering, permitting, regulatory, operational, and cost validation pending	Initial controlled issue following package synchronization; technical concept unchanged.	Prospectus v2.2; Appendix A approved sources; v1.7 workbook where financially relevant
v1.1	2026-09-06	Issued reader-facing conceptual planning document — professional validation pending	Removed internal drafting/audit provenance and converted source/reference material to reader-facing form; no intended change to the approved substantive planning basis.	Appendix A v1.0 approved cleanup findings; Prospectus v2.3; v1.7 workbook where financially relevant
v1.2	2026-09-06	Issued reader-facing conceptual planning document — professional validation pending	Limited document-control / Prospectus-reference synchronization; current package reference updated to CFVV Investor/Philanthropy Prospectus v2.3. No substantive planning change.	Prospectus v2.3; Appendix A v1.1; Founder authorization

