

nationalgrid

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EPA Renewable Natural Gas Technology Transfer Workshop



September 26th 2017
Donald Chahbazpour



2010

NEWTOWN CREEK DEMONSTRATION PROJECT

Partnership with NYC-DEP to convert New York City's waste water into a source of clean energy



RFS – RECOGNITION OF ENVIRONMENTAL ATTRIBUTES

Educating stakeholders on EPA's Renewable Fuel Standards (RFS) program and helping customers by facilitating transactions to monetize the environmental attributes



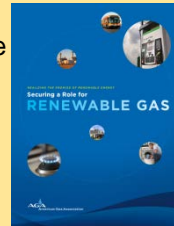
RNG RESEARCH & WHITEPAPER

Outlined the value of RNG as an alternative energy source. Analyzed the potential for RNG by feedstock and technology in NY, MA, RI & NH. Paper also provides a vision for a sustainable gas network and a roadmap on how to get there



NATIONWIDE RNG REPORT

Partnership with AGA & AGF to determine the national potential for RNG



CURRENT STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT

- Facilitating Customer Projects**
- Working with customers, project developers, technology providers and consultants
- Education & Advocacy**
- Associations, policy makers and regulators

NEW YORK STANDARD INTERCONNECTION GUIDELINE

Collaborative effort to develop a revolutionary interconnection guideline. The purpose of this effort is to specify gas quality standards and streamline the process of connecting RNG projects to the gas distribution network

2017

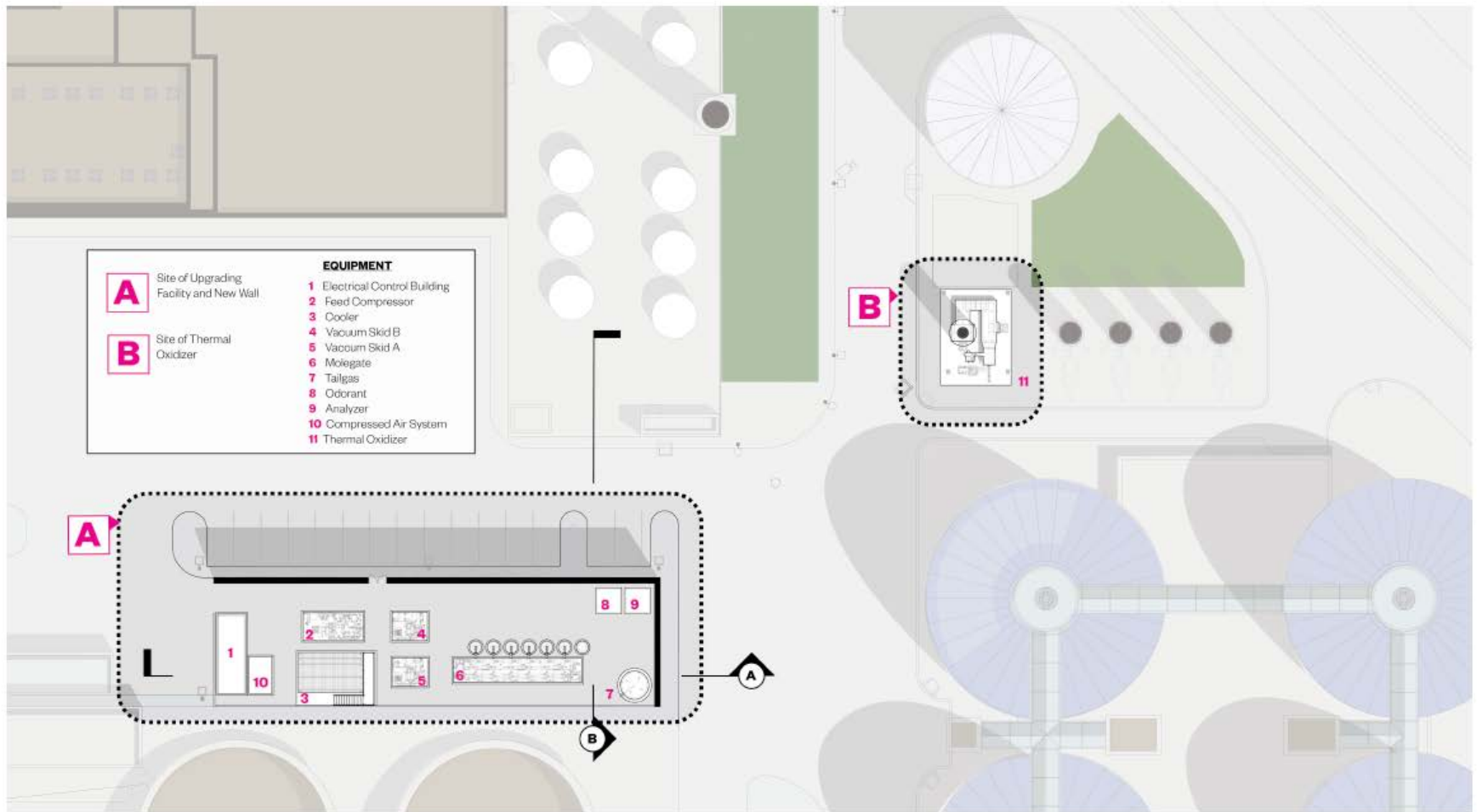
- Public-private partnership with NYC Department of Environmental Protection
- Largest wastewater treatment plant in NYC
- The project will inject enough RNG into the distribution network to heat ~2,500 homes
- Reduce CO2 emission by about 16,000 tons annually
 - ◆ Equals ~3,000 car reduction for one year
- NYC is introducing an additional feedstock, food waste, which will boost biogas production



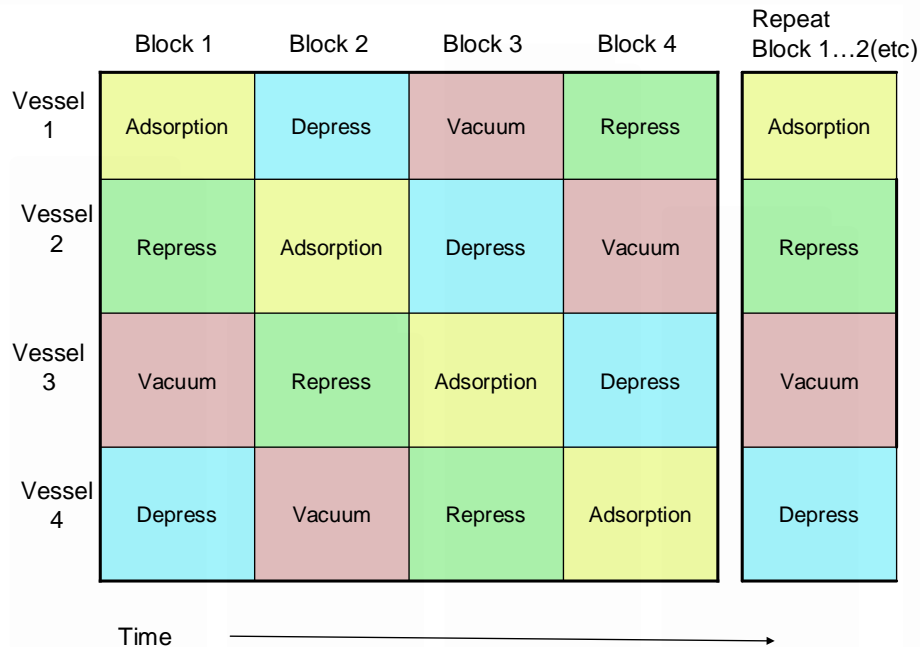
Newtown Creek wastewater treatment plant in Brooklyn, NY

Source: New York City Department of Environmental Protection

Recovery System Layout



➤ 4 Repeated Cycles – Identical Vessels



- **ADSORPTION** – At 100 psig, material adsorbs H₂O, H₂S, siloxanes and CO₂ and allows the product methane to flow through the bed and out as pipeline quality gas.
- **DEPRESS** - Depressurizes from 100 psig to near atmospheric pressure. This takes place in a stepwise manner with, for example, methane rich gas taken from the vessel transferred to two of the rack mounted buffer tanks for temporarily storage
- Once near atmospheric pressure, the vessel on **VACUUM** is exposed to the vacuum pump to remove H₂O, H₂S, siloxanes and CO₂ by pulling vacuum and applying a small methane rich sweep purge (with gas from step #2). The desorbed gas is sent to the tail gas tank at 3 psig before passing to the thermal oxidizer.
- Once regenerated the vessel needs to be brought back to feed pressure which is conducted during the **REPRESS** step. Here gas put into the buffer tanks is removed and used to pressurize the vessel. Once re-pressurized, the vessel is placed back on the **ADSORPTION** step.