

Trends in Low-Carbon Fuel Policies and RNG Supply/Use in the U.S.

AQPER Symposium
Quebec City
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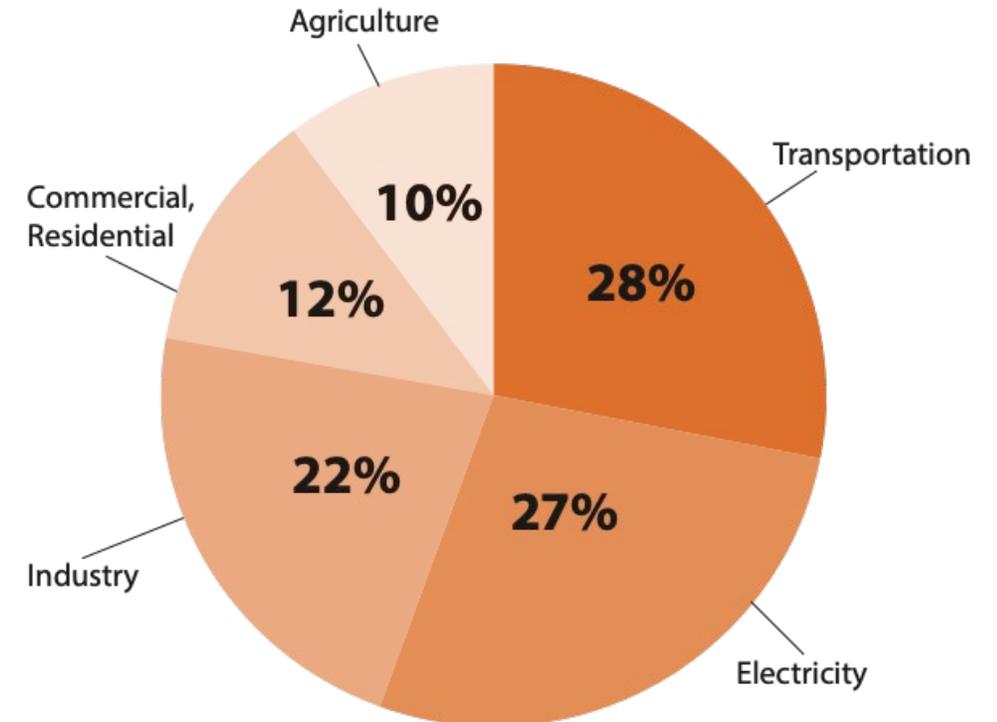
Presenter: Shashi Menon, CEO, EcoEngineers



How Do We Transition to a Sustainable Economy?

- 5.2 billion metric tons of CO_{2e} (Total U.S. Emissions 2020)
- Other environmental impacts
- The North Star to set baseline values and objectives
- Discourse should be inclusive of natural gas and petroleum industries

2018 Greenhouse Gas Emissions by Economic Sector in the U.S.



Source: United States Environmental Protection Agency

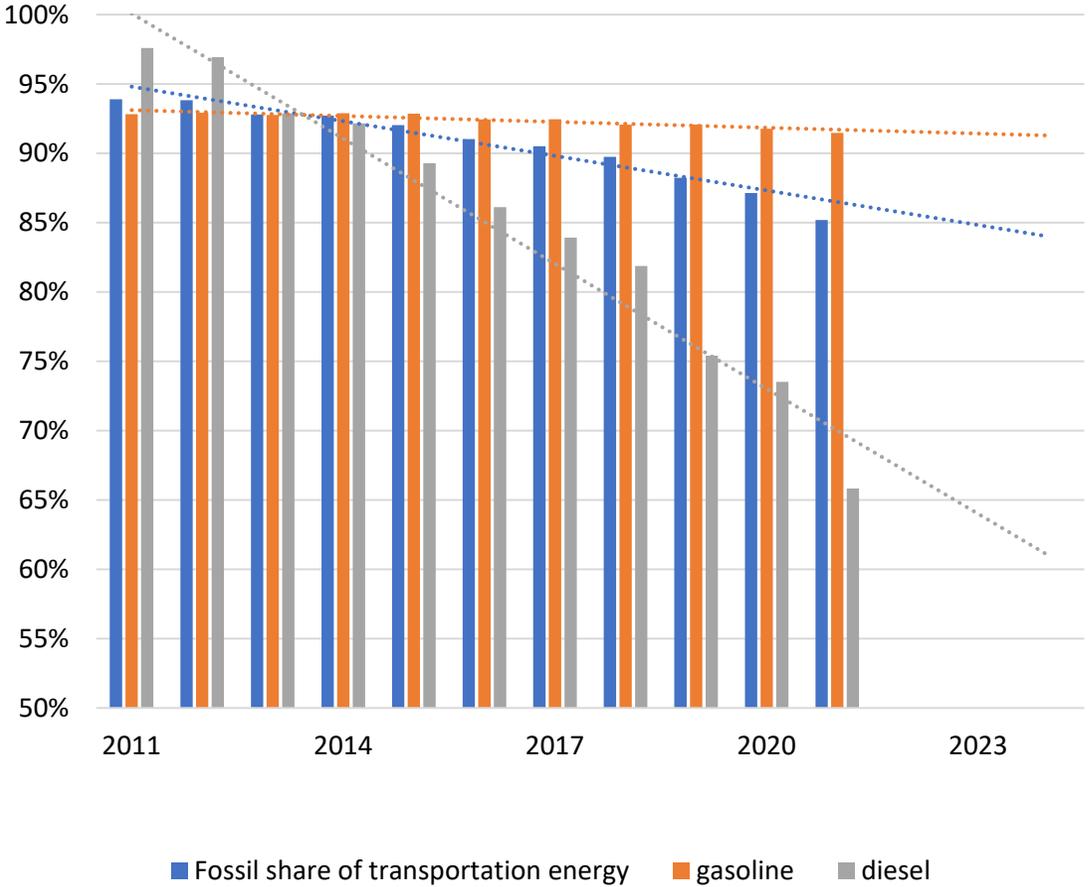
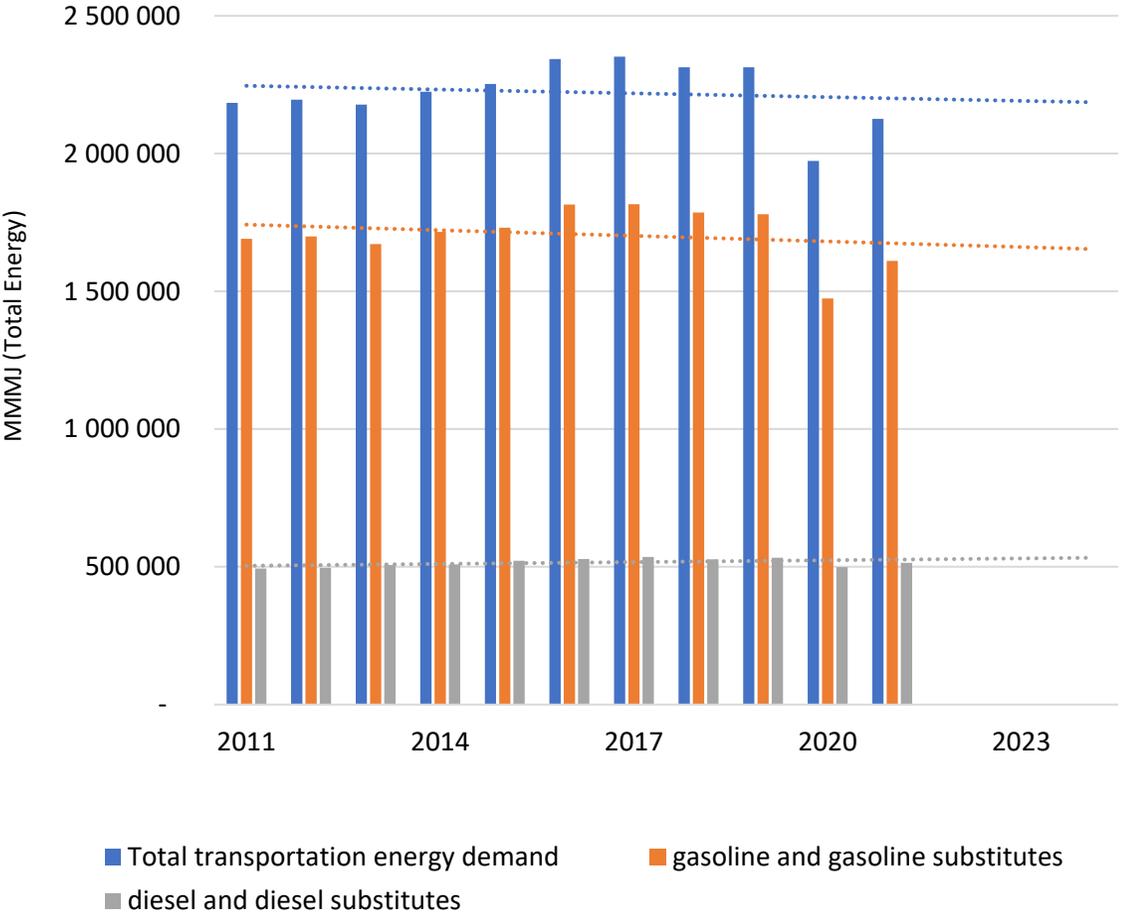
Science and Policy Need to be Complementary

KEYS TO SUCCESS

- Ambitious carbon policies
- Technology transformations
- Effective carbon markets that trade net reductions
 - Fuel neutral
 - Science based
 - Carbon accounting for additionality and leakage
 - Strong MRV platforms based on life-cycle analysis (LCA)
- Need to standardize clean fuel incentives



Fossil Share of Transportation Energy Use in California is Declining

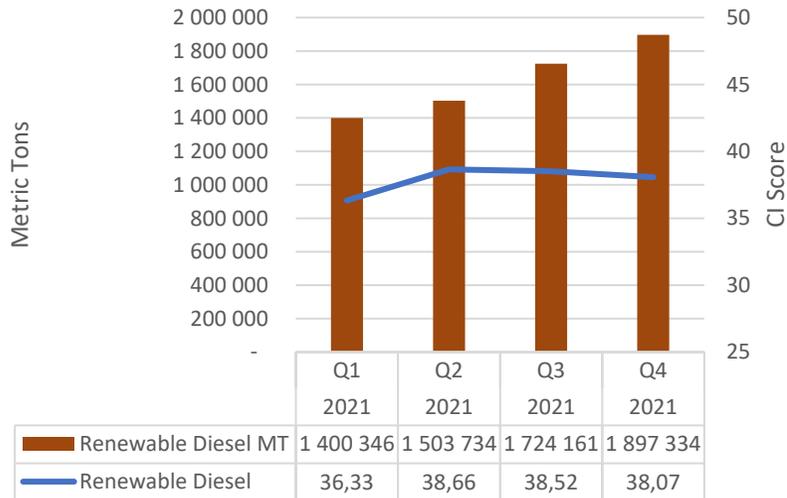


Source: EcoEngineers

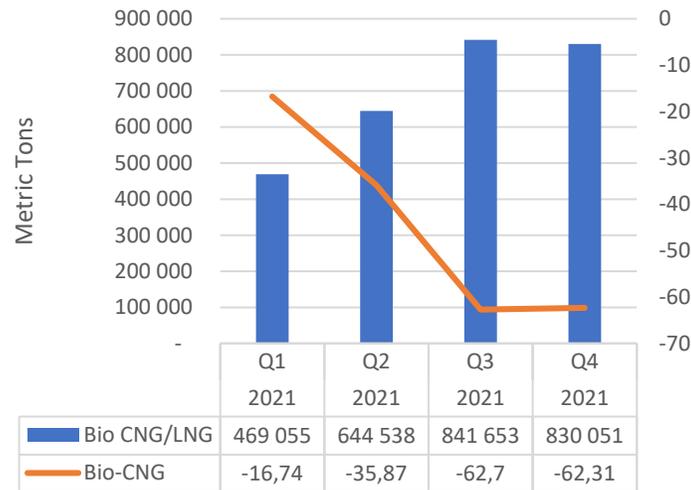
Technology Transformations: RD, RNG, EV, and Hydrogen

- **Renewable Diesel:** Refineries are adapting to RD production and processing vegetable oils
- **Renewable Natural Gas:** Ultralow CI from dairy/swine manure methane offset projects
- **EV and Hydrogen:** Have captured public imagination, and secured additional policy support

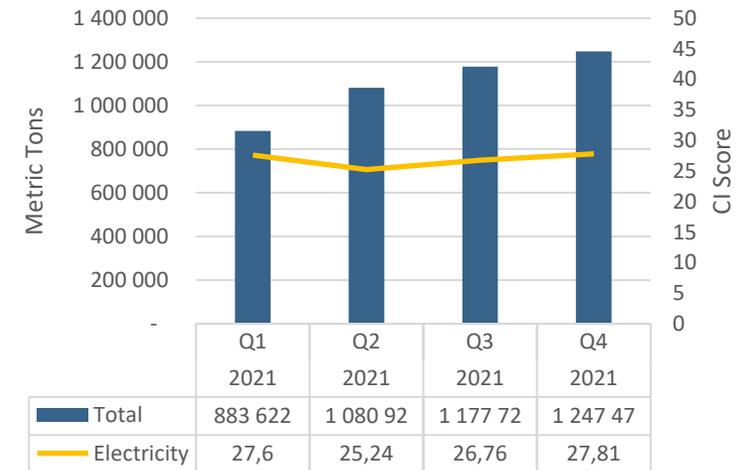
Renewable Diesel Credits



Bio CNG/LNG Credits



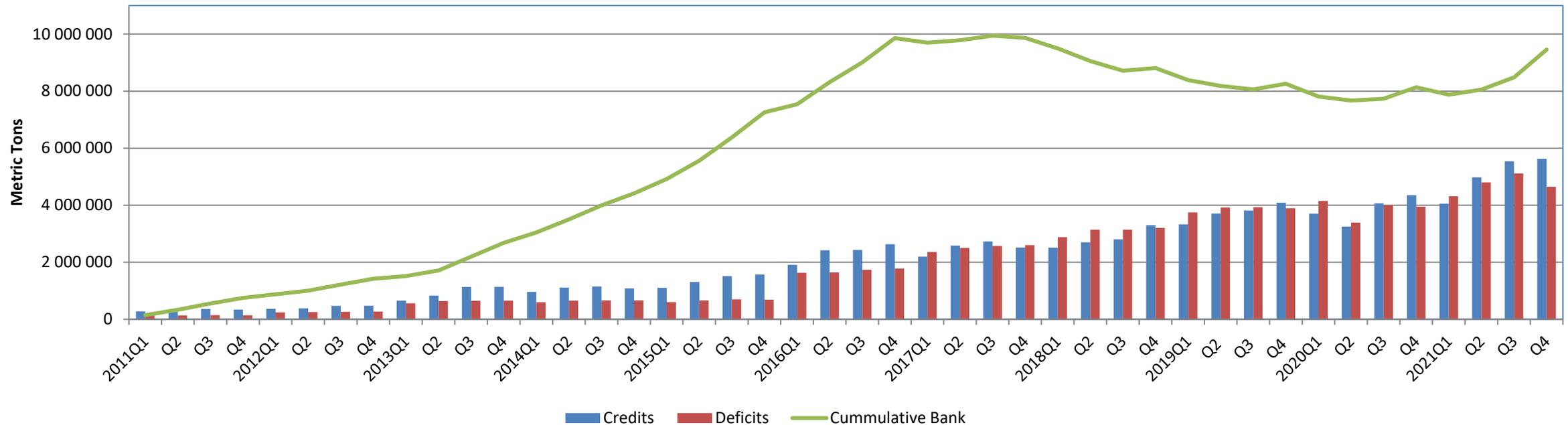
Electricity Credits



The Credit Bank is an Indicator of Policy Effectiveness

Finance flows are mostly aligned with carbon reduction

Total Credits and Deficits (MT)
for All Fuels Reported Q1 2011 - Q4 2021



Source: EcoEngineers

Finance Flows Are Not Always Aligned With Carbon Reduction

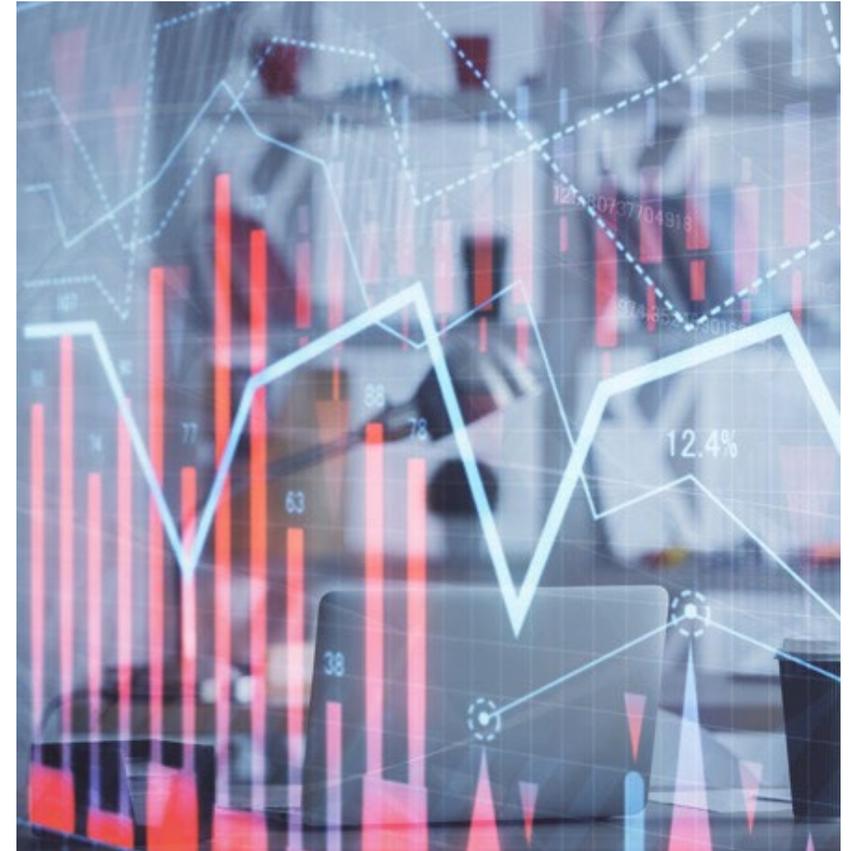
Program	Are Finance Flows Aligned with Carbon Reduction?
LCFS	Most aligned: Transportation focus – mostly fuel neutral – uses LCA for pathway evaluation – rewards lower CI
Voluntary Carbon Markets	Trying to be aligned: Broad focus – LCA for pathway evaluation have varying methodologies – no regulatory oversight of registries and ESG goals
RFS/RINs	Not aligned: Mandates volumetric blends of specific fuel types – no individual pathway LCA evaluation – not fuel neutral
Tax Credits	Not aligned: Investments, production, use of certain fuel types – no pathway LCA evaluation
Federal/State Grants	Not aligned: Typically, no pathway LCA evaluation for project selection
ESG Goals	Not aligned: Typically, no pathway LCA evaluation for fuel switching

RNG is a Decarbonization Strategy

- Regulations and ESG goals are driving demand
- Green goals vs. carbon reductions
 - Volume based vs. carbon intensity based

Participation options

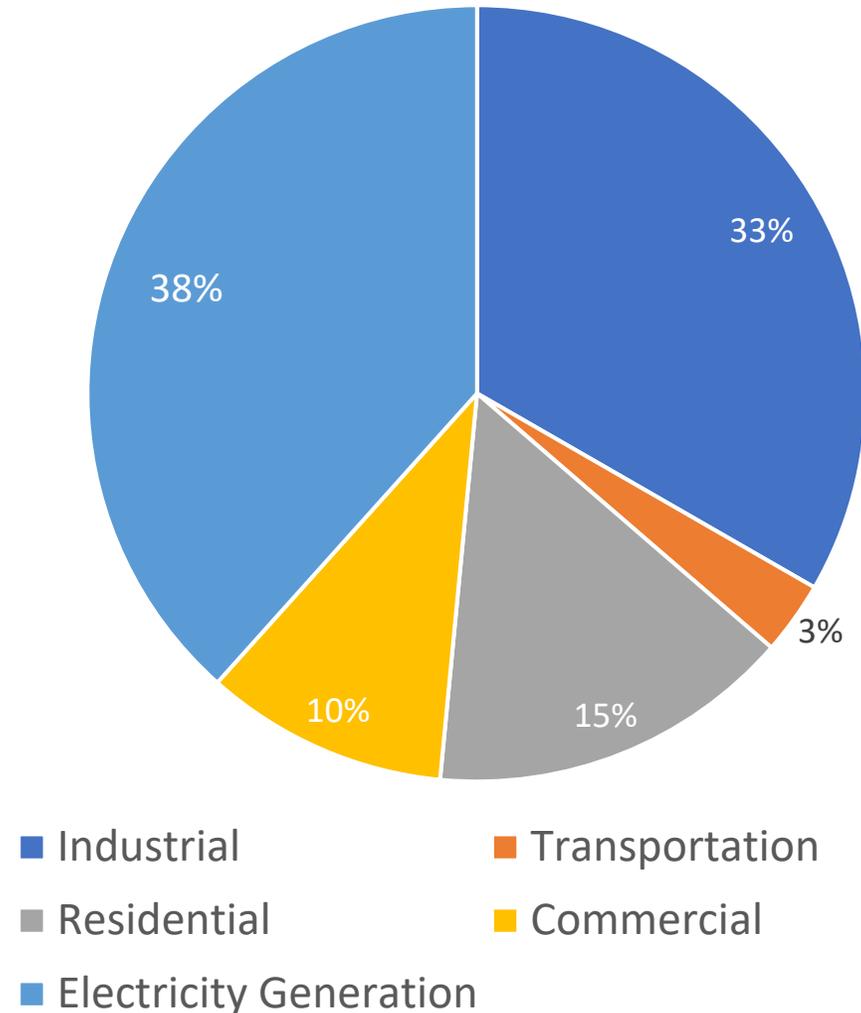
- Buy RNG from projects
- Invest/develop own projects



Small But Important ...

- Total U.S. natural gas use was 32 QBtu
 - RNG RIN generation in 2021:
 - 48.5 million MMBtu
 - ~46% sold in California
 - 100% transportation markets
 - < 1% of U.S. natural gas use
 - Additional small amount for non-transportation use
- RSG could also have impact at scale

Natural Gas Uses (2021)



Natural Gas Price Volatility



Source: NASDAQ

Avoided Emissions are Driving RNG Values

- Feedstocks with avoided methane emissions credits in California
 - Dairy
 - Swine
 - Landfill-diverted organics
- RNG is a tool to reduce emissions in agriculture and waste management
- Frees up RD for jet fuel

Value of Dairy RNG (D3 + LCFS)		
Value of Gas	\$3 - \$7	5%
Value of Federal Credits (D3 RINs)	\$40.00	44%
Value of California Credits (LCFS) CI -273	\$46.00	51%
Total	\$91.00	100%

RNG CI Scores and Market Values (\$/MMBtu)

Assumptions: \$120/MT LCFS; \$2 D5; \$3 D3; \$15-\$35 voluntary; tax credits & grants not included

RNG Type and CI	~ LCFS Value	~ RIN Value (D3 or D5)	~ Voluntary Market Value	Carbon reduction MT/MMBtu	Implied CO ₂ e Price (\$/MT)
Landfills: 30 to 60	\$6	\$35	\$15	0.05	\$300 - \$800
WWTPs: 20 to 50	\$7	\$23 - \$35	\$15	0.06	\$250 - \$650
Dairy/Swine manure: -100 to -300	\$37	\$35	\$35	0.31	\$100 - \$250
Beef cattle manure: 0 to 40	\$9	\$35	\$15	0.08	\$200 - \$600
Organics Diversion: 0 to -80	\$17	\$23	\$20	0.14	\$150 - \$300
RSG (~10-point reduction)	\$0	\$0	\$0 - \$0.05?	0.01	\$0 - \$5

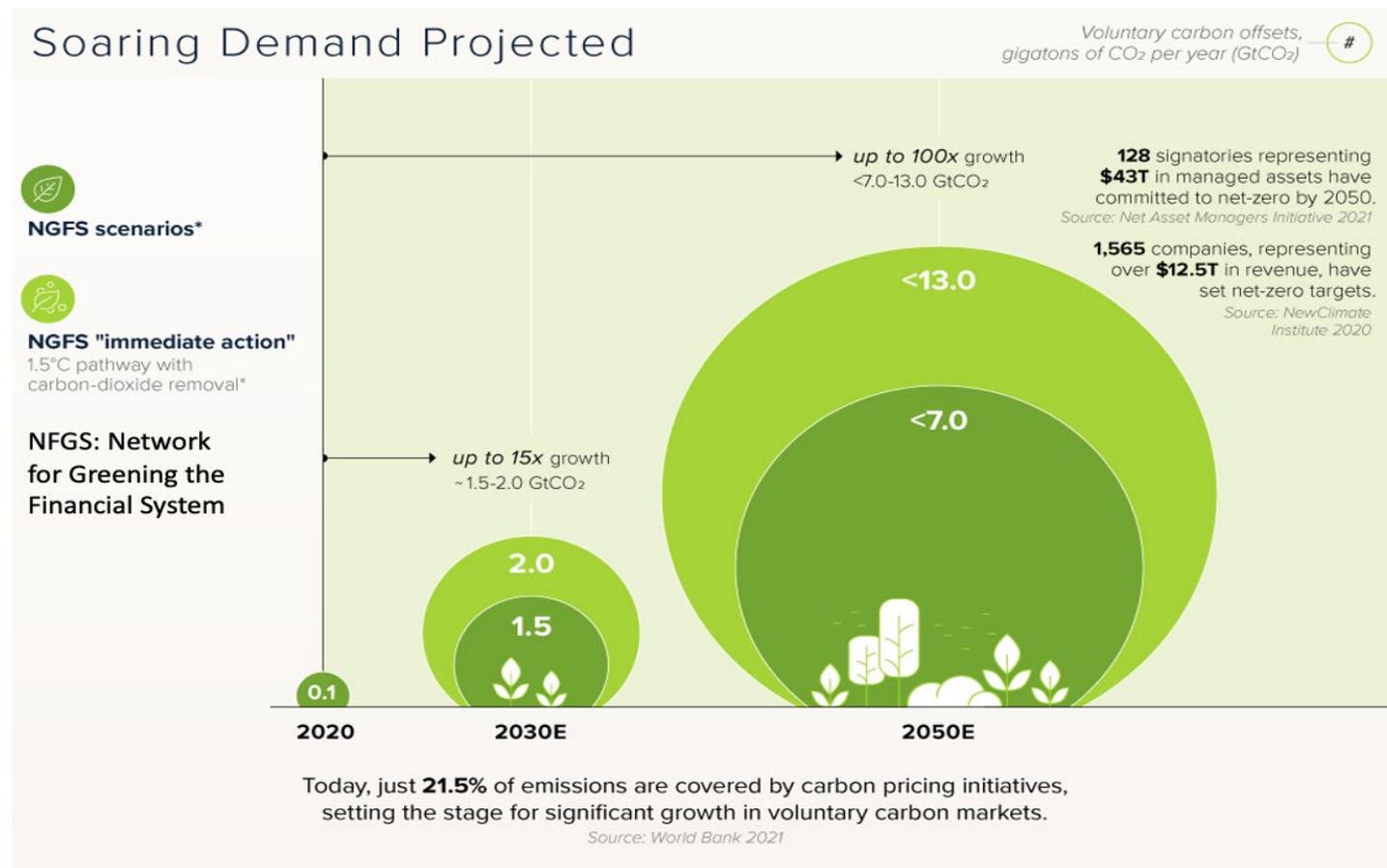
Takeaways from Previous Slide

- RINs and LCFS make California a very attractive market
- Voluntary buyers forced to pay more due to LCFS/RINs
- Voluntary prices/terms can act as floor for LCFS/RIN credits
- California uses diverse set of policies for organics diversion and dairy methane
 - Trying to balance environmental, economic, and environmental justice priorities
- Methane reduction from RSG is a key overlooked market
- Without LCA, pricing makes no sense

Voluntary Carbon Offsets to Grow 15x by 2030, But Very Diverse Impact Categories

- **Global warming potential (CI)**
- Stratospheric ozone depletion
- Fine particulate matter formation
- Terrestrial ecosystems/ecotoxicity
- Freshwater/marine eutrophication/toxicity
- Human health/toxicity
- Mineral/Fossil resource scarcity
- Water consumption
- Social impacts

- New, holistic LCA models are emerging



Source: McKinsey & Company

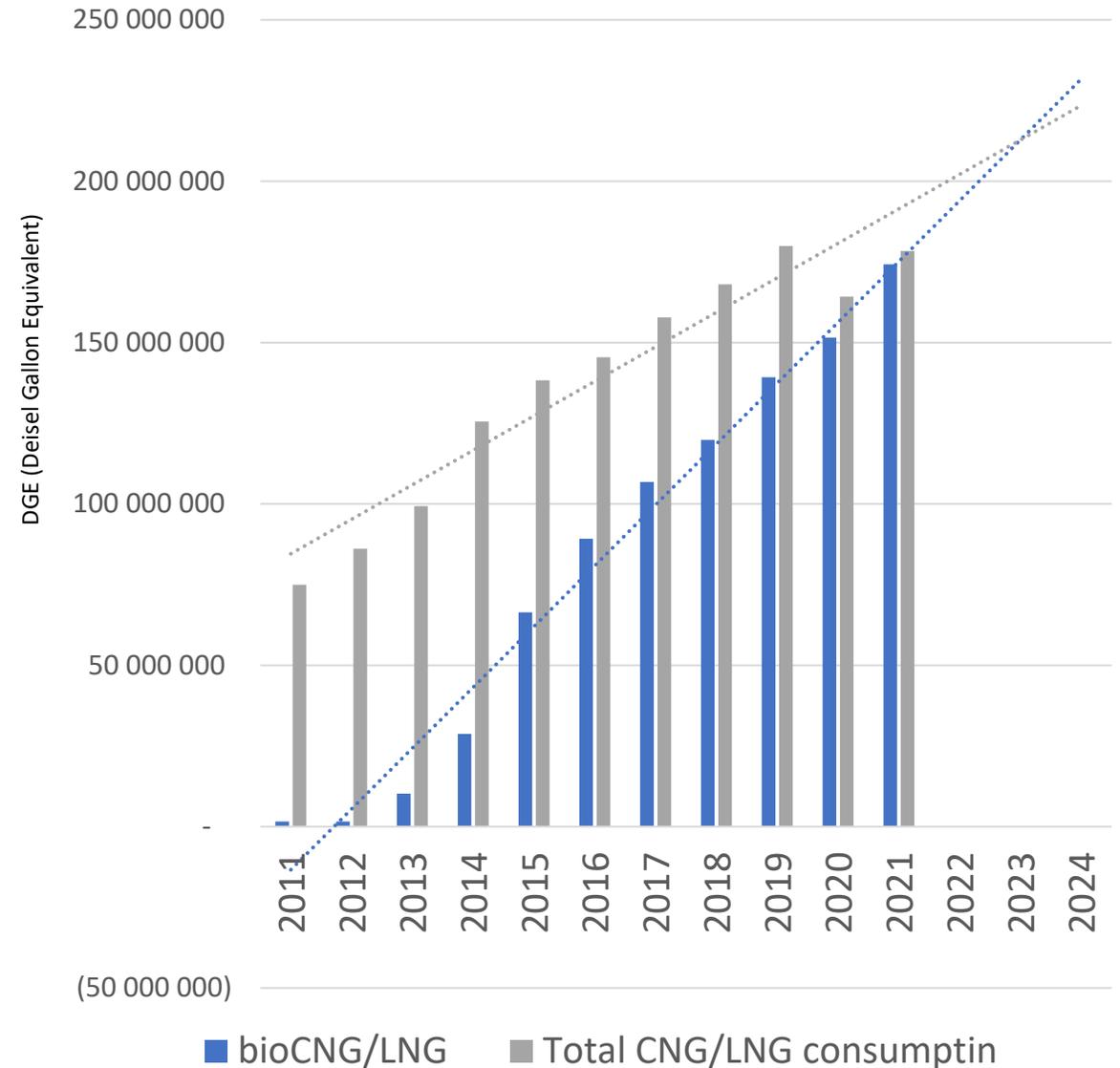
RNG CI Example for Dairy RNG

- Customization of LCA models
- Address local/regional, environmental and economic priorities
- Establish reasonable baselines and rules for additionality
- Stakeholder input

Input	CI (gCO ₂ e/MJ)	Model Design under LCFS
Manure Handling	0	User control
Grid electricity for upgrading	10	Limited user control
Utility source NG for biogas production and upgrading	20	Limited user control
Biomethane flaring	0	User Control
Fugitive Emissions	10	Almost fixed
Transmission	12	Proportional to distance, almost fixed
Compression	3	Fixed
Tailpipe	61	Fixed
Avoided emissions credits	-316	Dependent on baseline vs. project volume
Total	-200	

The RNG Evolution in California

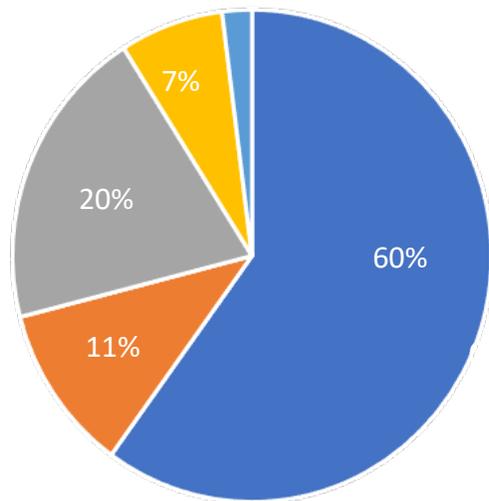
- Average CI for Bio-CNG:
 - 2018: 45 gCO₂e/MJ
 - 2019: 35 gCO₂e/MJ
 - 2020: -3 gCO₂e/MJ
 - 2021: -46 gCO₂e/MJ
- Average CI will continue to decrease
- ~150+ new animal manure projects in the pipeline



Source: EcoEngineers

12% US Renewable Supply in 2020 ~40% biomass

Renewable Energy Use 2020 (11.6 QBtu)

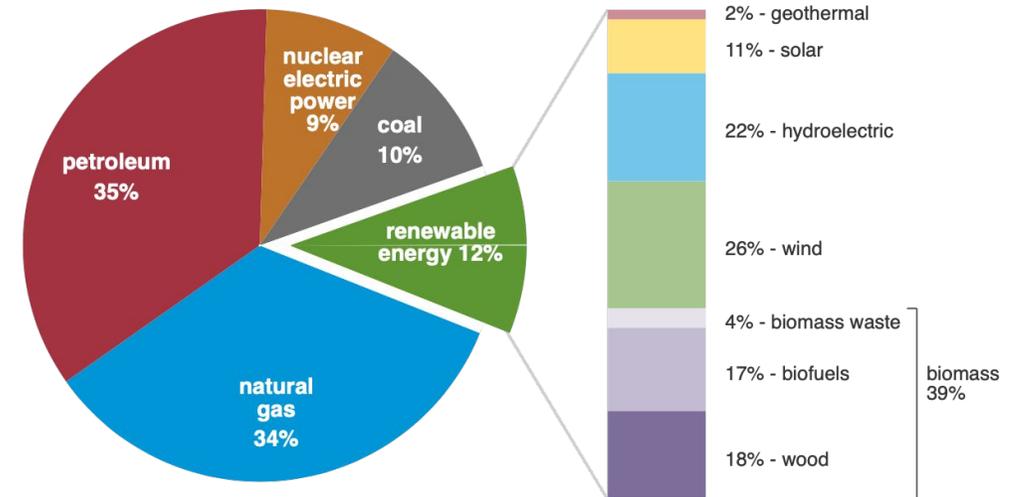


■ Electric Power
 ■ Transportation
 ■ Industrial
■ Residential
 ■ Commercial

U.S. primary energy consumption by energy source, 2020

total = 92.94 quadrillion
British thermal units (Btu)

total = 11.59 quadrillion Btu



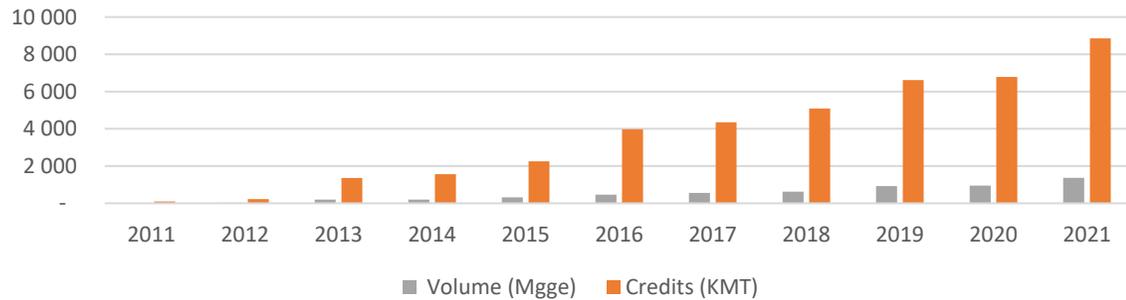
Source: U.S. Energy Information Administration, *Monthly Energy Review*, Table 1.3 and 10.1, April 2021, preliminary data

Note: Sum of components may not equal 100% because of independent rounding.

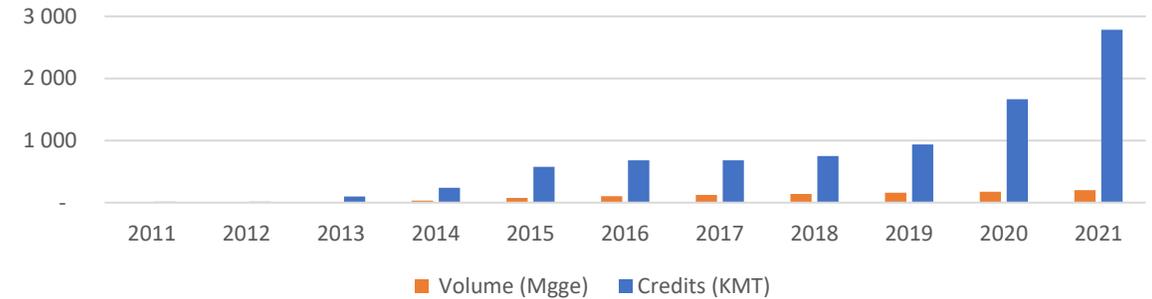


Biomass is Dominant Energy Source Under LCFS - Ethanol, Biodiesel, Renewable Diesel, RNG

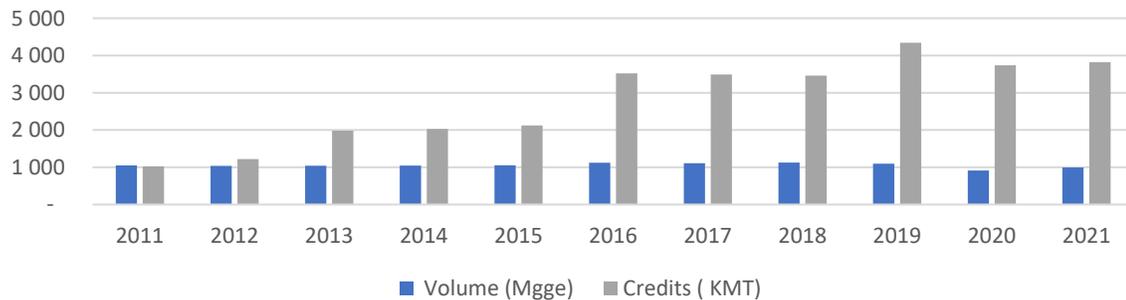
Biomass-based Diesel Volume vs. Credit Generation - LCFS



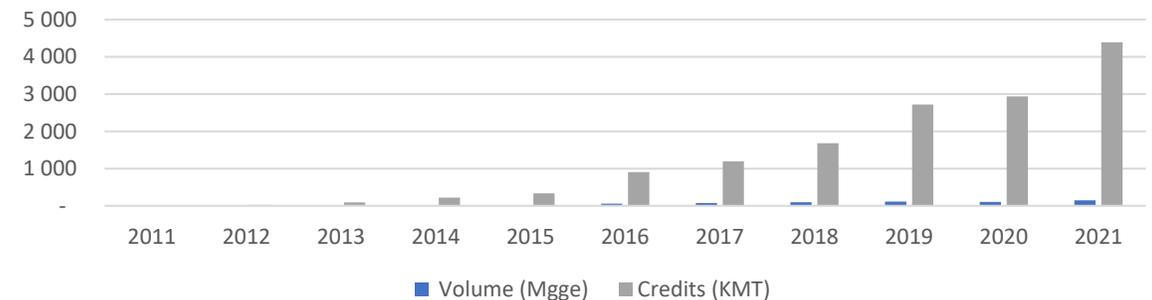
Biomethane Volume vs. Credit Generation - LCFS



Ethanol Volume vs. Credit Generation - LCFS



Electricity Volume vs. Credit Generation - LCFS



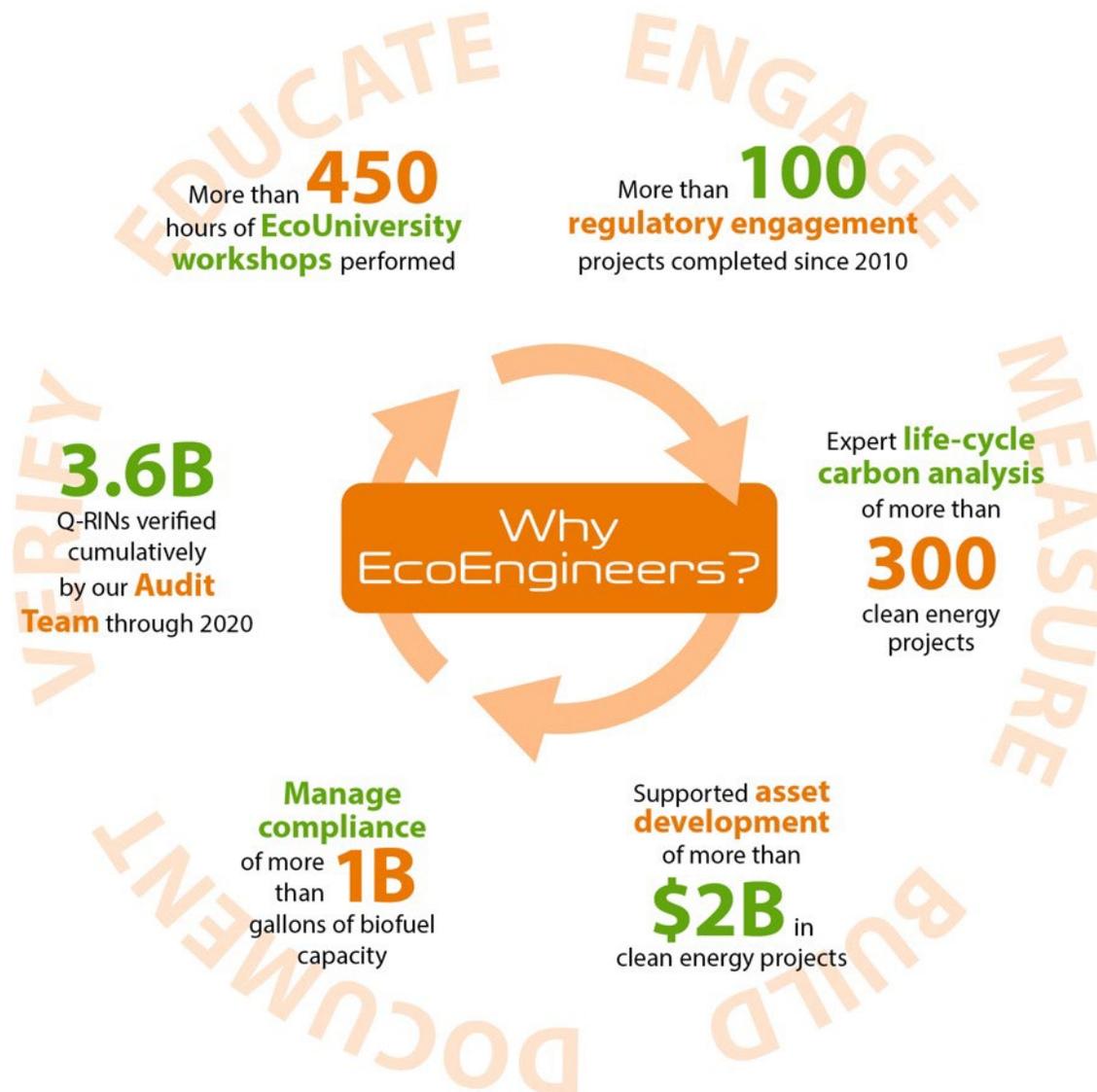
Source: EcoEngineers

Food *and* (low-carbon) Fuel is the Emerging Paradigm as Demand for Both Continue to Grow

- Fertilizer production and use
- Manure management practices
- Land use change (direct and indirect)
- Low-carbon practices – measurement and verification
- Alignment of fuel and food policies to reach net-zero goals



We Help You Navigate the Carbon Economy



WE HELP YOU:

1. Learn regulations, technologies, and marketplace
2. Measure carbon
3. Engage with regulators /set internal policies
4. Assess risks, redirect capital, monetize carbon
5. Manage carbon compliance
6. Get third-party certification of carbon claims

RESULTS:

- Informed, confident decision making
- Understanding an unpredictable regulatory environment
- Rational analytics of risks and rewards
- Reliable revenue projections





Creating sustainable solutions for a better tomorrow

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