



From Power Generation to Vehicle Fuel Shifting Paradigms

Richard M. DiGia
President
Aria Energy
Novi, MI - Oakfield, NY

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Aria Energy

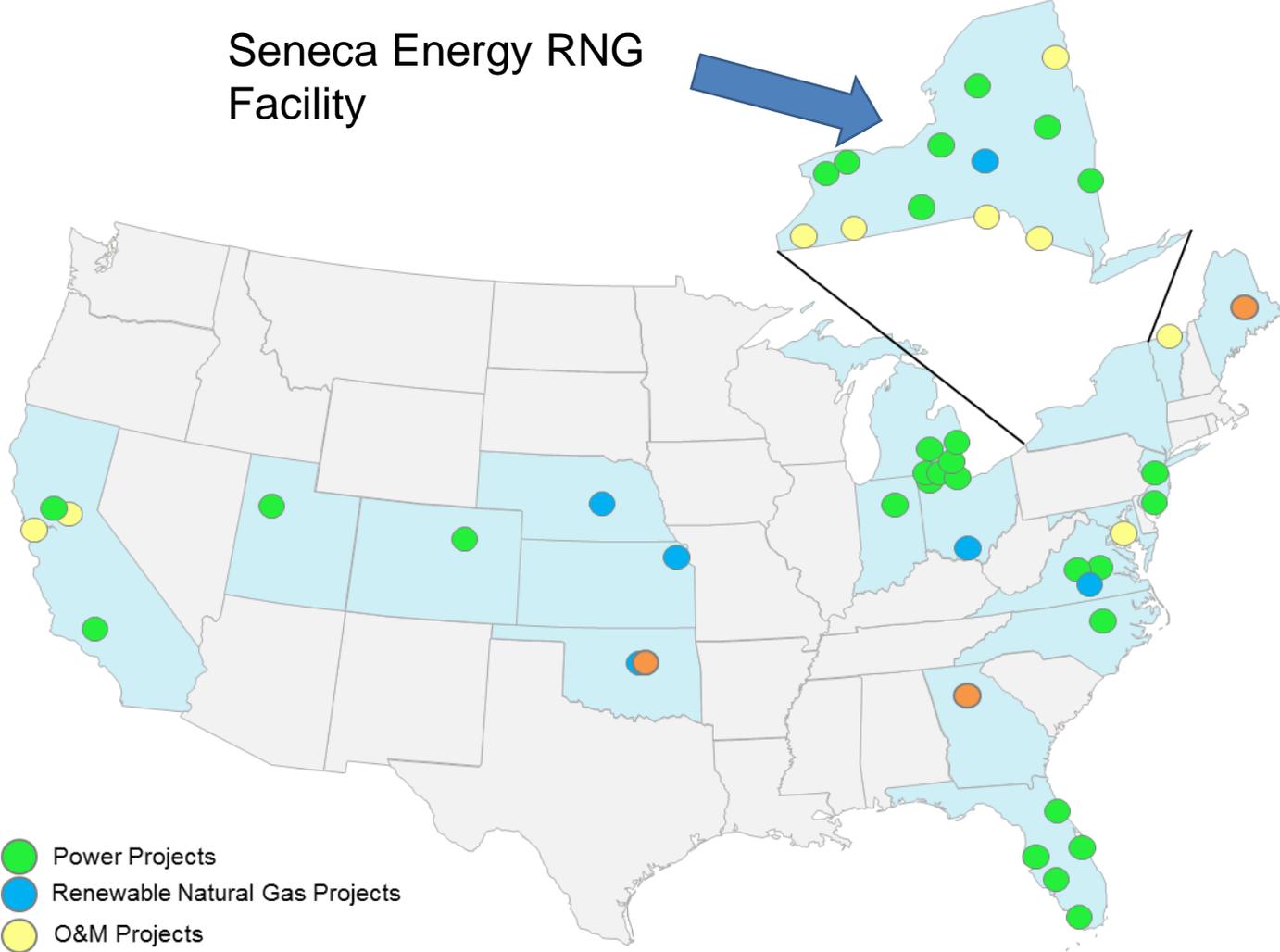
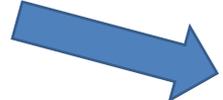


- Designed and Constructed Over 50 Facilities
- Own and operate one of the largest portfolios in US
 - 266 MWe of base load renewable energy
 - 38 Renewable Power Projects
 - 6 Renewable Natural Gas Projects
- Third party services
 - Design/Build
 - O&M
 - Power scheduling

Project Map



Seneca Energy RNG
Facility



- Power Projects
- Renewable Natural Gas Projects
- O&M Projects
- Development Projects



Electric Generation

- Internal Combustion Engine
- Gas Turbine
- Steam Turbine
- Micro Turbine

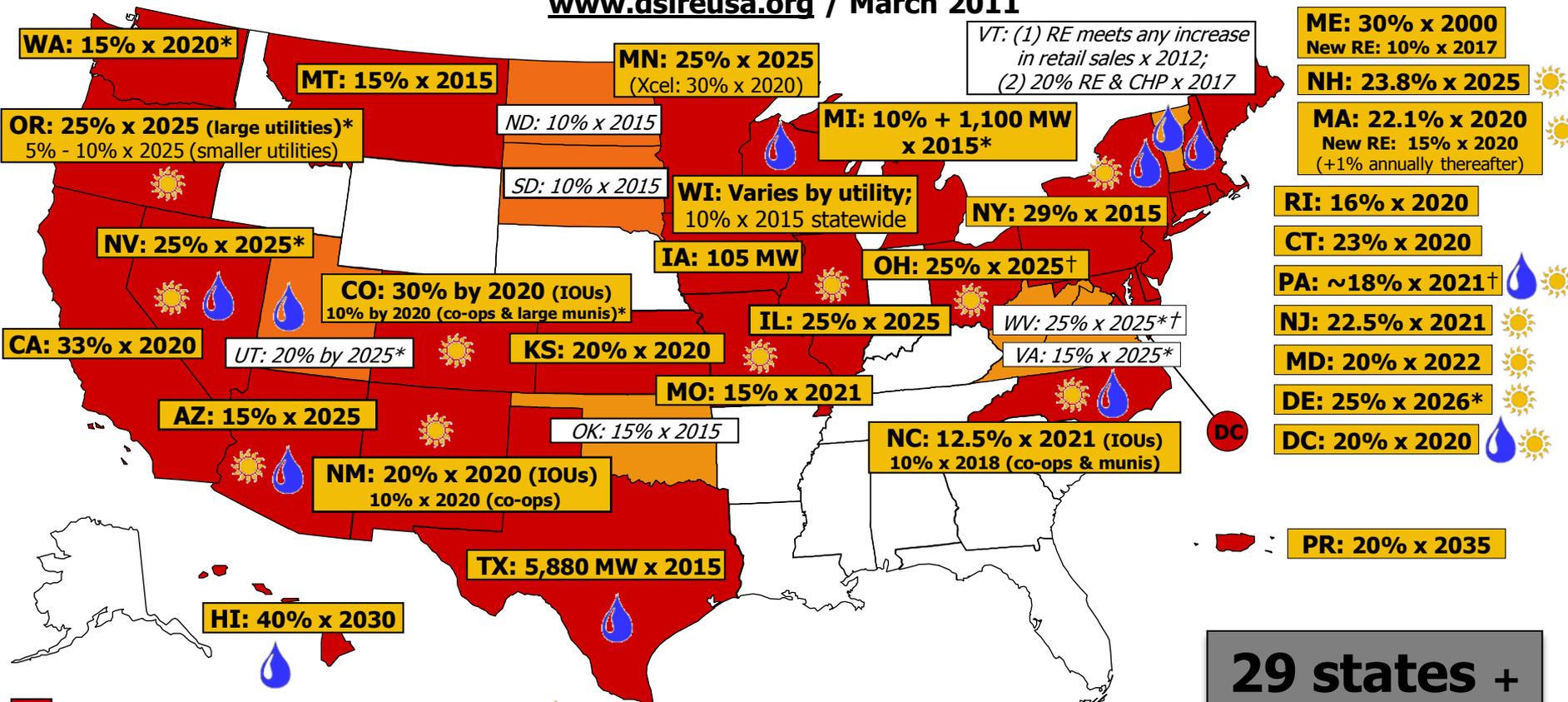


Electric Generation

<u>Technical</u>	<u>Environmental</u>	<u>Financial</u>
Long Operating History	Stringent Emissions Limits	Qualified RECs - State RPS
Standard Commodity	Combined Title V	Base Load
Wide Fuel Range	Fuel Combusted On-site	Competitive in Dispatch Stack
		Federal and State Incentives Favor Power Generation

RPS Policies

www.dsireusa.org / March 2011



Renewable portfolio standard
 Renewable portfolio goal
 Solar water heating eligible

Minimum solar or customer-sited requirement
 Extra credit for solar or customer-sited renewables
 Includes non-renewable alternative resources

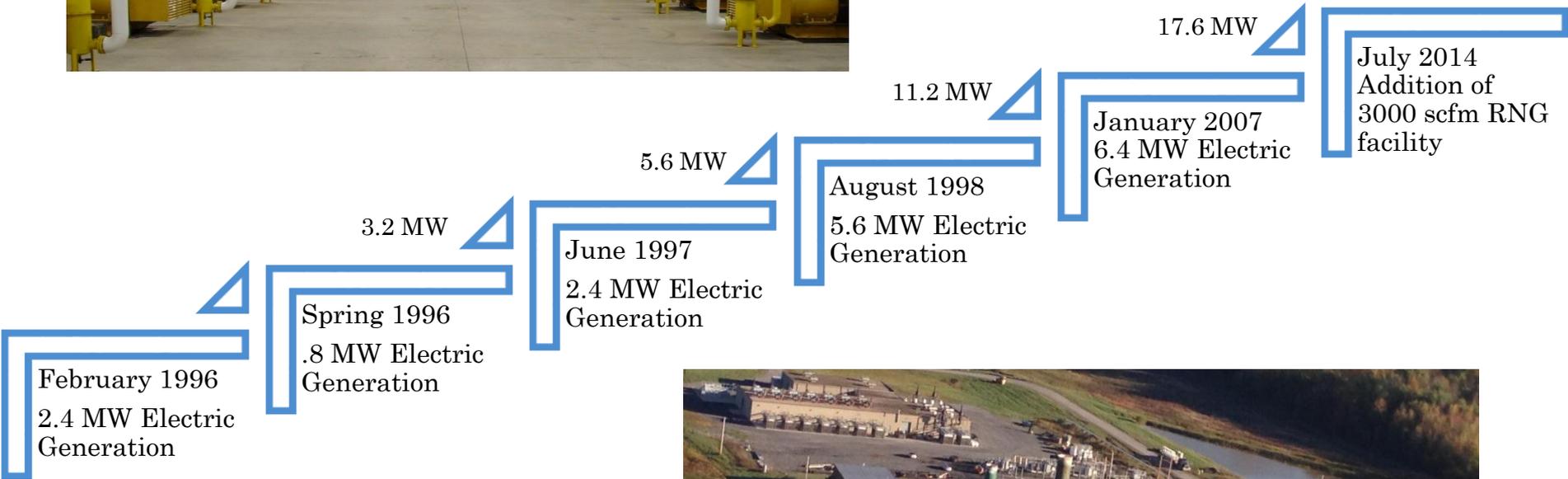
29 states + DC and PR have an RPS
(7 states have goals)



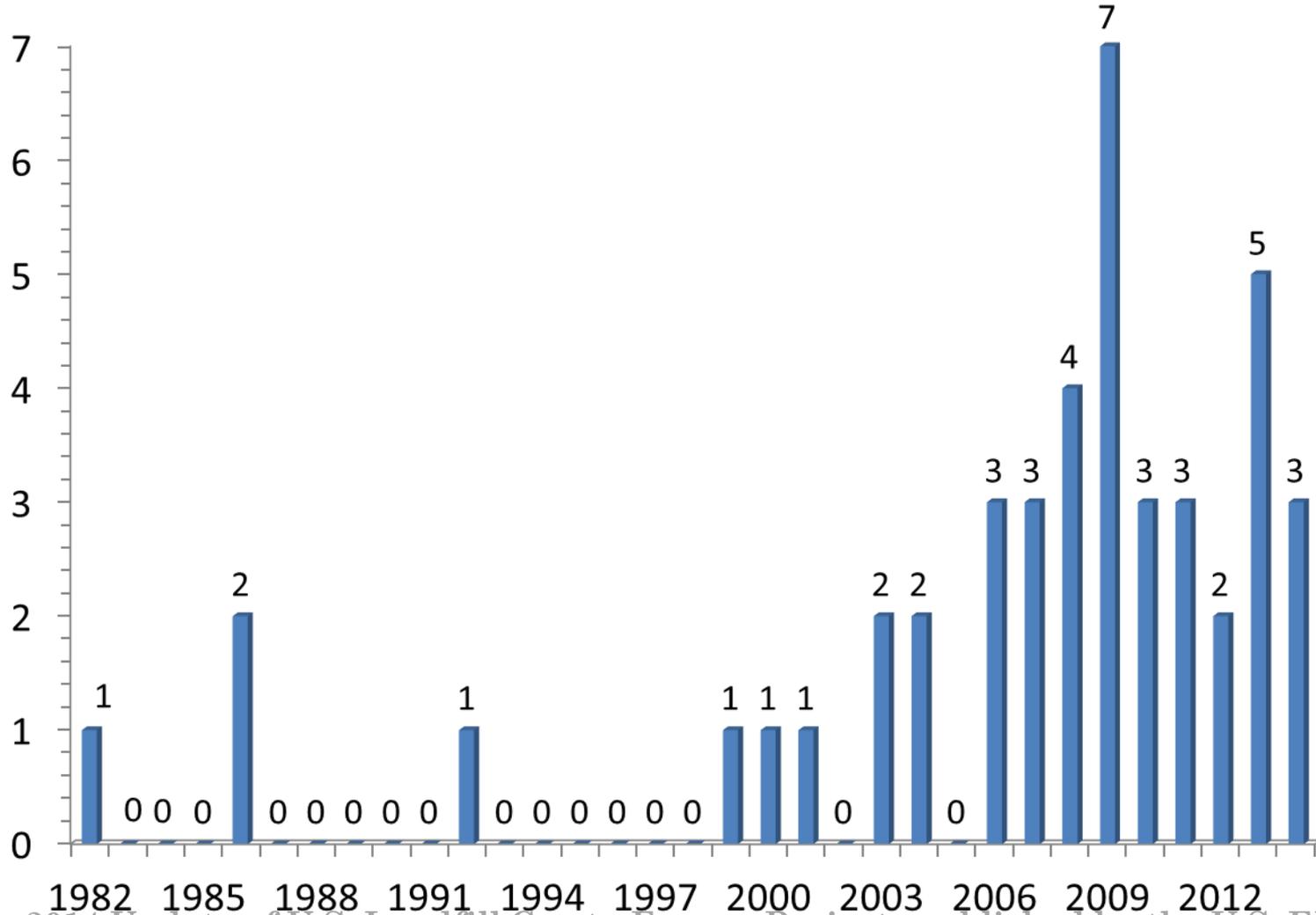
Seneca Meadows Landfill

- Five Expansions
 - Over a nine year period
 - Match growth of LFG production
- RNG offers Versatility
 - Co-located Electric Generation and RNG Projects
 - 17.6MW Electric Project
 - 3,000 scfm RNG Project

Growth at Seneca



RNG Projects in the US



Source: 2014 Update of U.S. Landfill Gas-to-Energy Projects published by the U.S. EPA

Renewable Natural Gas

- Organic Solvents
- Membranes
- Adsorption



Benefits of RNG Projects



- Reduced permitting requirements
 - Minimal emissions footprint
 - All but eliminates methane destroyed at landfill
- Capture renewable value in transportation sector
- Offsets use of fossil-fuel derived natural gas
- Increased transportability



RNG – Technical Considerations

<u>High Complexity</u>	<u>Pipeline Specifications</u>	<u>Recent Improvements</u>
Skill Sets	Heating Value	Standardized Design
Design and construction	Inert Gases	Modular Components
Operating Costs	Oxygen, Sulfur	N ₂ O ₂ Removal

RNG – Environmental Considerations

<u>Emissions</u>	<u>Permitting</u>	<u>Regulatory</u>
Limited Footprint	Streamlined Process	USEPA RIN Certification
Gas Combusted Off-site	Separate Source	California CEC Certification

RNG – Economic Considerations

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>Transportation</u>	<u>Environmental Attributes</u>
Traded Commodity	National Pipeline Network	RINS
Lock in Forward Price	Established and Regulated Process	LCFS
Long Term Forecast		RECS

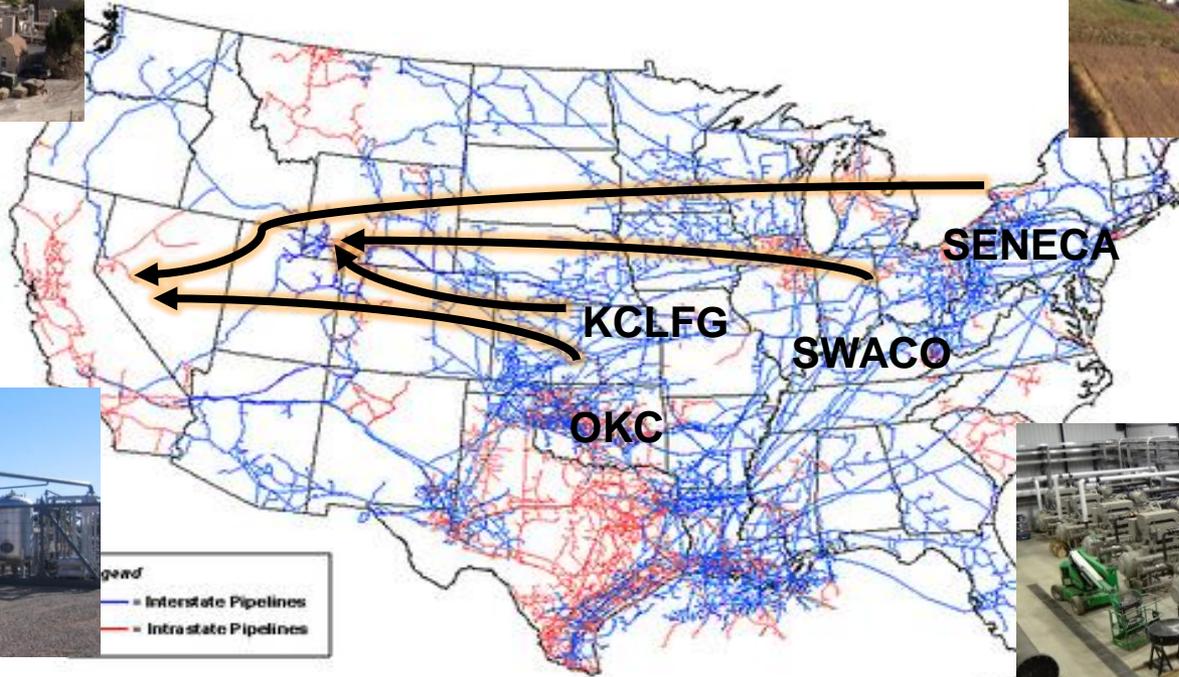
RNG Math



- Seneca New York Facility
- Production Capacity
 - 2,000 MMBtu/Day
- 25,960 GGE per day
- The average convenience store sells 4,000 gallons of gasoline per day *
- 6 ½ average stations to sell output from Seneca based on gasoline sales
- Access to national pipeline network mandatory to move production to markets

* Based on NACS bulletin

RNG Transportation



Source: Energy Information Administration, Office of Oil & Gas, Natural Gas Division, Gas Transportation Information System

Value Drivers

Traditional Value Drivers

- Energy/Capacity
- Renewable Energy Credits
- Section 45 Tax Credits
- CO₂e Emissions Credits
- NSPS Compliance

Emerging Value Drivers

- Commodity price of NG
- Green Attributes
- RFS2 - RINS
- Low Carbon Fuel Standard (CA)
- Legislative Proposals

RNG – Legislative and Policy

- **Federal**
 - Encourage all renewable uses
 - Long term certainty
 - Realistic and timely rule making
- **State**
 - Adopt low carbon fuel standard
 - Encourage pipeline access
 - Qualify broad range of resources

