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Renewable Energy Systems in the Transition of North America to Net Zero Emissions

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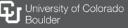




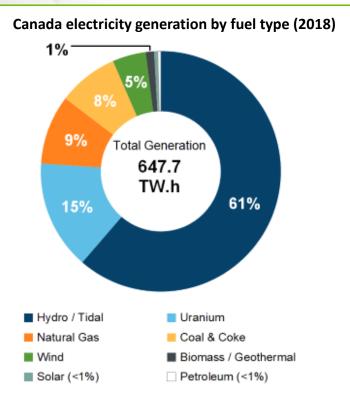


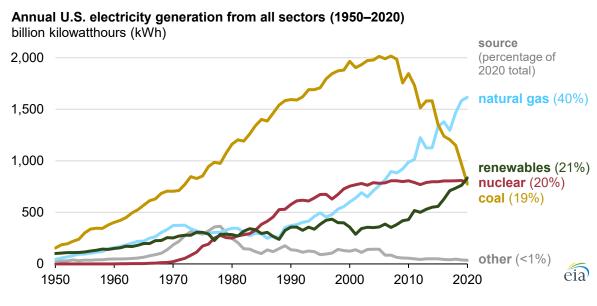
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North American power system \rightarrow renewables & gas



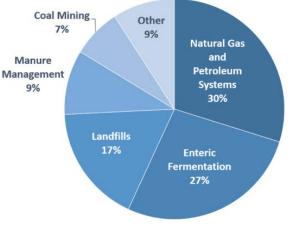


Current U.S. targets: Decarbonized electricity by 2035 Decarbonized economy by 2050

Sources: <u>https://www.cer-rec.gc.ca/en/data-analysis/energy-markets/provincial-territorial-energy-profiles/provincial-territorial-energy-profiles-canada.html;</u> <u>https://www.eia.gov/todayinenergy/detail.php?id=48896</u>;

New U.S. national methane regulations coming

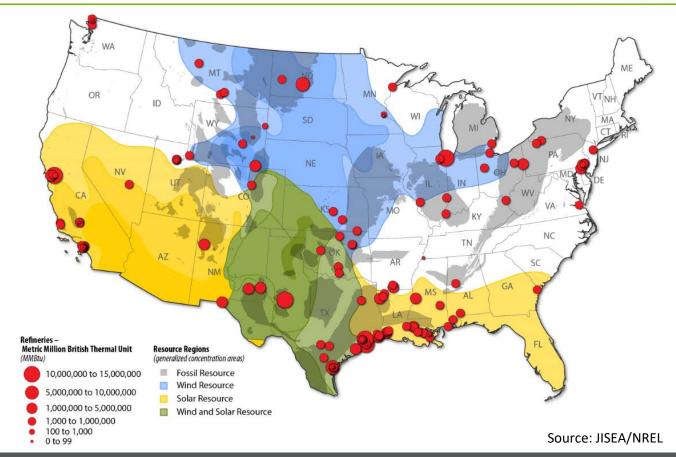
- U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) is finalizing new rules to govern new *and existing* sources of oil and gas methane leaks
- 2015 rules for new methane emissions challenged by previous Administration, but reinstated in 2021
- Clean Air Task Force estimates new rules could reduce methane emissions by 22-65% depending on details
- Controversy over stripper well regulation and small producers
- Most oil & gas companies recognize methane regulations are important for "social license to operate"



U.S. Methane Emissions by Source

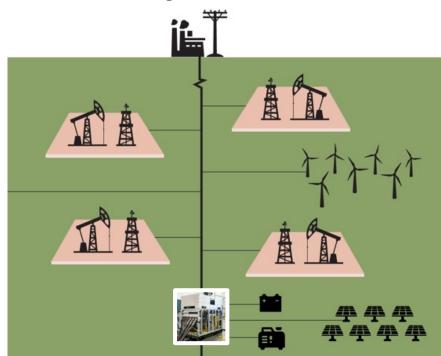
Source: U.S. EPA, "Inventory of U.S. Greenhouse Gas Emissions and Sinks: 1990-2019"

Oil & gas resources/infrastructure align with solar & wind



Example: Electrification of the wellpad via microgrids

- Electrification of all equipment at wellpad connected via microgrid
- Power could consist of:
 - Field/Flare Gas fired generator
 - Solar PV/wind systems
 - Fuel cells
 - Energy Storage
 - Hydrogen
 - Batteries
 - Grid power (or offgrid)
- Benefits:
 - Resiliency during outages
 - Optimize for least cost
 - Reduce emissions
- Leverage work on remote communities and islands

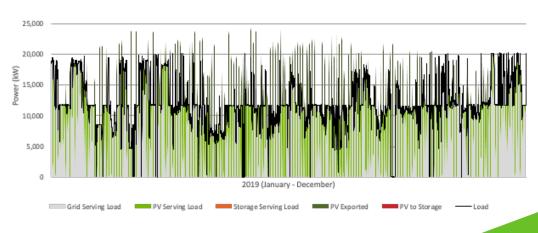


Source: https://www.nrel.gov/docs/fy19osti/72842.pdf

Example: Clean power for gas pipeline compressor stations

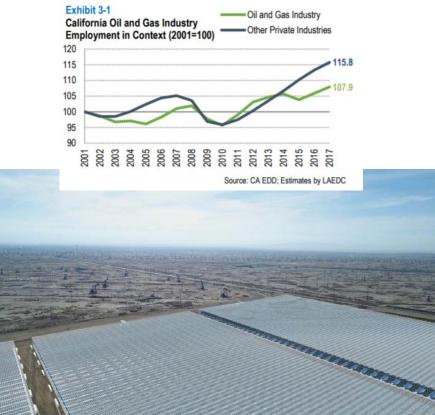
- Smaller size renewable energy technologies are cost-effective; larger systems (generating 50% of the site's load) offset significant amounts of CO₂, but at an added cost
- Cost of emissions reduction (\$/tCO₂e) could improve the economics of onsite renewable energy
- Challenges from low industrial costs of grid electricity purchases
- Pipelines will still be needed for renewable natural gas, synthetic fuels, captured CO₂, hydrogen blends





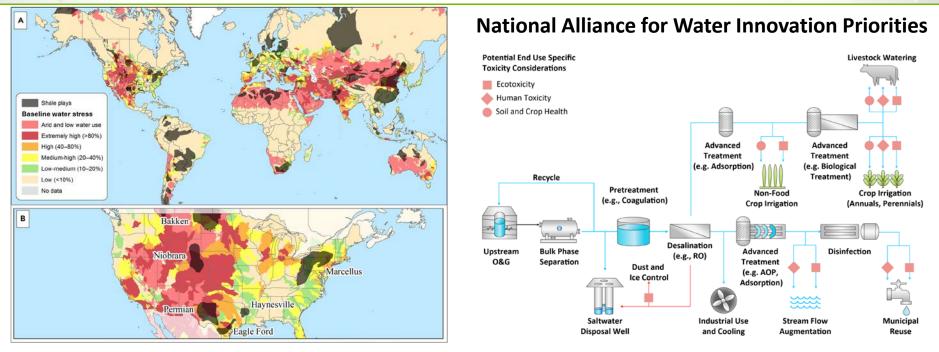
Regional Context: California oil and gas operations

- AB 32 (2006) Carbon cap and trade
- SB 1281 (2014) O&G water reporting to mitigate drought
- SB 100 (2018) 60% RE by 2035
- Stringent air quality regulations
- Job growth and tax income
- Innovative solutions
 - Carbon capture and storage
 - Solar powered steam generation
 - Water treatment for agriculture



Source: (top) https://laedc.org/2019/08/27/oil-and-gas-industry-in-california-2019-report/, (bottom) https://www.bakersfield.com/financial-trouble-design-changes-delay-major-solar-project-in-west-kernoilfield/article_6f692be4-e3bb-11e9-92a5-771e6c569123.html

Energy water nexus and oil & gas



- Regional concerns for increased water use hydraulic fracturing
- Potential for produced water treatment for beneficial reuse

Source: (left) https://pubs.usgs.gov/circ/1441/circ1441.pdf?dLDf=false, (right) Cooper et al. Forthcoming - Oil and Gas Produced Water Reuse: Opportunities, Treatment Needs, and Challenges



Thank you!

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