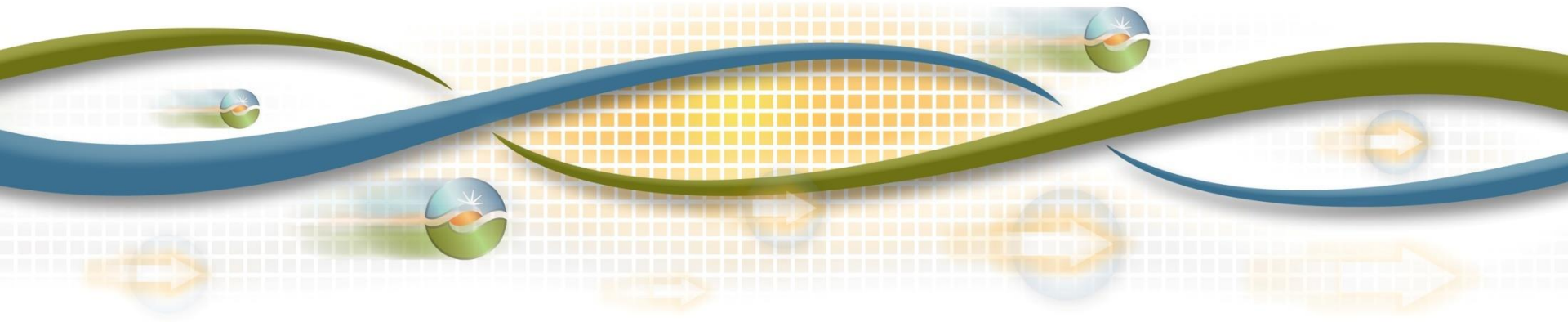


# GHG Emission Tracking Report

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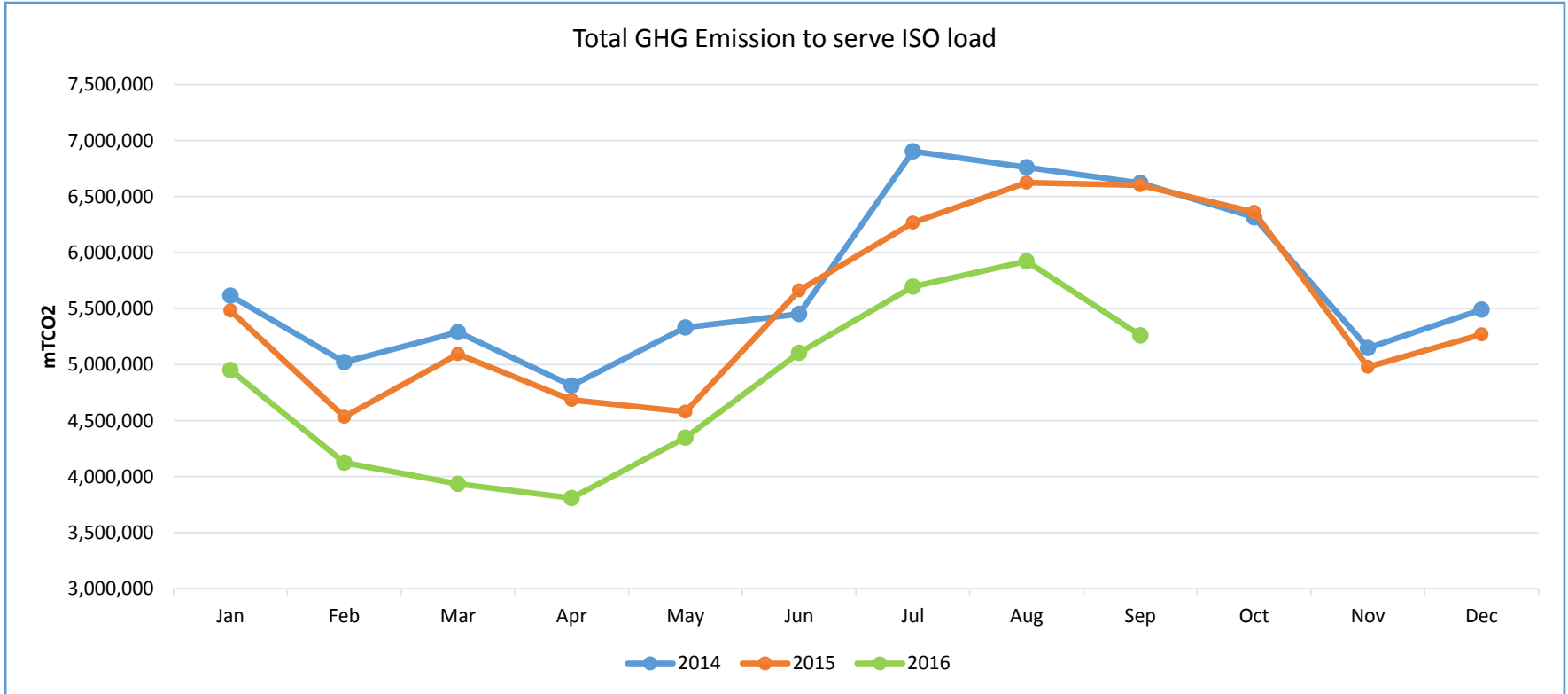
# Agenda

- Background
- GHG emission calculation
  - Total GHG emissions to serve ISO load
  - Cumulative effect of EIM on GHG emissions
- Conclusion and next steps

# Background

- ISO has committed to track GHG emissions serving ISO load
- Report is preliminary and for informational purposes only
- Does not replace CARB's regulation for GHG accounting

# Total GHG emissions to serve ISO load

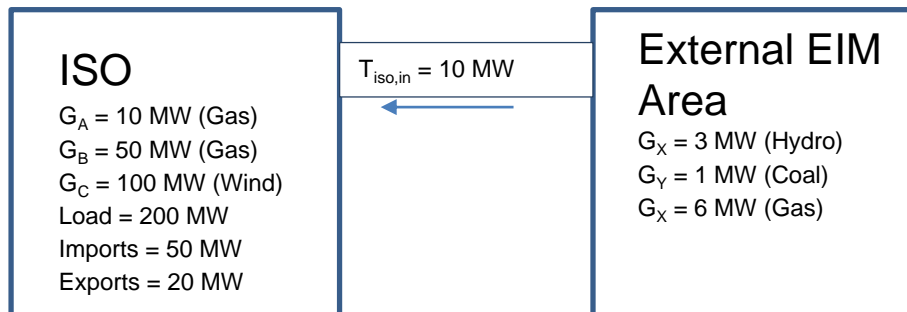


<b>YTD (January - September) million mTCO2</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>2016</b>
GHG Emission to serve ISO load	51.81	49.53	43.15

# Methodology to track GHG emissions to serve ISO load

- Comparison GHG emissions pattern for years 2014 - 2016
- Total GHG emissions to serve ISO load
  - = GHG emissions from internal ISO dispatches including dynamic schedules
  - + GHG emissions from imports serving ISO load (imports minus exports)
  - + GHG Impact from EIM transfers into ISO using counter-factual determination
  - GHG Impact from EIM transfers out of ISO using counter-factual determination
- $\text{GHG Emissions (mTCO}_2\text{)} = \text{resource heat rate (MMBTU/MWh)} * \text{CO}_2 \text{ emission factor by resource type (mTCO}_2\text{/MMBTU)} * \text{Energy (MWh)}$
- For unspecified imports emission rate of 0.428 mTCO<sub>2</sub>/MWh used
- Higher solar production along with improved hydro conditions in 2016 contribute to GHG emissions reductions compared to 2014 – 2015.

# Example 1: Total GHG emissions to serve ISO load



Gas Resource		
Heat Rate (BTU/KWh)	GHG Emission Rate (mTCO2/MMBTU)	GHG Emission Rate (mTCO2/MWh)
10,000	0.053165	0.53165
9500	0.053165	0.50507
8500	0.053165	0.45190

## EIM Case

Total GHG emission to serve ISO load

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{GHG}_{\text{iso}} &= \text{GHG}_{\text{Giso}} + \text{GHG}_{\text{liso}} - \text{GHG}_{\text{Eiso}} + \text{GHG}_{\text{Tiso,in}} \\
 &= 29.77 + 21.4 - 8.56 + 3.82 \\
 &= 46.43 \text{ mTCO}_2
 \end{aligned}$$

Where:

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{GHG}_{\text{Giso}} &= \text{GHG}_{\text{G,A}} + \text{GHG}_{\text{G,B}} + \text{GHG}_{\text{G,C}} \\
 &= (8500/1000) \text{ MMBTU/MWh} \times 0.053165 \text{ mTCO}_2/\text{MMBTU} \times 10 \text{ MWh} \\
 &\quad + (9500/1000) \text{ MMBTU/MWh} \times 0.053165 \text{ mTCO}_2/\text{MMBTU} \times 50 \text{ MWh} + 0 \\
 &= 29.77 \text{ mTCO}_2
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{GHG}_{\text{liso}} = 50 \text{ MWh} \times 0.428 \text{ mTCO}_2/\text{MWh} = 21.4 \text{ mTCO}_2$$

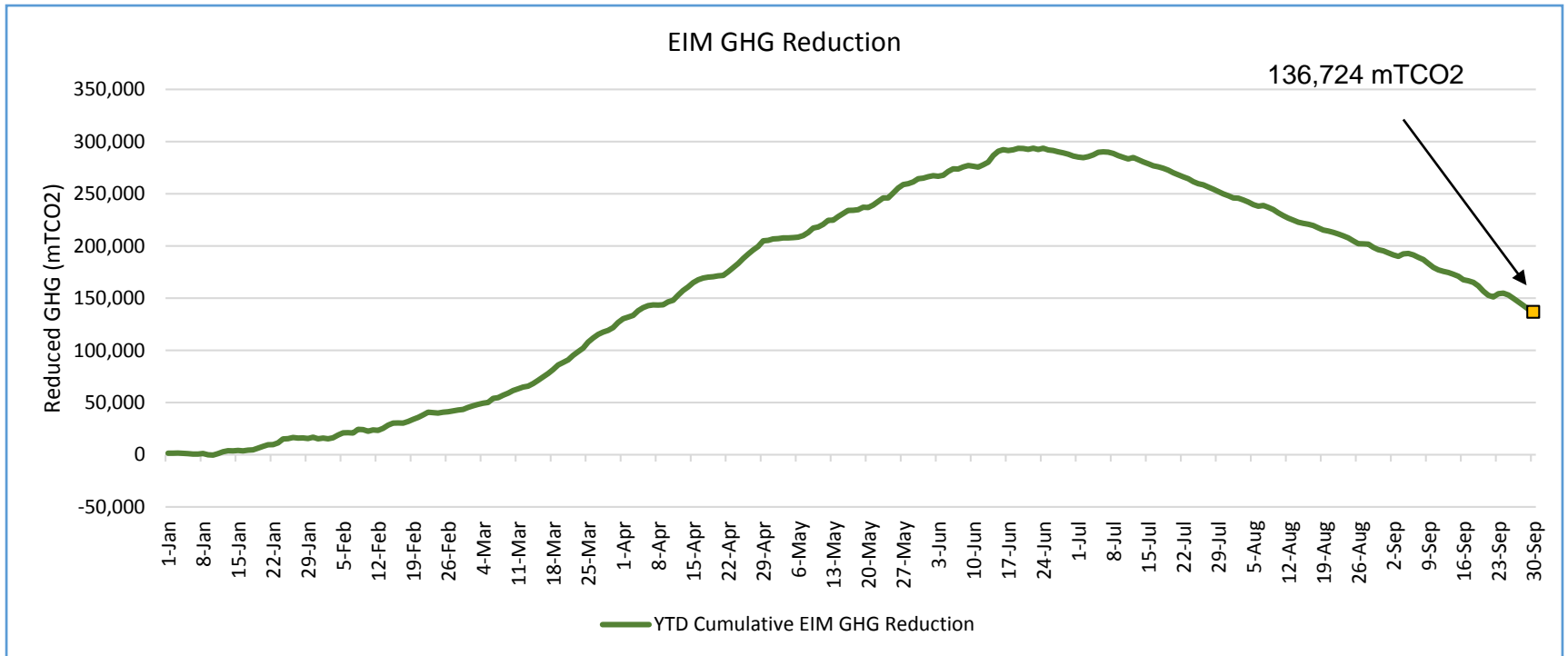
$$\text{GHG}_{\text{Eiso}} = 20 \text{ MWh} \times 0.428 \text{ mTCO}_2/\text{MWh} = 8.56 \text{ mTCO}_2$$

$$\text{GHG}_{\text{Tiso,in}} = 3.82 \text{ mTCO}_2 \text{ (Based on EIM counter-factual comparison)}$$

# GHG emission calculation – Cumulative effect of Energy Imbalance Market on GHG emissions

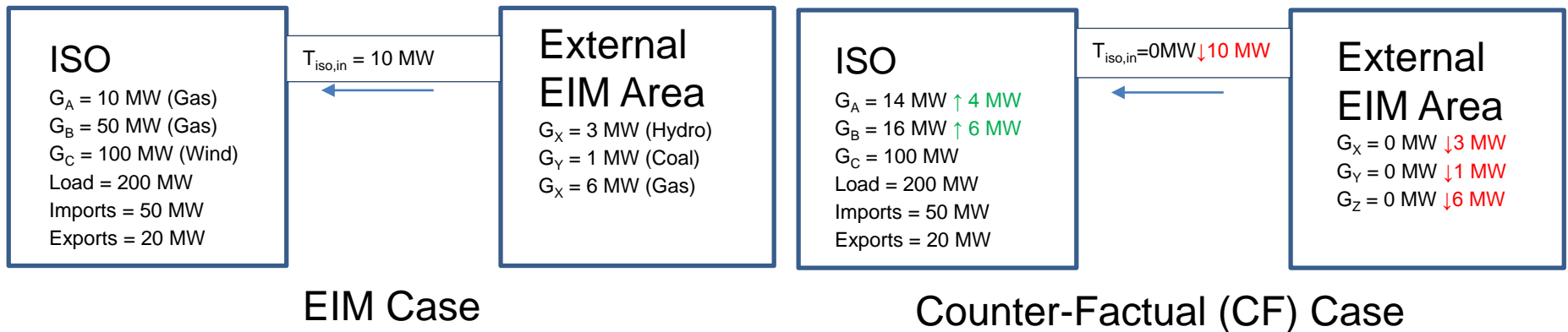
- Uses counter-factual determination without EIM transfers
- Compares
  - EIM Transfers into ISO: GHG of external resources supporting ISO imbalances and internal ISO supply displaced by EIM transfers to the ISO
  - EIM Transfers out of ISO: GHG of internal supply supporting transfers and external resources displaced by EIM transfers out of ISO
- Positive benefits indicate how EIM transfers have reduced GHG emissions relative to a counter-factual assessment of emissions across the ISO and EIM balancing authority areas without EIM transfers

# Cumulative effect of Energy Imbalance Market on GHG emissions





# Example 2: EIM effect on GHG emissions



- GHG emissions of external resources supporting EIM transfer are determined by comparing dispatch of the EIM case with counter-factual (CF) case without transfers:
  - $T_{iso,in} = 10$  MW transfer provided by
    - $\Delta G_X = 3$  MW (Hydro)
    - $\Delta G_Y = 1$  MW (Coal resource with heat rate = 10000 BTU/KWh)
    - $\Delta G_Z = 6$  MW (Gas resource with heat rate = 9000 BTU/KWh)
- GHG emissions of internal ISO resources displaced by EIM transfers are determined by comparing EIM case with the counter-factual case without transfers:
  - $T_{iso,disp}$ 
    - $\Delta G_A = 4$  MW (Gas with heat rate of 10000 BTU/KWh)
    - $\Delta G_B = 6$  MW (Gas with heat rate of 9000 BTU/KWh)

## Example 2: EIM effect on GHG emissions

Overall EIM GHG Reduction

$$\begin{aligned} &= (-1) * (\text{GHG}_{\text{Tiso,in}} - \text{GHG}_{\text{Tiso,disp}}) \\ &= (-1) * (3.82 - 4.99) \text{ mTCO}_2 \\ &= 1.17 \text{ mTCO}_2 \end{aligned}$$

Where:

$\text{GHG}_{\text{Tiso,in}}$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \Delta G_x \times 0 \text{ mTCO}_2 \\ &+ \Delta G_y \times 0.09471 \text{ mTCO}_2/\text{MMBTU} \times (10000/1000) \text{ MMBTU/MWh} \\ &+ \Delta G_z \times 0.05316 \text{ mTCO}_2/\text{MMBTU} \times (9000/1000) \text{ MMBTU/MWh} \\ &= 3.82 \text{ mTCO}_2 \end{aligned}$$

$\text{GHG}_{\text{Tiso,disp}}$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \Delta G_A \times 0.05316 \text{ mTCO}_2/\text{MMBTU} \times (10000/1000) \text{ MMBTU/MWh} \\ &+ \Delta G_B \times 0.05316 \text{ mTCO}_2/\text{MMBTU} \times (9000/1000) \text{ MMBTU/MWh} \\ &= 4.99 \text{ mTCO}_2 \end{aligned}$$

# Conclusion

- Tracking report will be published monthly
- Report will
  - Track annual GHG total emissions serving ISO load
  - Show year-over-year and seasonal trends
  - Illustrate effects of EIM on GHG emissions

# Questions