



BRIGHTMARK

Outline

- Renewable Natural Gas (RNG) overview
- Plastic Renewal overview
- Discussion





RNG

Agriculture accounts for 9% of U.S. greenhouse gas emissions.

Renewable natural gas (RNG) is natural gas produced from organic waste materials like food waste and animal and plant-based materials.



The major sources of RNG are landfills, animal manure, and solid waste extracted during wastewater treatment.



The gas is considered to be “renewable” because it is created by waste that is continuously produced, and is naturally occurring as part of the decomposition process.



Anaerobic digestion technology captures raw biogas, cleans, upgrades, and compresses it into renewable natural gas.

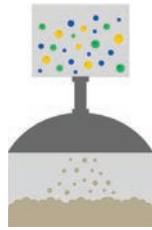


How Renewable Natural Gas is Made



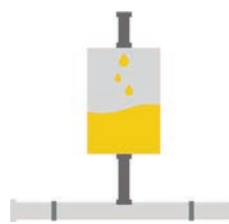
Step 1

Waste is collected from the farm.



Step 2

Waste is processed by the digester, which releases biogas/methane. Biogas is captured in the digester.



Step 3

The biogas is then processed into renewable natural gas (RNG). The RNG is injected into a pipeline for distribution.



Step 4

The remaining digestate is turned into commercial fertilizer or given back to the farm.

Highly Confidential; For Discussion Purposes Only



CI Scoring

Carbon Intensity =
g of CO₂ equivalent per MJ

Fuel Type	CI Score
Diesel	102
Gasoline	100
Ethanol	61
Range of Typical RNG Project	- 150 to -250



Find the full text of this and thousands of other resources from leading experts in dozens of legal practice areas in the [UT Law CLE eLibrary \(utcle.org/elibrary\)](http://utcle.org/elibrary)

Title search: Alternatives to Renewables – Carbon Capture & Storage/ Waste to Energy

Also available as part of the eCourse

[Energy Storage: FERC Action and Project Considerations](#)

First appeared as part of the conference materials for the
16th Annual Renewable Energy Law Institute session

"Alternatives to Renewables – Carbon Capture & Storage/ Waste to Energy"