Natural Gas Pipelines and New Jersey

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Campaign Mission

We empower New Jersey citizens by informing them about the need for a swift transition to clean, efficient and renewable energy, with reduced reliance on fossil fuels and pipelines that threaten our preserved lands, water, environment, public health and communities. We promote environmentally sound planning and siting for renewable energy infrastructure.

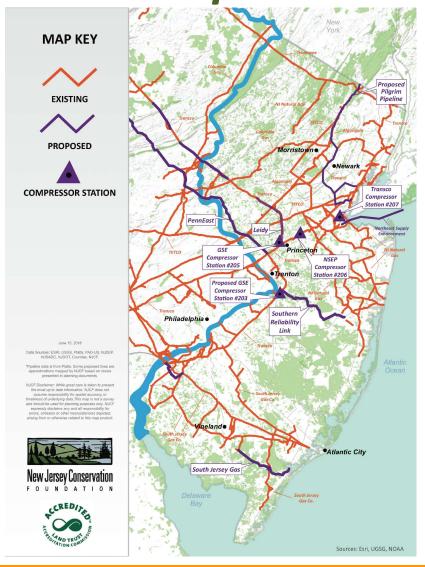








Pipeline Overdevelopment

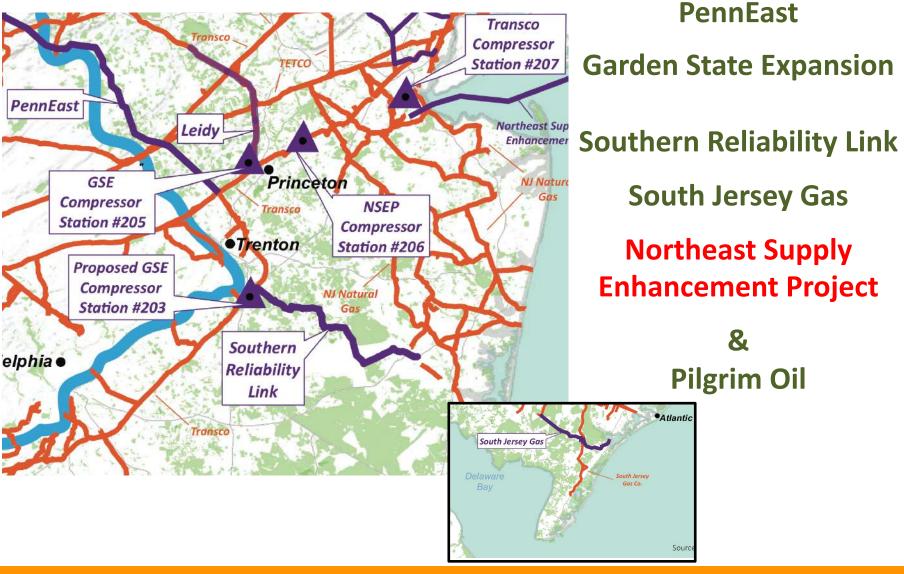


Pipelines Existing and Proposed

- New Jersey has five major interstate pipelines and 1,500 miles of pipelines
- Research shows no NJ need for new pipelines
- 6 new proposed projects



Proliferation of Proposed Pipelines





NJ at Risk: Too Reliant on Natural Gas

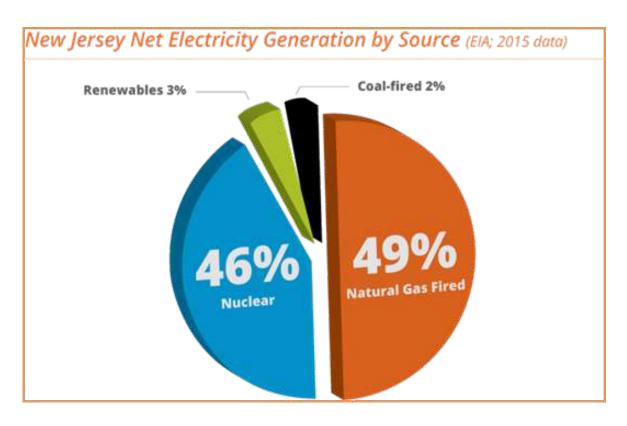
Risks to Consumers













NJ Gas Emissions 127.6%

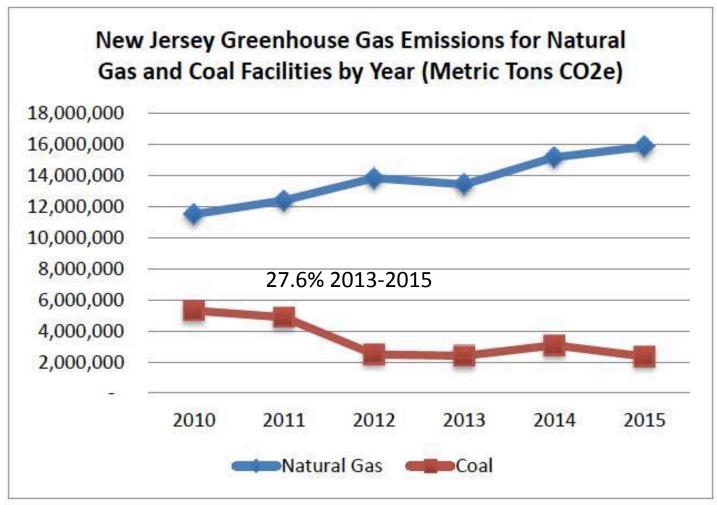


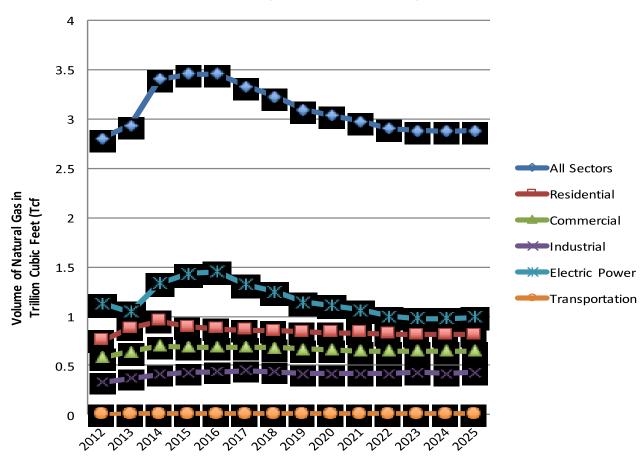
Figure 5. Emissions from natural gas-fired generation jumped in 2014 and 2015 (Source: EPA)



Demand for Natural Gas will Decline in Region

Natural Gas Consumption by End-Use Sector for Middle Atlantic Division

(New Jersey, New York & Pennsylvania)



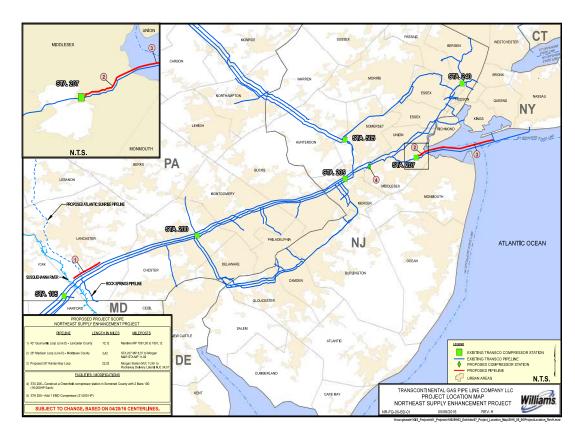


What is the NESE?

Williams Northeast Supply Enhancement Project:

- New pipeline segments in PA & NJ
- 23 miles of 26-inch pipe across the Raritan Bay (offshore)
- New Gas fired 32,000 horsepower Compressor Station in Franklin Township, NJ sent through 26,000 HP Old Bridge station #207
- Gas delivery of 400 million cu./Day to national Grid - solely for NYC
- NO NJ benefit

Docket #CP17-101-000



STAGE: FERC - Awaiting DEIS

NJDEP - Water permit applications to NJDEP have begun



What Gets Emitted?

Definitely

Noise

GHG

Nitrogen Oxides, Particulate
Matter, Carbon Monoxide,
Volatile Organic Compounds,
Hazardous Air Pollutants
(formaldehyde, benzene, etc)Radon

Likely or possible

Mercury, (radioactive) Lead, Chromium

Secondary formation

Ozone





Williams "Environmental Assessment"

"....the expansion of Compressor Station 207, including the installation of additional blowdown facilities, may result in additional fugitive emissions or blowdowns of transmission-quality natural gas. Though it is not possible to fully determine the amount of blowdowns due to future maintenance or emergencies, an estimate of these fugitive emissions are presented below in table B-12.

Table B-12 Fugitive and Blowdown Emissions Compressor Station 207										
Source Total Site Emissions (tons/year)										
NOx			SO2	Total PM	VOC	HAPs	GHG			
Fugitives and blowdowns	-	-	-	-	6.22	0.00	4,245			



Toxic Air Pollutants, Tons/Year

Table 9.2-16 Compressor Station 206 Emission Rates

Source ID	NOx		со		SO ₂		PM ₁₀		PM _{2.5}	
	lb/hr	tpy	lb/hr	tpy	lb/hr	tpy	lb/hr	tpy	lb/hr	tpy
E1001	5.19	22.74	12.98	56.86	0.70	3.07	4.32	18.92	4.32	18.92
E1002	5.19	22.74	12.98	56.86	0.70	3.07	4.32	18.92	4.32	18.92

Key:

CO = Carbon monoxide

lb/hr = Pounds per hour

NO_x = Oxides of nitrogen

PM₁₀ = Particulate matter less than or equal to 10 microns in diameter

PM_{2.5} = Particulate matter less than or equal to 2.5 microns in diameter

SO₂ = Sulfur dioxide

tpy = Tons per year

NED "Titan" + 2 Mars engines:

Equipment	Tons per Year							
Equipment	NO_x	CO	SO ₂	PM_{10}	$PM_{2.5}$	VOC ²	GHG ³	HAPs ⁴
Total	66.60	86.17	25.02	11.96	11.96	22.42	215,460	4.20



Health is not part of review

TO THE LABOR TO TH

Resolution #17-002 3/15/2017

RESOLUTION REQUEST THE FEDERAL ENERGY REGULATORY COMMISSION TO CONDUCT A HEALTH IMPACT ASSESSMENT OF THE PROPOSED WILLIAMS TRANSCO COMPRESSOR AT TRAP ROCK QUARRY IN FRANKLIN TOWNSHIP

POLLUTION MATTERS

Thousands of studies have shown how air pollution can harm people, causing heart attacks, lung problems and other ailments, and shortening lives. New research is finding possible links between certain pollutants and autism, birth defects and childhood obesity,

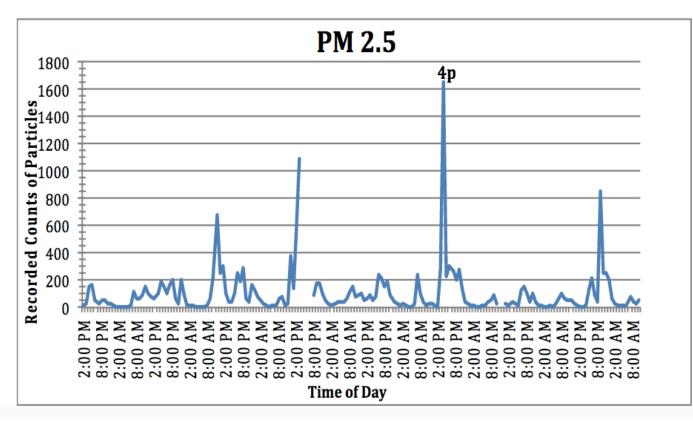


Most At risk population is a LARGE group of population

- Children
- Mothers
- Older people
- Immuno-compromised



Peak Exposures V. Averaging -



Gov't Regs Inadequate

"The problem with 24-hour averaging and the averaging over the four-month study period is that short-term peak levels are often more dangerous, and it is these high levels that are lost in averaging."

NESE would be built in a area that is already ozone compromised

Southwest Pennsylvania Environmental Health Project Technical Reports April 2016





Where does Pollution Go?

NOAA results of release set to the coordinates provided: 40.45774, -74.30246

June 1, 2017 Noon

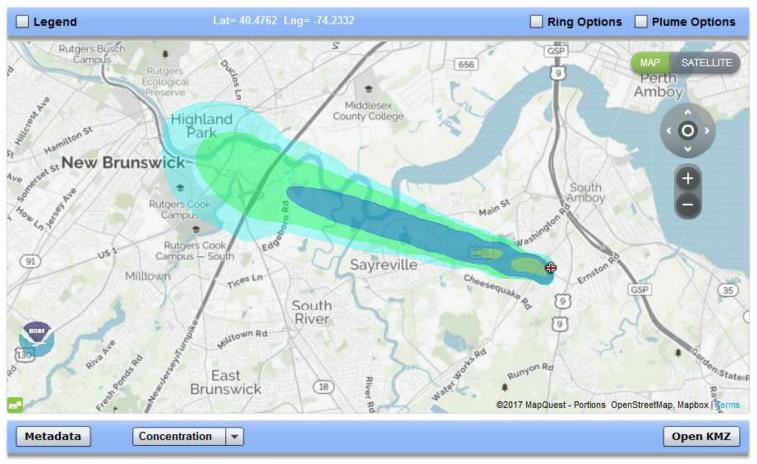






Simulations run for 1 hour

June 15, 2017, 8 AM



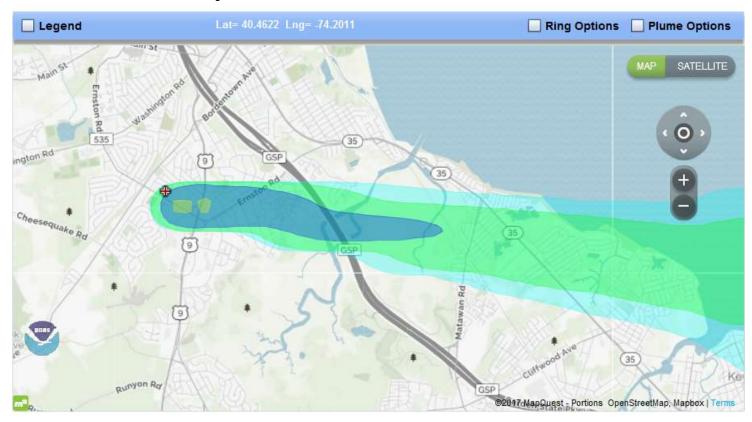




Where does Pollution Go?

Model results (maps) show the direction that gas releases and leaks would have traveled on a given day, based upon historical weather patterns

June 1, 2017, 8pm



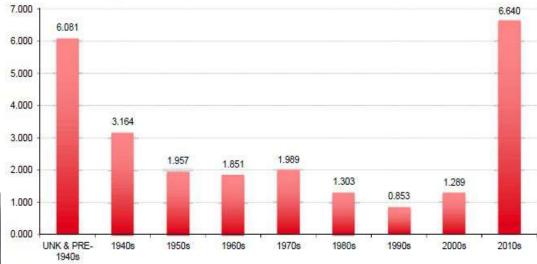


Gas Pipeline Incidents Spike

"We're trying to put so many new miles of pipeline in the ground so fast that people aren't doing construction ... the way they ought to," - Carl Weimer, Director of the Pipeline Safety Trust



Average number of annual incidents over 2005-2013 per 10,000 miles of onshore gas transmission pipe by decade of pipe installation



As of March 2015. Sources: U.S. Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration, Pipeline Safety Trust

New Pipelines Failing MOST

As U.S. rushes to build gas lines, failure rate of new pipes has spiked.

- Sarah Smith, SNL Financial --- 9/9/15



Increased Transco Compression Risk to NJ Pipelines?

NEWS

Spectra Energy says rapid corrosion, other factors led to Salem pipeline explosion



DEBRA ERDLEY | Tuesday, Sept. 13, 2016, 6:09 p.m.



"The gas is a little warmer there, given that it is closer to the compression station.

"Based on research and engineering practice, we would expect to see corrosion of 2 to 3 percent a year in the worst case. What we saw was upwards of 10-15 percent a year, or about five times what conservative engineering estimates would be based on,"

- Andy Drake, vice president of operations for Spectra Energy

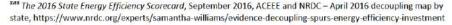
http://triblive.com/news/adminpage/11129387-74/company-spectra-officials



NESE – All Risk No Benefit for NJ

How Safe is the Safety Net?

- Poor Oversight &Transparency
- ❖ 135 mandated PHMSA inspectors for > 2 MILLION miles
- "Far too much regulatory control in the hands of operators"
- Unanswered Transco Questions (Asked by South Brunswick and Franklin Township Committees
- Wintage welds
- **❖** Physical limits of the existing Transco system in NJ? What velocity?
- ❖ Maintenance reports No transparency







A Better Way Lower demand & Increase Renewables

Clean Energy Master Plan

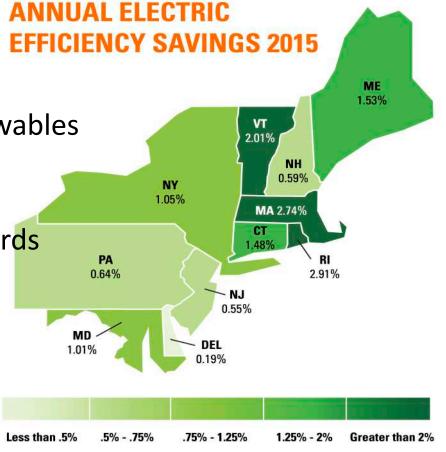
Energy Efficiency and Renewables

Utility Incentives

Rejoin RGGI – With Safeguards

Offshore wind

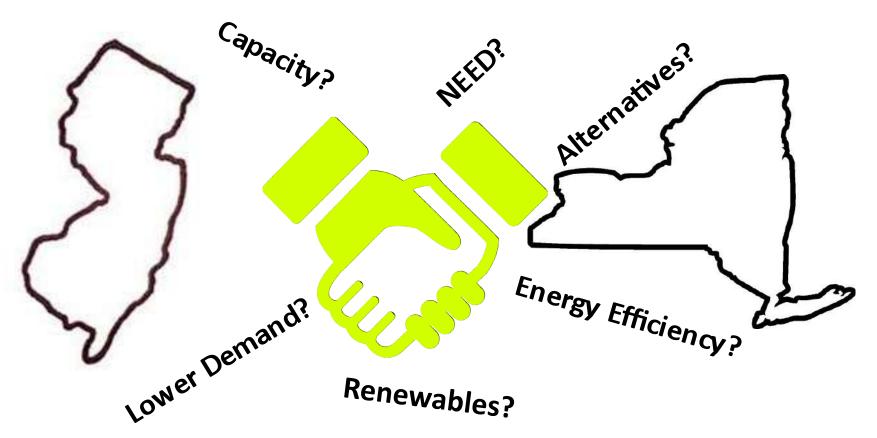
Utility solar





Solutions = Good RelationshipsAsking the Essential Questions!

Is a pipeline really needed to address the problem? What other alternatives exist?





What NJ Wants Now

2016 NJ Voters Polling

2 out of 3 New Jerseyans think pipelines threaten our state

New Jerseyans want a clean energy future

out of 3 New Jerseyans think the state is ving too slowly toward renewable energy.





3 out of 4 New Jerseyans want higher renewable energy goals.









