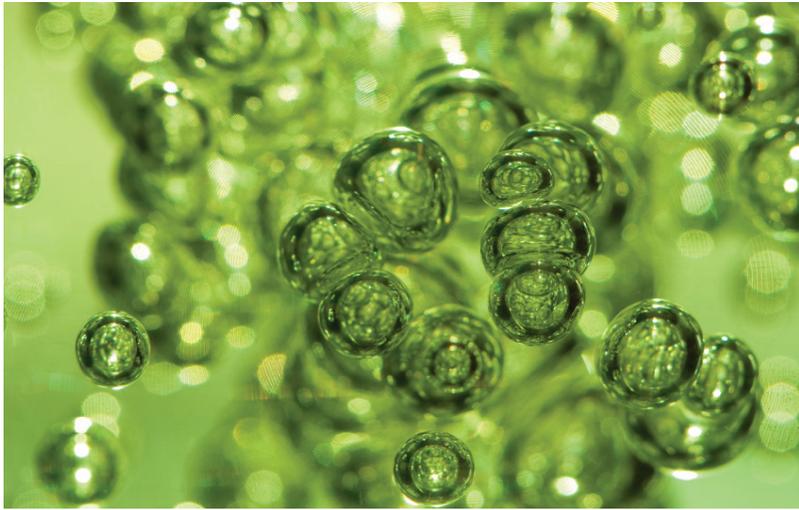


GreenGas

CERTIFICATION SCHEME



The Green Gas Certification Scheme (GGCS) tracks biomethane, or 'green gas', through the supply chain to provide certainty for those that buy it.

Each unit of green gas injected into the grid displaces a unit of conventional gas. So the GGCS tracks each unit of green gas from its injection into the distribution grid, to any trades, to its sale to a consumer, or group of consumers. It tracks the contractual rather than physical flows to ensure there is no double-counting from production to end use.

The GGCS is run by the Renewable Energy Association's subsidiary, Renewable Energy Assurance Ltd. GGCS participants oversee the way it is run, on a not-for-profit basis.

Benefits of the Green Gas Certification Scheme

The GGCS is a simple and reliable way to eliminate double-counting of registered green gas. It provides certainty for consumers who buy the gas, confidence in the green gas sector and an incentive for gas producers to inject green gas into the grid instead of using it to generate electricity.

Taking part in the Green Gas Certification Scheme

Any-one involved in the green gas supply chain can take part in the Green Gas Certification Scheme. The key participants are green gas producers who register the gas they've injected to the grid, and suppliers and other traders who register gas sale contracts they've agreed. See The Scheme for more details of the respective roles of participants in the GGCS.

Renewable Gas Guarantees of Origin (RGGOs)

Each kWh of green gas is labeled electronically with a unique identifier known as a Renewable Gas Guarantee of Origin (RGGO). This identifier contains, for each kWh of gas, information about where, when and how it was produced. When consumers buy green gas the RGGO is their guarantee that the gas is authentic and has not been sold to any-one else. The range of RGGOs is listed on the consumer's certificate.

Biomethane (also known as 'green gas') can be produced from a number of sources including biogas from anaerobic digestion, landfill gas and synthetic gas ('syngas') from the gasification of biomass. All these gases can be converted to biomethane by removing the CO₂. Biomethane is a gas mixture that is predominantly methane (>97%). It has similar thermal characteristics to natural gas. Subject to meeting gas quality requirements biomethane is considered as pipeline quality gas and can be injected into the natural gas network and used in existing gas appliances. The raw gas is upgraded to pipeline quality by adding propane to increase the calorific value (CV), removing water vapour to safeguard pipelines and adding odorant for safety.

In the past landfill gas and biogas have been used to generate electricity, supported by the Renewables Obligation (RO). With a demanding EU target for renewable heat as well as renewable electricity and transport fuel, UK producers are now starting to convert the gas into biomethane and inject it directly into the gas distribution network. Gas injected in this way displaces fossil-derived natural gas giving savings in greenhouse gas emissions.

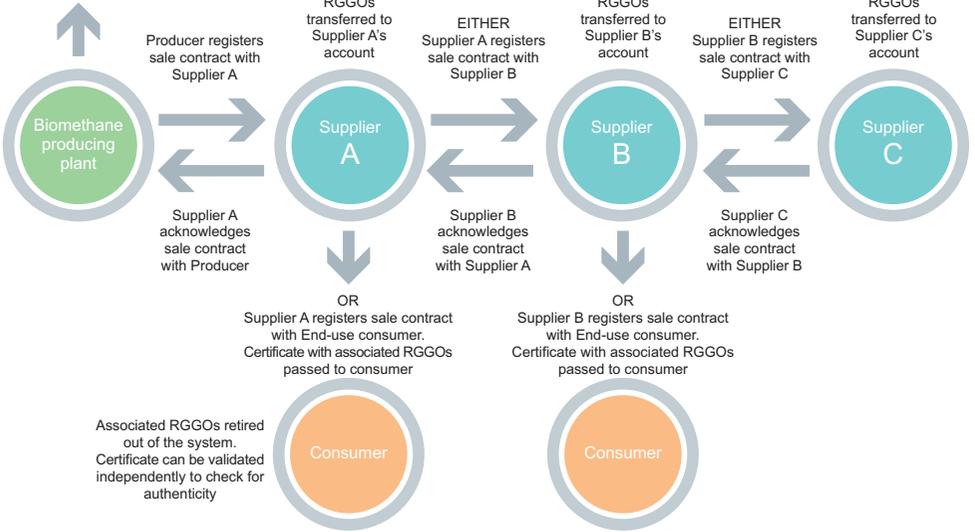


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Flow Diagram

Meter registers each kWh gas injected into grid. RGGOs created for each kWh gas injected



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