



8th Session of the Group of Experts on Gas

Role of gas in attaining the Sustainable Development Goals: air quality case studies

25th March 2021

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Trends: Keeping our activity on line

IGU publishes technical information and reports on key issues.

Featured Publications



World organizations:

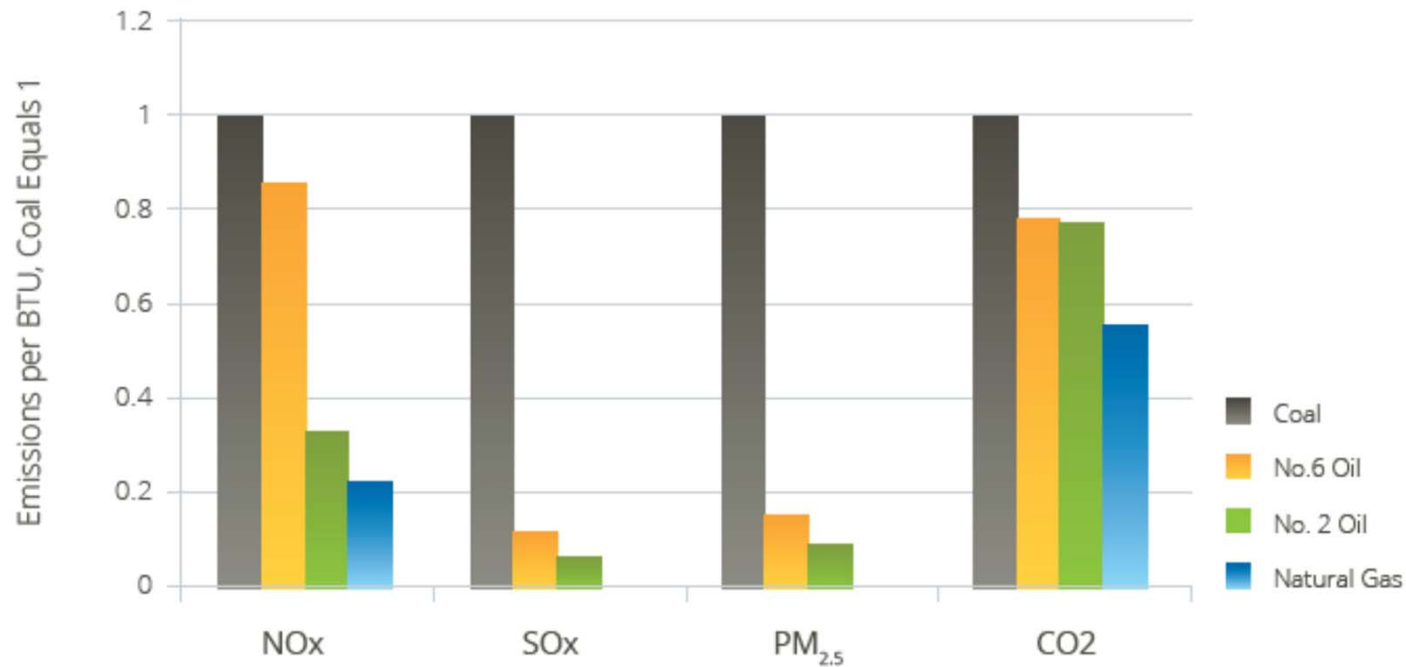
World Bank
SE4ALL
G20
IEA
UNE
Methane Guiding Principles

Regional organizations:

GasNaturally
LAGC

Natural Gas is the Cleanest Burning Hydrocarbon

Figure 1: Comparison of Emissions from Different Fuels



Source: EPA AP-42 Compilation of Air Pollutant Emission Factors; CenSARA Area Combustion Emissions Inventory Enhancement Project – Final Report 2011

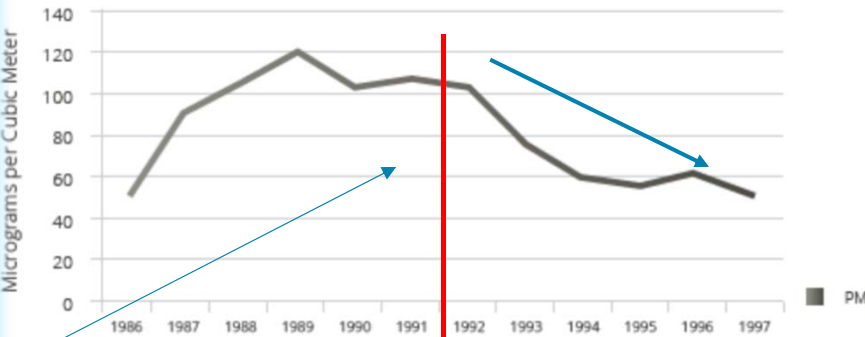
Istanbul Switched to Gas from Coal. Achieved Clean Air



In 1992 IDGAS began expanding natural gas access to replaced lignite, and saw concurrent reduction in pollution

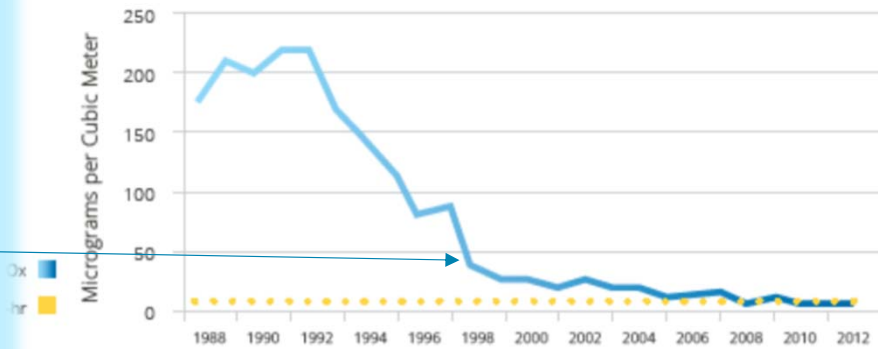
SO_x dropped to healthy level in 2010

Figure 3: Istanbul Annual Average Particulate Matter Concentrations 1986-1997



SOURCE: OECD Environmental Performance Reviews, Turkey 1999

Figure 4: Istanbul Annual Average SO₂ Concentrations 1988-2012



Source: IGDAAS

Santiago de Chile Introduced Pollution Controls. Gas Helped Meet them to Bring Blue Sky to City.

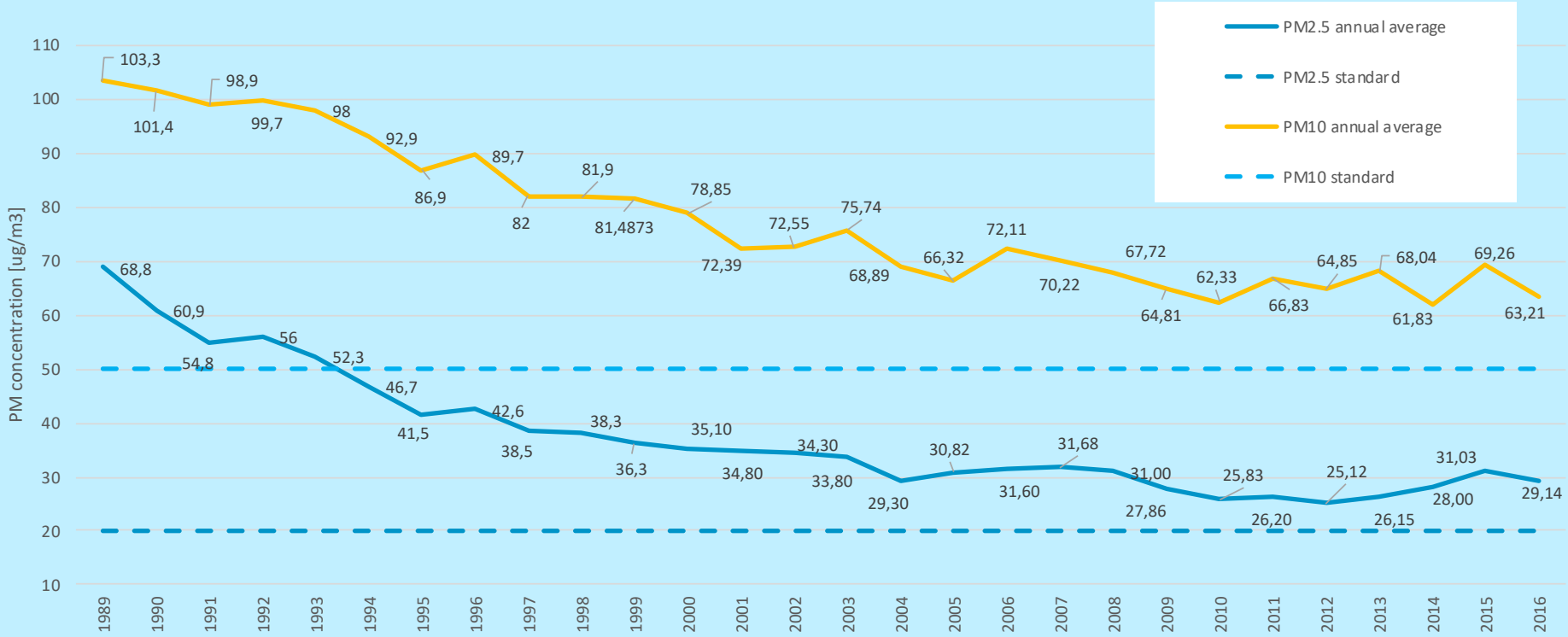


Santiago
Chile

- **1989**
PM_{2.5} concentration registered at 68.9 µg/m³,
7x recommended level
- **1992-98**
Initial steps toward air quality regulation
Argentinian gas link built to enable supply
First gas-fired power plant began generating
in 1998
- **2004-2011**
2004: Gas supplied 70% of industrial and 24%
residential energy
Supply interruption during 2004-2008
2009: new LNG terminal in operation restored
supply & emissions dropped by 1.76 µg/m³ vs.
2004-2008 period
2011: first air quality norm for PM_{2.5} set
- **2016**
Reduction of 39% of PM₁₀ and 58% of PM_{2.5}
since 1990
Reduction 2.63 µg/m³ of PM from
industrial sources

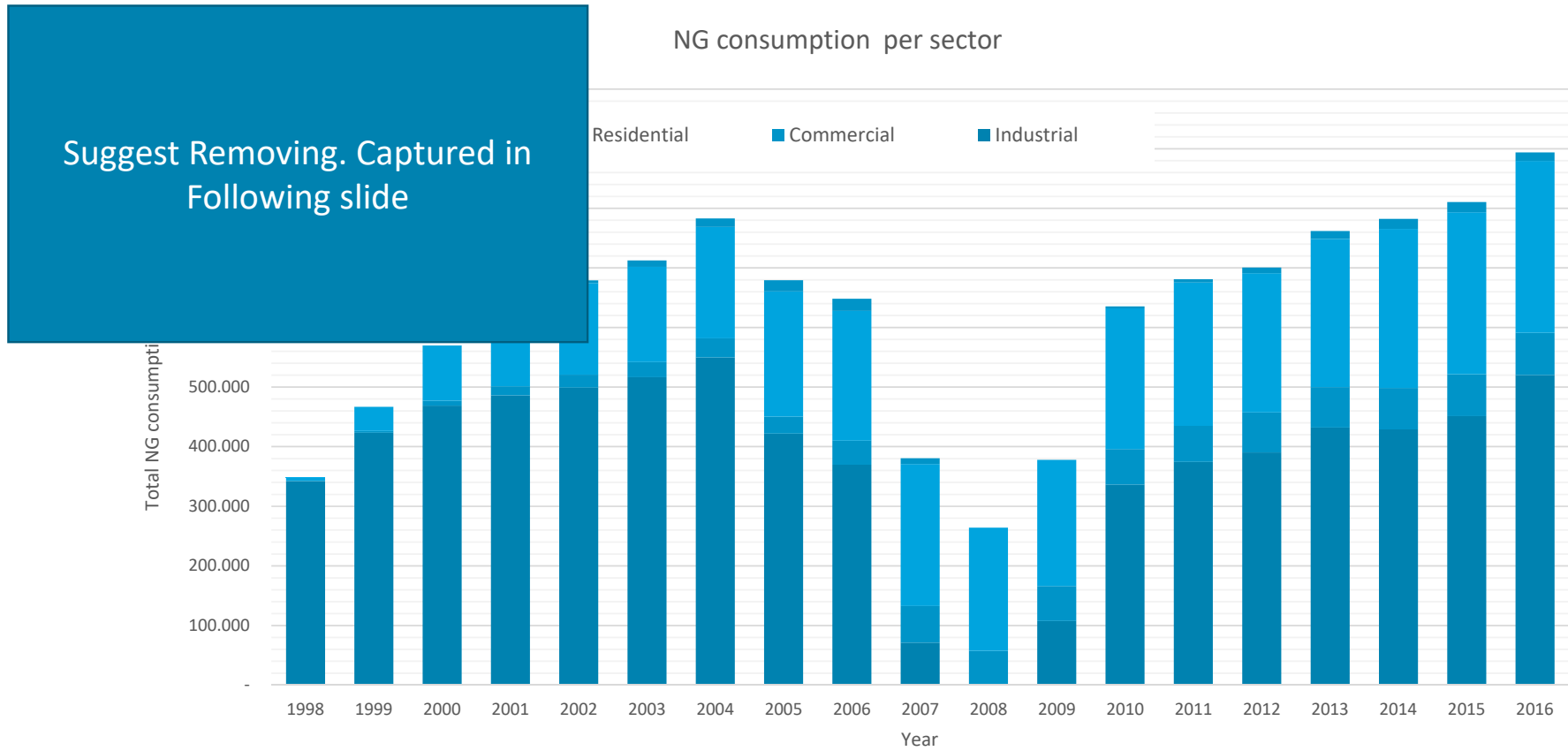


Santiago's Positive Air Quality Trend



The case Santiago de Chile

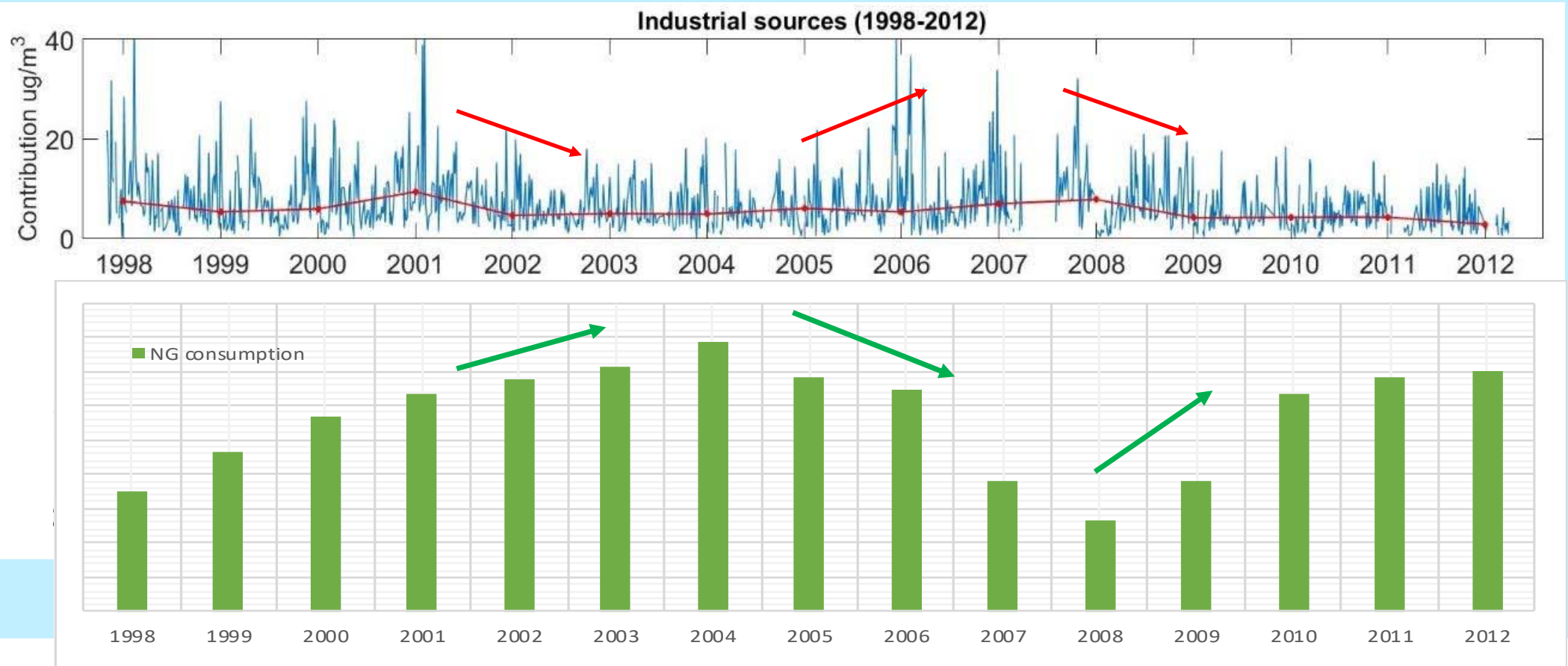
Natural gas consumption in Santiago, Chile



Suggest Removing. Captured in Following slide

2007-8 Interruption of the Argentina gas supply

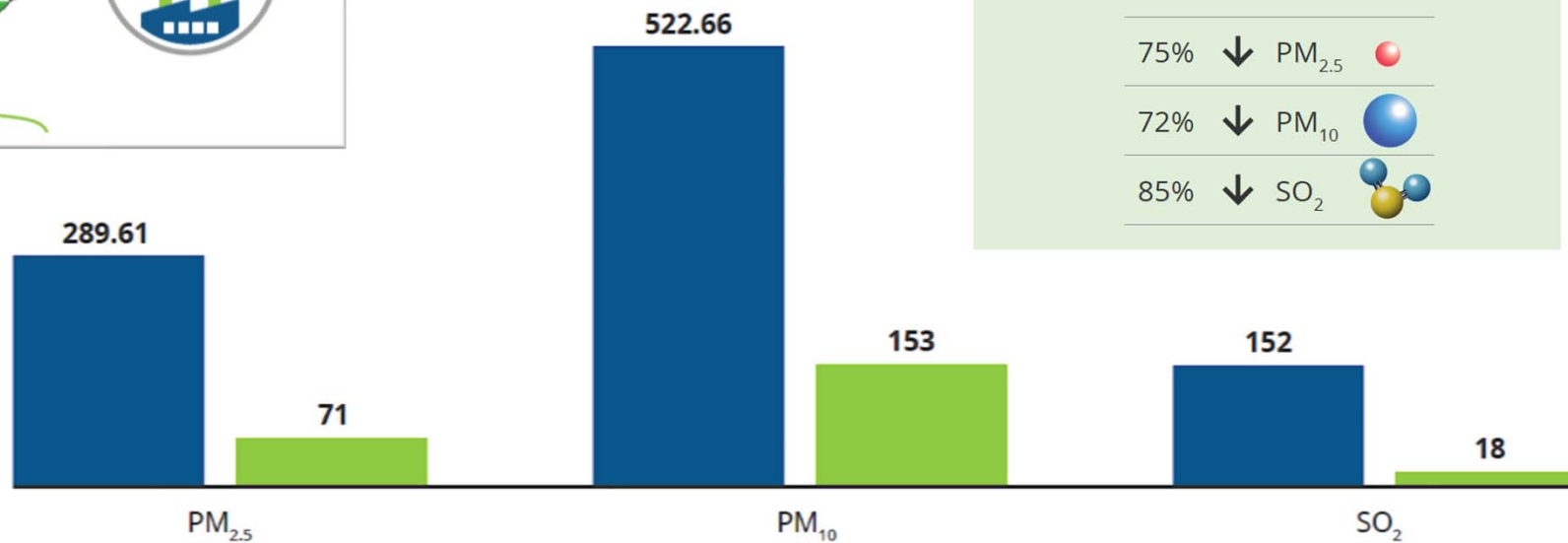
Santiago's Gas Consumption Was Directly Tied to Concentration of PM2.5



Morbi, the Ceramics Capital of Gujarat Achieved Clean Air by Industrial Fuel Switch to Gas



Natural Gas Consumption
After NGT Order




Sources: Hon. NGT Committee, "Report on technological & environmental issues related to coal gasifier in ceramic industries of Morbi-Wankaner area, Gujarat"; GPCB Monitoring Data

Beyond Air Pollution, Morbi Saw Other Dramatic Environmental Benefits from the Switch to Gas


Parameter	Total Consumption in area	Positive impacts due to use of NG as a fuel
Reduction in coal consumption	900 MT/Day	Reduced truck movement- less vehicular emission, prevention of fugitive emission due to storage and handling of the coal
Tarry waste	900 MT/Day	No generation of Tarry waste now so no transportation and disposal
Wastewater management	3150 KL/Day	No wastewater generation now due to use of NG as a fuel so no energy utilization for disposal of wastewater
Water Consumption	2250 KL/Day	Reduced Consumption of fresh water which can cater to the town of @16,000 Population
Improved public perception	Low smog conditions, improved water sources, etc	Image of the industry in the public has improved due to improved ambient air quality and cleanliness in the area.

Source: GPCB, Case Summary, 2019

Ontario. Canada's Largest Province. Home to the Coldest Capital of the World.



**Transitions toward Clean
and Reliable Power Systems**
A Case Study of Ontario, Canada



The cover of a report features a glowing lightbulb with a yellow outline of the province of Ontario inside it, set against a blue background.



**Power Systems
Transition**
Challenges and opportunities ahead for electricity security

A nighttime photograph of a city skyline with illuminated buildings and streets, serving as a background for the text.

Ontario Eliminated All Coal-Fired Power. Replaced Quarter of Electricity Capacity with Gas, Renewables, Nuclear

Fig 3. Ontario Phaseout of Coal Power (MW)

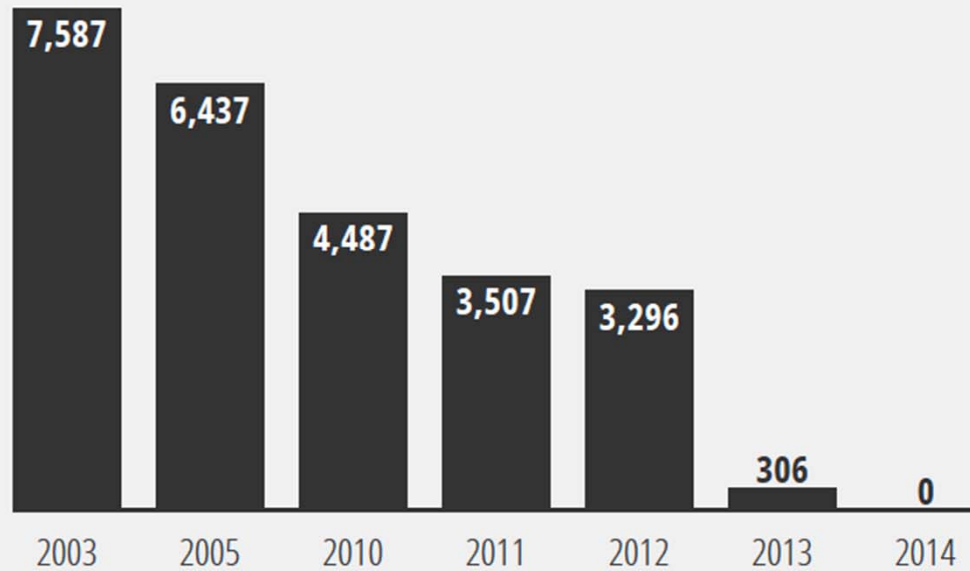
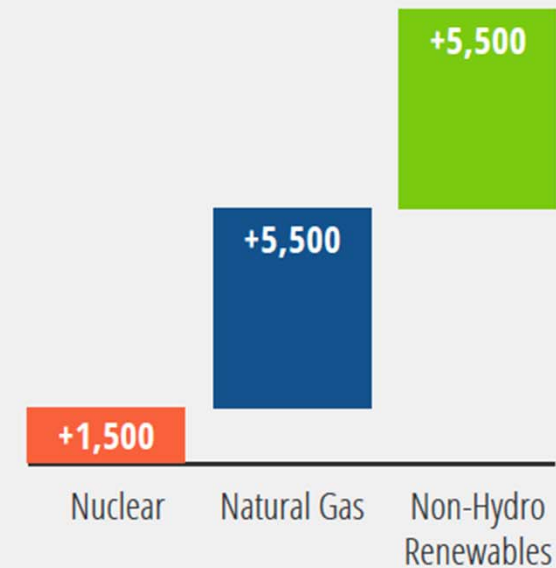
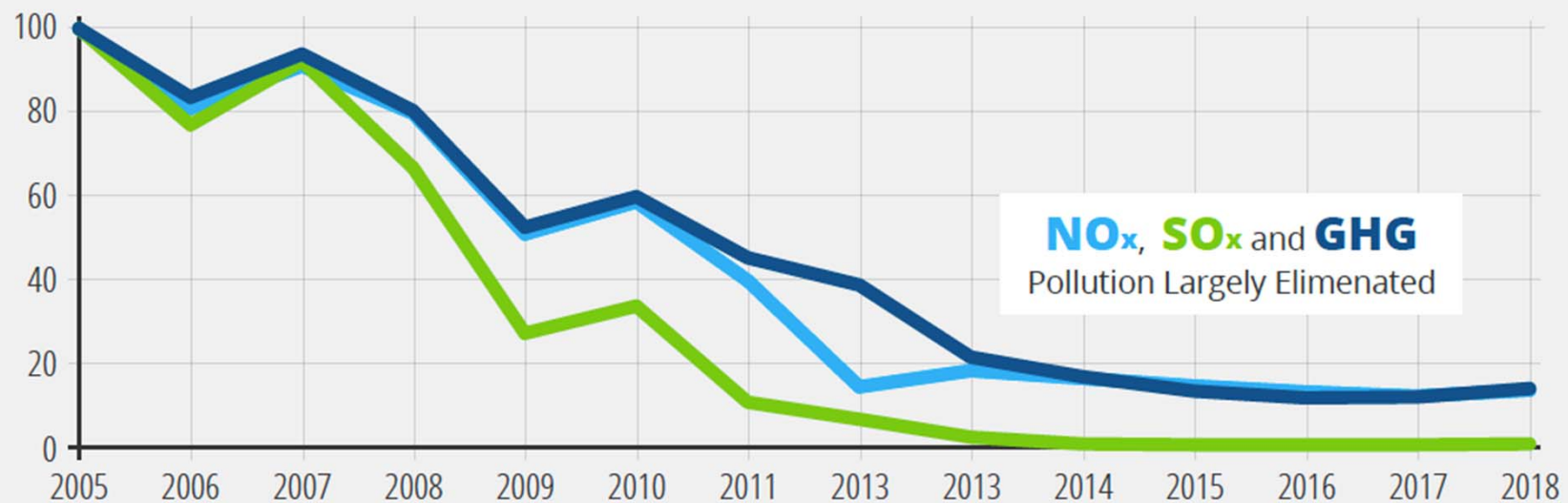


Fig 4. Replacement Generation Resources (MW)



Coal Phaseout Driven by Air Quality and Environment Goals. Policy Successfully Brought Blue Sky and Removed over 80% of CO₂, SO_x, NO_x.

Fig 5. GHG Emissions and Pollutants (Index 2005 = 100)



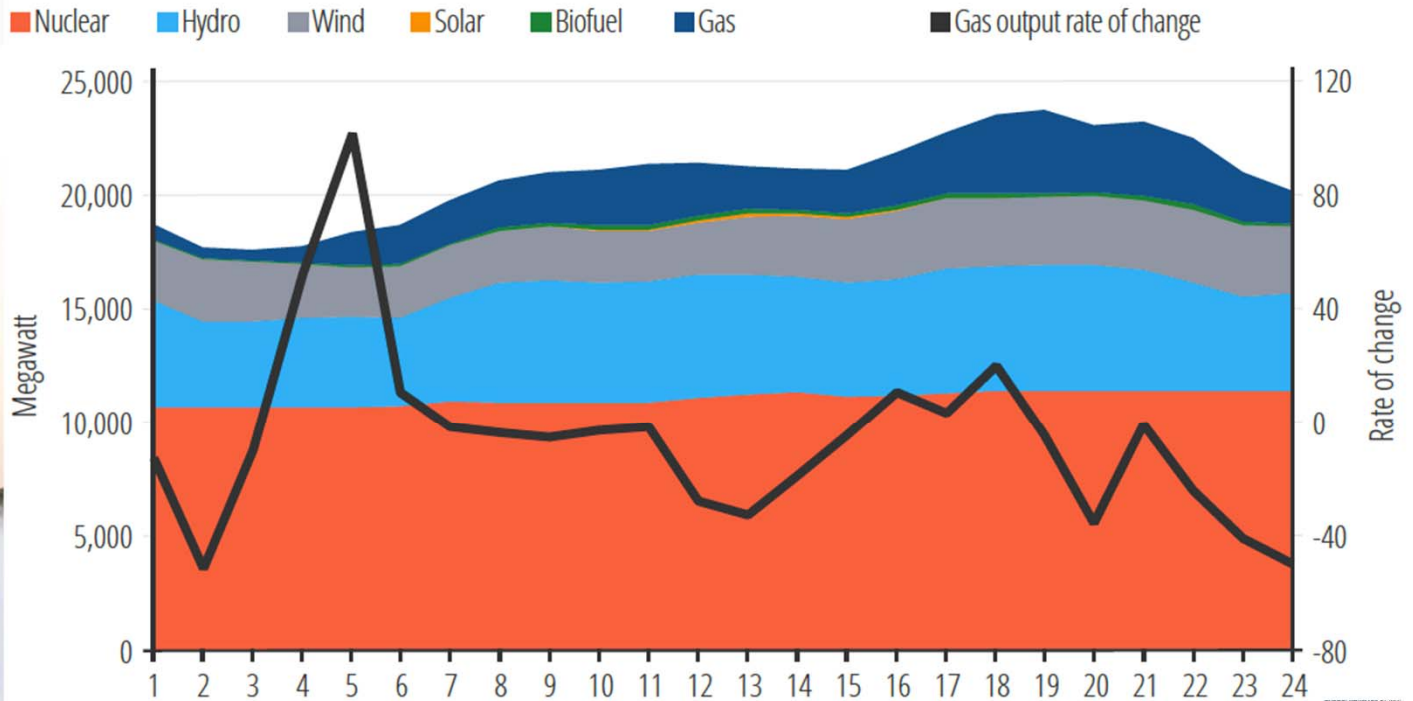
The case of Ontario , Canada

Reliability:

Gas Ramping in an Extreme Winter Weather Event



January 5, 2018. Ontario Generator Output (left) + Natural Gas Ramp Rate (right)





Thank you for your attention