

# SoCalGas



SoCalGas® provides natural gas to **21 Million Customers**



**1 Trillion** cubic feet (Tcf) of natural gas delivered annually

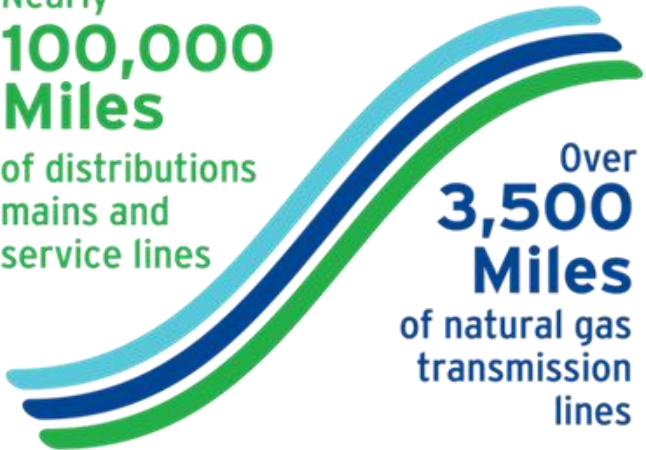
**5%** of US gas deliveries

**135 Billion** cubic feet (Bcf) of natural gas storage capacity

**3%** of US storage capacity

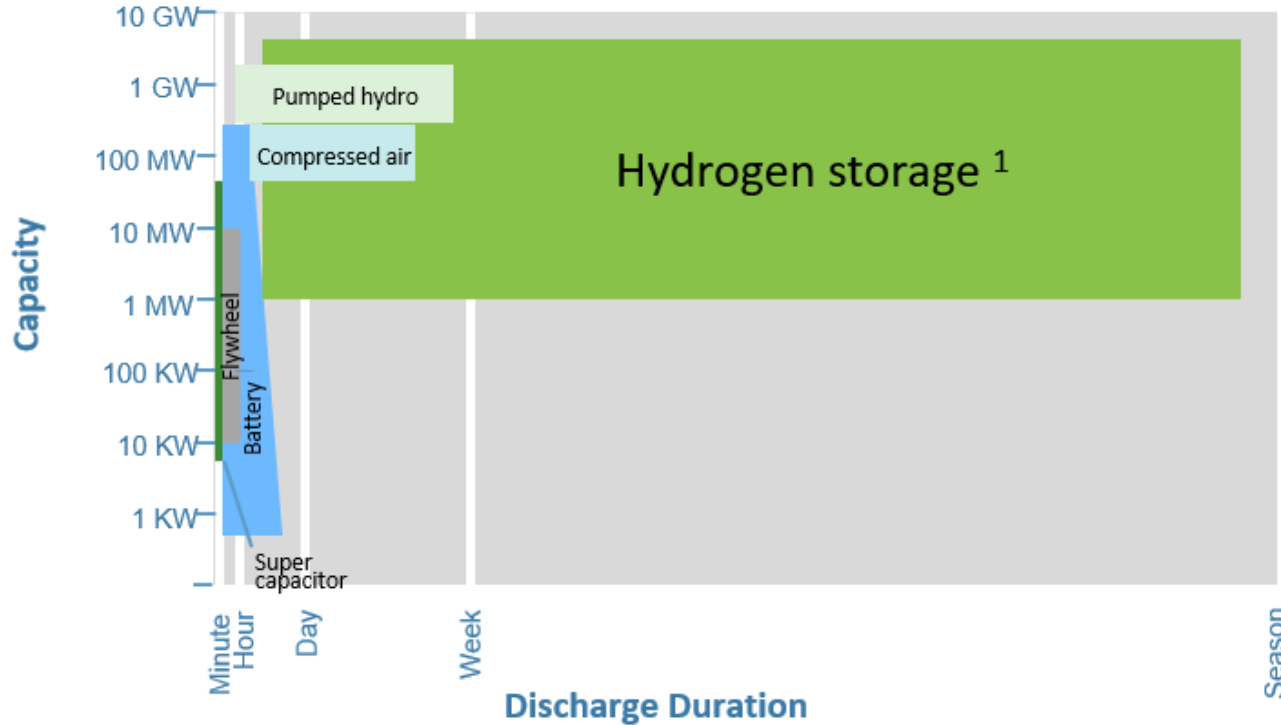
Serving customers for over **140 Years**

Nearly **100,000 Miles** of distributions mains and service lines



# Why Store Hydrogen?

## Comparison of Energy Storage Alternatives



<sup>1</sup> As hydrogen or synthetic methane

Source: IEA Energy Technology Roadmap, Hydrogen and Fuel Cells

Energy storage is emerging as a critical element of transition to low-carbon energy mix:

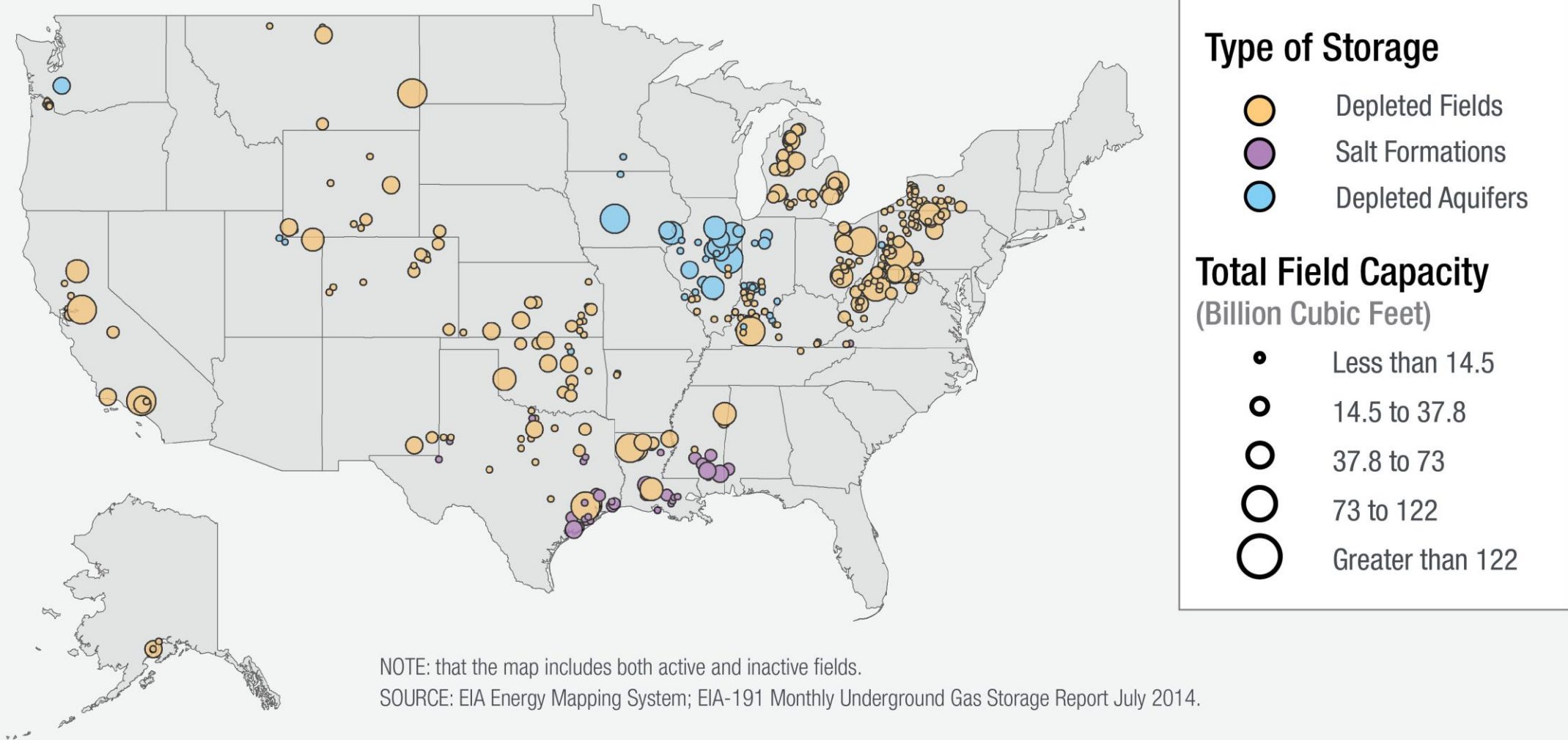
- Provides grid stability
- Avoids economic disruption of power market
- Provides benefits to rate- and taxpayers

Hydrogen may be the only scalable solution to address long-term energy storage need

- Batteries are mostly limited to duration of four hours
- Pumped hydro lacks scalability due to shortage of suitable sites and environmental permitting challenges
- Storing energy in chemical form as hydrogen or synthetic methane is scalable

# Where Natural Gas Underground Storage Fields are Located

Type of Storage and Total Field Capacity, July 2014



# Geologic Storage Options for Hydrogen

## Salt Caverns

- Already used for underground hydrogen storage
- Geographically limited

## Depleted Oil & Gas Reservoirs

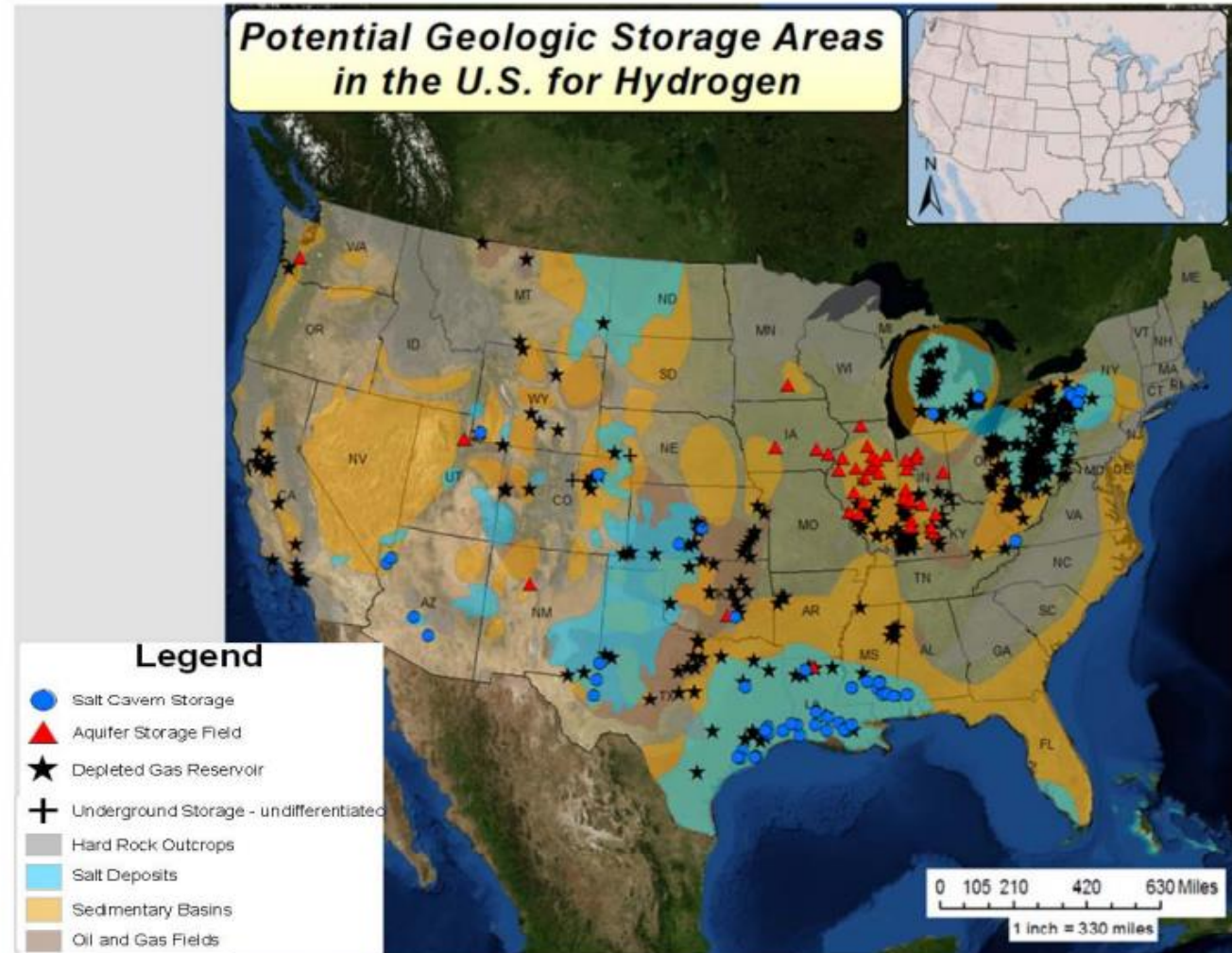
- Geographically well-dispersed
- Residual fluids will remain

## Aquifers

- Large volumes
- Potential migration

## Hard Rock

- High Cost
- Can store ammonia



**Figure 4.** ArcReader map displaying U.S. geology that may have potential as underground storage as well as existing natural gas geologic storage facilities.

From Sandia National Laboratories “A Life Cycle Cost Analysis Framework for Geologic Storage of Hydrogen: A User’s Tool” Anna S. Lord, Peter H. Kobos, Geoffrey T. Klise, and David J. Borns