

NATIONAL GRID USA

Moderator: William Khounsombath

October 21, 2021

4:41 pm CT

Coordinator: Good evening and thank you all for standing by. At this time all participant lines are in a listen-only mode. After today's presentation, you will have the opportunity to ask questions and you may do so over the phone by pressing star 1 at that time. Today's call is being recorded. If you have any objections, you may disconnect at this time. It is my pleasure to turn the call over to your host for today, Mr. Will Khounsombath. Thank you, sir. You may begin.

William Khounsombath: Thank you, and welcome everyone. My name is Bill Khounsombath and I'm with National Grid's Corporate Communications Department. And thank you for joining this evening's public information session for National Grid's Greenpoint Vaporizer Project and your states' Department of Environmental Conservation Air State Facility Permit.

Tonight, you will hear from Bryan Grimaldi, Vice President of National Grid's New York Corporate Affairs function, and Chris Connolly, Vice President of National Grid's Gas Network Operations. Bryan and Chris will take you through our plans and the details of the project.

All participants right now will be in a listen-only mode, unless speaking, during the Q-and-A portion of the meeting. We anticipate significant interest in participants seeking to ask questions. In an effort to accommodate as many individuals as possible, attendees wishing to ask a question will be limited to one question at a time. The operator will provide instructions for asking questions at the end of the presentation. Once the operator opens your line, we ask that you state your name and affiliation before asking your question.

Additional opportunities for questions can be found on our Web page www.greenpointenergycenter.com. We look forward to hearing from you.

And now, please welcome, our first speaker, Bryan Grimaldi. Bryan?

Bryan Grimaldi: Thank you, Bill. Good evening, everyone. My name is Bryan Grimaldi, I'm the Vice President of Corporate Affairs in New York for National Grid. Thank you for joining us this evening and for participating in our public information session. We look forward to taking you through the proposal.

Over the last 50 years, our Greenpoint Energy Center has provided safe, reliable, affordable gas service to our customers. The equipment we'll be discussing this evening is intended to be used very sparingly, only during periods of peak demand when weather is the coldest to meet our customers' heating needs.

The project is part of a non-pipeline solution outlined in our recently issued Natural Gas Long Term Capacity Supplemental Report, which is available on our Web site. The project, coupled with energy efficiency and demand response to reduce energy use and peak demand, is critical to safely and reliably serving our customers and keeping them warm in the coming winters. At National Grid we're committed to achieving net zero, a balance between

the amount of greenhouse gas produced and the amount removed from the atmosphere, while ensuring a safer, more reliable, clean energy future for all.

First and foremost, we're determined to ensure that none of our customers are left behind as we transition to net zero. This project is part of our distributed infrastructure solution, which includes targeted infrastructure, coupled with demand side programs to help customers reduce gas usage, and requires ramping up incremental demand side management programs, which in partnership with our customers will help reduce reliance on natural gas in the region.

And it is consistent with the CLCPA goals, the company's net zero plan, and the clean energy future. And while it is our sincere privilege to provide energy to approximately 1.3 million customers in New York City, we're determined to work together to help to develop the right energy solutions and ensure that our customers' short-term energy needs are met while we transition to net zero energy future that we all want.

That said, energy transition is a process, a pathway that must be orderly and thoughtful and include a range of solutions -- wind, solar, battery storage, RNG, hydrogen, geothermal, and dual fuel options. National Grid has made significant corporate commitments that align with New York's ambitious climate change goals, as laid out in the CLCPA.

In October of 2020 National Grid refined its plan to achieve New York's net zero greenhouse gas emissions goals. Via our plan, which is available on our Web site, and we updated our responsible business charter to include these ambitious. The gas that we deliver today can be decarbonized in the same way that we decarbonize electricity that we deliver to our customers. The potential

is real. The technology is evolving. And we look forward to supportive policy and regulation to the pathway to net zero.

During the transition, however, existing infrastructure must be protected as we innovate, to be able to provide service to existing customers safely during the transition, but also to build infrastructure of the future to carry renewables and hydrogen. New York could be the forefront of innovation. We can lead the country. We can attract and retain businesses. We can spur our workforce development. And we can achieve net zero together.

Despite all the progress National Grid has made on its distributed infrastructure solution, permitting delays have created risks to infrastructure projects in service states, and demand side management programs aimed at reducing peak demand also face implementation challenges. These challenges create a real risk of National Grid not being able to meet future existing customer demand, requiring an updated assessment of the potential impact and considerations of alternatives as components of the distributed infrastructure solution falls short. This project is one of our short-term solutions to provide service to our existing customers.

Thank you for joining today and participating in a virtual information meeting to learn more about our proposal and to ask questions.

I'll now turn it over to our subject matter experts who will take you through the proposal. And with that, I'm pleased to introduce Chris Connolly from National Grid.

Chris Connolly: Thank you, Bryan. Good evening, folks, and thank you again for joining us. I'm the Vice President of Gas Network Operations at National Grid. Again, my name is Chris Connolly.

I trust that all are familiar, but let me start with providing a high-level overview of the project site. So, Bill, if you could advance, please. Thank you.

So, National Grid's Greenpoint Energy Center is located at 287 Maspeth Ave. in Brooklyn. The site is approximately 118 acres, and it's bordered by Maspeth Avenue to the south, Vandervoort and Porter avenues west, Lombardy Street to the north, and Newtown Creek to the east.

The Vaporizer 13 and 14 projects will be located within the existing footprint of the Greenpoint Energy Center.

A few points on the history of the LNG plant. Greenpoint LNG Plant has been in service since 1968, over 50 years, to supplement the gas supply on the coldest days of winter. The LNG plant liquefies and stores gas from our system during low periods of demand. The vaporizers return the gas to the system when it is needed most. The vaporizers are operated infrequently but are critical to the overall gas supply portfolio. And what I mean by that is, when the gas supply cannot meet demand for heat on the coldest days of winter, which is typically 15 degrees Fahrenheit or less, or due to interruptions in upstream supply.

Important note, there is no trucking associated of any kind with LNG to or from the Greenpoint Energy Center, and there is no trucking of LNG associated with this project.

Here I want to share a high-level process overview of how we liquefy, store and reheat the LNG back to a gas state. So on the schematic, if you look on the right-hand side, that solid black line would indicate our distribution system to take gas from our existing distribution system, and we liquefy them. What

we mean by that is we cool it. We cool that gas down to minus 260 degrees Fahrenheit, that becomes a phase change. And that liquid is then stored in the tanks that we have at the Greenpoint Energy Center.

Now, when we're in winter operations and we need to supply our customers, that liquid is then pumped from the tanks through a vaporizer that heats that liquid from what was the 260 degrees Fahrenheit temperature, I should say, minus, negative 260 degrees Fahrenheit temperature to approximately 40 degrees Fahrenheit. And that gas is then sent out into the system to supply our customers when they need it most.

Bill, let's go to the next slide. It's important that we share the project background or what are the drivers for the project. National Grid has a duty to ensure safe, reliable and affordable energy for current and future customers. National Grid must be prepared for winter storms and weather extremes to ensure the uninterrupted availability of gas to customers for cooking and eating.

The existing intrastate gas pipelines that deliver gas to National Grid are unable to meet peak winter demands on their own without adequate LNG support. The Vaporizer 13 and 14 project is part of a non-pipeline solution in the company's Natural Gas Long Term Capacity Supplemental Report that was filed with New York State. And this is based on detailed analysis and extensive feedback from the public.

Now I'll speak about the permit we are seeking to start construction of the project. In May of 2020, we filed, National Grid filed an application with New York State Department of Environmental Conservation to allow the construction of two new vaporizers and the CNG transfer station at the Greenpoint Energy Center. National Grid withdrew the CNG transfer station

from the application in February of 2021. New York State DEC held four public hearings for the permit application in March of 2021, earlier this year. The public comment period is currently closed.

The new vaporizers are the most efficient, available, and will operate with lower carbon emissions compared to existing vaporizers. The permit application covers all operations of the Greenpoint Energy Center, including the vaporizer project. In the subject filing, we are actually downgrading from an existing Title 5 to an Air State Facility permit.

And so, for those who may not be following along with the presentation and listen in audio only, the existing permit, the Title 5 facility air permit has NOx emissions cap of 47.4 tons per year. The new permit that we are seeking as part of this project and for the entire Greenpoint energy facility, the Air State Facility Permit, will have a cap of NOx emissions at 24.9 tons per year. So the new permit results in NOx emissions cap reduction of 22.5 tons per year.

The permit process includes a review under the Climate Leadership and Community Protection Act. The CLCPA directs state agencies to determine if their decisions are consistent with statewide greenhouse gas emissions limits.

The CLCPA consistency determination for this project show the following. One, that direct GHG emissions will be reduced by 101 metric tons of CO2 equivalent per year due to increased efficiency of the newer units and decreased reliance on the older units. And important to state again, the new units are more efficient than the older units. And the new units will be operated, while the older units will be taken out of service first. So, as demand declines over time, we'll see a reduction in the need and the older units will be taken out of service first.

Upstream greenhouse gas emissions associated with production and transportation of natural gas to the site by others remains the same because it is limited by the existing LNG storage tanks, which are not changing as part of this project. Based on this analysis, the Vaporizer 13 and 14 project is consistent with the emissions reduction goals of the CLCPA.

Important that we explain the need of this project as it relates to our duty to serve. Over the prior 12 years, approximately 70,000 new natural gas customers have connected to the system. National Grid has an obligation to serve our customers. Critical to serving our customers is effective contingency planning, which avoids the need to interrupt gas service, leaving customers in the cold. An independent third-party review validated the needs of this project.

Vaporizer 13/14 project is one of the contingency plans developed by National Grid to meet customer demands. Vaporizer 13 and 14 do not increase the annual output from the Greenpoint LNG plant or the frequency of plant operations. Plants will be operated in conjunction with our demand response programs to ensure continued service to our New York City customers, ensuring reliability on the coldest days of the winter.

Next slide, Bill, if you would? The goal of Vaporizer 13, excuse me, the goal of the Vaporizer 13 and 14 project is to ensure reliability to our customers, and note that this project does not increase capacity, that the Vaporizer 13 14 project do not increase energy storage at the Greenpoint facility. The LNG tank capacity remains the same.

Vaporizers 13 and 14 do not increase gas supply to the region from intrastate pipelines. These new units allow the facility to vaporize its current annual

capacity at a faster rate to meet demand on those coldest days, while also providing redundancy (at the in-spare) units in the event of equipment failure.

In addition to our energy efficiency and gas conservation measures, this is one of the non-pipeline alternatives needed to meet peak demand consistent with National Grid's obligation to serve the public. The Vaporizer 13/14 project and other contingency plans are needed to avoid large-scale outages that are difficult to recover from, especially when combined with freezing temperatures.

The second to last slide here I'll be presenting covers some of the additional details about projects and reinforcing points I've mentioned previously this evening. The Vaporizer 13 and 14 project and the Metropolitan Reliability Infrastructure Project are independent projects with independent utility. Vaporizers 13 and 14 are needed to support customers by ensuring adequate supply to meet peak demand to keep the heat on with or without MRI.

The Vaporizer 13 and 14 project allows stored LNG to be added back into the gas system at a faster rate when it is needed most. The vaporizers are operating infrequently but are critical to the overall gas supply portfolio.

And again, for those who may be listening in audio mode only, to give you a little bit of data, so in the most recent winter, last winter, in 2020 and '21, we operated vaporizers on two days throughout the winter. The prior winter 2019 and 2020, again, two days we operated the Greenpoint LNG facility. In 2018 and 2019, temperatures that winter were a little colder and we ran the plant for 10 days total over across the entire winter. In 2017 and in - 2017 and '18 winter, we ran the plant for 14 days, again based on the temperatures. And then finally, 2016/'17 winter, we ran the plant for 13 days.

So, a few final points to conclude the presentation. As we transition away from carbon-based fuels, National Grid must continue to maintain our infrastructure and reliably serve our customers. Absent of the LNG vaporizers, a significant number of New York City customers could be at risk of losing heating when they need it most. Those gas outages may persist for an extended duration until pressure is restored in the system.

The Vaporizer 13 and 14 project will enhance the redundancy and the ability of National Grid to provide uninterrupted gas supplies during severe cold weather and other emergency events. The Vaporizer 13/14 project and associated air state facility permit would not result in any increase in LNG storage capacity at the Greenpoint Energy Center.

The Vaporizer 13 and 14 project and associated air state facility permit will reduce greenhouse gas emissions and result in lower NOx emissions cap at the Greenpoint Energy. And finally, National Grid is required to meet the energy needs of our New York City customers while we transition to a decarbonized energy future.

Bill, thank you. I think I'm turning it back to Bryan now.

Bryan Grimaldi: Thank you, everyone, for participating. Attendees now have the opportunity to ask questions. All questions provided during the public information session submitted prior to the deadline will be given the same consideration. And methods to submit questions after the public information session are listed on the next slide and posted on the project Web site.

Meeting attendees completed the registration form via the link to join this meeting, meaning attendees who wish to ask questions will be directed to the operator - by the operator, press star 1 to be placed in the queue. And when

their turn comes, the operator will introduce them. Once introduced by the operator, you will be unmuted, so you may ask your question. Please state your name and any affiliation, agency, community board, local resident.

Each person will have an opportunity to ask one question at a time and allow - to allow participants to be heard. In order to ask additional questions, you will be directed to go back into the queue.

Questions will be answered by the project team to the best of their ability. All questions will be reported and all responses will be included in the summary document that will be posted on the project Web site within 30 days.

Questions will be accepted until November 5th. Here's the information on where to submit your question.

Operator, do we have anyone in the queue?

Coordinator: Yes. Our first question comes from Margot Spindelman. You may go ahead.

Margot Spindelman: Hi, My name is (Martgot Findelman), and I'm here as a community member and as a party to the rate case from which the recent horrific rate increase emanated. I'm here tonight when most of my community is out celebrating many environmental successes that came from the genuine community and not from a global corporate polluter masquerading as a community member.

Obviously, your scheduling this meeting with the full knowledge of the scheduling conflict is a red flag about your real intent. So we need you during this session to answer the 13 previously unanswered community questions which were sent to you yesterday by the No North Brooklyn Pipeline Coalition, though you can start with this question.

So, why has National Grid failed to make its CLCPA analysis publicly available? DEC's July 15, 2021 request for additional information to National Grid required that the company submit a full environmental assessment form, an EAF, a public participation plan, a PPP, pursuant to Commissioner Policy 29 and CLCPA analysis.

National Grid submitted all documents to DEC on July 30, 2021, although National Grid recently posted its full EAF and PPP to its Web site, the company's CLCPA analysis is still missing. In this CLCPA analysis, are you calculating the full lifecycle greenhouse gases emissions and impact on disadvantaged communities?

Bryan Grimaldi: I'm sorry, could you ask the question specific to the vaporizers, please?

Margot Spindelman: Oh, this is totally about the vaporizers. This is about how they conform with the CLCPA, and so you need to provide this community with a CLCPA analysis, which you said you did, except it's not publicly available. These vaporizers are situated in these communities, and the people who are in these communities deserve to see, and I believe legally need to see the analysis that you claim to have done, but you're not sharing.

Bryan Grimaldi: Thank you for your question. As far as the analysis is concerned, it's still being reviewed by DEC, and once it's finalized, it will be shared on the Web site.

Next caller, please.

Coordinator: And at this time, I show no additional callers in queue at this time. But again, if you would like to ask a question, please unmute your phone, press star 1,

and record your first and last name clearly when prompted. And please stand by for our next question. Our next question is from (Kristiane Brendelin). You may go ahead.

(Kristiane Brendelin): Hi. I was wondering why National Grid chose to have this outreach meeting now. Were there any developments that sort of you felt necessitated having a new outreach meeting?

Bryan Grimaldi: The meeting is required as part of the public participation plan with DEC. We filed the plan. They approved it. And we wanted to share the current status of the program with the community. Any other questions?

Coordinator: And we have - our next question is from Margot Spindelman, excuse me. You may go ahead.

Margot Spindelman: Hi again. So, as National Grid admits in its EAF, vaporizers 13 and 14 would be located in the 100-year floodplain. So, nevertheless, why has National Grid taken no steps to integrate projections of climate change and sea level rise into the planning and design of vaporizers 13 and 14? National Grid's Waterfront Revitalization Program, the WRP, Consistency Assessment Form indicates that the company considers these concerns not applicable to the vaporizers.

Astonishingly, National Grid even claims in true Orwellian fashion that vaporizers 13 and 14 would actually promote the WRP policy, to quote, "incorporate consideration of climate change and sea level rise into the planning and design of waterfront industrial development and infrastructure." In other words, National Grid has utterly failed to incorporate consideration of climate change and sea level rise in its project design, but somehow claims

that its project promotes consideration of climate change and sea level rise.

Can you speak to this, please?

Chris Connolly: Margot, thank you for your question. The design of the Vaporizer 13 and 14 project has included the reference to the FEMA flood maps, 100-year flood. And the design is, you know, in accordance with all the rules and regulations that we have to design and construct that asset to ensure safe, reliable operation into the future.

Coordinator: And I show no additional questions at this time. But again, that is star 1 if you would like to ask a question. And please stand by for our next question. Our next question is from (Perry Dejaski). I apologize. You may go ahead.

(Perry Dejaski): Hi, thank you. So I'm a local resident. I guess, following up on (Margot's) question, if we had flooding at the same levels as a Sandy, Hurricane Sandy from years ago, would these vaporizers be compromised at all? And what's the risk to the community if there's flooding of that amount?

Chris Connolly: No. Thank you for the question. The design of the Vaporizer 13 and 14 project protects us from a storm surge like a Sandy type storm surge. And so there would be no impact to the project or the facility.

Coordinator: And our next question is again from Margot Spindelman. You may go ahead.

Margot Spindelman: So, why does National Grid falsely claim in its full EAF that vaporizers 13 and 14 will not generate new or additional demand for energy? The vaporizers would increase and prolong usage of fossil fuel, which is LNG, that should be banned.

Chris Connolly: Margot, I'm sorry, I didn't catch the beginning part of the question there.

Margot Spindelman: Can you hear me?

Chris Connolly: I can. Yes.

Margot Spindelman: Okay. So, why does National Grid falsely claim in its full EAF that vaporizers 13 and 14 will not, quote, "generate new or additional demand for energy." The vaporizers would increase and prolong usage of a fossil fuel that should be banned.

Chris Connolly: The vaporizer project is required to support the existing and future demands anticipated on the system. So we're actually, using our forecasting, we're able to project what that future demand is. And this project is needed to support that demand.

Thank you for your question.

Coordinator: And our next question is from (Kristiane Brendelin). You may go ahead.

(Kristiane Brendelin): On the topic actually of projecting demand. Are you able to project how many days per year the vaporizers will be used in coming winters?

Chris Connolly: Yes, thank you for the question. So we, you know, as I shared previously in the materials, you know, over the last five, six years, we've utilized the vaporizers at the Greenpoint Energy Center anywhere from 2 days to 14 days. And we should, you know, see consistency with that throughout the coming years.

Thanks for your question. Do we have another question in the queue?

Coordinator: Yes. Our next question is from Margot Spindelman. You may go ahead.

Margot Spindelman: Okay. I'm sorry, I do have a lot of questions, but I'm going to keep putting myself in the queue. So I'm wondering which local stakeholders you contacted when you scheduled this meeting, if you could give me that list right now, because most people who are really - or many people, I would say, who are very involved (with this) whole issue are actually at other events tonight, which you are aware of. So, could you tell me who you contacted? Because this public meeting certainly is not situated on the calendar to accommodate all of the people who would have wanted to come?

Bryan Grimaldi: So, I'll take that, Margot, thank you for your question. We were made aware by the Newtown Creek Alliance that their gala was scheduled this evening between 6:00 and 8:00 pm. We had already scheduled the meeting and sent public notice of it.

We conferred with the DEC, and the decision was made to repeat this - extend the session for an hour and repeat the presentation twice, so that people leaving the gala at 8:00 could join us between 8:15 and 10:00 to hear the presentation in full and to ask any questions that they may have.

We also offered in writing to both Sane Energy and to the Newtown Creek Alliance to meet in person in advance of this information session to address any questions or concerns that they may have. Neither have responded and taken us up on that, although we did hear from the Newtown Creek Alliance just reiterate that they had already sent their concerns and questions and their position was well known on this project. But they did not accept our meeting request. Thank you for your question.

Coordinator: And I have no questions in queue at this time. But again, that is star 1, if you would like to ask a question.

And our next question is from Margot Spindelman. You may go ahead.

Margot Spindelman: So you did receive a long list of questions from the No North Brooklyn Pipeline Coalition. I'm hoping that your intention is to answer them, and probably if you wanted to just answer them now, I could stop asking them. Is that a possibility?

Bryan Grimaldi: I'm unaware of any correspondence containing questions, to the extent we received it, we'd be happy to respond within the timeframe.

Margot Spindelman: Within which timeframe?

Bryan Grimaldi: By November 5th.

Margot Spindelman: Okay. So that's - can - so I'm getting a commitment from you that you will answer the whole long list of questions.

Bryan Grimaldi: To the extent they're about the vaporizer project, absolutely.

Margot Spindelman: They're all about the vaporizer project. And since I'm on the line now, let me ask you one of them. Over the past 20 years, what's the average emissions for the liquefaction of gas to fill the tanks?

Chris Connolly: Margot, thanks for that question. You know, that is something we'll have to pull up the data on and respond in writing to that question. So once we do receive those questions, we'll certainly respond on that.

Chris Connolly: Thanks for your question. Operator, do we have anybody else in the queue?

Coordinator: Yes. Our next question is from (Perry Dejanski). You may go ahead.

(Perry Dejanski): Hi again. Yes, I was just going to ask, it sounds like that Newtown Creek Alliance sent over some concerns and maybe questions, and sorry if Margot just asked this when I was submitting myself and missed it. But as somebody who's not involved in that but a resident, and you know, want to make sure this is a safe project, could you share some of those top concerns or questions and your guys' thoughts on them?

Chris Connolly: Yes. Again, we don't have those questions in hand. Between Bryan and I, we have not seen those questions. So we're unable to address them at this time. But certainly, as Bryan mentioned earlier, once we do receive those questions and we will take the opportunity to review and respond to the appropriate questions that are related to the project.

Thanks for the question. Operator, do we have others in queue?

Coordinator: And I show no additional questions at this time. But again, as a reminder, please press star 1 to ask a question.

And our next question is from Margot Spindelman. You may go ahead.

Margot Spindelman: Okay. So, does National Grid test the gas coming into the facility for radioactivity? Is National Grid doing anything to ensure that radioactivity isn't building up in any of the proposed gas infrastructure and its current distribution system?

Chris Connolly: Margot, thanks for the question. I'll just highlight, and we've addressed this in prior public information sessions and hearings, that we operate the facility in compliance with all of the laws and regulations of the EPA, DEC, and all the relevant agencies.

Thank you for that question. We have responded on that previously. Operator, do we have another person in queue?

Coordinator: And no one else in queue at this time, but again, that is star 1 to ask a question.

And we do have a question coming through. Please stand by. Question is from Margot Spindelman. You may go ahead.

Margot Spindelman: Okay. So if you're complying with what's being asked of you, can you be a little more specific about the testing for radioactivity? Can you tell me what those requirements are?

Chris Connolly: Margot, I can't speak to those details. If you want to submit a formal written question, we can - so we can take that up prior to November 5th. But I'm sorry, I don't have the answer to that detailed question here.

Operator, do we have others in queue for another question?

Coordinator: And no others in queue at this time. Again, but that is star 1. And we do have a question coming through, one moment. And Margot Spindelman, you may go ahead.

Margot Spindelman: Thanks. In the last three years, National Grid has only used 10%, 1% and 12% of the fracked gas stored in its Greenpoint tanks, and the CLCPA

requires a reduction in gas use. So, why are these vaporizers needed? National Grid's claim that it must be able to vaporize LNG at a faster rate to meet demand has never been substantiated.

Chris Connolly: Margot, I covered that in the presentation earlier this evening. You know, these vaporizers are required to meet the forecasted demand increases that we see for customers connecting to the system and existing customers adding load onto the system. So that is the need and the driver for this project, is to ensure reliable service, I should say continued reliable service to our customers for years to come.

Thank you for that question, Margot.

Coordinator: And please stand by for our next question. And Margot Spindelman, you may go ahead.

Margot Spindelman: I'm sorry, but that really didn't answer the question at all because you only use 10%, 1% and 12% in the last three years. So, are you telling me that you anticipate, you know, this tremendous increase in need, so you'll need 90% more - you know, you'll use the other 90%? I don't understand the answer to your question at all.

Chris Connolly: So let me elaborate a little further, Margot. Right? It's important to highlight that the need to vaporize the stored LNG at the Greenpoint facility is driven by weather. And so, in recent years, we've had warmer than normal winters. But we do have to, we have a requirement, to design our system to meet peak demand at zero degrees Fahrenheit.

And we have not experienced those temperatures in a number of years, but nonetheless, our forecasting and the analytical work that we do requires us,

and this is something that is reviewed with the New York Public Service Commission on manual basis, that we design and prepare our system to operate to support all of our customers at zero degrees Fahrenheit. So that is the basis for the need for the vaporizer project, based on the continued demand we see, the increased forecasts in natural gas usage, these vaporizers are required to support those customers as temperatures get down close to zero degrees Fahrenheit.

Thank you for the question, Margot. Operator, do we have others in queue?

Coordinator: And I have no others in queue at this time. But again, that is star 1 to ask a question. We do have a question coming through. Please standby. And Margot Spindelman, you may go ahead.

Margot Spindelman: I'm not going to belabor that point because I think your answer was really inadequate, and I think it's pretty obvious that you only use a tiny little bit of the gas and that building these aren't necessary, but I won't go on from that, and say, how long do you plan to use vaporizers 13 and 14 and how much have you already spent on them and how much of that has already been approved for rate recovery?

Chris Connolly: So those are some detailed questions there, Margot, I don't know if I have all the answers here in front of me to your questions. But are you still available on the line there?

Coordinator: Her line is reopened.

Margot Spindelman: Yes, I'm here.

Chris Connolly: Margot, so if you could, if we can take those one at a time.

Margot Spindelman: Okay. How long do you plan to use vaporizers 13 and 14?

Chris Connolly: So the vaporizers will be used as needed, again based on the winter heating demand and temperatures or any abnormal system condition on the upstream intrastate pipelines supplying gas onto our system.

Margot Spindelman: So, how long do you plan to use them?

Chris Connolly: Well, the life of the project will determine how long we continue to see forecasted increases in demand for natural gas and use of natural gas. So as I stated earlier in the presentation that these will be the newest vaporizers that we will have in service at the Greenpoint Energy facility and thus would be the last vaporizers that would be taken out of service.

Once we do get to that point where, you know, vaporization at our Greenpoint LNG facility is no longer needed to support our customers. So, you know, those projections have a, you know, a number of years from now. The typical lifecycle of vaporizers can be as many as 20 years, if not more. And so that's, you know, that's the response to the first question there. Can we take up the second question?

Margot Spindelman: And how much have you already spent on vaporizers 13 and 14? And how much of that has already been approved for rate recovery?

Chris Connolly: So I don't have the answers to those questions, how much we've spent and what's been approved for rate recovery. As you know, we just completed settlement of the rate case for the KeySpan Energy Delivery New York business. Vaporizer 13 and 14 project was included in that rate case outcome.

I will defer to maybe one of my subject matter experts that may be able provide additional information, if you hold for a minute, if we can get you any more detailed information. But if not, we can - you can certainly submit a formal question and we can follow up in writing.

Margot Spindelman: Thank you. Do I - do you want me to get stuck in the queue asking a question or can I just ask you another question?

Chris Connolly: Go ahead, Margot, ask me another question.

Margot Spindelman: In February 2020, National Grid testified that it never conducted an assessment to determine if vaporizers 13 and 14 disproportionately burdened disadvantaged communities, as is required by the CLCPA. Was the assessment ever done?

Chris Connolly: So, Margot, I can't answer that question. Is this one of the questions that you stated that was submitted to National Grid yesterday, one of the written questions?

Margot Spindelman: Well, it's one of the questions we've asked repeatedly actually and it's never been answered, and I'm kind of surprised that you would come to this meeting just unprepared to answer. So, hopefully, when you get this list of questions, you will finally answer these questions. I mean, this is a real concern of the community.

Chris Connolly: That's fair, Margot. And I'll just - I have a note here from one of my subject matter experts just on the cost. So, just to let you know, we've spent \$27 million to date on the vaporizer project.

Margot Spindelman: And how much more do you intend to spend?

Chris Connolly: I don't have that number here in front of me. So, rather than going back and forth, allow us, you know, if you would submit a formal request for a response, we can provide that response.

Margot Spindelman: All right. Can I ask you another question?

Chris Connolly: Yes, from a process standpoint, like, Bryan, we're okay with Margot asking another question? Operator, I want to see if there's...

Bryan Grimaldi: Yes, we're fine as long as there's nobody like you.

Chris Connolly: Yes, just I want to make sure that no one else is in the queue that wants to ask a question. So, Margot, why don't you ask one more and then we'll see if there's others in the queue?

Margot Spindelman: So, why did National Grid fail to do any outreach to local residents and other stakeholders, including residents of the potential environmental justice areas surrounding the Greenpoint facility, as required by Commissioner Policy 29, when vaporizers 13 and 14 were first contemplated in 2019? Instead, residents and stakeholders first learned about the proposed new vaporizers after November 2020, when DEC posted its negative declarations and opened the public comment period.

Bryan Grimaldi: I'll take that. Margot, thank you for the question. We've contacted significant groups, CB1, CB4, CB2 in Queens. We've reached out to Tenants Associations, Newtown Creek Alliance. We've reached out to Sane, we've reached out to a number of environmental organizations.

Margot Spindelman: Not at that time. Nobody knew about it.

Bryan Grimaldi: Well, we're talking about the present. We're talking about what we're doing now.

Margot Spindelman: Well, all right. Well, the past is a predictor.

Bryan Grimaldi: Operator, anyone in the queue?

Coordinator: Yes. Our next question comes from (Nida Sheik). You may go ahead.

(Nida Sheik): Hi. So I just have a question regarding, are the vaporizers different from the North Brooklyn Pipeline? I'm just kind of confused about, like, is it two distinct projects?

Chris Connolly: Yes. Thank you for the question. Yes, they are two distinct projects with two very specific and different purposes to support our customers. So the important, that we're here tonight speaking about Vaporizer 13 and 14. It is a different project and not related to the North Brooklyn Pipeline project.

(Nida Sheik): Okay, thank you.

Chris Connolly: Thank you for the question.

Coordinator: And I have no additional questions at this time. But again, that is star 1 if you would like to ask a question. We do you have another question coming through. One moment.

Margot Spindelman, you may go ahead.

Margot Spindelman: I'd like to actually sort of weigh in on that a little and ask you something.

So, in response to repeated concerns expressed by stakeholders, National Grid has conclusorily insisted that vaporizers 13 and 14 are unrelated to the company's LNG trucking station and North Brooklyn Pipeline. However, these claims directly contradict National Grid's own written statement.

In its May 2020 Supplemental LP Report, National Grid stated that LNG truck station permits and an LNG trucking memorandum of understanding with the City of New York are required to enable a refill process for vaporizers 13 and 14. The independent monitor has repeatedly indicated in its quarterly reports that National Grid must transport LNG by truck to the Greenpoint facility to utilize vaporizers 13 and 14 because legal limitations prevent National Grid from storing any additional LNG on site.

National Grid has also stated that the North Brooklyn Pipeline is, quote, "an important requirement to enable the incremental capacity from vaporizers 13 and 14." So question is, why has National Grid never explained the direct contradiction between its recent claims and multiple written statements that state - or indicate precisely the opposite, that all three of these projects are interconnected?

Chris Connolly: Margot, I'm unable to speak to the details that you just referenced there. However, you know, again with the focus tonight on Vaporizer 13 and 14, I've stated it that, you know, this project does not require LNG to be transported into the facility or out of the facility. There is no LNG trucking associated with this project. And we have no plans to truck LNG in and out of Greenpoint.

Yes, we do have a separate project that we are pursuing to replace an existing truck station at the Greenpoint Energy Center. That project is in progress, and

that's a resiliency project. And that would be used only for emergency purposes in the event that we had a supply failure or an equipment failure, or some type of upstream pipeline event outside of National Grid service territory that put us at risk of not having the supply needed to support National Grid's customers on those coldest days of the year.

So that's an independent project. That's an emergency. It's a resiliency project. It's a project that National Grid is funding, to make sure that we have a contingency plan in the event of the worst case scenario where we don't have the supply to support our customers.

Thank you for the question. Operator, do we have another question in queue?

Coordinator: Yes. Our next question is from (Kristiane Benderlin). You may go ahead.

(Kristiane Benderlin): So, given that there aren't plans to use trucks to transport liquefied natural gas, how would National Grid be supplying gas to the vaporizers?

Chris Connolly: Thanks for the question. Again, I need to be clear, there is no plans trucking of LNG into or out of the Greenpoint LNG facility. The vaporizers at the facility will be supplied from the same stored liquefied natural gas that are in the tanks today. There's no increase in the amount of storage that we have as part of this project. It's utilizing the same storage capacity that we have today and that we have had since 1968 when this plant was put in service.

Thank you for the question. Operator, do we have others in the queue?

Coordinator: Our next question is from Margot Spindelman. You may go ahead.

Margot Spindelman: So I need you to clarify this then, because I'm quoting your Supplemental Long Term Report, which says, quote, "LNG truck station permits and an LNG trucking memorandum of understanding with the City of New York are required to enable a refill process for vaporizers 13 and 14." That's your report from May 2020. So, can you explain how we got from there to here, like, why all of a sudden this is not true?

Chris Connolly: Margot, I don't have that report in front of me, but I will tell you...

Margot Spindelman: Oh, come on.

Chris Connolly: I trust you're reading that report, right? Verbatim. And I'll say to you that it's incorrect, right? The statement that's there is not accurate.

Bryan Grimaldi: Right. And the situation has changed since then. That report has been updated twice.

Margot Spindelman: And what changed? How will you get the gas? Can you explain to me how you will get the gas in, like, if you're not going to be trucking?

Chris Connolly: As I answered with the prior caller and as I reviewed in the schematic earlier in the presentation, the gas comes from our existing system during low periods of demand. It is pooled and stored in the tanks and prepared for winter operations. And during those times, on the coldest days of the year, allow me to finish, during the coldest days of the year, that LNG, the liquid is heated, it's vaporized, and is sent back out into our gas system. We're utilizing the existing capacity in the tanks at Greenpoint.

Thank you, Margot, for the question. Operator, do we have anyone else in queue?

Coordinator: And I have no one else in queue at this time. But again, that is star 1 to ask a question, or star 2 to remove your selection.

And our next question is from Margot Spindelman. You may go ahead.

Margot Spindelman: Hi. I'm still not understanding this, because the independent monitor also said that, in - that you, here, I'll quote it, that you "must transport LNG by truck to the Greenpoint facility to utilize vaporizers 13 and 14 because legal limitations prevent National Grid from storing any additional LNG on site."

Chris Connolly: Again, Margot, at that point in time where the monitor may be making a statement based on the original report that we submitted in May of 2020. You know, as Bryan mentioned, you know, we've evolved and two additional reports have been issued. And, you know, we have the facts out there of what this project is and what the need is for the project. We're not trucking LNG, there is no trucking of LNG required for this project.

Thank you again for the question, Margot. Operator, do we have others in queue?

Coordinator: And no others in queue. But again, that is star 1. And please stand by for our next question.

Margot Spindelman, you may go ahead.

Margot Spindelman: Okay, I'm hoping that you can resolve the conflicts that I think are still there, but I'm going to move on to something else. So in your presentation, you claimed that greenhouse gas emissions will go down because the new vaporizers are more efficient than the old ones and the old ones will be put out

of service. So, which vaporizers are going to be put out of service and provide the numbers of those, please?

And you also claimed that you barely use the vaporizers that are currently in service. If that's the case, how can greenhouse gas emissions be going down? It's like saying that you're going to use less electricity at home because you'll be buying a new washing machine to replace the one that hasn't worked or work much in years. And then you're buying a new washing machine to do laundry about one or two days of the year. I mean, I don't get it.

Chris Connolly: Thanks for the question, Margot. So, again, important to understand that the new vaporizers, vaporizers 13 and 14, are more efficient than older units that we have at the plant. So, utilizing those units results in lower emissions, as opposed to the older vaporizers that we have at the plant. We have four other vaporizers in service, those are vaporizers 7, 8, 9, 10, and we have vaporizers 11 and 12 that are in service for this winter as well. So we'll have a total of eight vaporizers total.

And understanding too that we allow for redundancy due to potential of equipment failure. So, not all these vaporizers operate at the same time, but we do have redundancy built in at the plant to ensure again reliable operations to our customers on those coldest days of the year.

So these vaporizers are needed because we need to vaporize the stored LNG in the tanks at a faster rate to support the demand on the system during those coldest days. If we're unable to do that, we run the risk of running out of gas supply, having poor pressure and customers losing their heat. And if that were to happen, that would be a significant event and would take multiple days to restore service to those customers.

Again, dealing with winter weather conditions, cold temperatures, and this is why this project is important, and that we've driven this forward through all the review process and we have those supporting the project to drive it forward. This is the last permit that we are seeking in order to start construction of the project. We have all of our other permitting in place to start this project.

Thank you for the question, Margot. Operator, do we have others in queue?

Coordinator: No others in queue at this time, but we do have another one coming through right now. And as a reminder to everybody, it is star 1 if you would like to ask a question. And our next one is Margot Spindelman, you may go ahead.

Margot Spindelman: I'm sorry, you didn't say which vaporizers will be put out of service.

Chris Connolly: So the older vaporizers would be out of service first. So, as part of this project, we're not retiring any vaporizers. We're adding two new vaporizers to the current complement of vaporizers that we have at the plant.

I trust that answers your question, Margot. Thank you. Operator, do we have others in the queue?

Coordinator: And no others in queue at this time. We do have another one coming through here, one moment. And Margot Spindelman, you may go ahead.

Margot Spindelman: In your presentation, you said you were going to put vaporizers out of service, right?

Chris Connolly: No, we didn't say that. What we said was the new units are more efficient than older units. Newer units will be operated, while older units will be taken out of service first.

So what that speaks to, Margot, is the point in time where, as the demand decreases for natural gas over time, as we start to transition to alternative energy solutions, customers migrate from natural gas to other energy supply to support their heating needs and their other needs, the older vaporizers would be retired first. But for the foreseeable future, these vaporizers are all needed to support the forecasted demand for those customers on the coldest days of the year.

Margot Spindelman: So, can you still hear me?

Chris Connolly: I can.

Margot Spindelman: So, a more accurate way of describing this project is that you're adding new vaporizers, because we're not going to be talking about replacing vaporizers since there's no schedule about when that would happen. So, for now, you are increasing the number of vaporizers at your facility, that are operational.

Chris Connolly: Correct. We are increasing the number of vaporizers to ensure that we can vaporize at a faster rate to support the demand on the system by our customers. Yes, that's right. And that's consistent with everything that we've said in the presentation this evening.

Thank you, Margot, for the question.

Coordinator: And I have no additional questions in queue at this time. But again, that is star 1 if you would like to ask a question. And please stand by for our next question. Margot Spindelman, you may go ahead.

Margot Spindelman: I have to say, I'm just - I'm floored, because, can you explain how this is going to result in a reduction of greenhouse gas emissions that you've claimed? Because if you're not retiring any vaporizers and you barely use the ones you have now, how are greenhouse gas emissions going to be massively reduced as you claim?

Chris Connolly: Margot, I previously explained that in the presentation and in the Q-and-A session, right? The new units are more efficient than the older units. The new units will be used first versus the older units, hence, our reduction in emissions. Thank you for the question, Margot. Operator, do we have others in queue?

Coordinator: And I have no others in queue at this time, but again that is star 1 to ask a question. And please stand by for our next question. Margot Spindelman, you may go ahead.

Margot Spindelman: So, what was the amount of greenhouse gas emissions you claimed in your presentation and how did you arrive at that number?

Chris Connolly: So the emissions reduction that we stated in the presentation, that we will see a reduction of 101 metric tons of CO2 equivalent per year. And that was again due to the increased efficiency of the newer units and decreased reliance on the older units.

What was the second part of your question, Margot? Are you still on the line with us?

Margot Spindelman: Oh, am I not? How did you arrive at that number?

Chris Connolly: Yes. I'd have to go back to my subject matter experts. Again, we've done some extensive analysis and calculation looking at the efficiency of the units.

Margot Spindelman: You know, it'd be great to see that, like, if you could share that with us, we would really appreciate it. I mean, because we don't have your CLCPA analysis. So there's, you know, because you seem to contradict yourself, you know, through the course of time on all of this stuff, it's really important that we see the actual numbers so that we can understand your process.

And I think it's incredibly important for you to share that with us, because there are numerous intense, deep studies that contradict your claims of need. And so, you know, we look at your numbers and then we look at what the studies say and we compare them, and your claims do not hold up. And so if you want to stand behind your claims here, we really need to see your numbers.

Chris Connolly: Margot, we're continuing to go through the process with DEC, including the CLCPA analysis that's been submitted. And once that process is completed, that information will be made available.

Thank you for the question, Margot. Operator, do we have others in queue?

Coordinator: And I have no others in queue. And again, star 1 to ask a question. And please stand by for our next incoming question. And Margot Spindelman, you may go ahead.

Margot Spindelman: I also wanted to ask you about flaring and venting and the emissions from that. So, no flares are mentioned in the draft permit. Can you address that?

Chris Connolly: Margot, the flares are not part of the Vaporizer 13 and 14 project, so I'm unable to address that question at this time as it's unrelated to the project here.

Operator, do we have others in queue?

Coordinator: I show no additional questions in queue. We do have one coming through right now, one moment. As a reminder, that is star 1 to ask a question. And Margot Spindelman, you may go ahead.

Margot Spindelman: Well, you know, we're talking about your facility as a whole. I know that you want to sort of limit this conversation to this one aspect of it, but of course, the - you are responsible for all of the emissions. And I also wanted to say that, you know, there are a lot of CLCPA experts, even people on the Climate Action Committee, who say that any new gas infrastructure is fundamentally incompatible with the CLCPA because it prolongs reliance on gas. What's your response to that?

Bryan Grimaldi: This public information session is about the air permit and the air permit alone. If you have a question about the air permit, we're happy to answer it.

Coordinator: And I have no additional questions at this time. But again, as a reminder, that is star 1 to ask a question. And we do have one incoming question, one moment. And Margot Spindelman, you may go ahead and.

Margot Spindelman: Hi again. So, why does National Grid falsely claim in its full EAF that vaporizers 13 and 14 will not generate methane? LNG vaporizers are used for regasification, and that's a process that yields high methane emissions due to

the use of flaring or venting to control pressure. This is directly, you know, this is directly connected to that.

Chris Connolly: Margot, I don't have the specifics to answer that question. I will defer to a subject matter expert to maybe help me answer that, but, you know, certainly you can submit a question as part of this process and we can respond after tonight's public information session.

Coordinator: And again, I show no questions in queue at this time. But again, star 1 to ask a question.

And please stand by for our next question. And Margot Spindelman, you may go ahead.

Margot Spindelman: So maybe you have the answer to this one. Is fracked gas processed before it's liquefied at the facility? Would that process remove radon?

Chris Connolly: I can't speak to the details of the supply that comes in to our system. I will tell you again, as I stated before, that we operate our facility in compliance with all the laws and regulations of the EPA, DEC and other relevant agencies. And this is outside of the scope of this particular Vaporizer 13/14 air permit that we're seeking from DEC.

Thank you for the question, Margot.

Coordinator: And I show no additional questions at this time. But again, that is star 1 if you would like to ask a question.

Please stand by for our next incoming question. Margot Spindelman, you may go ahead.

Margot Spindelman: Well, let's try this one then. So, over the past 20 years, do you know the average emissions for the vaporization of gas back into the system?

Chris Connolly: Margot, I'm sorry, I don't. And again, that's outside of the scope of this evening's presentation and the Vaporizer 13/14 project scope. So, can't answer that, I'm sorry.

Operator, can we check the queue and see if we have others?

Coordinator: Yes. And I show no questions at this time. That is star 1 to ask the question. And I am still showing no questions. And I still have no questions in queue at this time. And still no questions in queue. But again, it's star 1 if you would like to ask a question. And I am still showing no questions at this time. But again, star 1 if you would like to ask a question. And again, as a reminder to those on the phone, if you would like to ask a question, please press star 1. And please stand by for an incoming question. Margot Spindelman, you may go ahead.

Margot Spindelman: So, how will emissions after these vaporizers compare to emissions in recent emission statements? By how much are you committing to reduce the emissions in your emissions statement, if at all?

Chris Connolly: Sorry, Margot, I had to come off of mute there for a minute. So, again, the only thing I can state, I don't know if (unintelligible) question, is that the greenhouse gas emissions would be reduced by 101 metric tons of CO2 equivalent per year. And that's based on the increased efficiency of the newer units and decreased reliance on the older units, as we talked about - as we talked about earlier.

You know, but ultimately, it depends on utilization, right? So, you know, as we have cold winters, the vaporizers will be used more often. But as we had - as we have warm winters like we had in the last two winters, you know, the vaporizers won't be used much at all.

Thanks for the question, Margot.

Coordinator: I have no additional questions in queue at this time. But again, that is star 1 if you would like to ask a question.

And I still show nobody in queue at this time. But it's star 1 to ask a questions.

And we have another question coming through. One moment, please. Margot Spindelman, you may go ahead.

Margot Spindelman: Hi. So I just want to say this, okay? The reduction in greenhouse gas emissions that you're claiming, the 101 metric tons of CO2 per year, is the equivalent of taking 20 cars off the road.

Chris Connolly: Operator, there was no question there, so let's move on to someone else in the queue, if there is someone.

Coordinator: And I have no one in the queue at this time. But again, that is star 1 if you would like to ask a question. And again, as a final reminder, if you would like to ask a question, please press star 1, to join the queue.

Bryan Grimaldi: Operator, is there anyone left in the queue?

Coordinator: I show no parties in queue at this time.

Bryan Grimaldi: Are there any outside callers remaining on the line?

Coordinator: We do still have 14 parties in the conference.

Bryan Grimaldi: If anyone left on the line would like to ask a question, we invite you to do so now.

Coordinator: For those left remaining in the call, if you would like to ask a question, press star 1. And I'm still showing no parties in queue at this time. And again, this is the operator. We still have 11 parties in conference. No one in queue at this time. But if you would like to ask a question, press star 1. And excuse me, this is the operator, we are down to 10 parties in conference. We have nobody in queue at this time to ask a question. But again, if you would like to ask a question, please press star 1. And this concludes this evening's first session. There will be a music break until the second session will begin at 8:15 pm Eastern Time. Current participants may disconnect at this time. And if you would like to dial back in for the second session, the same dial-in information can be used, dial-in number of 8776554190, and enter the passcode 3045974. Thank you.

Thank you all for standing by. Today's conference will begin shortly to allow for additional participants to join. Again, thank you all for standing by. Today's conference will begin shortly. Good evening and thank you all for standing by. At this time, all participants' lines are in a listen-only mode. After today's presentation, you will have the opportunity to ask questions and you may do so over the phone by pressing star 1 at that time. Today's call is being recorded. If you have any objections, you may disconnect at this time. It is my pleasure to turn the call over to your host for today, Mr. Bill Khounsombath. Thank you, sir. You may begin.

William Khounsombath: Thank you and welcome everyone. My name is Bill Khounsombath and I'm with National Grid's Corporate Communications Department. And thank you for joining this evening's public information session for National Grid's Greenpoint Vaporizer Project in New York State's Department of Environmental Conservation Air State Facility Permit.

Tonight, you will hear from Bryan Grimaldi, Vice President of National Grid's New York Corporate Affairs function, and Chris Connolly, Vice President of National Grid's Gas Network Operations. Bryan and Chris will take you through our plans and the details of the project.

All participants right now will be in a listen-only mode, unless speaking, during the Q-and-A portion of the meeting. We anticipate significant interest in participants seeking to ask questions. In an effort to accommodate as many individuals as possible, attendees wishing to ask a question will be limited to one question at a time.

The operator will provide instructions for asking questions at the end of the presentation. Once the operator opens your line, we ask that you state your name and affiliation before asking your question. Additional opportunities for questions can be found on our Web page at www.greenpointenergycenter.com. We look forward to hearing from you.

And now, please welcome, our first speaker, Bryan Grimaldi. Bryan?

Bryan Grimaldi: Thank you, Bill. Good evening, everyone. My name is Bryan Grimaldi, I'm the Vice President of Corporate Affairs in New York for National Grid. Thank you for joining us this evening and for participating in our public information session. We look forward to taking you through the proposal.

For over 50 years, our Greenpoint Energy facility has provided safe, reliable and affordable gas service to our customers. The equipment we'll discuss this evening is intended to be used very sparingly, only during periods of peak demand when weather is the coldest, to meet our customers' heating needs.

This project is part of a non-pipeline solution outlined in our recently issued Natural Gas Long Term Capacity Supplemental Report, which is available on our Web site. The project, coupled with energy efficiency and demand response to reduce energy use in peak demand, is critical to safely and reliably serving our customers and keeping them warm in the coming winters.

At National Grid we're committed to achieving net zero, a balance between the amount of greenhouse gas produced and the amount removed from the atmosphere, while ensuring a safer, more reliable and cleaner energy future for all.

First and foremost, we're determined to ensure that none of our customers are left behind in the transition to a net zero future. This project is part of our distributed infrastructure solution, which includes targeted infrastructure, coupled with demand side programs to help customers reduce gas usage, and requires ramping up of incremental demand side management programs, which in partnership with our customers will help reduce reliance on natural gas in the region, and is consistent with the CLCPA, the company's net zero plan, and the clean energy future.

And while it is our sincere privilege to provide energy to approximately 1.3 million customers in New York City, we're determined to work together to develop the right energy solutions and ensure our customers' short-term energy needs are met while we transition to a net zero future.

That said, energy transition is a process, a pathway that must be orderly and thoughtful and include a range of solutions -- wind, solar, battery, RNG, hydrogen, geothermal, dual fuel options. National Grid has made significant corporate commitments that align with New York's ambitious climate goals, as laid out in CLCPA.

In October of 2020, National Grid refined its plan to achieve net zero greenhouse gas emissions via our plan, which is available on our Web site. And we updated our responsible business charter to include those ambitions.

The gas that we deliver today can be decarbonized, in the same way we decarbonize the electricity we deliver to our customers. The potential is real. The technology is evolving. And we look forward to supportive policy and regulation on the pathway to net zero.

During the transition, existing infrastructure must be protected as we innovate, both to be able to service existing customers safely during the transition, but also to build infrastructure for the future to carry renewables and hydrogen.

New York can be at the forefront of innovation. We can lead the country. We can attract and retain businesses. We can spur workforce development. We can achieve net zero together.

Despite all the progress National Grid has made on its distributed infrastructure solutions, permitting delays have created risks to the infrastructures in served states. Demand side management programs aimed at reducing peak demand also face implementation challenges. These challenges create a real risk that National Grid may not being able to meet future existing customer demand, requiring an updated assessment of the potential impact and considerations of alternatives if components of the distributed

infrastructure solution fall short. This project is one of our short-term solutions to provide service to our existing customers.

So, thank you for joining today and participating in the information session virtually to learn more about our proposal and to ask questions.

Next slide, Bill? So the LNG plant has been in service since 1968 to supplement the gas supply in the coldest days of winter. Previous slide, Bill?

William Khounsombath: Oh, the slides jumped. We should be on Slide 4 right now. Thank you.

Bryan Grimaldi: Okay. National Grid is committed to achieving net zero greenhouse gas emissions by 2050, including our own operations and emissions that result from the sale of electricity and gas to our customers. We've developed a framework to achieve this by focusing our work on 10 areas through 2050 and beyond.

Reducing demand through energy efficiency and demand response.
Decarbonizing the gas network with renewable natural gas and hydrogen.
Reducing methane emissions through our own gas network while working through the industry to resolve emissions through the entire value chain.
Integrate innovative technologies to decarbonize heat. Interconnecting large-scale renewables with the 21st century grid. Enabling and optimizing distributed generation. Utilizing storage. Eliminating SF6 emissions.
Advancing clean transport. And investing in large-scale carbon management.

For the permit application to provide the - for the permit application, to provide the public with information is to provide the opportunity to seek questions. The topics covered tonight will include project site location, LNG

plant history, LNG process of liquefaction and vaporization, project background, permit overview, CLCPA, project purpose and need, project goal, Vaporizer 13 and 14 Project. We'll conclude, we'll have questions from the public, and we'll show you an option for submitting - submission of questions later.

Today is important. In today's public information session, attendees will have an opportunity to ask questions on the project team or questions will be provided during the public information session submitted prior to the deadline will be given the same consideration and answered in writing. And methods to submit questions after this virtual public information session are listed at the end of the presentation and posted on the project Web site.

I'll now turn it over to Chris Connolly to take you through the proposal.

Chris Connolly: Thank you, Bryan. Good evening, folks, and thank you for joining us. Again, my name is Chris Connolly, I'm the Vice President of Gas Network Operations at National Grid.

I trust that all are familiar, but let me start with providing a high-level overview of the project location.

National Grid's Greenpoint Energy Center is located at 287 Maspeth Ave. in Brooklyn. The site is approximately 118 acres. The site is bordered by Maspeth Avenue to the south, Vandervoort and Porter aves. to the west, and Lombardy Street to the north, and Newtown Creek to the east.

The Vaporizer 13 and 14 Project will be located within the existing footprint of the Greenpoint Energy Center.

A few points on the history of the Greenpoint LNG plant. The Greenpoint LNG plant has been in service since 1968 so over 50 years. The purpose is to supplement gas supply on the coldest days of the winter. The LNG plant liquefies and stores gas from our system during low-demand periods.

The vaporizers return gas to the system when it is needed most for our customers. Vaporizers are operated infrequently but are critical to the overall gas supply portfolio, and what that means is when - the gas supply cannot meet demand for heat on the coldest days of winter -- typically this is around 15 degrees Fahrenheit or colder -- or due to an interruption in the upstream supply to our system.

There is no LNG trucking to or from the Greenpoint Energy Center and there was - there is no trucking of LNG associated with this project. Now here I want to share a high-level process to liquefy, store and reheat the LNG back to gas to supply to our customers.

So to orient yourself, on the right-hand side the solid dark line would be representation of National Grid's gas distribution system. We take gas off of the distribution system and we liquefy it.

What we mean by that is we cool it so we go through a phase change, and that phase change brings that gas to a liquid and that liquid is stored in the LNG tank at minus 260 degrees Fahrenheit.

That liquid is stored until it is needed, at which time the liquid is pumped from the tank and then it's run through a series of vaporizers. And what those vaporizers do is they heat that liquid back to a gas state, approximately 40 degrees Fahrenheit, and then we send that back out into the distribution system again on those coldest days to support our customers' needs.

Next slide (Bill). So it's important that we share the project background for what are the drivers for this project. First, National Grid has a duty to ensure safe, reliable and affordable energy for current and future customers.

National Grid must be prepared for winter storms and weather extremes to ensure the uninterrupted availability of gas to customers for both cooking and heating. The existing interstate gas pipelines that deliver gas to National Grid are unable to meet peak winter demands on their own without adequate LNG support.

The Vaporizer 13-14 project was part of the non-pipeline solution, and the company's Natural Gas Long-Term Capacity Supplemental Report has been filed with New York State, which is based on detailed analysis and extensive feedback from the public.

Now I'll speak about the permit we are seeking to start construction of the project. In May of 2020 an application was filed with New York Department of Environmental Conservation to allow the construction of two new vaporizers and a CNG transfer station at the Greenpoint Energy Center.

National Grid subsequently withdrew the CNG transfer station from the application in February 2021. New York State DEC held four public hearings for the permit application in March 2021.

The public comment period is currently closed. The new vaporizers are the most efficient available and will operate with lower carbon emissions compared to the existing vaporizers we have at the plants.

The permit application covers all operations at the Greenpoint Energy Center and some specifics there on the subject filing - an important highlight. This is a downgrade from the existing Title V to an air state facility permit for the Greenpoint Energy Center.

The existing permit again is a Title V facility air permit. The cap on NOx emissions is 47.4 tons per year. The new permit that we are seeking for the Greenpoint Energy Center is an air state facility permit with a cap on NOx emissions to be less than 24.9 tons per year.

The new permit results in NOx emissions cap reduction of 22.5 tons per year. The permit process includes a review under the Climate Leadership and Community Protection Act.

The CLCPA directs state agencies to determine if their decisions are consistent with statewide greenhouse gas emissions limits. The CLCPA consistency determination for this project showed the following.

One, that direct greenhouse gas emissions will be reduced by 101 metric tons of CO2 equivalent per year due to increased efficiency of newer units and decreased reliance on older units, so important here that we will run the newer units prior to running the older units, thus achieving that efficiency and emissions reduction.

The new units as I mentioned are more efficient than the older units. The new units will be operated as older units are taking (sic) offline first. The upstream GHG emissions associated with production and transportation of natural gas to the site by others remains the same because it is limited by the existing LNG storage tanks, which are not changing as part of this project.

Based on this analysis, the Vaporizer 13-14 project is consistent with the emissions reduction goals of the CLCPA. Important that we explain the need for the project as it relates to our dirty (sic) - duty to serve.

Over the prior 12 years, approximately 70,000 new natural gas customers have connected to the system. National Grid has an obligation to serve those customers.

Critical to serving our customers is effective contingency planning, which avoids the need to interrupt gas service leaving customers out in the cold. An independent third-party review validated the need for this project.

The Vaporizer 13-14 project is one of the contingency plans developed by National Grid to meet forecasted customer demand. Vaporizers 13-14 do not increase the annual output of the Greenpoint LNG plants or it does not increase the frequency of plant operation.

The plant will be operated in conjunction with our demand response programs to ensure continued service to our New York City customers, ensuring that reliability on the coldest days of winter.

The goal of the Vaporizer 13-14 project is to ensure reliability to our customers and note that this project does not increase capacity. Vaporizer 13-14 do not increase LNG storage at the Greenpoint facility.

LNG tank capacity remains the same. It's fixed. Vaporizer 13 14 does not increase gas supply to the region from interstate pipelines. These new units allow the facility to vaporize its current annual capacity at a faster rate to meet demand with redundancy, meaning that we have spare units at the LNG plant in the event of equipment failure.

In addition to our energy efficiency and gas conservation measures, this is one of the non-pipeline alternatives needed to meet peak winter demands, consistent with National Grid's obligation to serve the public.

The Vaporizer 13-14 project and other contingency plans are needed to avoid large-scale outages that are very difficult to recover from, especially when combined with freezing temperatures.

The second to last slide I will be presenting covers some additional details about the project, reinforcing points I've mentioned previously this evening. The Vaporizer 13-14 project and the MRI or I should say the Metropolitan Reliability Infrastructure, or MRI project, are independent projects with independent utilities.

Vaporizers 13 and 14 are needed to support customers by ensuring adequate supply to meet peak winter demands to keep the heat on with or without MRI. The Vaporizer 13-14 project allows stored LNG to be added back into the gas system at a faster rate when it is needed most, and the vaporizers are operated infrequently but are critical to the overall gas supply portfolio, and there's some data here that we included in the presentation this evening.

For those who may be following on audio-only, I'll read it out. I'll go through it. And what it lists out is the five prior winters and the amount of days that we operated the vaporizers in those winters.

So last winter, 2021, we operated the plant two days. In 2019-2020 winter we operated the plant again two days. In the winter of 2018 and '19 we operated the plant ten days, the winter of 2017-2018 we operated the plant 14 days and the winter of 2016 and 2017 we operated the plant 13 days.

And a few final points to conclude tonight's presentation. As we transition away from carbon-based fuels, National Grid must continue to maintain our infrastructure and reliably serve our customers.

Absent LNG vaporizers, a significant number of New York City customers could be at risk of losing heating when they need it most. Gas outages may persist for an extended duration until pressure would be restored in the system.

The Vaporizer 13-14 project will enhance the redundancy and the ability of National Grid to provide uninterrupted gas supply during severe cold weather and other emergency events.

The Vaporizer 13-14 project and associated air state facility permit would not result in any increase in LNG storage capacity at the Greenpoint Energy Center. The Vaporizer 13-14 project and associated air state facility permit will reduce greenhouse gas emissions and result in lower NOx emissions cap at the Greenpoint Energy Center.

National Grid is required to meet the energy needs of our New York City customers while we transition to a decarbonized energy future. Thank you and I'll turn it back to Bryan.

Bryan Grimaldi: Thank you Chris. And now we'll open the session up to questions. Attendees will now have the opportunity to ask those questions. The questions provided during the public information session or submitted prior to the deadline will be given the same consideration, and methods to submit questions after this public information session are listed on the next slide and posted on the project Web site.

Public information session question and answers - attendees completed the registration form prior to the meeting - link to join the meeting. Meeting attendees who wish to ask a question will be directed by the operator to press star 1 to be placed in the queue, and when their turn comes the operator will introduce them.

Once introduced by the operator you'll be muted. Well, you'll be unmuted so you can ask your question. We ask that you state your name and affiliation. Each person will have the opportunity to ask one question at a time to allow all participants to be heard.

If asked - after your question is asked and answered, if you have additional questions you'll be directed to go back into the queue. Questions will be answered by the project team to the best of their ability, and the questions will be recorded and the responses will be included in the summary document that will be posted on the project Web site within 30 days.

Questions will be accepted until November 5. Here is the information on how you could submit questions after the session. And with that, I'll ask the operator to open up questions to callers in the queue.

Coordinator: Thank you. And as a reminder, if you would like to ask a question please press star 1, unmute your phone and record your name when prompted. Our first question is from (Susan Albrecht). You may go ahead.

(Susan Albrecht): Yes. Hello. Can you hear me?

Bryan Grimaldi: Yes we can.

(Susan Albrecht): Yes, I have two questions. The first is why did you withdraw your application in February? And the second question is what exactly is - what exactly are you doing to transition to a decarbonized future?

Chris Connolly: Thank you. I'll cover off the first question there regarding the removal of the CNG transfer station as part of our permit application in February of this year. So we had initially pursued both the LNG vaporization project, Vaporizer 13 and 14, and the CNG transfer station in parallel.

And the reason for doing that is based on the timeline to - our preferred project is the Vaporizer 13-14 project. It always has been. We pursued in parallel the CNG transfer station due to the long period to secure permitting and to construct the Vaporizer 13-14 project, where we felt at the time we could deliver as an alternative the CNG transfer station quicker to support the forecasted demands for our customers.

After reviewing the project schedule, the timing and the need, we made the decision that we no longer needed to pursue the CNG transfer station, and that is the reason why we removed that from the permit application with DEC.

Bryan Grimaldi: And I'll take the second part of the question. Thank you for it. Our net-zero plan is on our Web site. It lays out fairly clearly what we're going to be doing to transition to a net-zero future.

And that plan will be updated from time to time as technologies advance and as we make additional investments in our infrastructure. I would also refer you to our recent rate case filing that has some information on this matter. Operator, is there another caller in the queue?

Coordinator: And I show no additional callers in the queue at this time, but again if you would like to ask a question please press star 1. I still show no calls in queue but again as a reminder, if you would like to ask a question please press star 1.

Bryan Grimaldi: Operator, are there still callers on the line, public participants on the Webinar?

Coordinator: Yes, we still have 15 parties in queue and - or, I'm sorry, in the call. No parties in queue at this time to ask a question, and again that's star 1 to ask a question.

Bryan Grimaldi: As we mentioned on the first part of this call that occurred between six A - 6:00 pm and 8 o'clock pm tonight, we've extended this public information session to accommodate some participants who had an event that conflicted with the original schedule - information session. We'll keep this line open as long as parties are in the call, and we hope to hear comments from those that had just joined us and didn't participate in the first session. Operator, are any callers in the queue?

Coordinator: And this is the operator. I don't show any callers in queue at this time to ask a question. We do still have 13 parties in the call. And again if you would like to ask a question please press star 1.

Bryan Grimaldi: Operator, any callers in the queue?

Coordinator: And we have no callers in queue at this time, and again we still have 11 parties in the call. And if you would like to ask a question please press star 1. And this is the operator. We still have nine parties in call - in the call. We have nobody in queue at this time. And that is star 1 to ask a question. And we do have a question coming through. One moment. And (Susan Albrecht), you may go ahead.

(Susan Albrecht): Yes. I have another question for you. What is the public approval process?
Who has to approve in terms of our legislative bodies?

Bryan Grimaldi: This proceeding that you're participating in is for a DEC air permit, which is the last permit necessary to complete this project.

Man: Thanks for the question, (Susan). Do we have others in queue to ask their question operator?

Coordinator: And no others in queue at this time. Again that is star 1 if you would like to ask a question for the nine remaining parties in call.

Bryan Grimaldi: Operator, are any participants still on the line? Any callers in the queue?

Man: Bryan, I don't see anyone in queue right now but we'll continue to wait.
(Paula), are you still there?

Coordinator: I apologize. I am still here and we still have nine callers in the queue or, I'm sorry, nine callers on the call and no one queued up at this time. And again this is the operator. For the nine parties left in queue or left in the call, if would like to ask a question please press star 1.

Man: Operator, how many callers are on the line on the Webinar?

Coordinator: In the call we have nine parties and in the call we have eight parties or in the Webinar we have eight parties and no one in queue at this time. And again that's star 1 to ask a question.

Bryan Grimaldi: Okay, at this time I'm going to ask all the national grid employees who may be on the line to please drop off the call if you're not a panelist.

Coordinator: And this is the operator. We're down to three parties in the audio conference and six parties in the Webinar and no one in queue at this time, but again that's star 1 to ask a question. And this is the conference operator. Just to let you know, we're down to one party in conference and five parties left in the Webinar. And again if you would like to ask a question please press star 1. And again this is the operator. We still have one caller in queue and we still have four participants in the Webinar. And no one in queue at this time but again that is star 1 if you would like to ask a question.

Man: Operator, could you provide us with a status update of who's on the line?

Coordinator: Yes, we have one party still on conference and three parties still in the Webinar. We have no one in queue at this time to ask the question, but that is star 1 if you would like to ask a question.

Man: Thank you.

Coordinator: You're welcome.

Bryan Grimaldi: Operator, any update? Anyone in the queue? Anyone on the line?

Coordinator: And we still have one party in the call and no parties in the queue at this time. And again that is star 1 if you would like to ask a question. And we do still have three parties in the Webinar.

Bryan Grimaldi: Operator, how are we doing with our numbers?

Coordinator: And this is the operator. It looks like we have one party still in conference and nobody in queue at this time, and we still have three participants in the

Webinar. And again if you would like to ask the question over the phone please press star 1.

Bryan Grimaldi: Thank you operator. I would've expected there to be more engagement given the extensive stakeholder outreach in preparation for this meeting and included, you know, mailings to over 140 entities and elected officials, community boards, local groups, e-blast 3200 on our email list with interest in this project, including 130 National Grid staff. You know, interestingly enough 20% of those emails were the people who lived outside of New York City, but we were more than happy to tell about the project.

I would encourage anyone left on the line to please ask your question to the extent you have one.

Coordinator: And everybody this is the operator. Just to let you know, we still have that one past participant in the conference call, three parties in the Webinar and no one has queued up to ask a question. But again if you would like to ask a question please press star 1.

Bryan Grimaldi: Operator, just to check we're under ten minutes till the end of our session here this evening. Can you give us an update of who we have on the line and the status?

Coordinator: Yes. We have one participant still in the call and three participants in the Webinar and no in the queue to ask a question. And again to ask a question press star 1.

Bryan Grimaldi: Thank you.

Coordinator: You're welcome.

Bryan Grimaldi: Five minutes left in the session. We're going to call for any final questions now. Any caller wishing to make a question please press star 1 to continue.

Coordinator: And again this is the operator. We've got one party still left in conference and we are four parties in the Webinar at this time and no parties in queue to ask a question. But again that is star 1 if you would like to ask a question. And please stand by. We may have another incoming question. And we still have no one in queue at this time, but again that is star 1 to ask a question. And we have a question from Margot Spindelman. You may go ahead.

Margot Spindelman: I'm glad I caught you before this was over. One of the things I wanted to ask you I guess would be your impressions of how you are being received and how this project is being received by the community who is living in the footprint of what you are creating.

Bryan Grimaldi: Thank you for your question.

((Crosstalk))

Bryan Grimaldi: I, you know, we're here to take questions related directly to the vaporizer project. Perceptions of the community and our engagement with it is not particularly on point, so we're going to decline that one at this time. If there are no other questions, we've reached our time limit for this public information session and we're going to thank our callers and our participants and we're going to close the session.

Coordinator: And this concludes today's conference. Thank you for participating. You may disconnect at this time.

END