

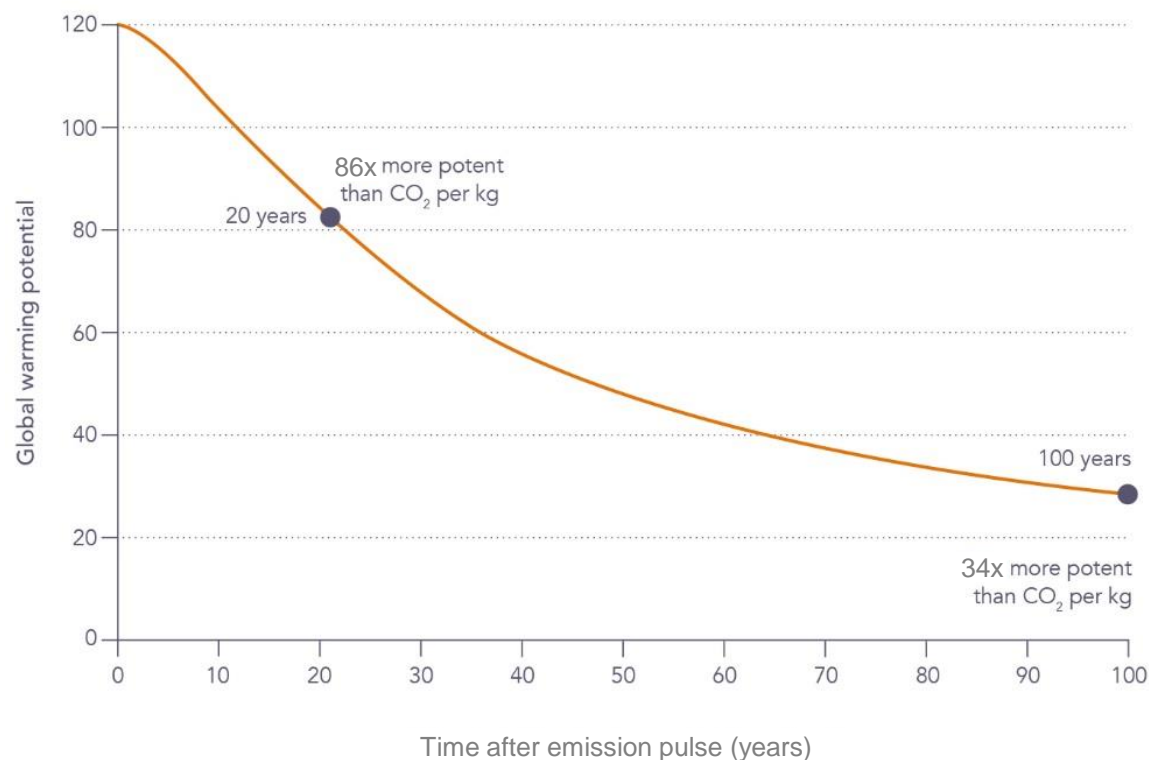
Methane emissions from the natural gas supply chain

Paul Balcombe

April 2016
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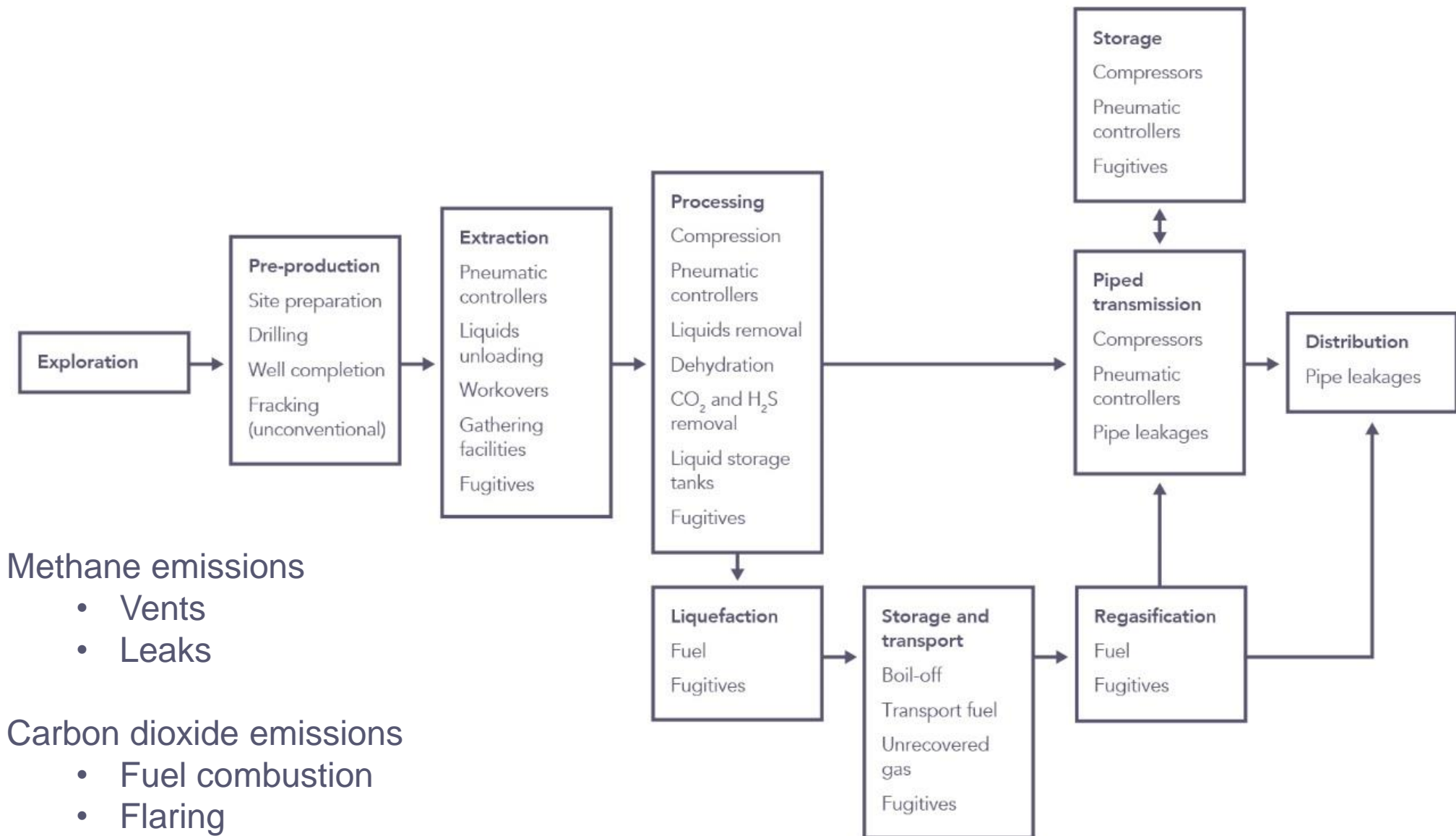
METHANE vs CARBON DIOXIDE

Metric	Methane	Carbon dioxide
Atmospheric lifespan	12 years	100,000s years
Instantaneous climate forcing	120	1
Global Warming Potential (GWP 20 years)	86	1
Global Warming Potential (GWP 100 years)	34	1



Small release of methane = large impact
(at least in the short term)

THE SUPPLY CHAIN



PREVIOUS STUDIES

Climatic Change
DOI 10.1007/s10584-011-0061-5

LETTER

Methane and the greenhouse-gas footprint of natural

Greater focus needed on methane leakage
Characterizing Pivotal

William L. Chameides^d and Steven P. Hamburg^e

Measurements of methane emissions at natural gas

POLICYFORUM

ENERGY AND ENVIRONMENT

Methane Leaks from North

Methane emissions from U.S. and Canadian natural gas systems appear larger than official estimates.


Department
of Energy &
Climate Change

ts,⁵
cky,¹³

**Potential Greenhouse Gas
Emissions Associated with**

**Natural Gas Industry Methane Emission Factor Improvement Study
Final Report
Cooperative Agreement No. XA-83376101**

Prepared by:
Matthew R. Harrison

Motivation:

- US shale gas production increase
- In 2011, 1st estimate of greenhouse gas of shale: Natural gas may be worse than coal
- Prompted greater investigation
- Different conclusions and estimation methods
- *We need clarity*

... Plus many more

WHITE PAPER 2015

Imperial College
London

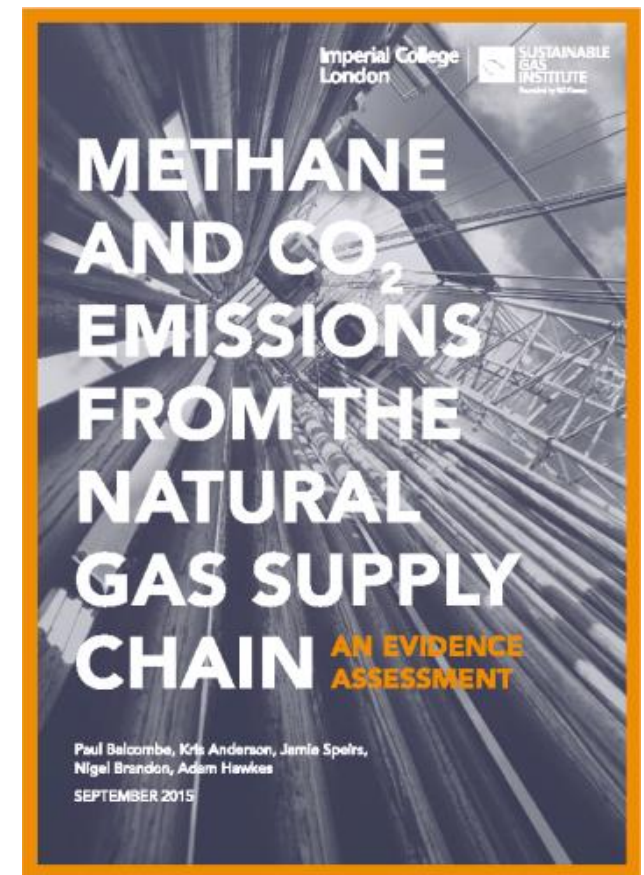
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A comprehensive review of studies on methane and CO₂ emissions across the whole natural gas supply chain

1. What is the **range** of estimated CO₂ and methane emissions?
2. What are the **reasons** for the different estimates?

>250 papers analysed

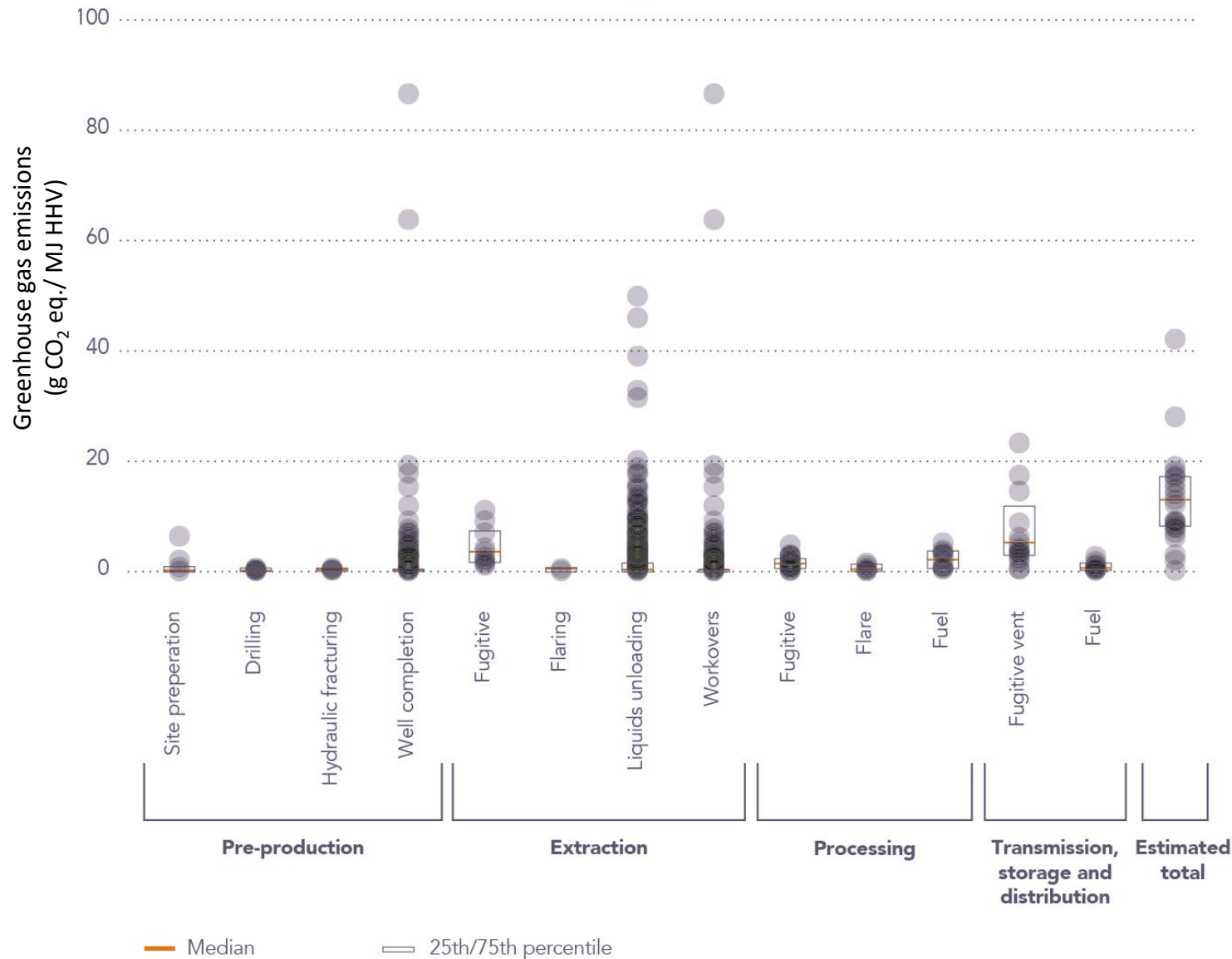
>1400 emissions data



KEY FINDINGS

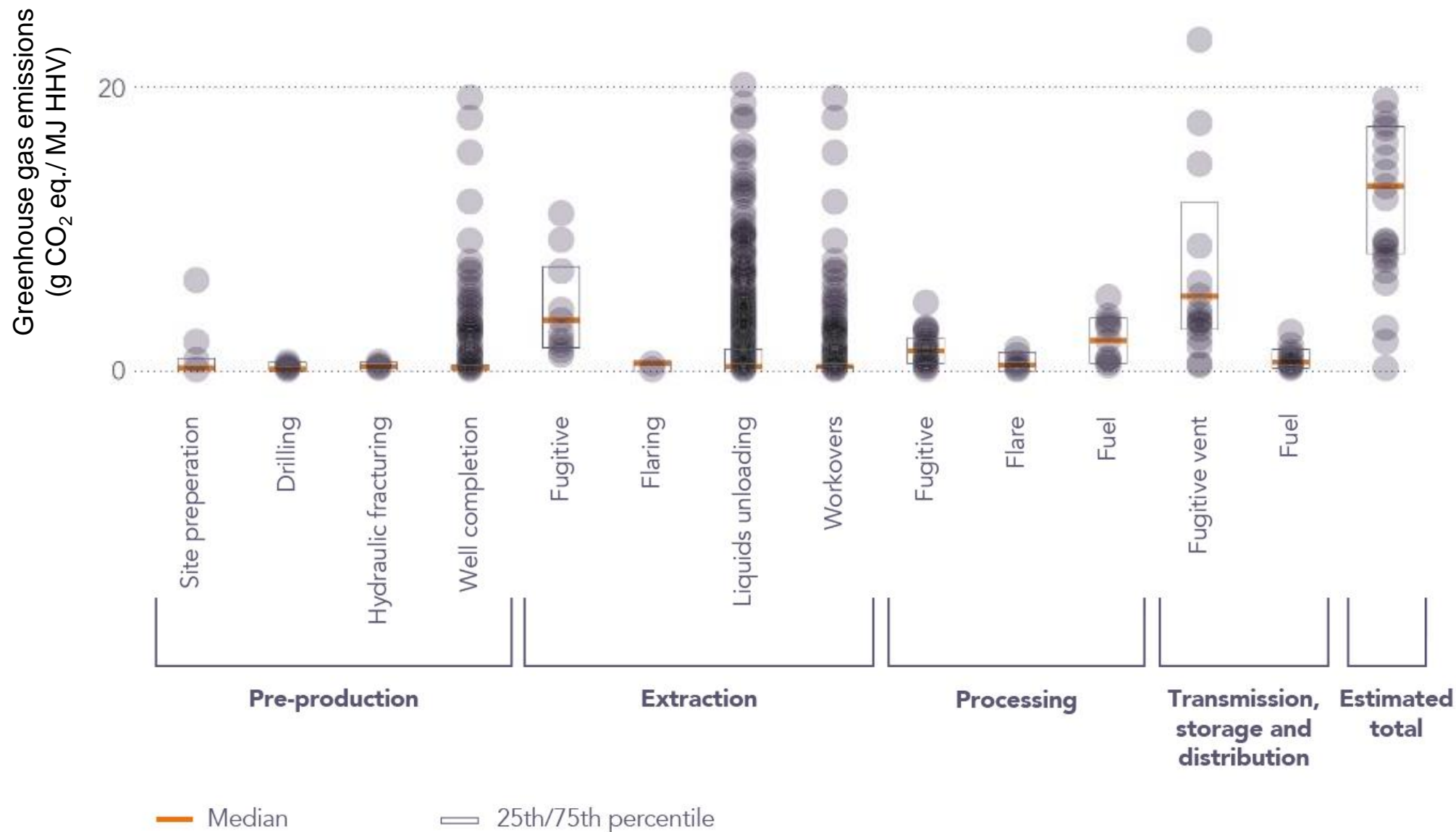
1. The reported **range** of greenhouse gas emissions is vast
2. Evidence of **super emitters** all across the supply chain
3. Key emission **sources**
4. Revised **estimate of emissions** for supply chains using modern equipment and effective operation and maintenance procedures
5. Significant **methodological** differences
6. Lack of **data**
7. Further research needs

OVERALL GHG EMISSIONS

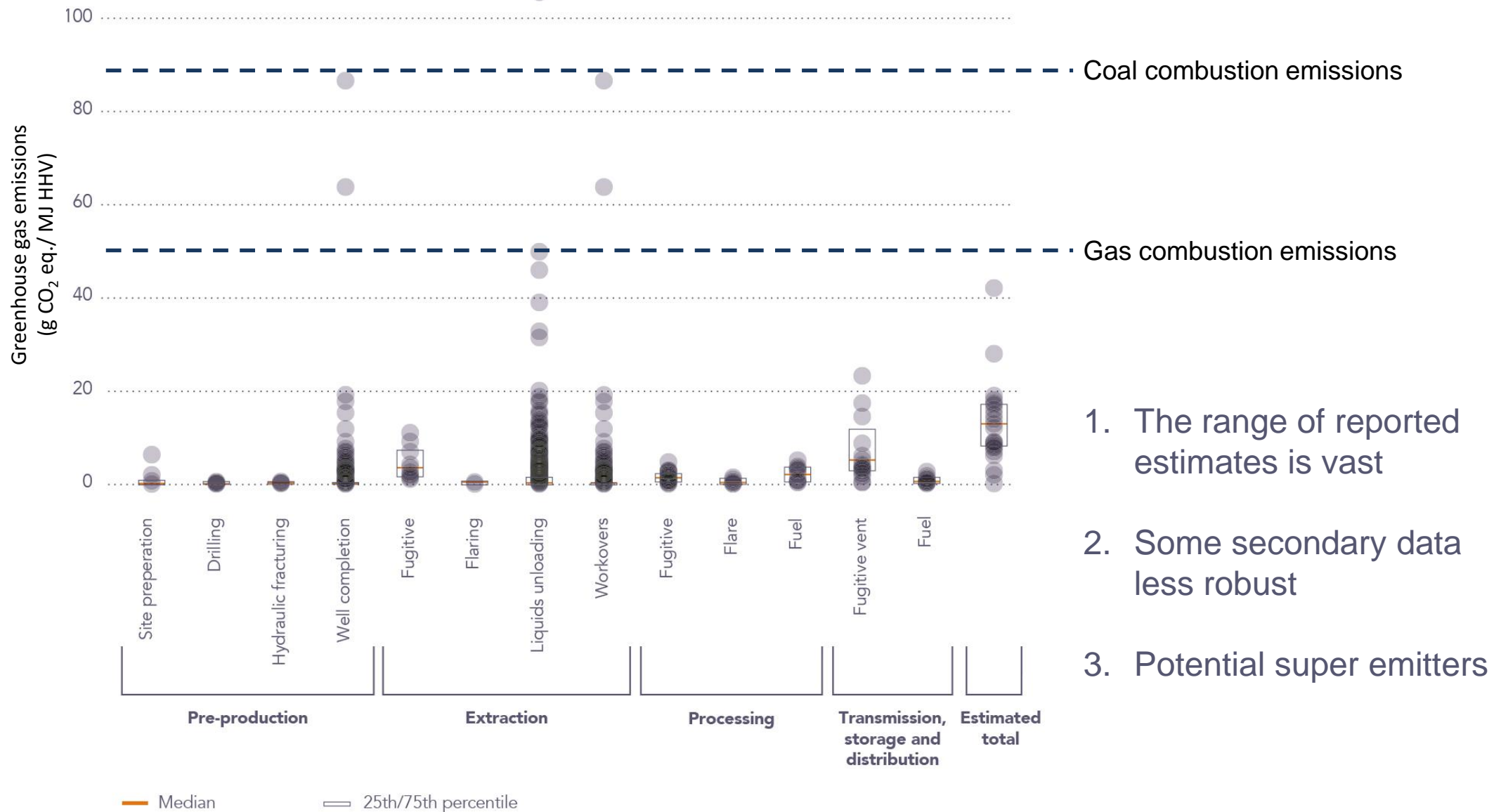


1. The range of reported estimates is vast

1. OVERALL GHG EMISSIONS



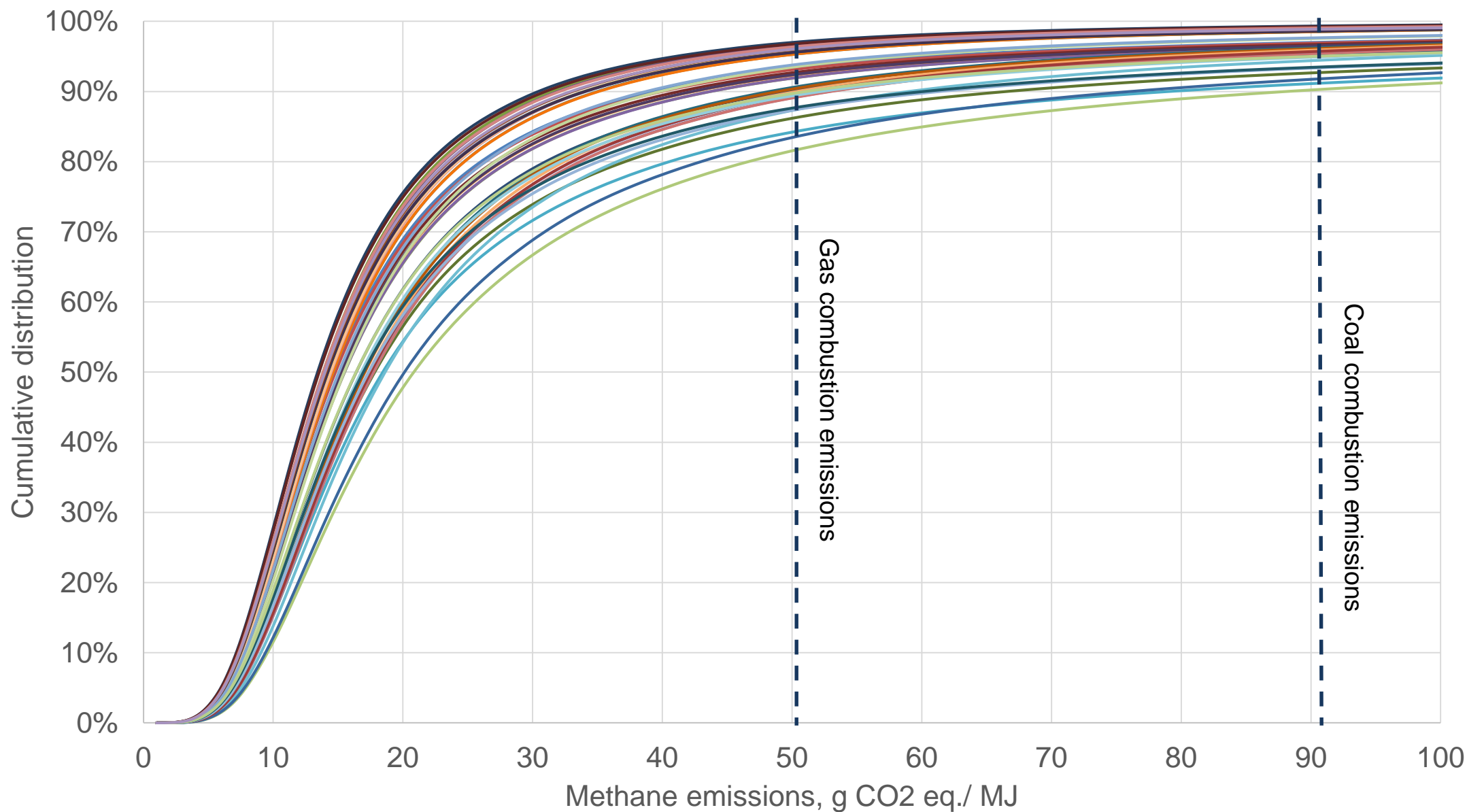
OVERALL GHG EMISSIONS



DISTRIBUTION OF EMISSIONS

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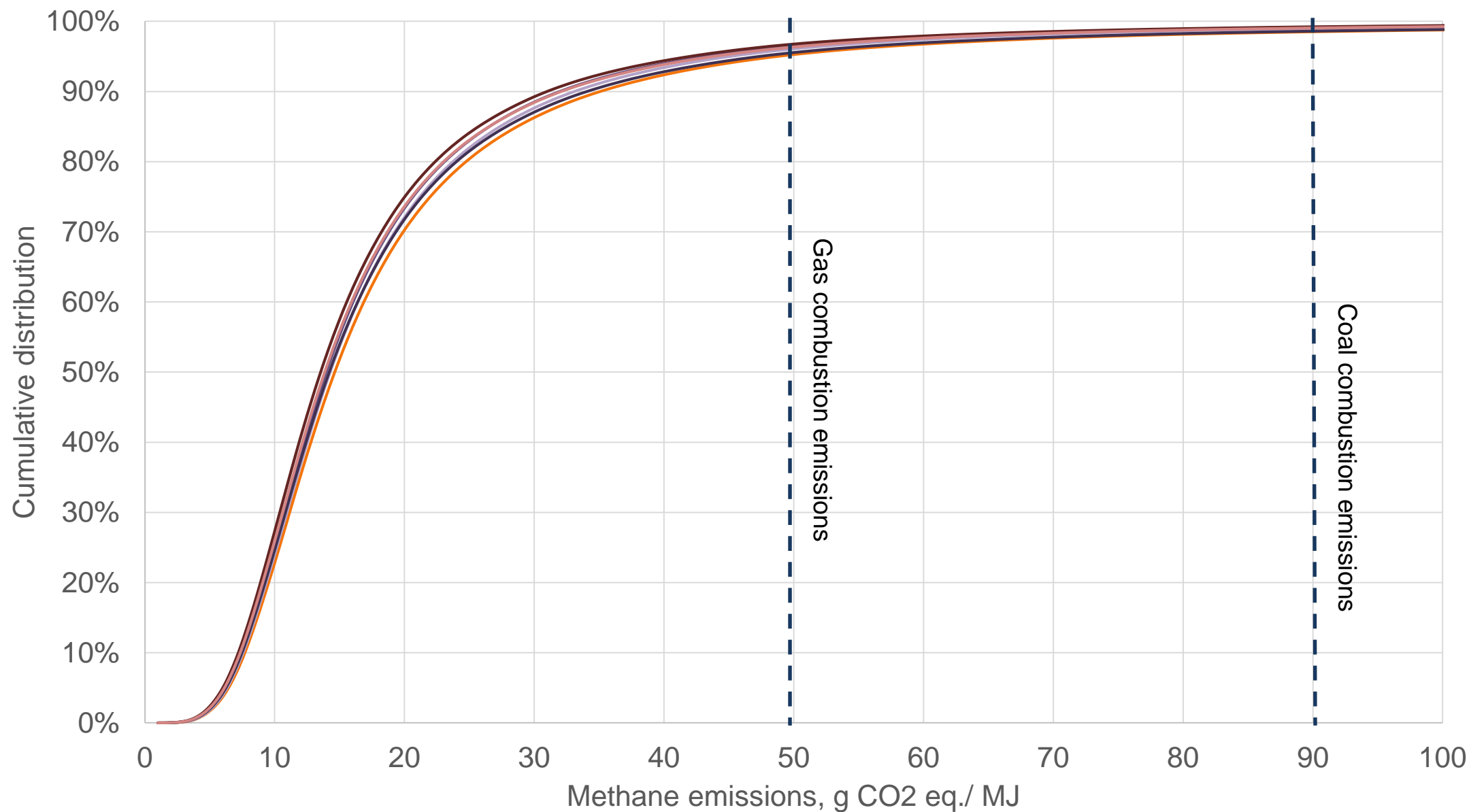
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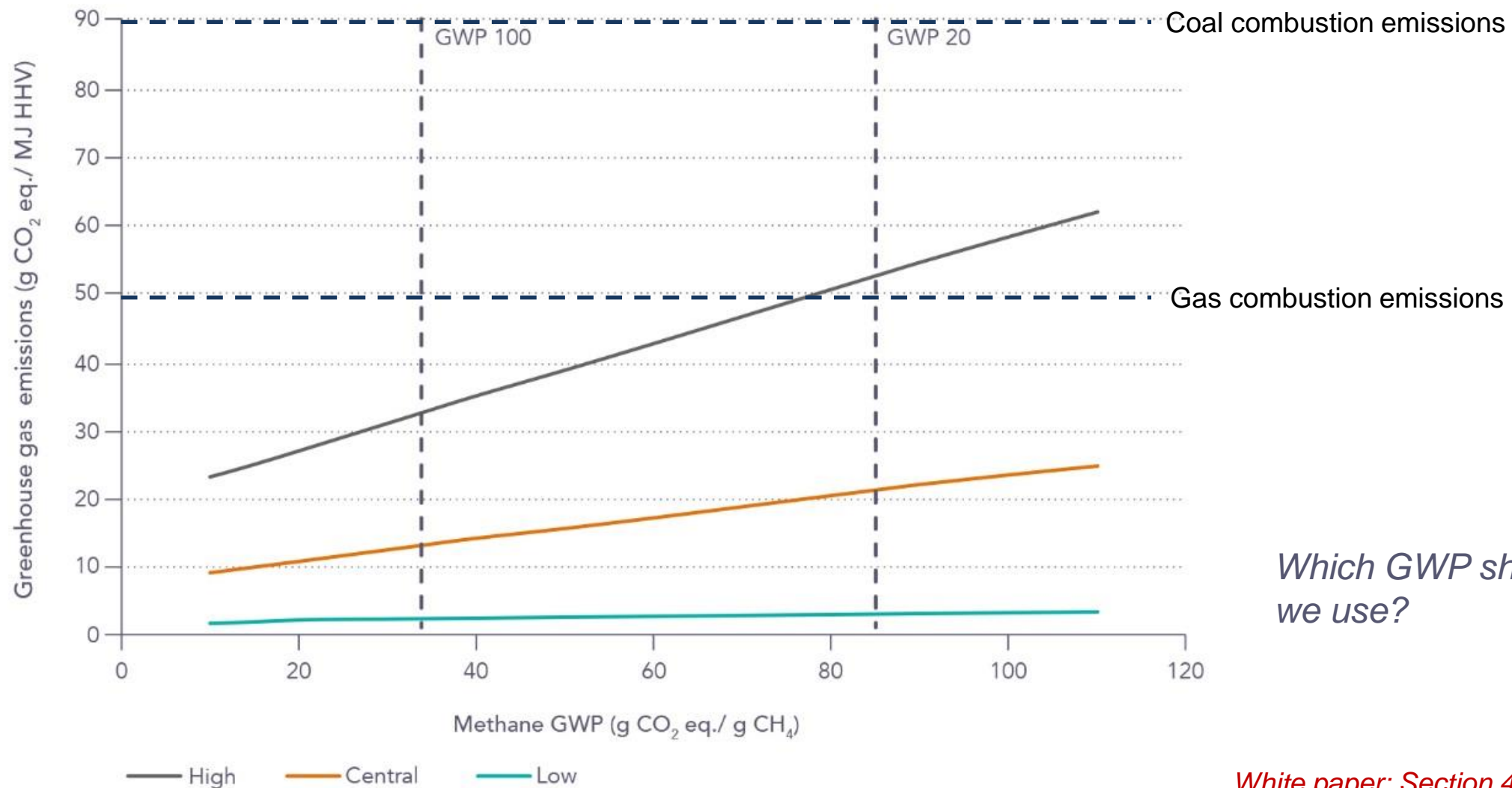
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METHODOLOGICAL DIFFERENCES

Global Warming Potential

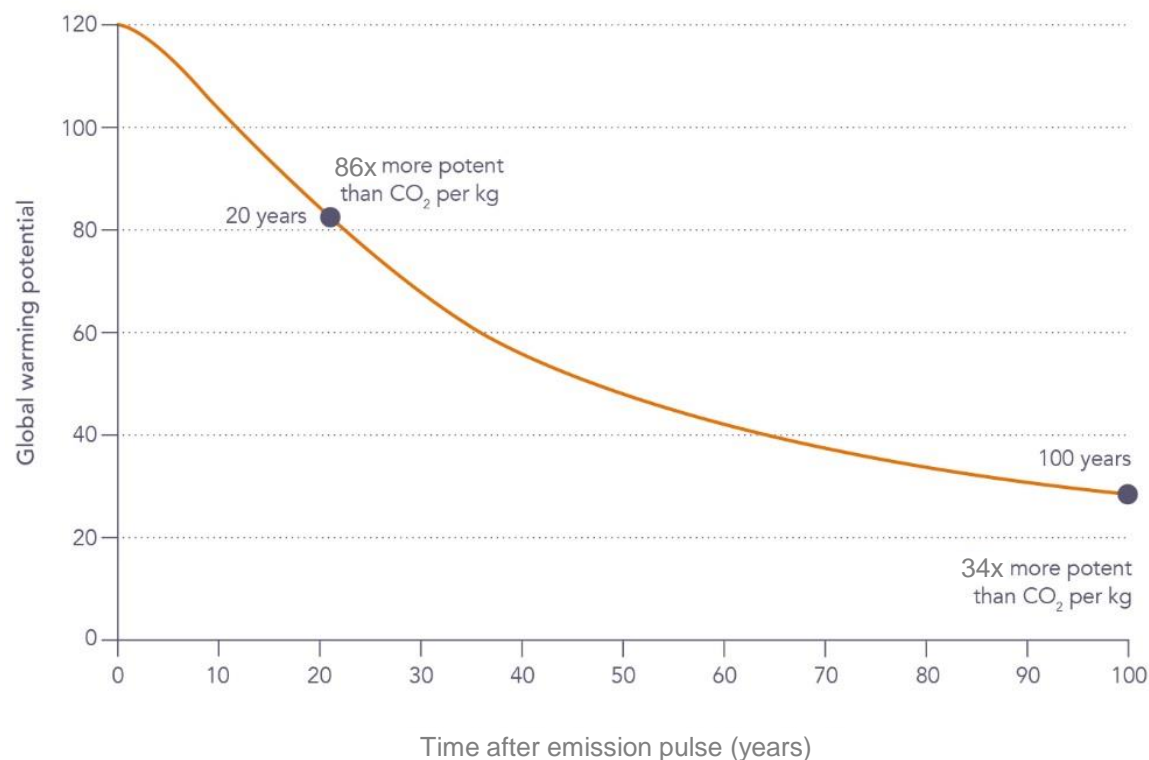


METHANE vs CARBON DIOXIDE... AGAIN

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Short term and long term climate impacts are very different

We need to be careful not to replace one problem with another

Tackling both CO₂ and CH₄ emissions is the only way to reduce total warming and peak temperatures

CONCLUSIONS

- Extremely large range methane emissions
- Key emission sources from the literature are
 - Well completions (unconventional) ; liquids unloading; pneumatics; compressors
- The presence of a few ‘super emitters’ skew average emissions significantly
- With ‘best available techniques’ and effective maintenance, emissions are far lower
- There remains a lack of representative data with respect to
 - Different regions other than the US
 - Some key emission sources, in particular liquids unloading