# Welcome to GMI Coal Mines Subcommittee

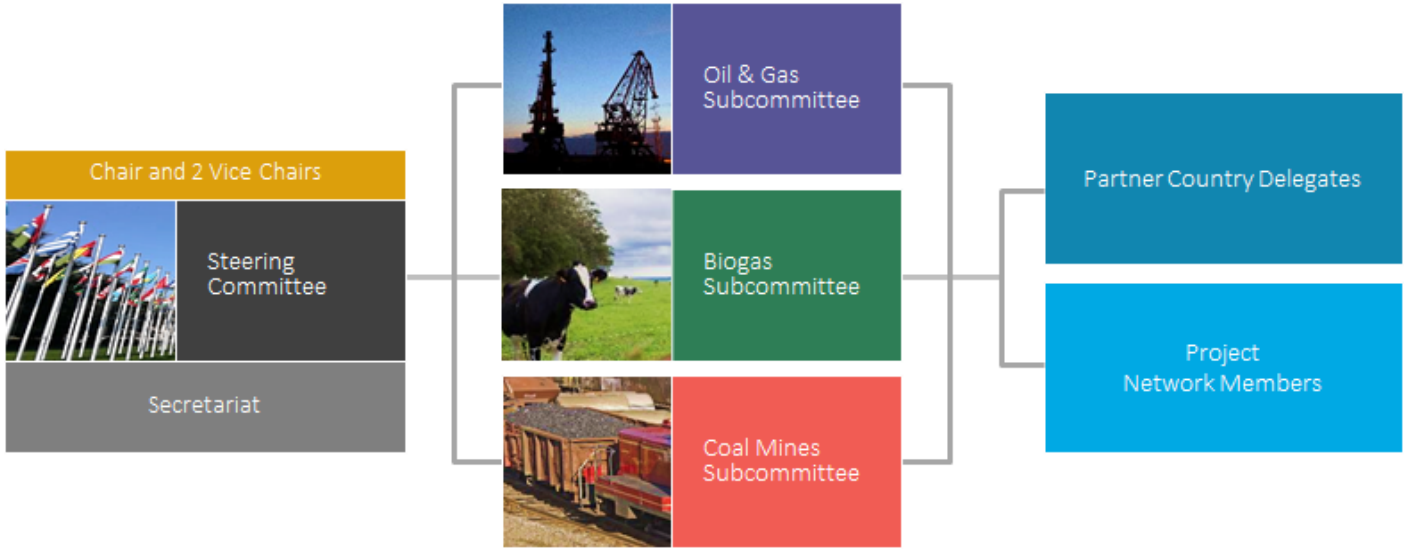
**Volha Roshchanka**
Coal Mines Subcommittee Co-Chair, U.S. EPA
**Liu Wenge**
Coal Mines Subcommittee Co-Chair, China Coal Information Institute
**Manoj Kumar**
Co Mines Subcommittee Co-Chair, Central Mine Planning and Design Institute

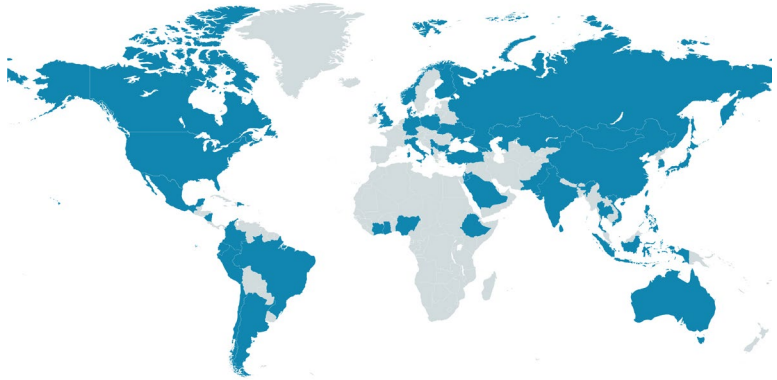
**Denmark** recently joined GMI

# GMI Structure and Participants

- GMI is an international public-private partnership focused on reducing barriers to the recovery and use of methane as a valuable energy source.

- 46 Partner Countries
- 700+ Project Network members
- Alliances with international organizations focused on methane recovery and use



GMI Partner Countries represent approximately 75% of methane emissions from human activities.

# Agenda for the Two-Day Meeting

Day 1:

- Welcome and GMI Coal Mines Subcommittee Co-Chair Updates
  - Volha Roshchanka, Co-Chair, Coal Mines Subcommittee, U.S. EPA
- GMI Secretariat Updates
  - Denise Mulholland, GMI Secretariat, U.S. EPA
- Key Take-aways from the Global Methane, Climate and Clean Air Forum
  - Clark Talkington, Advanced Resources International
- Review of CMM Project Barriers and Introduction to the Solutions Brainstorming Session
  - Volha Roshchanka, Co-Chair, Coal Mines Subcommittee, U.S. EPA

# Agenda for the Two-Day Meeting

Day 2:

- Welcome and Introductions
  - Volha Roshchanka, Co-Chair, Coal Mines Subcommittee, U.S. EPA
- Overview of CMM Project Barriers and the Solutions Brainstorming Session
  - Volha Roshchanka, Co-Chair, Coal Mines Subcommittee, U.S. EPA
- Brainstorming on Solutions to Top Barriers
  - Everyone
- Summary and Adjourn

# Co-Chairs Subcommittee Updates

Volha Roshchanka (U.S. EPA) on behalf of
Coal Mines Subcommittee Co-Chairs

# Training on Assessing Potential of Coal Mines to Host CMM/AMM Projects

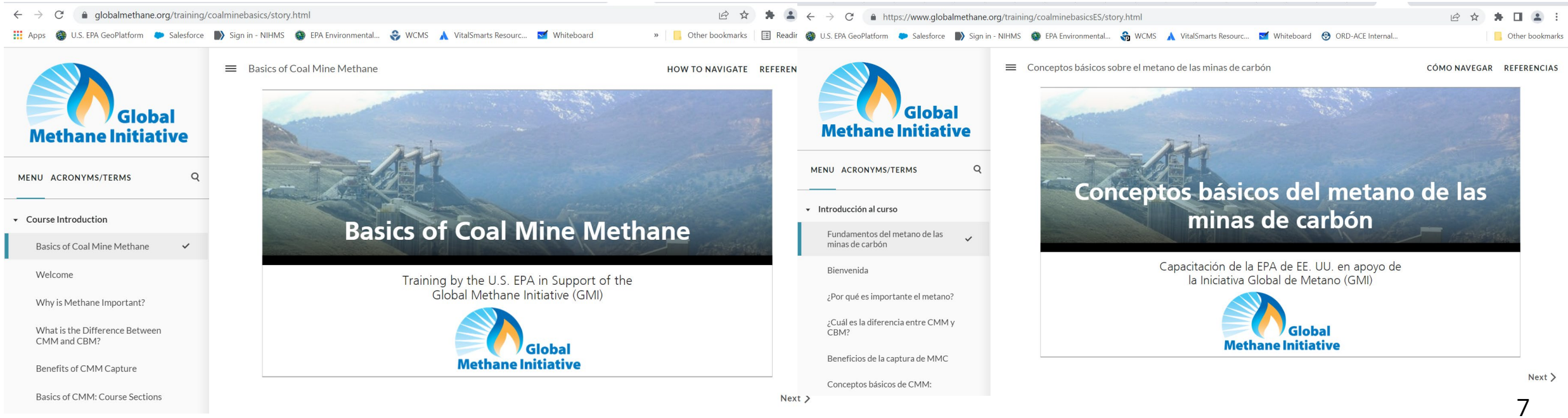
- ONLINE TRAINING

- Conducting Pre-Feasibility Studies for CMM Projects: This eight-module course is now available. Six of the modules have been translated into Chinese.

- Conducting Pre-Feasibility Studies for Abandoned Mine Methane (AMM) Projects: This first five modules of this seven-module course are now available.

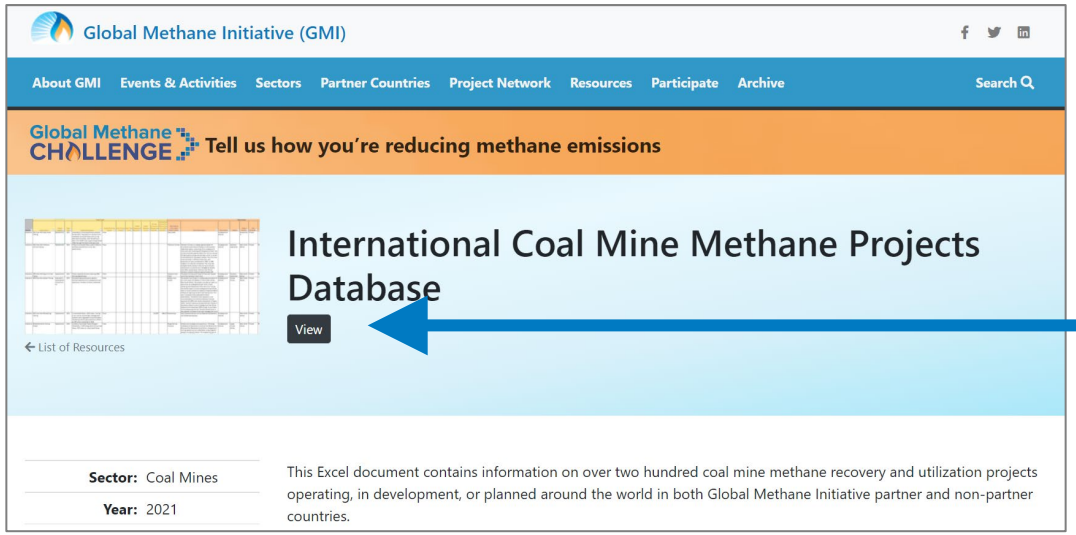
# CMM Basics Training

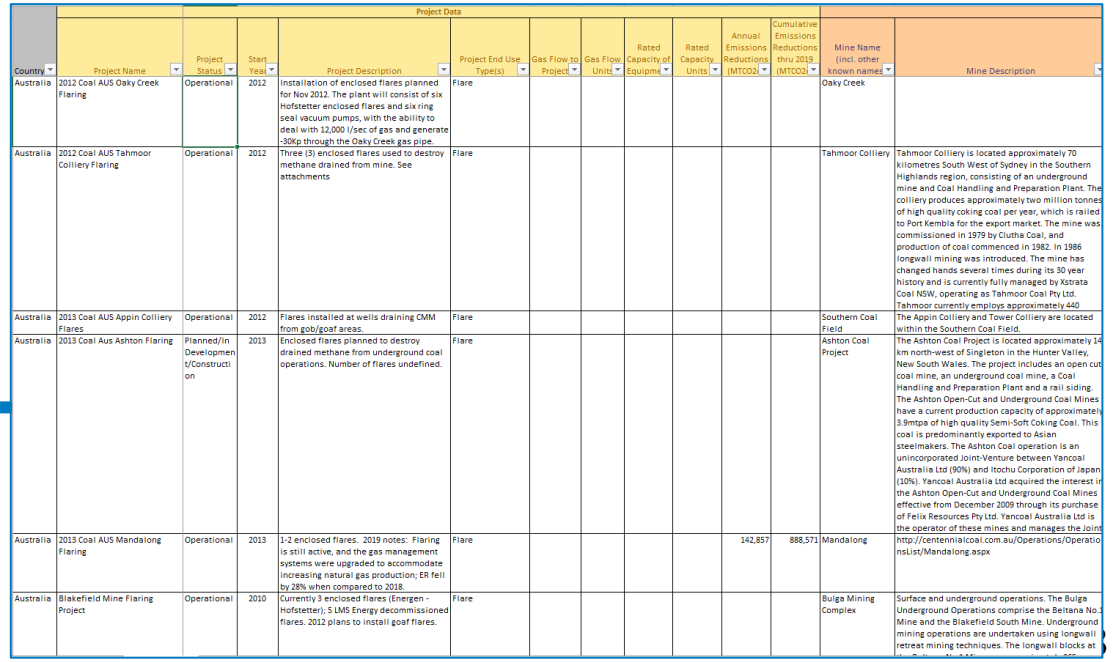
- In 2022, the Subcommittee reviewed and released a training that covers the basic concepts of methane in coal mines, mitigation options, use of methane in coal mines, etc.
- The training is now available in Spanish!



# Int'l CMM Project Database: To be Updated in 2023

- In 2021, the Subcommittee updated and released the International Coal Mine Methane Projects Database (available on the GMI website).
- Kindly assist with updating the database this year. We will be reaching out to country experts to review existing information.



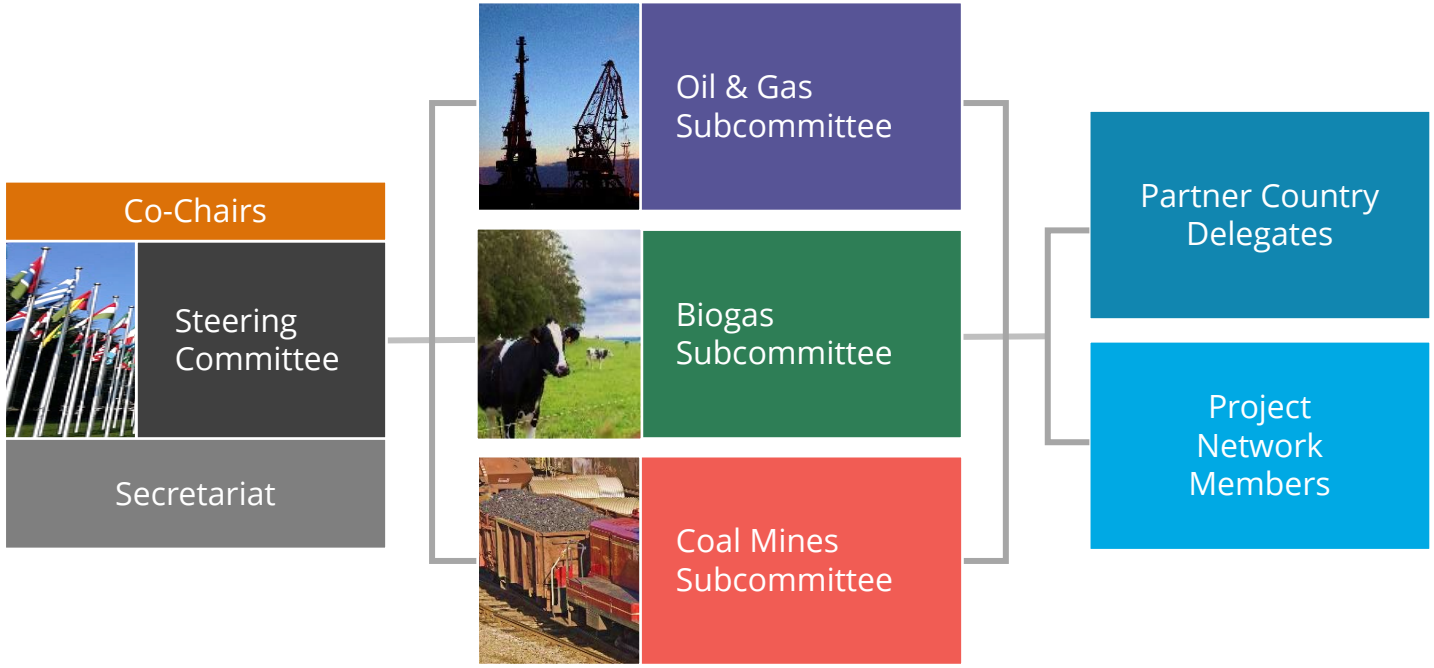
| Country | Project Name | Project Status | Start Year | Project Description | Project End Use Type(s) | Gas Flow to Project | Gas Flow Units | Rated Capacity of Equipme | Rated Capacity Units | Annual Emissions Reductions (MTCO2 | Cumulative Emissions Reductions thru 2019 (MTCO2 | Mine Name (incl. other known names | Mine Description |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Australia | 2012 Coal AUS Oaky Creek Flaring | Operational | 2012 | Installation of enclosed flares planned for Nov 2012. The plant will consist of six Hofstetter enclosed flares and six ring seal vacuum pumps, with the ability to deal with 12,000 l/sec of gas and generate ~30kp through the Oaky Creek gas pipe. | Flare | | | | | | | Oaky Creek | |
| Australia | 2012 Coal AUS Tahmoor Colliery Flaring | Operational | 2012 | Three (3) enclosed flares used to destroy methane drained from mine. See attachments | Flare | | | | | | | Tahmoor Colliery | Tahmoor Colliery is located approximately 70 kilometres South West of Sydney in the Southern Highlands region, consisting of an underground mine and Coal Handling and Preparation Plant. The colliery produces approximately two million tonnes of high quality coking coal per year, which is railed to Port Kembla for the export market. The mine was commissioned in 1979 by Clutha Coal, and production of coal commenced in 1982. In 1986 longwall mining was introduced. The mine has changed hands several times during its 30 year history and is currently fully managed by Xstrata Coal NSW, operating as Tahmoor Coal Pty Ltd. Tahmoor currently employs approximately 440 |
| Australia | 2013 Coal AUS Appin Colliery Flares | Operational | 2012 | Flares installed at wells draining CMM from gob/goaf areas. | Flare | | | | | | | Southern Coal Field | The Appin Colliery and Tower Colliery are located within the Southern Coal Field. |
| Australia | 2013 Coal Aus Ashton Flaring | Planned/in Development/Construction | 2013 | Enclosed flares planned to destroy drained methane from underground coal operations. Number of flares undefined. | Flare | | | | | | | Ashton Coal Project | The Ashton Coal Project is located approximately 14 km north-west of Singleton in the Hunter Valley, New South Wales. The project includes an open cut coal mine, an underground coal mine, a Coal Handling and Preparation Plant and a rail siding. The Ashton Open-Cut and Underground Coal Mines have a current production capacity of approximately 3.9mtpa of high quality Semi-Soft Coking Coal. This coal is predominantly exported to Asian steelmakers. The Ashton Coal operation is an unincorporated Joint-Venture between Yancoal Australia Ltd (90%) and Itochu Corporation of Japan (10%). Yancoal Australia Ltd acquired the interest in the Ashton Open-Cut and Underground Coal Mines effective from December 2009 through its purchase of Felix Resources Pty Ltd. Yancoal Australia Ltd is the operator of these mines and manages the Joint |
| Australia | 2013 Coal AUS Mandalong Flaring | Operational | 2013 | 1-2 enclosed flares. 2019 notes: Flaring is still active, and the gas management systems were upgraded to accommodate increasing natural gas production; ER fell by 28% when compared to 2018. | Flare | | | | | 142,857 | 888,571 | Mandalong | http://centennialcoal.com.au/Operations/OperationsList/Mandalong.aspx |
| Australia | Blakefield Mine Flaring Project | Operational | 2010 | Currently 3 enclosed flares (Energen - Hofstetter); 5 LMS Energy decommissioned flares. 2012 plans to install goaf flares. | Flare | | | | | | | Bulga Mining Complex | Surface and underground operations. The Bulga Underground Operations comprise the Beltana No. Mine and the Blakefield South Mine. Underground mining operations are undertaken using longwall retreat mining techniques. The longwall blocks at |

# GMI Secretariat Updates

**Denise Mulholland**
Director, GMI Secretariat

# Global Methane Initiative (GMI)

GMI is an international public-private partnership focused on reducing barriers to the recovery and use of methane as a valuable energy source.




Global Methane Initiative

*Since 2004*

- 46 Partner Countries
- 700+ Project Network members
- Alliances with international organizations focused on methane recovery and use

CLIMATE & CLEAN AIR COALITION TO REDUCE SHORT-LIVED CLIMATE POLLUTANTS

UNECE

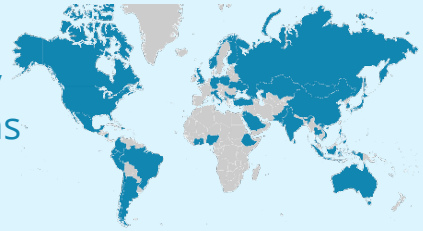
IEA

UN environment programme

THE WORLD BANK IBRD • IDA

Global Methane Hub

GMI Partner Countries represent approximately 75% of methane emissions from human activities.



# Steering Committee and GMI Partner Countries

- Canada (Chair)
- India (Vice Chair)
- United States (Vice Chair)

## Steering Committee Members

- China
- Colombia
- Ecuador
- Finland
- Ghana
- Indonesia
- Nigeria
- Saudi Arabia
- Serbia
- Turkey

## Other GMI Partner Countries

- Albania
- Argentina
- Australia
- Brazil
- Bulgaria
- Chile
- Cote d'Ivoire
- Denmark
- Dominican Republic
- Ethiopia
- European Commission
- Georgia
- Germany
- Israel
- Italy
- Japan
- Jordan
- Kazakhstan
- Mexico
- Mongolia
- Nicaragua
- Norway
- Pakistan
- Peru
- Philippines
- Poland
- Republic of Korea
- Russia
- Sri Lanka
- Thailand
- Ukraine
- United Kingdom
- Vietnam

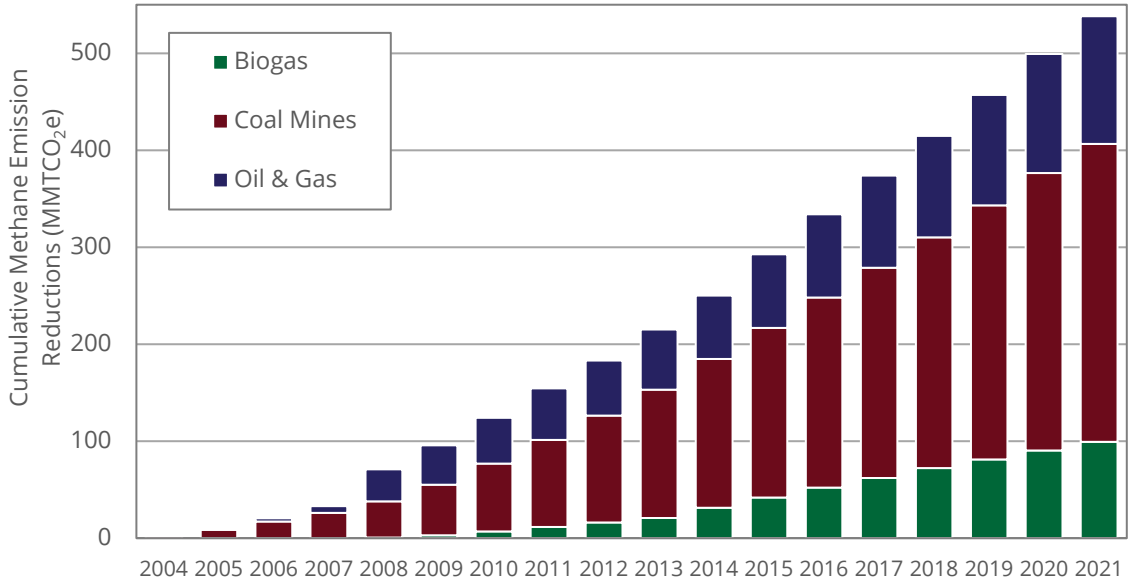
# GMI Accomplishments *Since 2004*

- Grown from 14 to 46 Partner Countries
- More than $650 million in leveraged funding for projects and training
- More than 700 Project Network members
- Conducted thousands of assessments, pre-feasibility studies, feasibility studies, study tours, and site visits
- Provided trainings for more than 50,000 people on methane mitigation
- Developed more than 60 tools and resources for methane mitigation

Since 2004, GMI has reduced $CH_4$ by nearly

## 540 $MMTCO_2e$

including approximately **40 $MMTCO_2e$** achieved in 2021




540 $MMTCO_2e$ is approximately equivalent* to the $CO_2$ emissions from any one of the following:

**230 Billion**
liters of gasoline consumed

**270 Billion**
kilograms of coal burned

**65.4 Trillion**
smartphones charged

* epa.gov/energy/greenhouse-gas-equivalencies-calculator

Global Methane Initiative

# GMI
## "By the Numbers" for 2021

- Leveraged virtual platforms to maintain and increase engagement with stakeholders
- Expanded direct communications with social media
- Promoted GMI's technical expertise

Through GMI in 2021:

**11**
**countries**
supported activities where more than

**1,100**
**people**
received a total of approximately

**1,000**
**hours**
of training about reducing methane emissions and capturing methane for productive uses

| | |
|---|---|
| | **Capacity Building/Information Sharing**<br>fostering best practices |
| **3** | **Workshops/Trainings**<br>China, European Commission, United States, and Partnership-wide |
| **9** | **Manuals/Websites/Other Outreach**<br>India, Mexico, Serbia, Partnership-wide |
| | **Assessments**<br>identifying opportunities for emission reductions |
| **7** | **Reports/Tools/Models**<br>Partnership-wide |
| **7** | **Study Tours/Other Technical Assistance**<br>Colombia, India, Indonesia, Serbia |
| **11** | **Measurement/Pre-feasibility Studies**<br>Poland, Ukraine, United States |
| | **Partnerships**<br>building relationships to foster action |
| **12** | **GMI Meetings (Steering Committee/Subcommittees)**<br>Virtual meetings hosted from the United States |
| **2** | **Conferences**<br>Virtual conferences hosted from Switzerland and the United States |


# Forum Highlights

- 400 in-person attendees from 60 countries and 450 virtual attendees from 29 countries
- 5 high-level plenary sessions on global efforts to reduce emissions from methane and other short-lived climate pollutants
- 36 technical sessions bringing together practitioners, policymakers and technical experts
- 3 site visits to an anaerobic digester, landfill, and wastewater facility

# Overview of Participation

Global Methane, Climate and Clean Air Forum
a joint event sponsored by GMI and CCAC

## Virtual Attendees

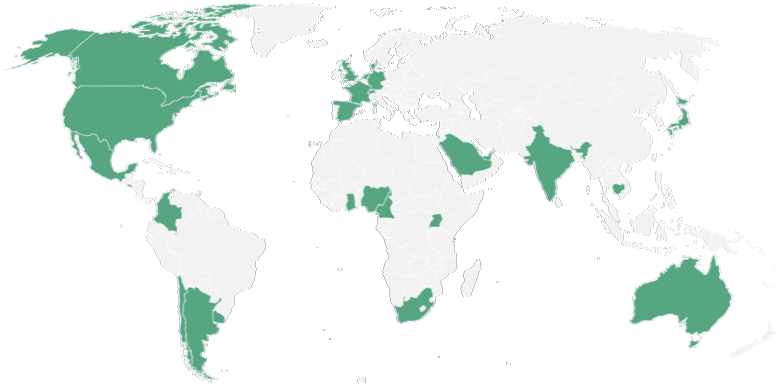
**29**

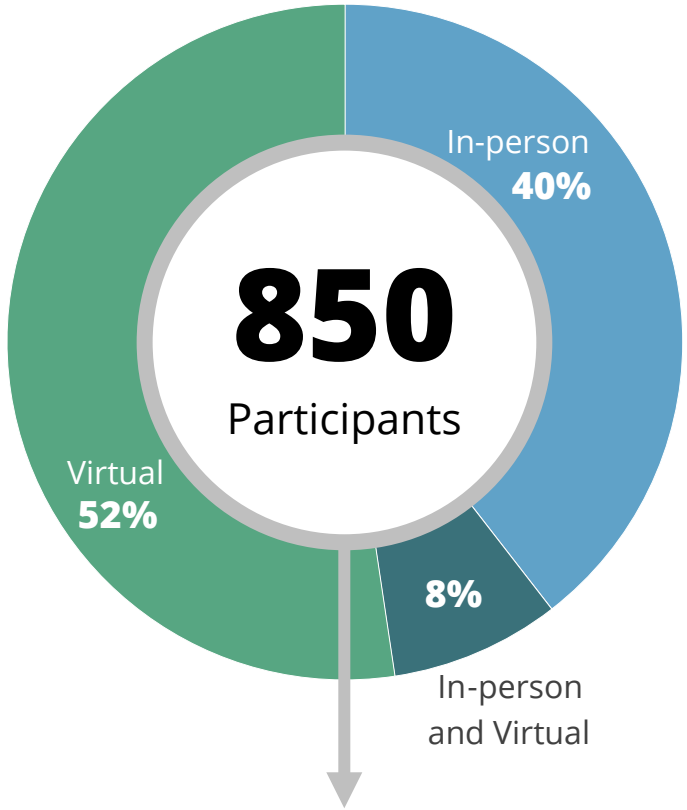
**countries**

were represented by approximately

**450 virtual**

attendees






Participants
from more than

**350**

**Organizations**

## In-Person Attendees

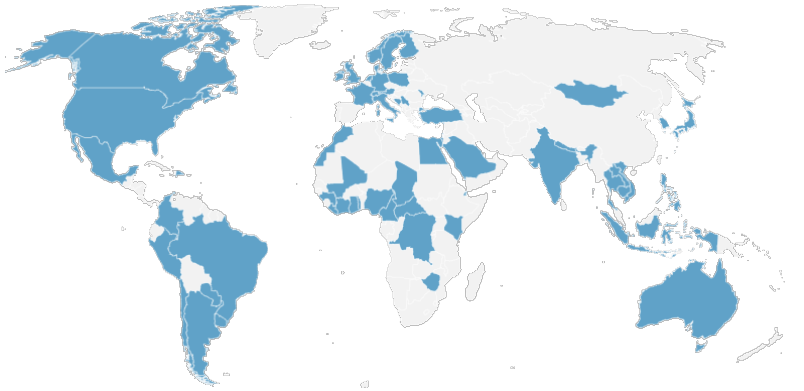
**60**

**countries**

were represented by more than

**400 in-person**

attendees



# Secretariat Priorities Through 2023

- Provide support to countries that are working to aggressively reduce methane emissions, including signatories of the Global Methane Pledge
- Support Subcommittee Co-Chairs to expand GMI Subcommittee membership
- Enhance promotion of GMI through targeted communications
- Leverage strategic partnerships to improve collaboration
  - For example, with the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE), Climate and Clean Air Coalition (CCAC), and Global Methane Hub
- Plan the 2024 Global Methane Forum


**Geneva, Switzerland**
**March 2024**

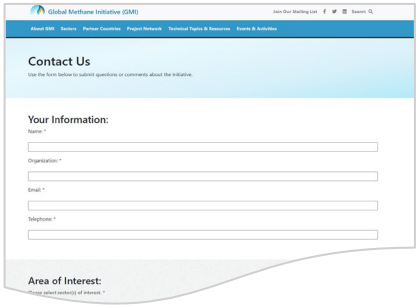
# Global Methane Pledge Support and Implementation

Global Methane Pledge


- 30% reduction of methane emissions by 2030, compared to 2020 levels
- Leverage momentum
- Engage and connect stakeholders to analyze needs and jointly develop tools and resources
- Provide technical support and capacity building

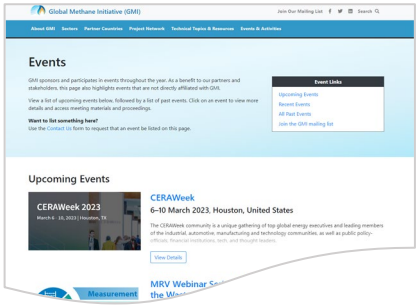
Global Methane Initiative

# Engage with GMI




## Submit a Contact Us Request

Let us know how we can help you:
globalmethane.org/contact-us/




## Share Events or Resources

Recommend items to publish on the GMI website:
globalmethane.org/resources/recommend.aspx


## Join the GMI Mailing List

Receive updates from GMI by joining at:
eepurl.com/ggwT3T

## Follow GMI

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# Thank you!

**Denise Mulholland**
Director, Secretariat

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Global Methane Initiative

globalmethane.org

# Global Methane, Climate and Clean Air Forum 2022 Coal Session Summary

Clark Talkington
Advanced Resources International, Inc.

# Global Climate and Clear Air Forum 2022: Coal Sessions

## 5 Sessions on Coal Mining (in Addition to Brainstorming):

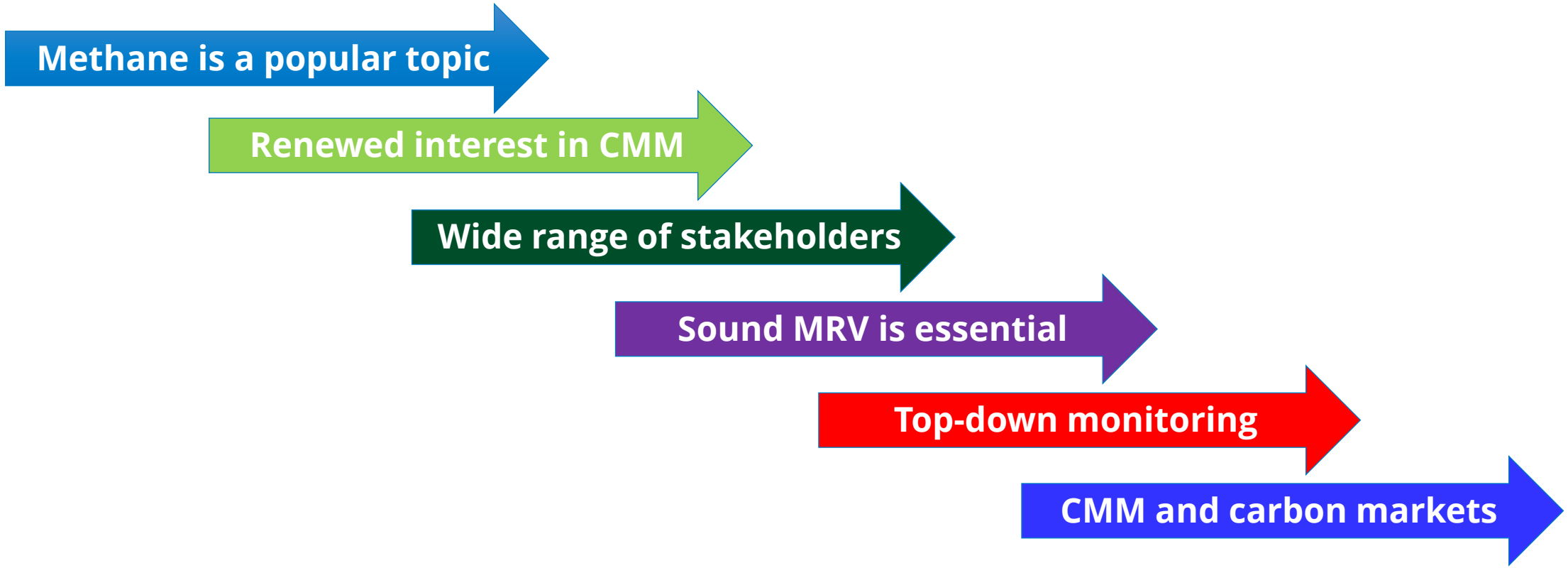
- Best Practices in Policies for Coal Mine Methane (CMM) Mitigation
- Methane Mitigation in Action: Opportunity for CMM in India, China and Other Countries
- Technologies for CMM Mitigation
- Data and Measurement of Methane Emissions for Coal Mining
- Tackling Methane Emissions from Coal Mining: Reconciling Strategy and Ambition

**Detailed agenda:**
https://www.epa.gov/gmi/global-methane-climate-and-clean-air-forum#methane-mitigation-in-action

**Recordings of each session:**
https://globalmethane.org/2022forum/recordings/index.html

# Major Themes Discussed During the Coal Sessions

- During the 3 days of coal technical sessions, key themes emerged:



# Methane Emissions from the Energy Sector are a Hot Topic

- Responsible for 1/3 of temperature rise since pre-industrial times
- Increasing emissions
- Short-live climate pollutant with a high GWP
- Low-cost mitigation opportunities – many at negative cost
- Expanding solutions beyond mitigation to Greenhouse Gas Removal (GGR), e.g., production of plastic substitutes using waste methane

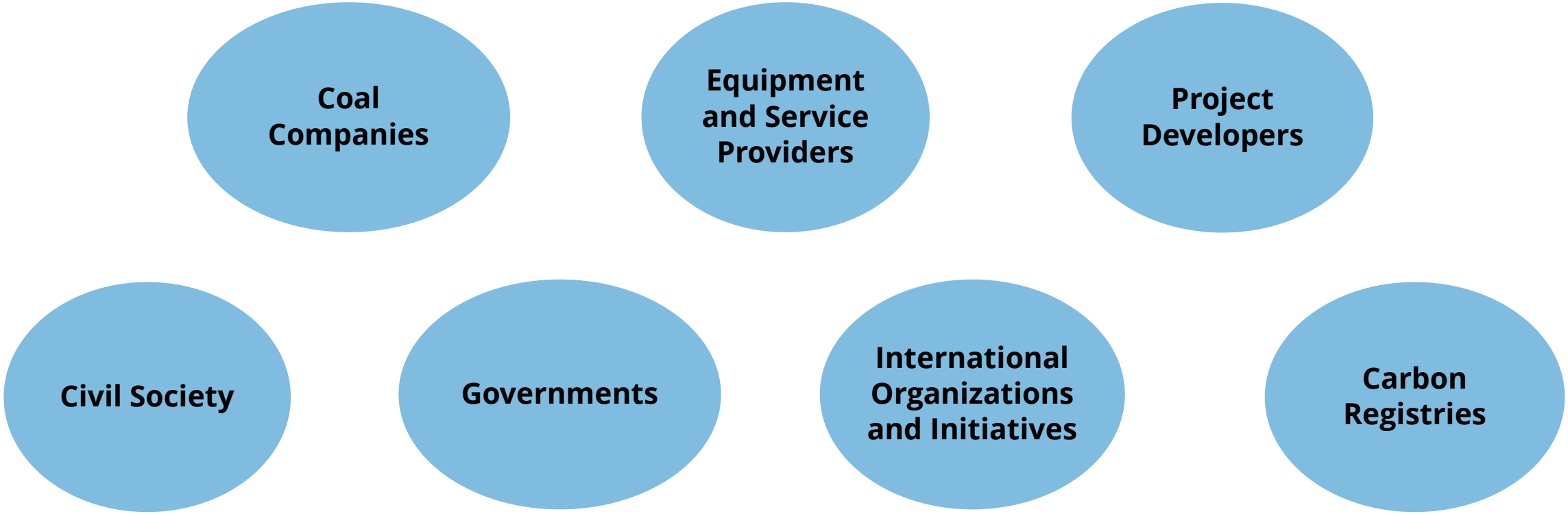
| Many initiatives focused on $CH_4$ emissions | | |
|---|---|---|
| *Paris agreement* | *Global Methane Initiative* | *Global Methane Pledge* |
| *International Methane Emissions Observatory (IMEO)* | *UNECE Groups of Experts* | *Climate & Clean Air Coalition* |
| *International Energy Agency* | *World Bank* | *Oil & Natural Gas Methane Partnership* |
| *Australia reporting regulations* | *U.S. reporting and emission control regulations* | *EU proposed reporting and control regulations* |

# Attention to Coal Mine Methane (CMM) is Growing

- Coal mining likely to continue for a period of time
- Limited number of easily identified point sources
- Growing interest in open cast mines and surface mine methane (SMM)
- Abandoned mine methane (AMM) emissions are growing
- CMM projects can match carbon  GHG mitigation of capture & storage (CCS)
- Emission reductions (ERs) are market ready
- Range of technology options

# Broad range of stakeholders

Working together, a broad range of stakeholders can deliver CMM emission reductions:



# Sound, Robust Monitoring, Reporting & Verification (MRV) is Essential

- Currently rely on “bottom-up” monitoring methods
  - Emission factors – least accurate but most widely used
  - Site-specific measurements
  - Periodic sampling
  - Continuous emissions monitoring (CEMS) – most accurate but limited use
- Growing interest in top-down monitoring methods
  - Satellite
  - High altitude airborne
  - Low altitude airborne
  - Ground-based

# Why focus on ensuring robust MRV programs for CMM?

- Transparent and reliable verification and reporting procedures provide confidence in the data and underpin its use
- Basis for national greenhouse gas (GHG) accounting and development of accurate GHG inventories
- Supports informed and effective policymaking to realize GHG emission reductions, encourage economic development, and support a just transition in the coal sector
- Necessary for an effective emissions trading framework

# Growing Interest in and Application of Top-down Monitoring Methods for CMM Emissions Monitoring

- Several high-profile cases publicized in recent years: Australia, U.S., Russia, Ukraine, Poland
- Small but increasing number of providers
- Improving resolution and detection limits
- Can be used to reconcile bottom-up measurements
- May be a more cost-effective monitoring tool in some cases

# Top-down Monitoring Methods Characteristics

**Potential Strengths**

- Change detection
- Identification of super-emitting or anomalous events (focus on intermittent rather than persistent sources)
- Check-and-balance on estimates from bottom-up methods
- Potential for area-wide estimates for AMM, facility-specific estimates for open pit mines and facility-specific/source-specific estimates for underground mines
- Increasing launch of satellites will lead to large operational constellations

**Potential Weaknesses**

- Cloud cover, ground cover, and weather can impede monitoring
- Must factor in dispersion models and incorporate other data including water vapor, temperature, and pressure, which add to uncertainty
- Temporal variability
- Limited number of providers and limited data on costs
- Proprietary nature of algorithms for some providers limits transparency
- Emissions produced by aerial surveys
- Stakeholder capacity

# Key Market Messages for CMM

- CMM ERs trade successfully as carbon offsets in compliance (California (CA) Cap-and-Trade) and voluntary markets (ICAO CORSIA, bilateral over-the-counter transactions)
- Exponential growth in CMM offsets traded in CA market by American Carbon Registry, from 250K tonnes/yr in 2014 to 2.5 million tonnes/yr in 2023
- Flaring is a generally accepted mitigation option, but could displace higher volume use or destruction options, such as gas pipeline injection, resulting in more CMM projects but fewer ERs (e.g., U.S.) in recent years
- VAM projects are technically challenging, but can be viable at highest concentration shafts and where economic incentives exist
  - Safety features
  - 2 operating projects in the U.S., with 2-3 more coming online in 2023
- Carbon Index (CI) scores are becoming popular in carbon offset markets, but CMM projects have low CI scores

# Thank You

**Presentation supported by U.S. EPA under the auspices of GMI**

***Contact Information:***


## Clark Talkington

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Global Methane Initiative

# Review of Project Barriers and Tomorrow's Brainstorming Session

Volha Roshchanka (U.S. EPA) on behalf of
Coal Mines Subcommittee Co-Chairs

# Brainstorming on the Barriers to CMM Project Development

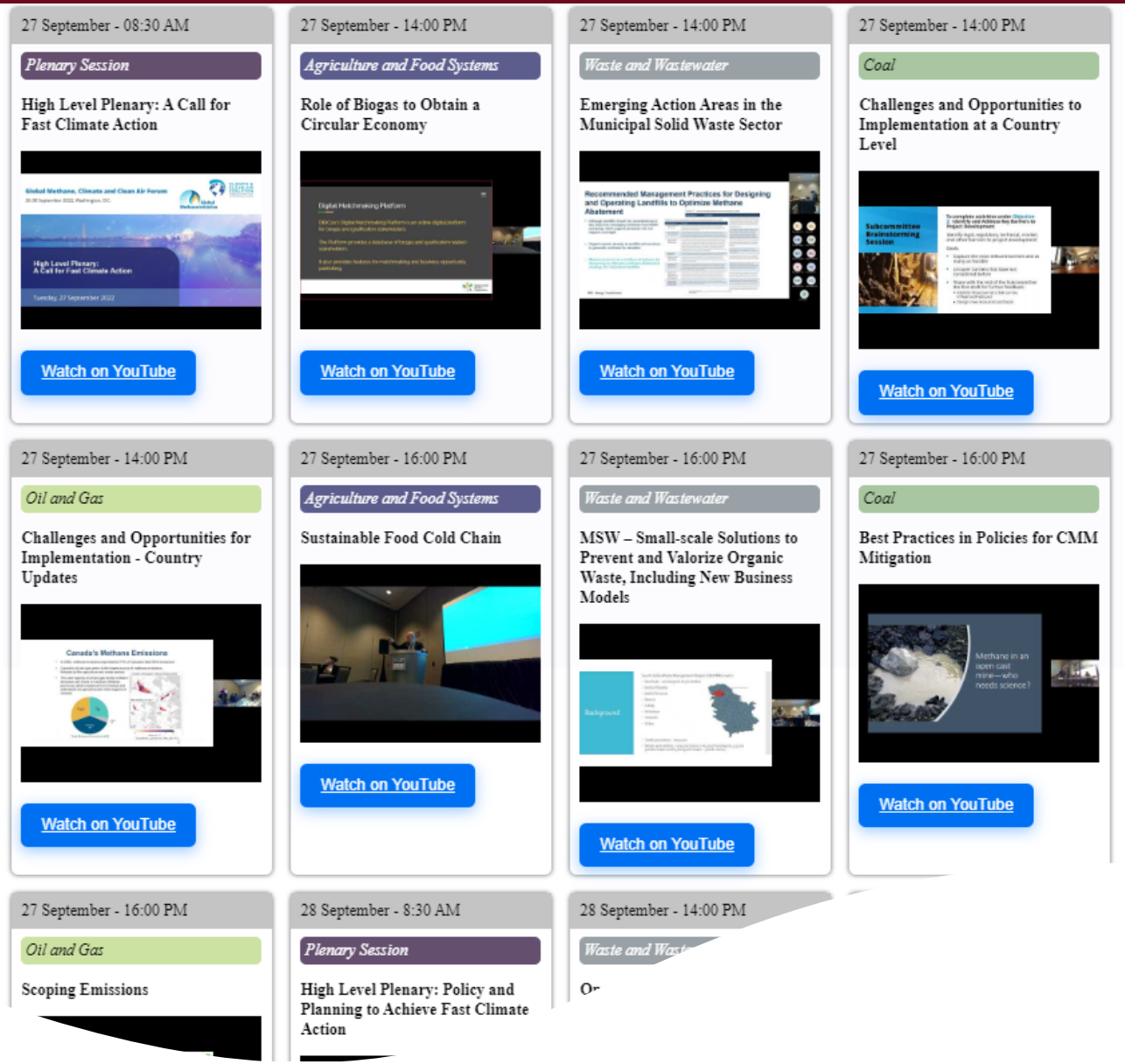
## Global Methane, Climate and Clean Air Forum

**a joint event sponsored by GMI & CCAC**

**26-30 September 2022, Washington, D.C.**

A brainstorming session on barriers to CMM project development

Participation from more than 35 people representing more than 10 countries

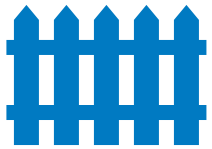



Recordings of all sessions are available on the Forum website.

# What are the Barriers to CMM Project Development?

| Legal/Regulatory | Technical | Market | Other |
|---|---|---|---|
| Need for regulatory framework to help conduct projects | VAM concentration forecasting | Forecasting the price of carbon credit | Lack of awareness that it will take time to transition |
| Lack of supporting policy or regulatory framework; perverse incentives | Low permeability of coal;<br>Hard to predict pockets of gas | Focus on increasing coal production | Ownership issues – who takes charge of the project? |
| Lack of coordination among actors to work on climate emissions removal | Lack of infrastructure / market | Recovery of VAM is expensive | Methane capture & use is not a core competency of coal companies |
| Lack of clarify on gas ownership | Net pressure drop on VAM technology | Financiers shy away from coal (stigma issue), including abandoned mines | High concentration seams are in populated areas |
| Prescriptive requirements on gas drainage | Dust in VAM required to capture the particulates (minerals melt and increase cost of VAM tech) | Lack of access to finance | Methane is perceived as a liability; stigma keeps actors from strategically planning on transition |
| Safety regulations can be an impediment for VAM | Need to destigmatize, show projects can make money, and are technically feasible | Pricing isn't a driver | Nobody wants to develop a new/creative project; lack of knowledge re different opportunities |
| PHMSA deletes data after 10 yrs | Need for a roadmap to project development and educate on opportunities available | Lack of carbon credit markets | Greenwashing is a risk of more emissions to be captured |
| | Lack of reliable data worldwide | Lack of money to coal industry when being forced out of business – who will provide money for CMM | Lack of awareness of VAM project opportunities |
| | Lack of coordination among coal industry to overcome barriers | | Lack of accessible measured data; lack of experts at universities who can teach (or other tech topics) in depth |
| | | | Relationship between coal industry and environmental orgs |

# Process for CMM Project Development Barriers Identification



**Brainstorm barriers to CMM project development**

(done)
27 Sept 2022

**Review feedback from Coal Mines Subcommittee Delegates and Project Network members**

(done)

**Coal Mines Subcommittee Co-Chairs identify and prioritize actionable barriers**

(done)

**Co-Chairs share prioritized barriers with Delegates and Project Network members**

(done)

**Brainstorm potential actions to address priority barriers during Coal Mines Subcommittee Meeting**

22 Mar 2023

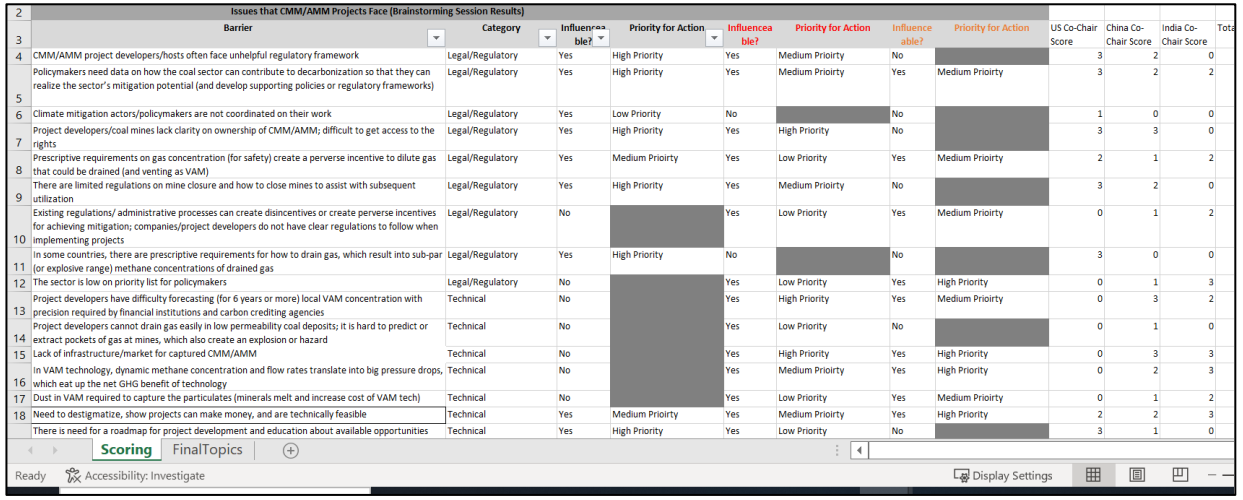
**Develop GMI Resources for identified actions**

(next steps)

# Prioritization of the Barriers to CMM Project Development

Co-chairs ranked all 36 barriers and identified the 3 barriers with the highest score.

The barriers with the highest scores were:



| Issues that CMM/AMM Projects Face (Brainstorming Session Results) | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Barrier | Category | Influenceable? | Priority for Action | Influenceable? | Priority for Action | Influenceable? | Priority for Action | US Co-Chair Score | China Co-Chair Score | India Co-Chair Score |
| CMM/AMM project developers/hosts often face unhelpful regulatory framework | Legal/Regulatory | Yes | High Priority | Yes | Medium Priority | No | | 3 | 2 | 0 |
| Policymakers need data on how the coal sector can contribute to decarbonization so that they can realize the sector's mitigation potential (and develop supporting policies or regulatory frameworks) | Legal/Regulatory | Yes | High Priority | Yes | Medium Priority | Yes | Medium Priority | 3 | 2 | 2 |
| Climate mitigation actors/policymakers are not coordinated on their work | Legal/Regulatory | Yes | Low Priority | No | | No | | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Project developers/coal mines lack clarity on ownership of CMM/AMM; difficult to get access to the rights | Legal/Regulatory | Yes | High Priority | Yes | High Priority | No | | 3 | 3 | 0 |
| Prescriptive requirements on gas concentration (for safety) create a perverse incentive to dilute gas that could be drained (and venting as VAM) | Legal/Regulatory | Yes | Medium Priority | Yes | Low Priority | Yes | Medium Priority | 2 | 1 | 2 |
| There are limited regulations on mine closure and how to close mines to assist with subsequent utilization | Legal/Regulatory | Yes | High Priority | Yes | Medium Priority | No | | 3 | 2 | 0 |
| Existing regulations/ administrative processes can create disincentives or create perverse incentives for achieving mitigation; companies/project developers do not have clear regulations to follow when implementing projects | Legal/Regulatory | No | | Yes | Low Priority | Yes | Medium Priority | 0 | 1 | 2 |
| In some countries, there are prescriptive requirements for how to drain gas, which result into sub-par (or explosive range) methane concentrations of drained gas | Legal/Regulatory | Yes | High Priority | No | | No | | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| The sector is low on priority list for policymakers | Legal/Regulatory | No | | Yes | Low Priority | Yes | High Priority | 0 | 1 | 3 |
| Project developers have difficulty forecasting (for 6 years or more) local VAM concentration with precision required by financial institutions and carbon crediting agencies | Technical | No | | Yes | High Priority | Yes | Medium Priority | 0 | 3 | 2 |
| Project developers cannot drain gas easily in low permeability coal deposits; it is hard to predict or extract pockets of gas at mines, which also create an explosion or hazard | Technical | No | | Yes | Low Priority | No | | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Lack of infrastructure/market for captured CMM/AMM | Technical | No | | Yes | High Priority | Yes | High Priority | 0 | 3 | 3 |
| In VAM technology, dynamic methane concentration and flow rates translate into big pressure drops, which eat up the net GHG benefit of technology | Technical | No | | Yes | Medium Priority | Yes | High Priority | 0 | 2 | 3 |
| Dust in VAM required to capture the particulates (minerals melt and increase cost of VAM tech) | Technical | No | | Yes | Low Priority | Yes | Medium Priority | 0 | 1 | 2 |
| Need to destigmatize, show projects can make money, and are technically feasible | Technical | Yes | Medium Priority | Yes | Medium Priority | Yes | High Priority | 2 | 2 | 3 |
| There is need for a roadmap for project development and education about available opportunities | Technical | Yes | High Priority | Yes | Low Priority | No | | 3 | 1 | 0 |

Scoring FinalTopics

Ready Accessibility: Investigate Display Settings

- **<u>Legal/Regulatory</u>**: Policymakers need data on how the coal sector can contribute to decarbonization so that they can realize the sector's mitigation potential (and develop supporting policies or regulatory frameworks)
- **<u>Legal/Regulatory</u>**: Project developers/coal mines lack clarity on ownership of CMM/AMM; difficult to get access to the rights
- **<u>Technical</u>**: Need to destigmatize, show projects can make money, and are technically feasible

# Thank you!

Thank you for participating today.

**See you tomorrow in person (Room XXV) or online!**

Global Methane Initiative

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