

Metanemissioner

Gasmarknadsrådet 2021-06-30

”Methane emissions was not a very sexy topic two years ago”

/Fransisco De la Flor (ENAGAS, Spanien)
(styrelseledamot i Marcogaz och GIE)

Bakgrund

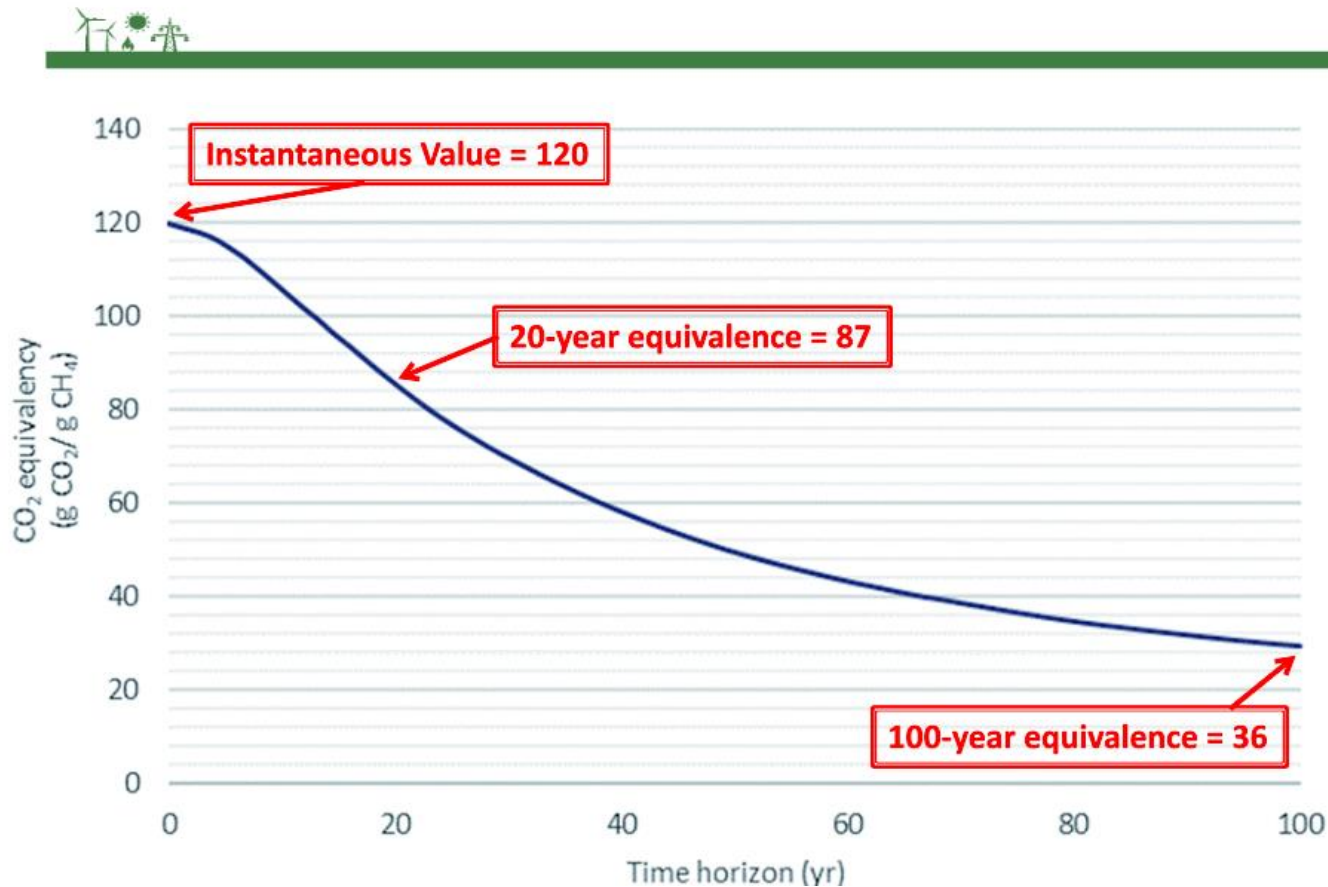
- **Metanemissioner står för ca 1/4 av den globala uppvärmningen**
- **Cirka 1/3 av metanemissionerna kommer från fossila bränslen (ca 2/5 från jordbruk)**
- **Metan kvarstår ca 12 år i atmosfären**

Källa: UNEP/Climate & Clean Air Coalition (CCAC) / Oil & Gas Methane Partnership (OGMP)

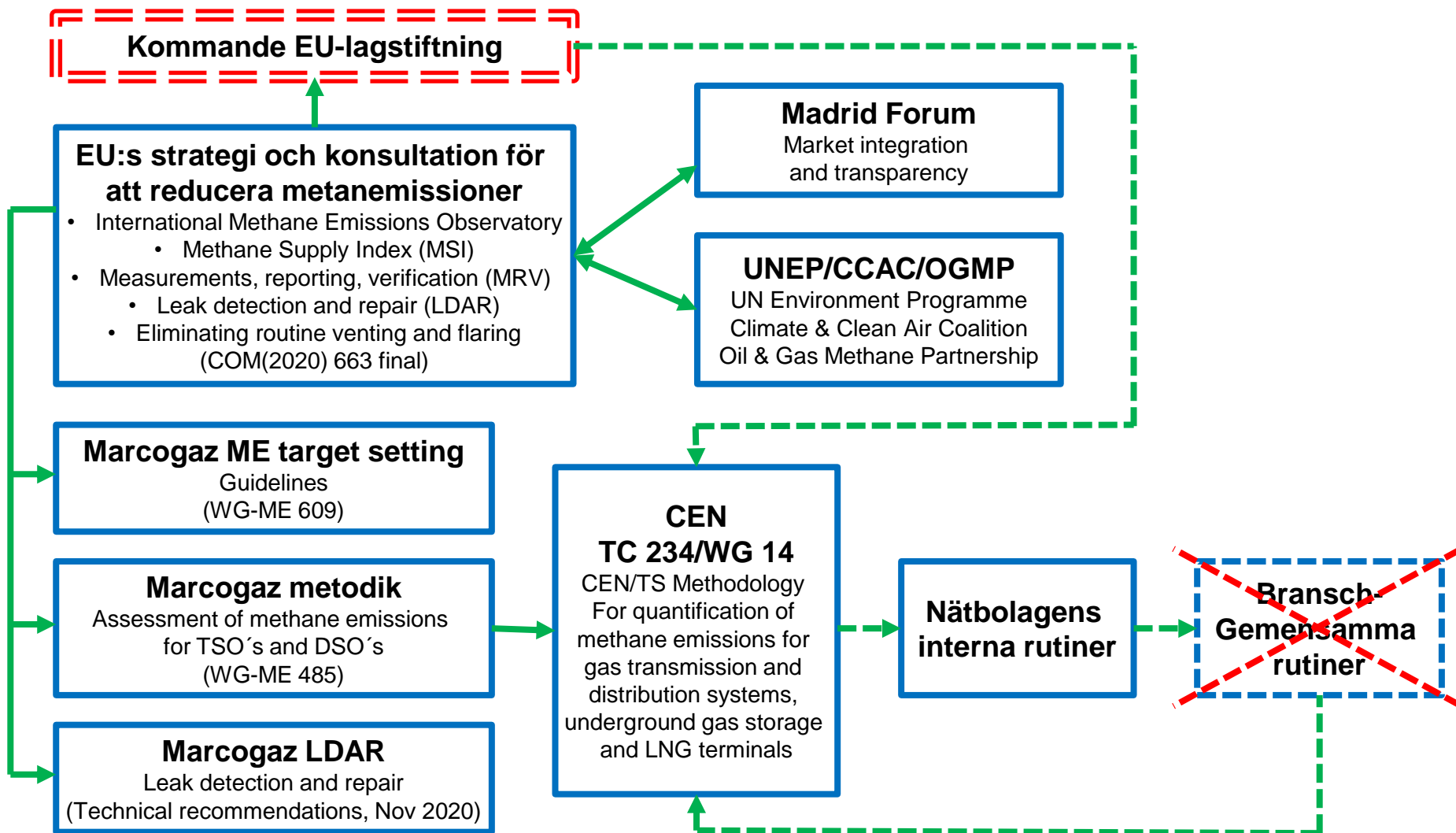
CO₂-ekvivalent



ENERGY

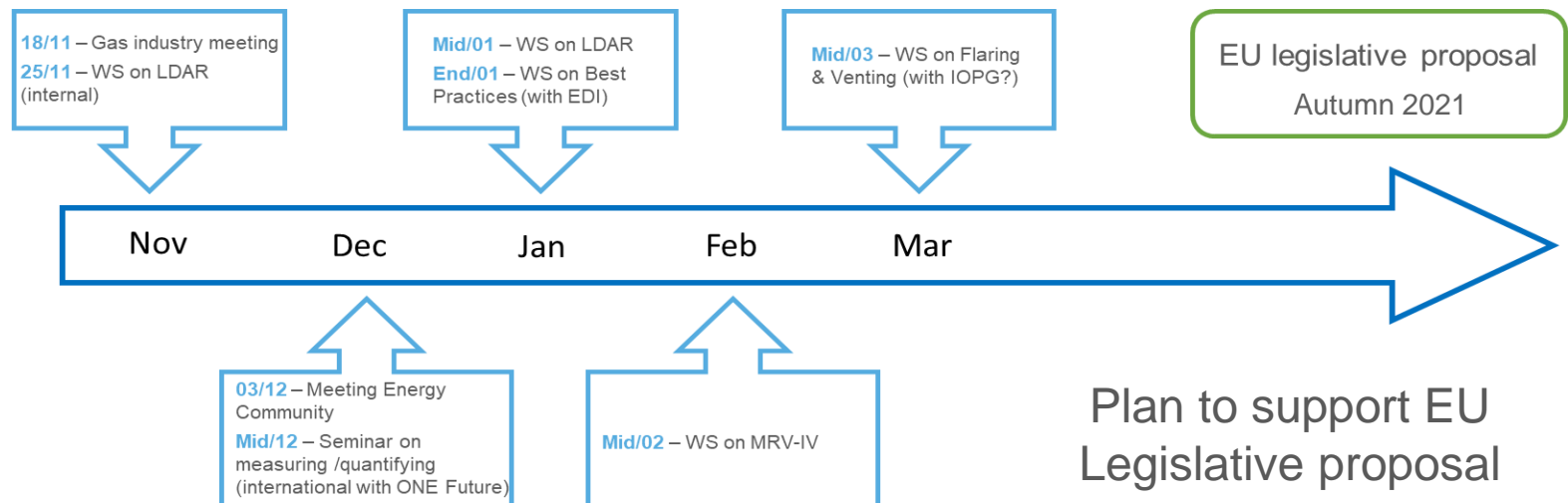


Samband

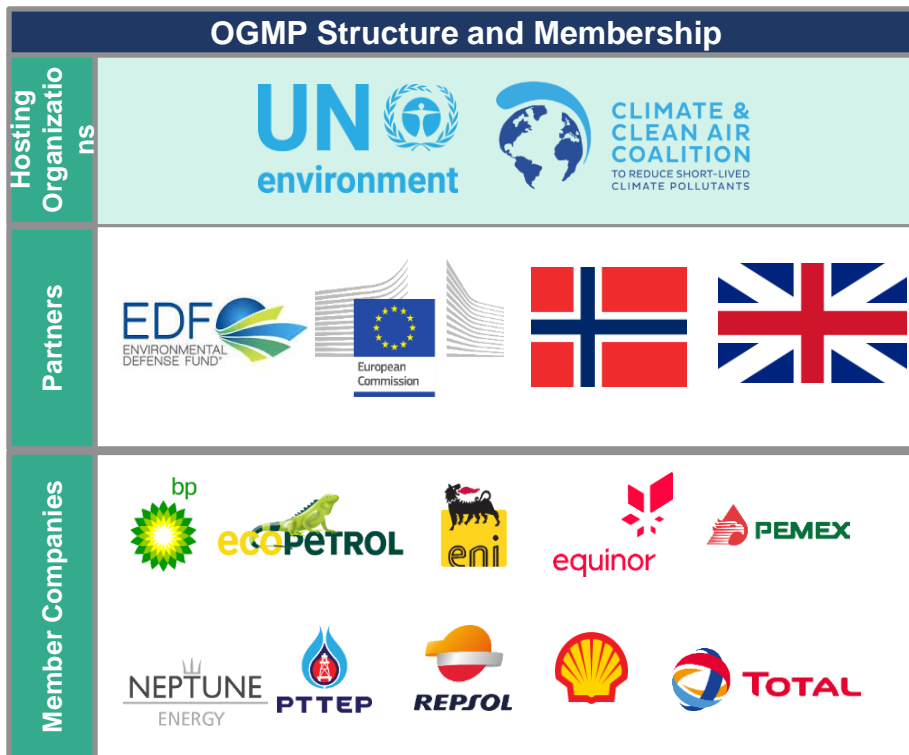


EU:s strategi och kommande lagstiftning

- ✓ On the 14th of October 2020, the European Commission published the Communication on an “EU strategy to reduce methane emissions”.
- ✓ The Strategy states that a legislative process will be conducted, and new regulations will be delivered in 2021.
- ✓ The Commission calls on companies to set up more robust leak detection and repair (LDAR) programs to be prepared for legislation that would make such programs mandatory.



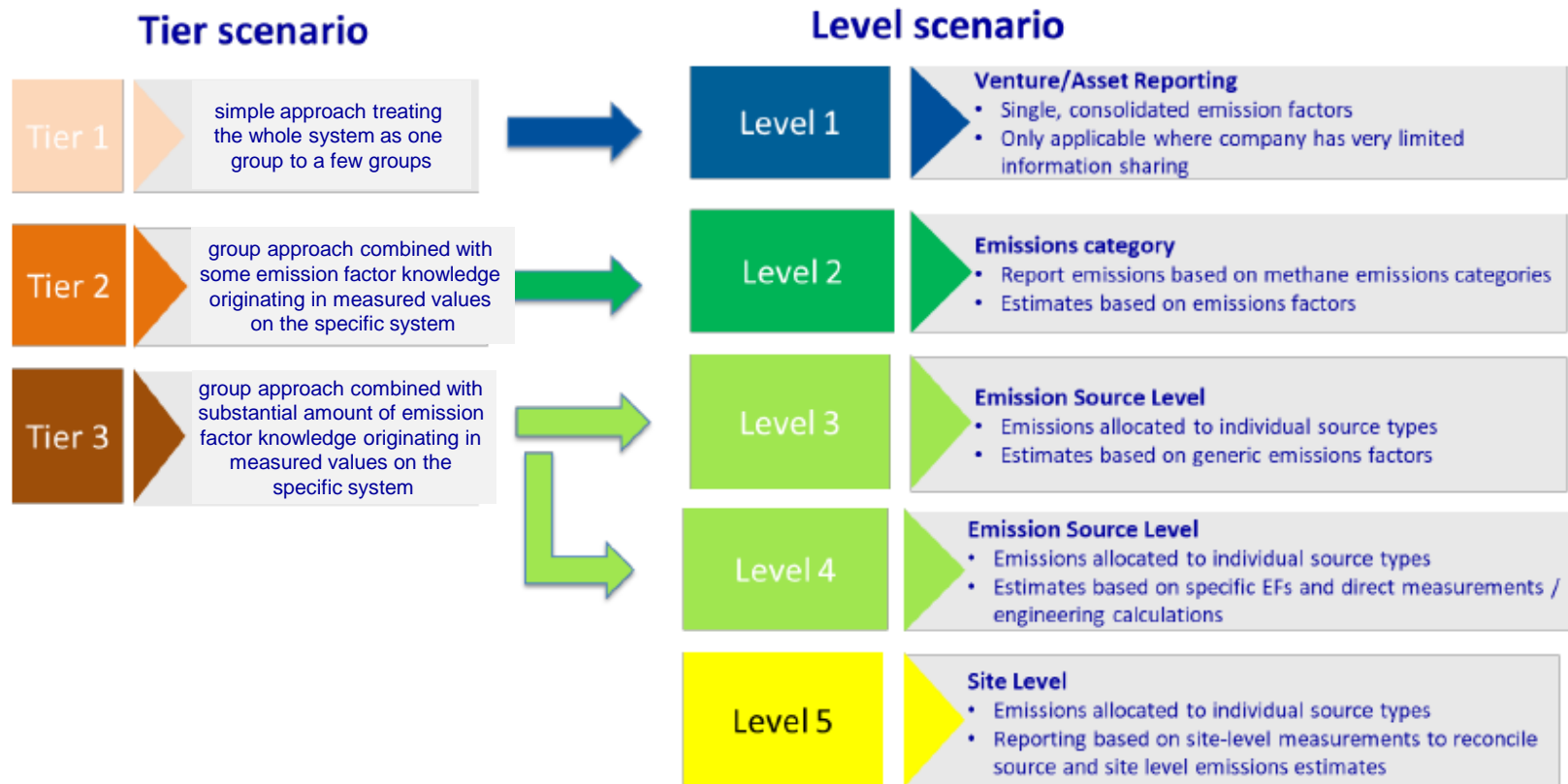
Oil & Gas Methane Partnership (OGMP)



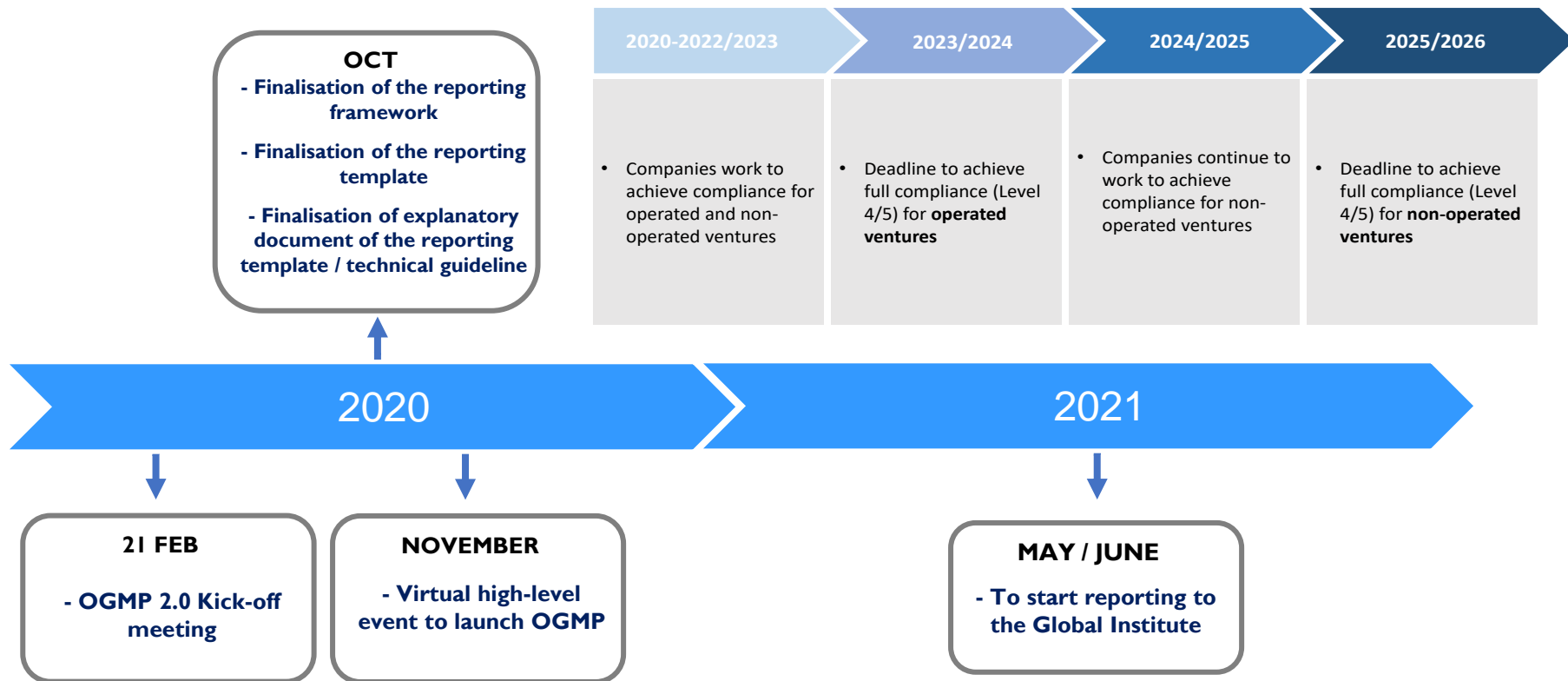
Key Facts:

- ➡ Launched 2015
- ➡ The only multi-stakeholder initiative working on methane
- ➡ Raised awareness on methane globally
- ➡ Voluntary company initiative
- ➡ Covers 15% of oil and gas production
- ➡ Created series of Technical Guidance Documents

OMGP 2.0



OGMP 2.0 tidplan



Emissionstyper

		Aktivitet 1)		Anläggning (Assets)
Marcogaz/CEN			Nordion Energi	
Fugitive	Connections		Diffusa	MR
	Permeation			LV
				RS
				Lager
Vented	Operational	Purging/venting for works, commissioning and decomissioning	Aktiva utsläpp/ Drift & underhåll	Stationer och ledningar
		Regular emissions of technical devices		Lager
		Start & stops		LNG
		Incidents		Projekt
	Incomplete combustion		Pågrävningar	
1)) Typ av emission kopplas till "class of assets"				

CEN/TS scope

The CEN/TS describes a methodology to identify different types of methane emissions from the gas infrastructure and it explains, step by step, **how to quantify** each type of emission in a **gas transmission, distribution and/or storage system and in an LNG terminal**.

Gas is considered any product with a high methane content that is in gaseous form inside the respective gas infrastructure (e.g., natural gas, biogas or mixtures thereof with each other or with hydrogen).

Methane emission from **utilization connected customers, CNG/LNG fuelling stations, and biomethane production and upgrading plants and LNG liquefaction and transport are not covered in this document**, except if they are inside the covered asset.

This quantification method requires splitting the gas systems into groups of assets, devices and components and indicating categories of emission that can be expected from these groups to determine the emission factors and the activity factors for each. Finally, a general method to calculate the uncertainties associated with the quantified amounts of emitted methane is described.

3:rd draft CEN/TS förväntas klar juli 2021.

Reporting template and guidance

marcogaz
TECHNICAL ASSOCIATION
OF THE EUROPEAN NATURAL GAS INDUSTRY

GUIDANCE FOR USING THE MARCOGAZ METHANE EMISSIONS REPORTING TEMPLATE

DSO, TSO, LNG RECEIVING TERMINALS AND UGS

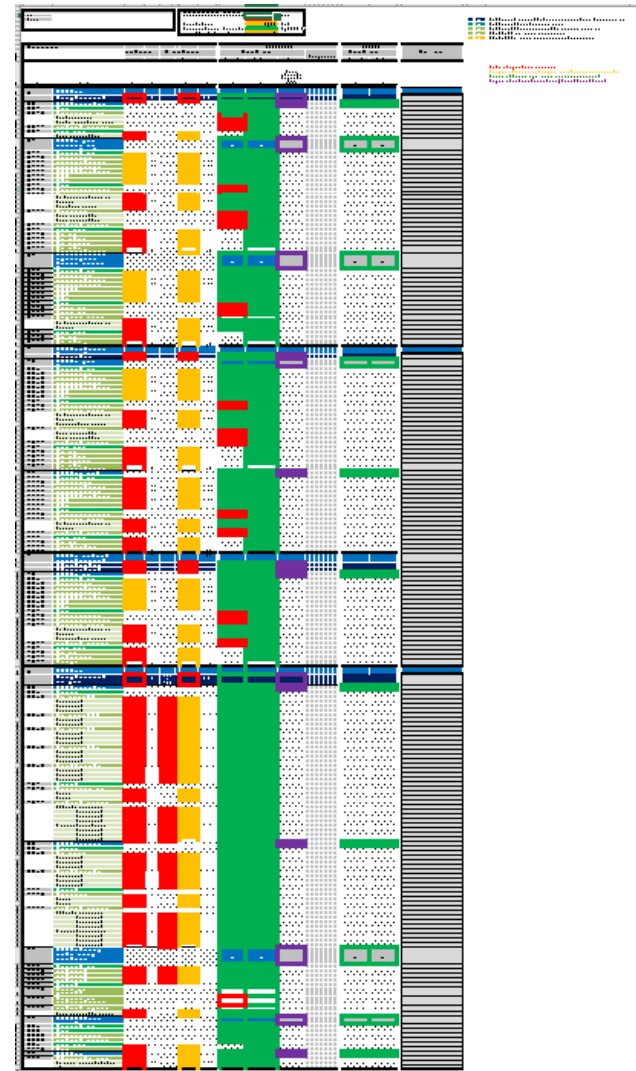
ALIGNED WITH THE OGMP REPORTING FRAMEWORK

November 2020

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WG_ME-710



The image shows a screenshot of the MarcoGaz methane emissions reporting template. It is a complex grid with multiple columns and rows. The columns are color-coded: green for 'Methane Emissions', yellow for 'Methane Emissions (kg)', and red for 'Methane Emissions (kg)'. The rows are organized into sections, with the first section being 'Methane Emissions' and the second section being 'Methane Emissions (kg)'. The template includes various data fields for reporting methane emissions, such as 'Methane Emissions (kg)', 'Methane Emissions (kg)', and 'Methane Emissions (kg)'. The template is designed to be used by DSO, TSO, LNG receiving terminals, and UGS.

Best Available Technology (BAT), e g Venting and flaring (short list)

Best Available Techniques		TSO	LNG	UGS	DSO*
1	Reduce pressure before venting	✓		✓	✓
2	Recover and recompress emission in the process gas:	✓			
3			✓	✓	
4	Flaring as replacement of venting (to reduce the environmental impact)	✓	✓	✓	
5	High bleed continuous pneumatics mitigation	✓		✓	
6	Electrical or pneumatic air starters	✓			
7	Use of nitrogen to purge LNG pipes		✓		
8	LNG truck loading (dry coupling connectors)		✓		
9	2 barrier approach for well integrity in new installations			✓	
10	Excess flow valves in new service lines				✓

Frågor?

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