



A performance-based approach to managing methane emissions

Natural Gas STAR Annual Implementation Workshop

Fiji George

November 16, 2015

Who we are

Our Nation's Energy Future Coalition, Inc.

- A 501(c)6 non-profit trade group comprised of leading natural gas companies with operations in one or more of the four principal industry segments.

The logo for Apache, featuring the word "Apache" in a stylized, italicized, yellow font.The logo for SWN Southwestern Energy, featuring the letters "SWN" in a large, blue, sans-serif font, with "Southwestern Energy®" in a smaller, blue, sans-serif font below it.The logo for Columbia Pipeline Group, featuring a blue square icon with three white stars on the left, and the words "Columbia Pipeline Group" in a blue, sans-serif font to the right.The logo for AGL Resources, featuring a stylized green and blue leaf icon on the left, and the text "AGL Resources®" in a grey, sans-serif font to the right.The logo for HESS, featuring the word "HESS" in a bold, green, sans-serif font inside a green rectangular border.The logo for nationalgrid, featuring the word "nationalgrid" in a blue, sans-serif font, with "national" in lowercase and "grid" in a larger, bold, lowercase font. Below it is the tagline "HERE WITH YOU. HERE FOR YOU." in a smaller, blue, sans-serif font.The logo for KINDER MORGAN, featuring the words "KINDER" and "MORGAN" in a bold, black, sans-serif font, separated by a stylized red and white lightning bolt icon.The logo for bhpbilliton, featuring a stylized orange and red icon of three rounded shapes above the text "bhpbilliton" in a bold, grey, sans-serif font.

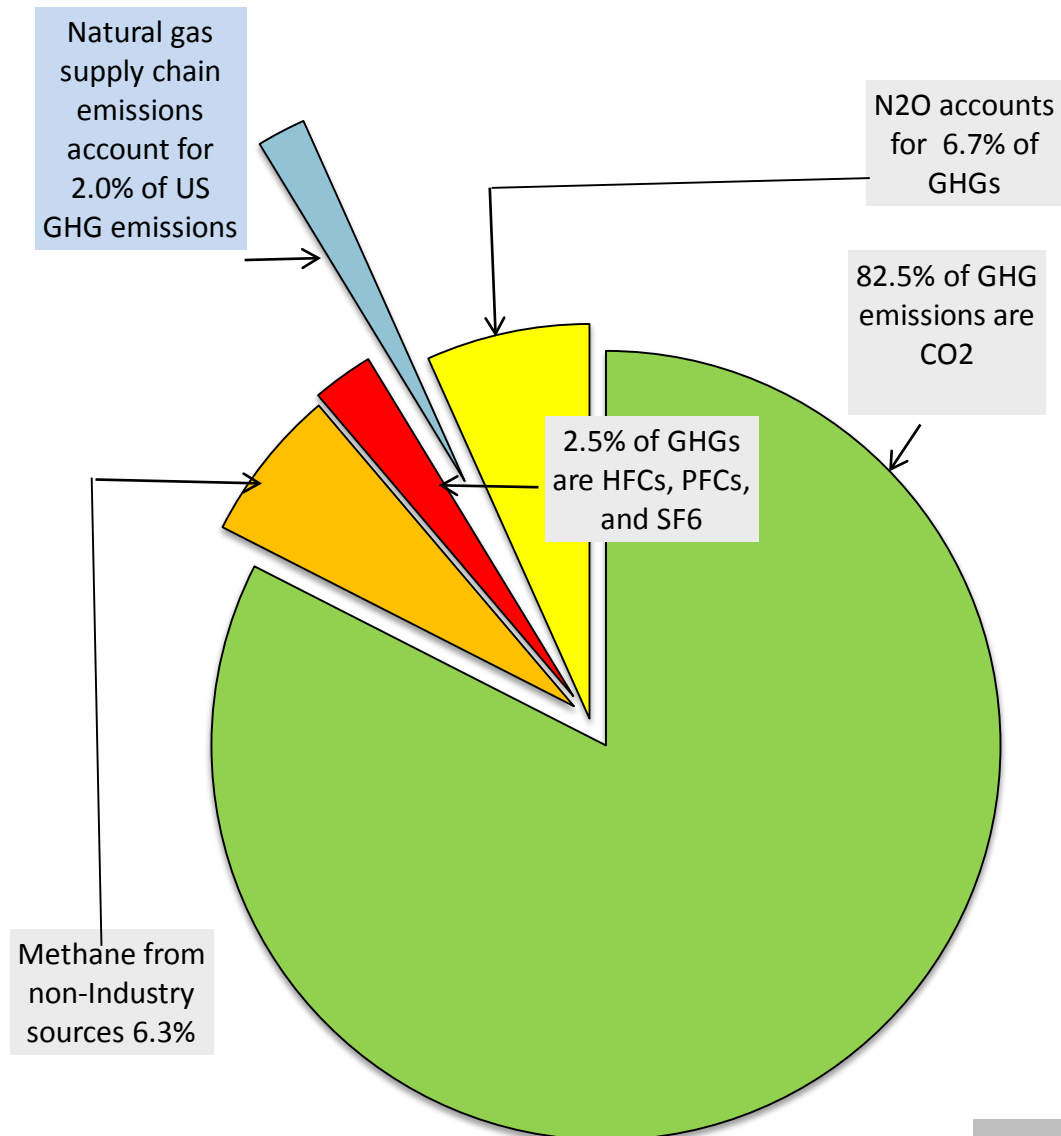
The Shale Gas Revolution & the Methane Debate

- + Switching from coal to gas averted over a billion tons of CO₂ emissions from 2005-2013.
- + Critics have alleged that methane emissions leakage could erode climatic benefits
- + Policy Question: How can we prudently develop oil and natural gas that yields a net positive energy, economic and environmental benefit?

Natural gas industry accounts for fraction of GHG emissions

- In 2012, the industry collectively emitted approximately 0.36 TCF.
- Methane is our product, so reducing emissions is a core business function.
- **We can do better.** It is incumbent on industry to strive toward continuous improvement.

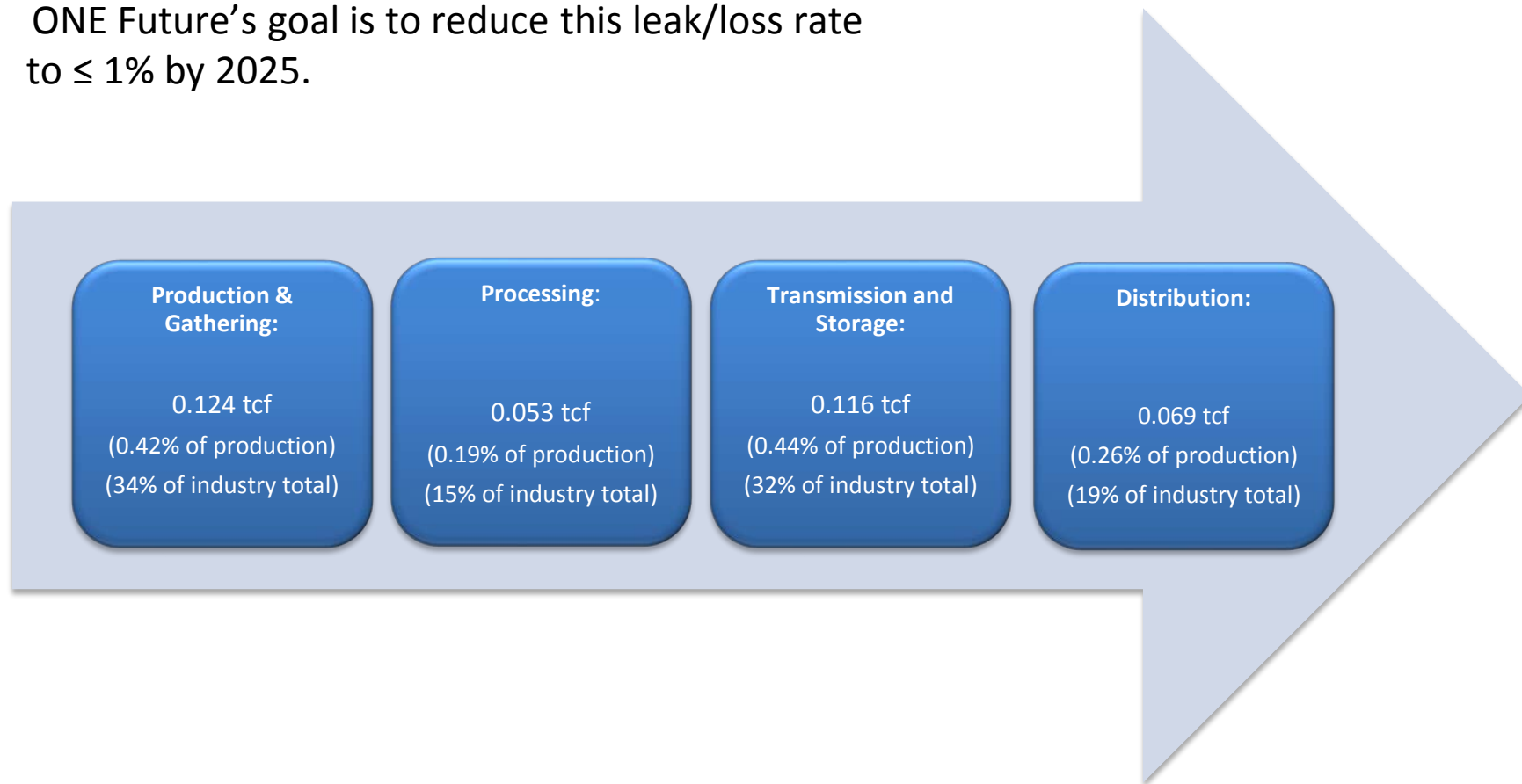
Total US GHG emissions in 2012



Source: US EPA, 100 year GWP

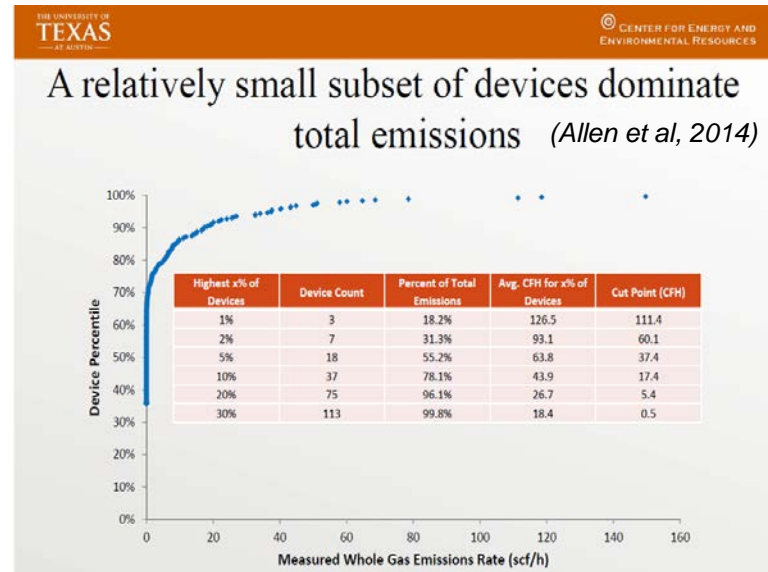
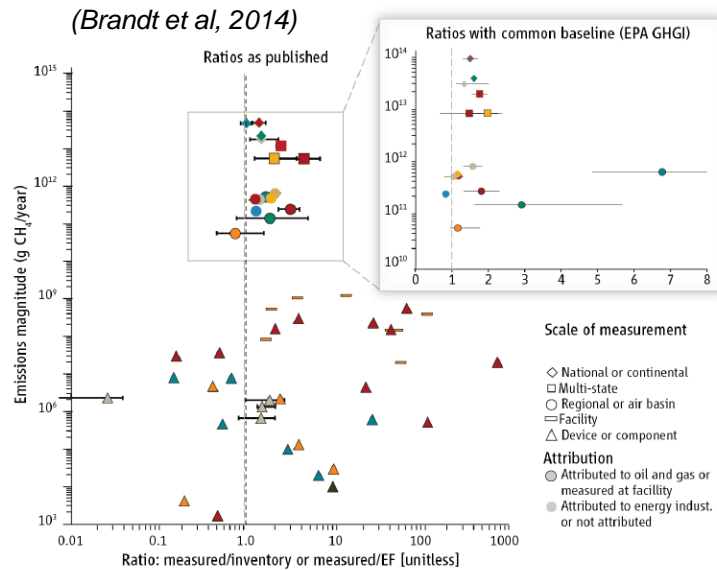
EPA data indicates an annual collective industry leak/loss rate equivalent to roughly 1.3% of the natural gas produced (without co-allocation)

- ONE Future's goal is to reduce this leak/loss rate to $\leq 1\%$ by 2025.



Latest Science on Methane Emissions

“Fat-tails” account for the majority of emissions and “high leakage” rates are unrepresentative of national profile.



“Studies suggest that emissions are dominated by a small fraction of ‘supermitter’ sources at well sites, gas-processing plants, coproduced liquids storage tanks, transmission compressor stations, and distribution systems.” (Brandt et al, 2014)

“The emissions from these well pads, representing ~1% of the total number of wells, account for 4–30% of the observed regional flux.” (Caulton et al, 2014)

“...the 9% FER scenario appears unlikely high given previous top-down studies...” (Schwietzke et al, 2014)

“...evidence suggests that high leakage rates found in recent studies are unlikely to be representative of the entire NG industry...” (Brandt et al, 2014)

What's in a 40-45% Reduction?

- 2012 EPA inventory = 192.4 MM MtCO₂e/Y.
- 40-45% = ~77 and ~86 MM MtCO₂e/Y from 2012 levels
- Voluntary Measures = 37+ MM MtCO₂e/Y
- ~0.75% leakage rate by 2025

THE WHITE HOUSE

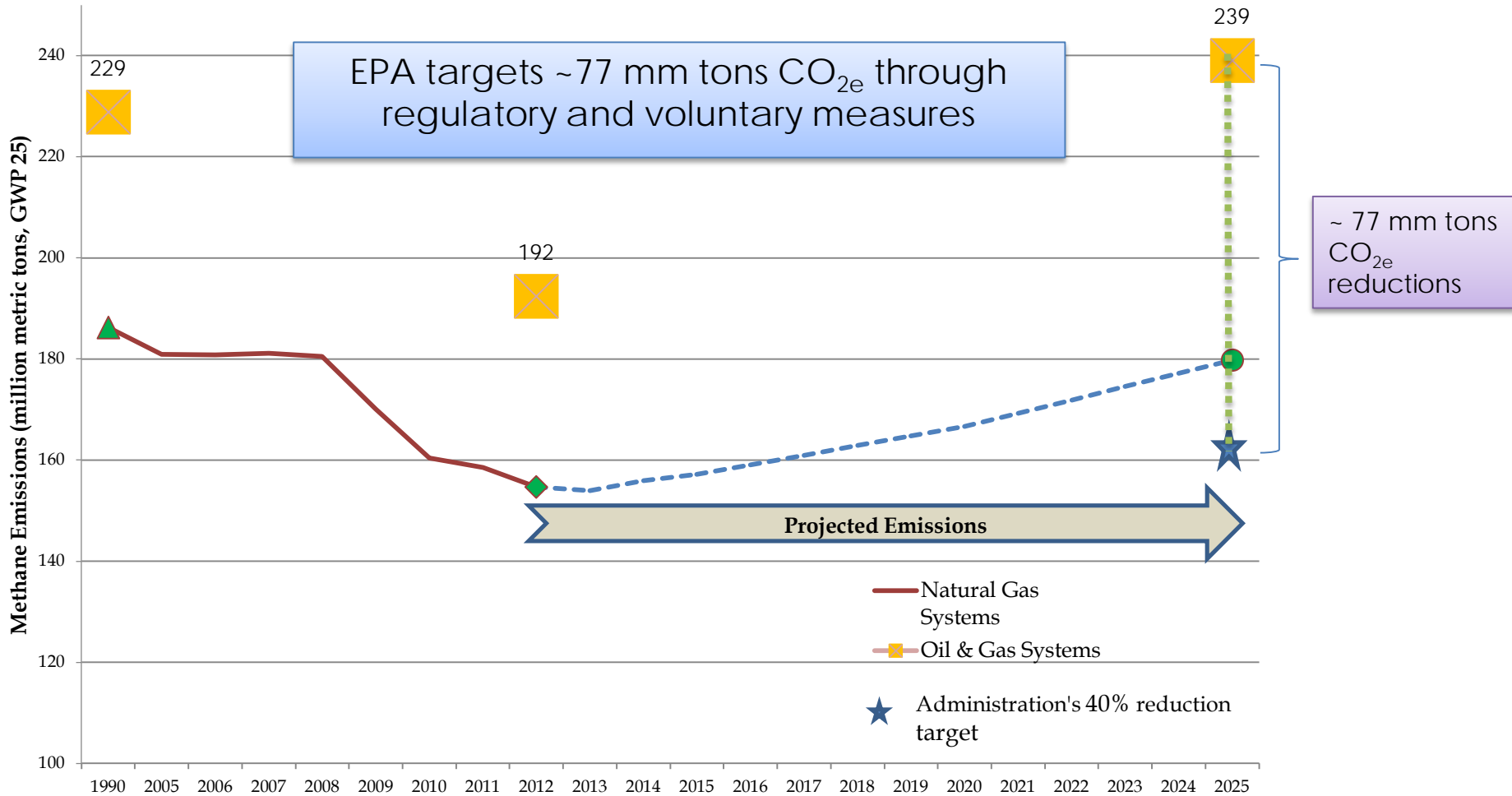
FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

January 14, 2015

ADMINISTRATION TAKES STEPS FORWARD ON CLIMATE ACTION PLAN BY
ANNOUNCING ACTIONS TO CUT METHANE EMISSIONS

- *...”a new goal to cut methane emissions from the oil and gas sector by 40 – 45 percent from 2012 levels by 2025”*
- *...”Standards for Methane and Ozone-Forming Emissions from New and Modified Sources”*
- *“Reduce Methane Emissions while Improving Pipeline Safety”*
- *“Drive Technology to Reduce Natural Gas Losses and Improve Emissions Quantification*
- *EPA will work with DOE, DOT, and leading companies, individually and through broader initiatives such as the **One Future Initiative** and the Downstream Initiative, to develop and verify robust commitments to reduce methane emissions.*

Oil and Gas Methane Emissions – Historical & Projected



Goal: 99% efficiency rate across the natural gas supply chain

- **Our commitment starts with a scientifically-anchored and ambitious goal**
 - Average annual rate of methane emissions of $\leq 1\%$ of US natural gas production by 2025.
- **Streamlined emissions tracking and reporting standards**
 - Methane Emissions Estimation Protocol relies largely on existing EPA estimation and reporting mechanisms
 - Minimizes the need for additional reporting and internal processes
- **Performance-based deployment of technology & practices**
 - Provides flexibility in allowing individual companies to determine how they can most cost-effectively achieve their emissions reduction goal.
- **Public reporting of Results**
 - Progress will be transparently documented by EPA on their Methane Challenge website.

How the ONE Future system works

- **A single target for the entire value chain.**
 - Average annual rate of methane emissions of $\leq 1\%$ of US natural gas production by 2025.
 - **Emissions intensity** as our metric facilitates benchmarking across industry segments.
 - Interim Goal for 2020
- **Specific goals are set for each industry segment.**
 - Segment emission reduction goals to be roughly proportional to segment's share of total industry emissions and abatement opportunities within each segment
- **Emissions intensity compared with segment goal to determine progress.**
 - Companies compute their emissions relying mostly on existing EPA methods
 - Company emissions intensity defined as US emissions /throughput of all US assets.
 - Report emissions and emissions intensity annually to EPA
 - Companies 5 year weighted emissions intensity should be less than 2020 and 2025 segment intensity targets

Hypothetical illustration of the One Percent target.

Notional emission goals for each industry segment that would achieve a 1% emissions intensity by 2025.

- + Segment targets will be established based on both proportional emissions and availability of cost-effective abatement opportunities.

Sector	2012	2020	2025
Production	0.42%	0.39%	0.32%
Gathering & Processing	0.19%	0.18%	0.16%
Transmission & Storage	0.44%	0.40%	0.32%
Distribution	0.26%	0.23%	0.20%
Total Upstream	1.31%	1.20%	1.00%

Creating uniform metrics to benchmark progress

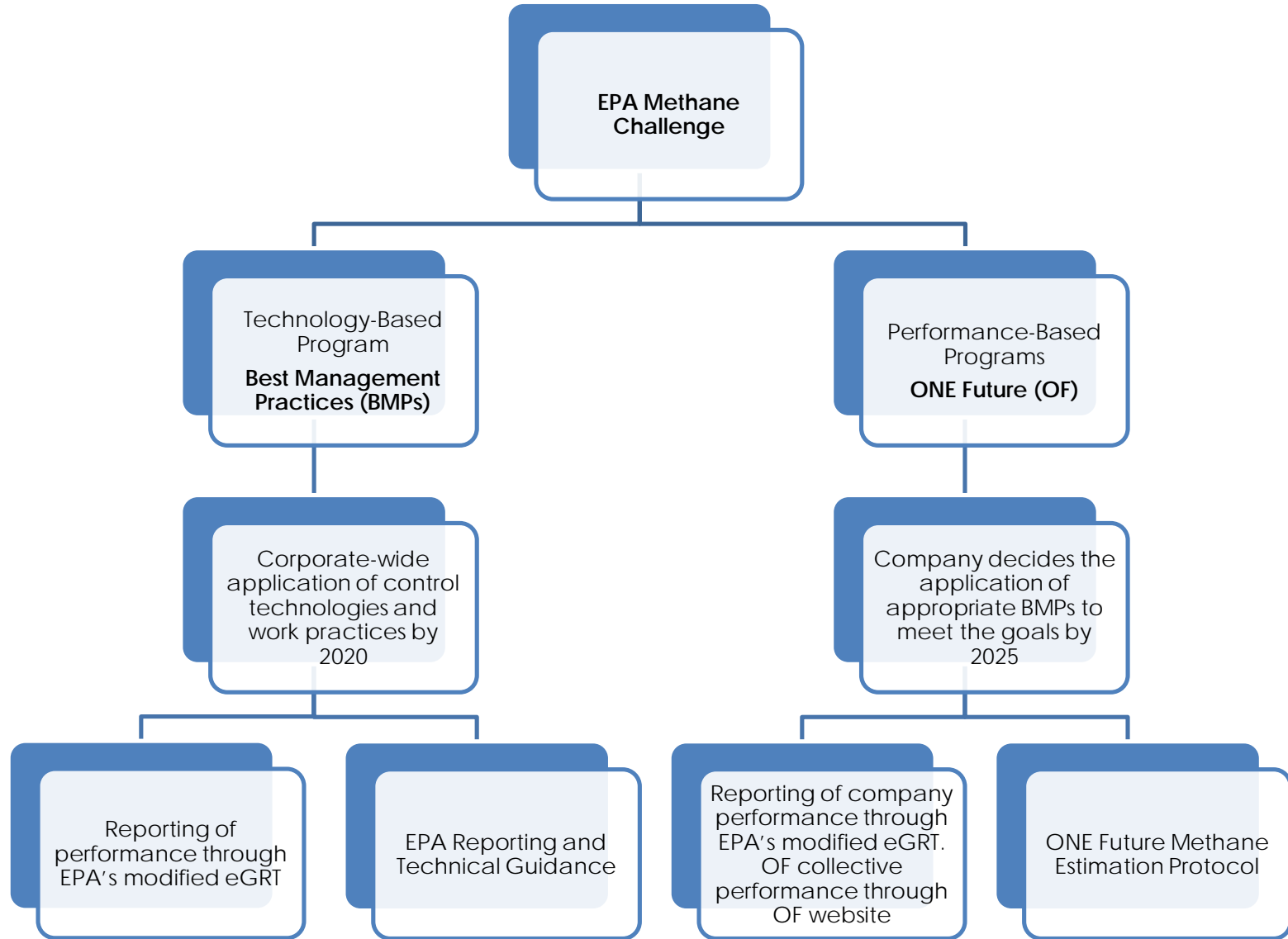
ONE Future has established a protocol for calculating and reporting emissions intensity.

- + The Methane Emissions Intensity Estimation Protocol delineates the policies and methodologies that the coalition participants will employ to quantify and report their methane emissions and emission reductions.
- + To avoid duplication of effort, the Protocol is largely based on the U.S. EPA's Greenhouse Gas Reporting Program (GHGRP) and Greenhouse Gas Inventory (GHGI).
- + The protocol also defines the means by which participating companies will estimate their average emissions intensity and compare it the segment targets and national goal of one percent emission intensity.

ONE Future has commissioned a review of the *Marginal Abatement Costs (MAC)* associated with various technologies and work practices.

- + The MAC analysis will provide a comprehensive listing of known emission abatement technologies and deployment costs.
- + The MAC data will also inform the reductions specified by the Segment Goals, by indicating where the most cost-effective opportunities for abatement are across the supply chain.

ONE Future and EPA's Methane Challenge program





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