

Methane Emissions Abatement in the Oil and Gas Sector:

Keeping a Traded Commodity Out of the Air

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ENERGY IS RMI's NORTH STAR.

We know that energy is 70% of the climate problem and, therefore, must be at least 70% of our solution.

OUR GOAL IS CLEAR.

We must transform how we produce and use energy to cut waste in half by 2030.

IPCC, Sixth Assessment Report, 2023

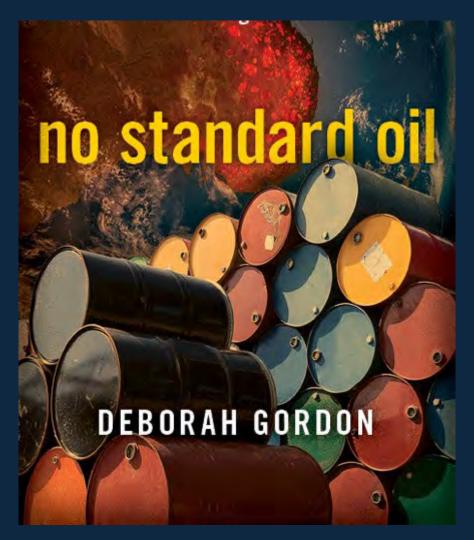
Differentiating Oil and Gas Methane Intensity

My Hypothesis:

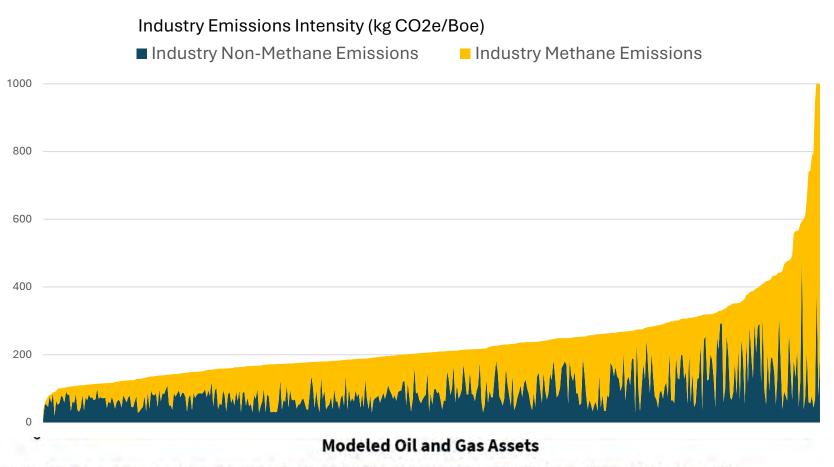
- If the chemical and physical characteristics of oil and gas resources and the operations to extract and process them vary widely, so too will their emissions.
- This assertion gave rise to the OCI+, an open tool that estimates methane intensities of equivalent barrels of oil and gas.

Findings:

- There is no standard oil or gas.
- Analyzing where in the supply chain the greatest emissions occur targets mitigation.
- Reducing equivalent barrels to the lowest intensity in practice can cut methane emissions by an estimated 90% (IEA).



Methane is Responsible for Over One-half of Estimated O&G Industry GHG Emissions



Note: Emissions intensity values assume a 20-year global warming potential (GWP) for methane of 82.5 times CO₂. Source: RMI OCI+, September 2025.

Continually Updated Global Emissions Data on O&G Methane (and Other Gases)



Source: ClimateTRACE, downloaded Sept 2025.

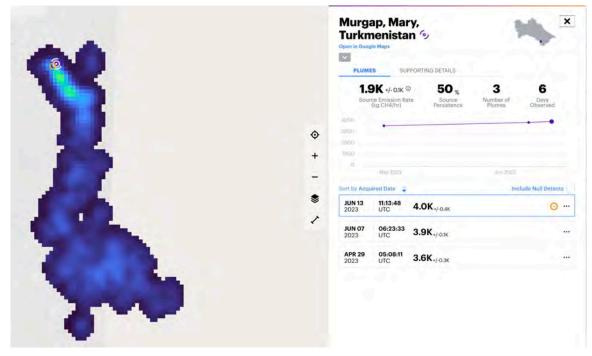
Satellite Detected Methane Super Emissions are

a Major Contributor

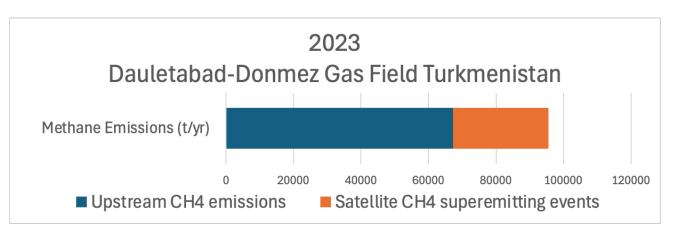
Example

Integrating Carbon
Mapper/EMIT and OCI+ data

- Assume emissions events of ~100+ kg/hour are non-routine, abnormal operating conditions
- Use plume persistence to convert instantaneous observations into annual estimate of emissions rate
- Add to OCI+ emissions, which model "normal" conditions



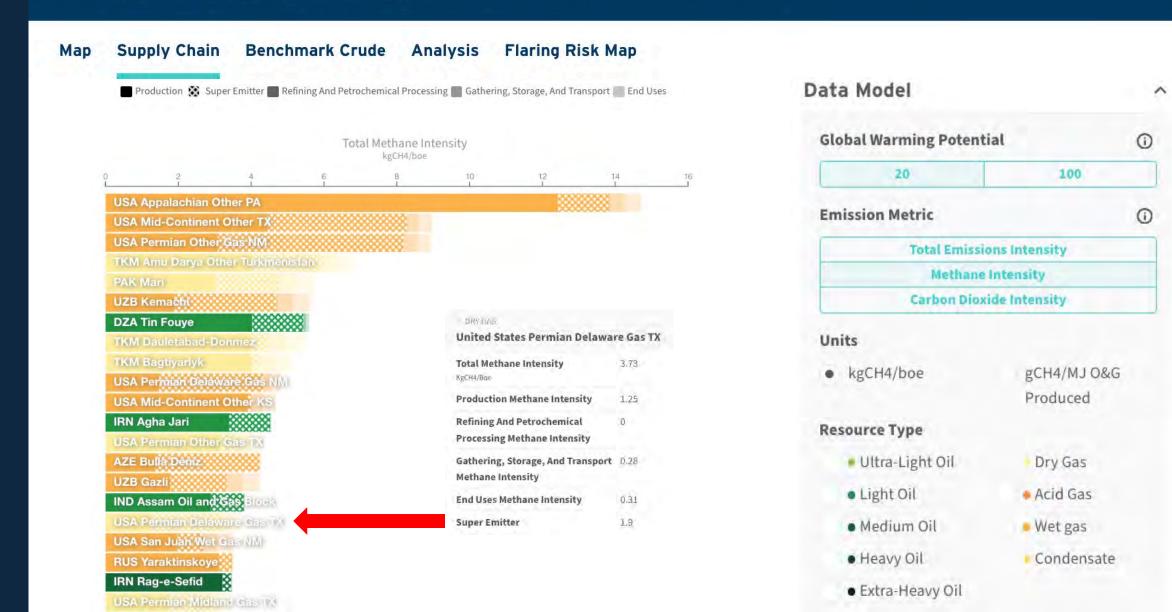
Carbon Mapper Data Portal, https://data.carbonmapper.org/





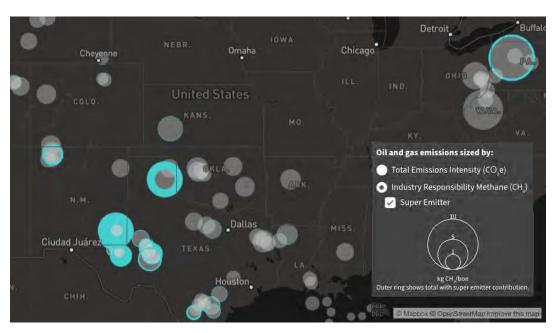


Oil Climate Index plus Gas

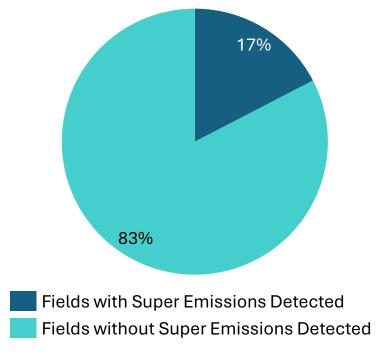


Visualizing methane emissions show both detected super-emitting and modelled methane emissions

Share of OCI+ Modeled Assets with Methane Super-Emission Detections. These non-routine events added an estimated 30% methane to routine emissions.

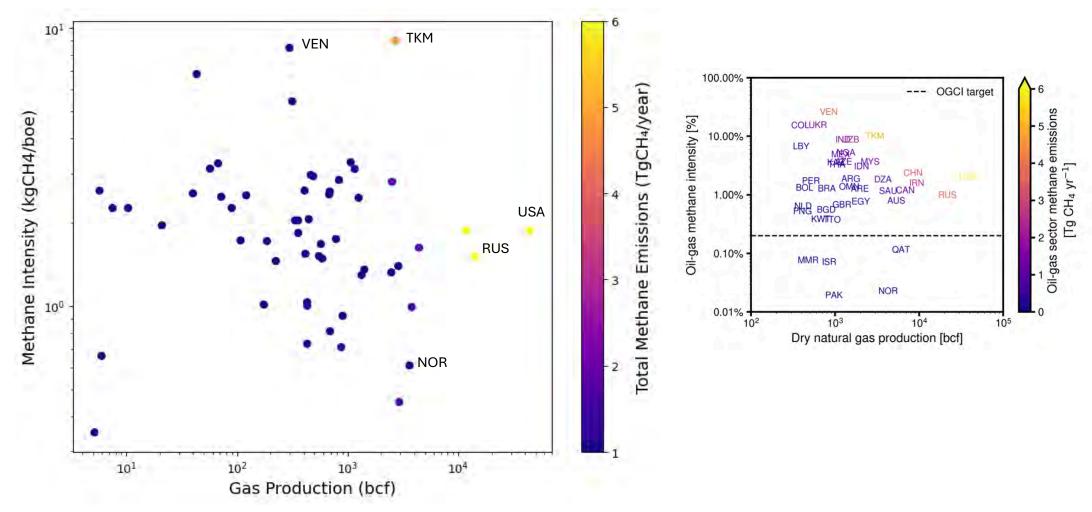


Source: OCI+, September 2025.



Increased detection capabilities are needed to identify additional non-routine events and provide independent, verifiable data.

Comparing Bottom-up Modeled to Top-Down Measured Analyses



Sources: RMI, OCI+, 2024 and ClimateTRACE, 2025 (left); forthcoming publication by James East, et. al. (right)

Know your oil and gas

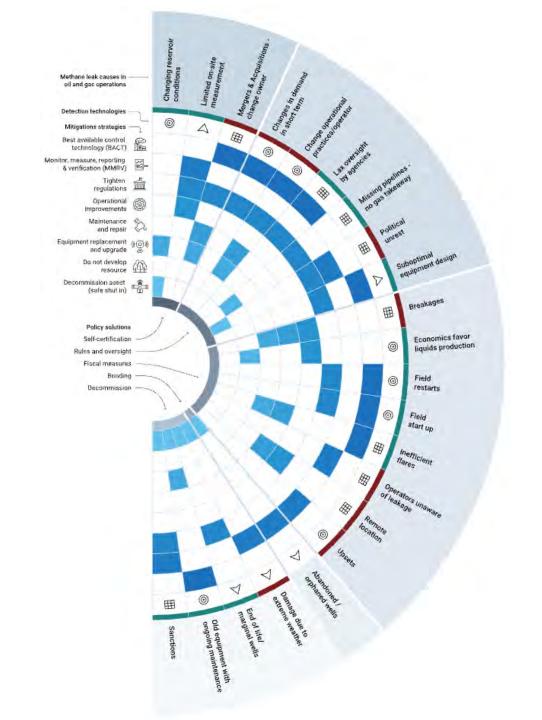
- Routine emissions
- Non routine emissions
- Exogenous events

ID Emissions Type

- Venting
- Fugitives
- Flaring
- Breakage

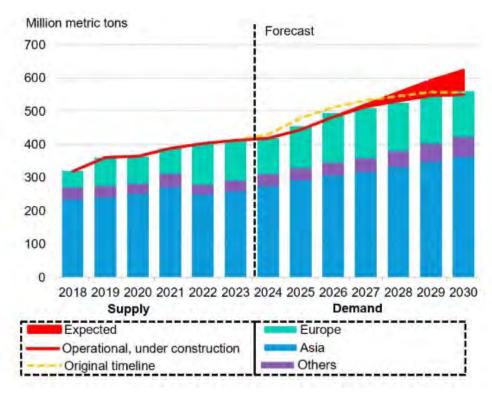
Target Actions

- Economics
- Geopolitics
- Physical realities
- Policy environment



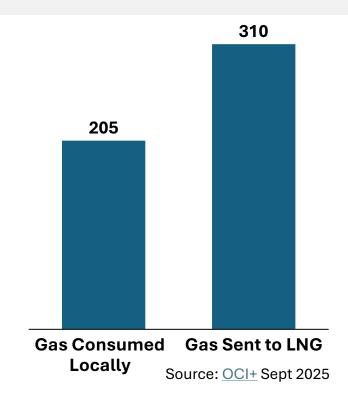
Changes in Global Gas Trade Will Influence Oil & Gas Methane

Global LNG capacity is expected to increase significantly in the coming years



Source: **BloombergNEF**

Average industry emissions intensity (kg CO₂e/boe) increases >50% for natural gas shipped as LNG compared to gas consumed locally



Average estimate of emissions of over 20 fields on GWP_{20} basis. Gas is either sent 100% to LNG facility or consumed locally and distributed via pipeline.

Targeted Mitigation Action is Most Effective

Diving into O&G

- Use engineering models for systems' analysis
- Compare bottom-up activity
 top-down measurements

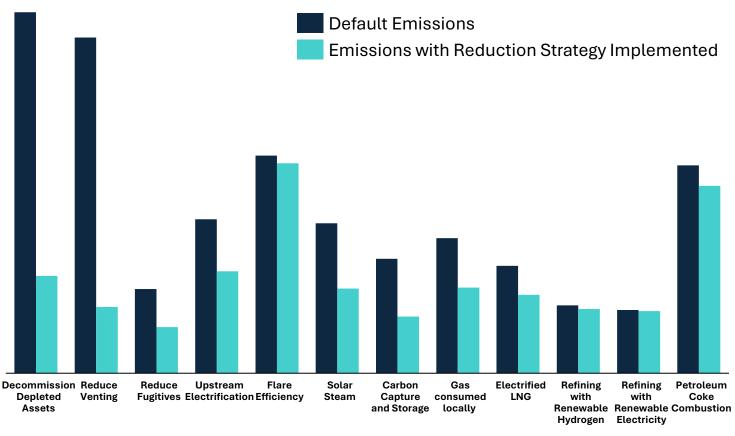
Parsing emissions

- Untangle routine from nonroutine events
- Prioritize where to cut

Targeting Action (Σ 2%)

- Voluntary Certification
- Mandates/Regulation
- Fiscal Measures
- Redesign/Retrofit
- Decommission





Source: RMI OCI+ 2025 and updates forthcoming Climate TRACE, 2025; Note: Assumes GWP20 for methane climate forcing.

Engage Different Actors in 0&G Methane Abatement

