

## Oil and gas emissions up to three times what is reported: monitor

November 9 2022, by Stéphane ORJOLLET and Kelly MACNAMARA



Flared natural gas is burned off at Apache Corporations operations at the Deadwood natural gas plant in the Permian Basin in 2015.

Planet-heating emissions from oil and gas production could be three times higher than reported, according to a satellite monitoring project



launched Wednesday that the UN chief said made it harder to "cheat".

The new tool—unveiled at United Nations COP27 <u>climate talks</u> in Egypt—has pinpointed more than 70,000 sites spewing emissions into the atmosphere.

The project, run by a group of research institutions, charities and companies, monitors sites including heavy industry, <u>energy production</u>, agriculture, transport, waste and mining.

Using <u>artificial intelligence</u> to analyse data from more than 300 satellites, as well as thousands of sensors on land and in the sea, the Climate TRACE monitor found that the top 14 largest emitters are all oil and gas extraction sites.

Of those, the biggest emitter on the planet is the Permian Basin in Texas—one of the largest oilfields in the world—said former US vice president Al Gore, a project founder.

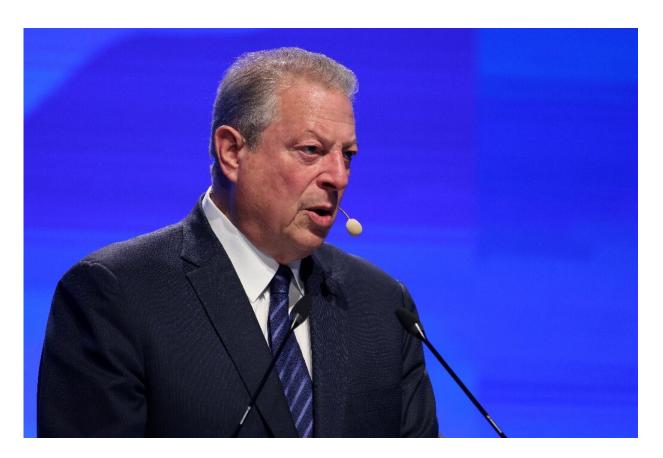
"With new data on methane and flaring, we now estimate that the actual emissions are three times higher than what they have reported," Gore said.

Flaring is the burning off of unwanted natural gas from oil and gas wells.

Methane, emitted by leaks from fossil fuel installations as well as from other human-caused sources like livestock and landfills, is responsible for roughly 30 percent of the global rise in temperatures to date.

Dozens of countries last year pledged to act to cut pollution from the potent greenhouse gas.





Former US vice president and climate campaigner Al Gore warned Wednesday that emissions from oil and gas production could be three times higher than reported.

## 'Wake-up call'

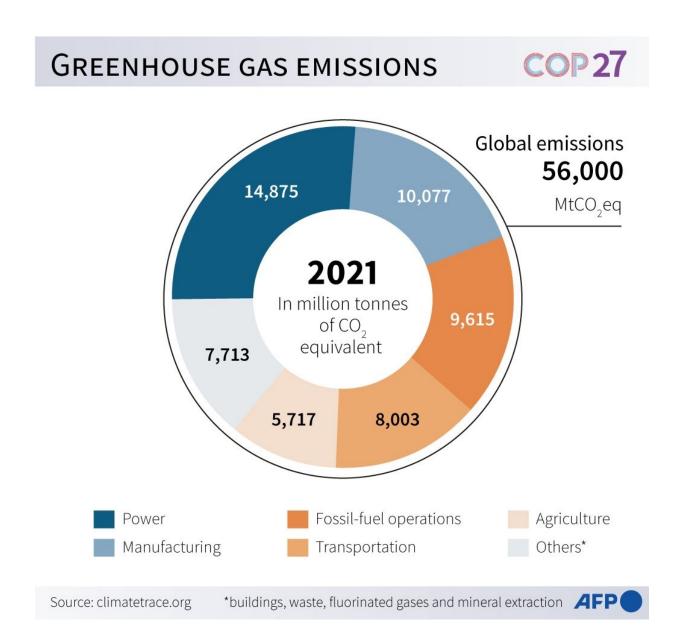
United Nations chief Antonio Guterres praised the initiative for shining a light on actual emissions using direct observations.

"You are making it more difficult to greenwash or—to be more clear—to cheat," he said.

"This should be a wake-up call to governments and the <u>financial sector</u>, especially those that continue to invest in and underwrite fossil fuel



pollution," he said.



The contribution of industry sectors to global warming in 2021, according to data collected by Climate Trace.

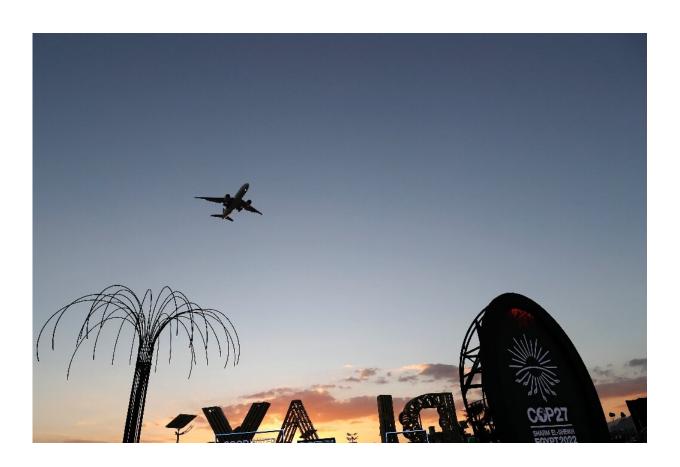
Climate TRACE first determined what industrial activity was at a given



site and therefore what type of emissions to look for, said Gavin McCormick, another co-founder and director of the US environmental technology nonprofit WattTime.

Every time a satellite passes over, they can then interpret "what are we seeing".

Gore, a Nobel Peace Prize winner for his climate advocacy, said the top 500 sources identified emit more per year than the United States—and half of the pollution is from power plants.



An aeroplane flies above the green zone at the Sharm el-Sheikh International Convention Centre, during the COP27 climate conference.



All the data from the project is available free online at climatetrace.org to increase "transparency, collaboration and accountability for <u>climate</u> <u>action</u>", Gore added.

The International Energy Agency has decried the enormous amount of methane that leaks from fossil fuel operations, estimating the amount lost last year globally was broadly similar to all the gas used in Europe's power sector.

In October, NASA said a methane plume about two miles (3.3 kilometres) long was detected southeast of Carlsbad, New Mexico, in the Permian Basin.

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