

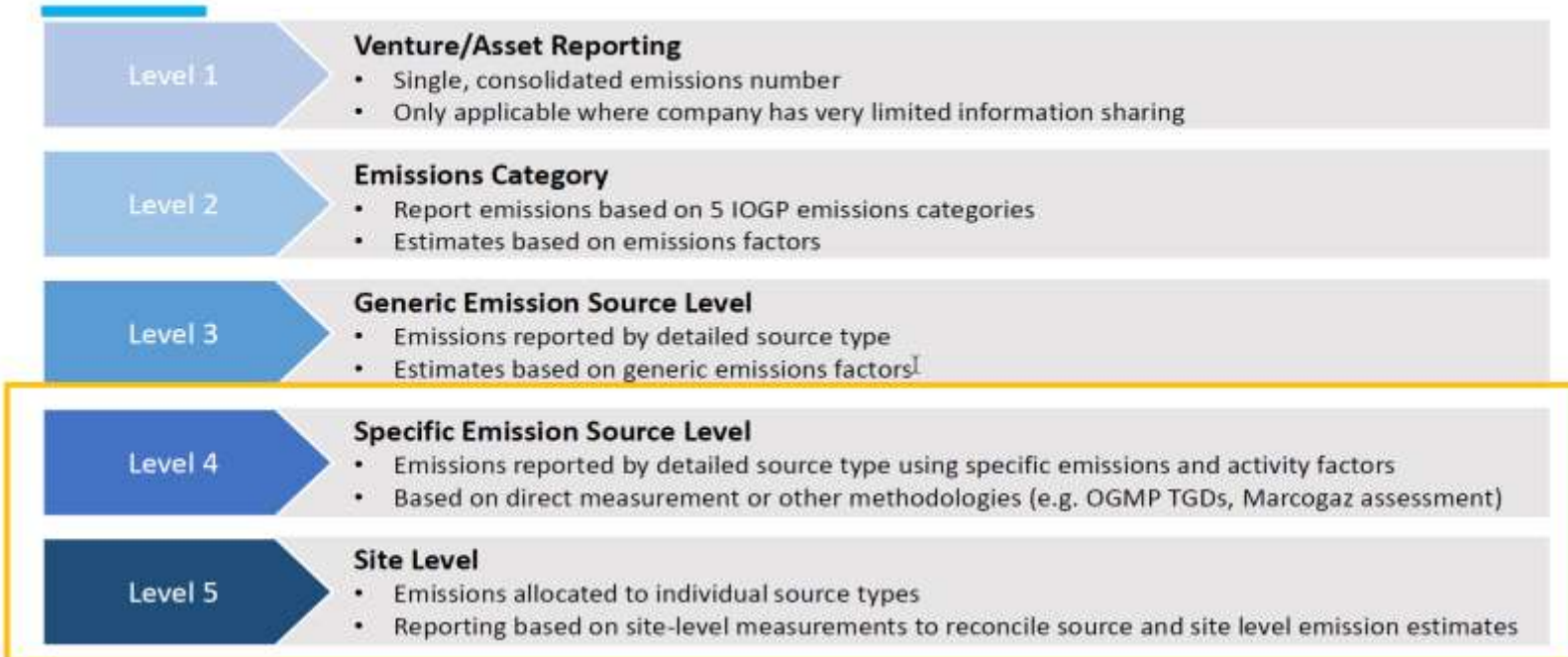


Energy Community

Methane Mondays- Target setting

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WE STARTED WITH THE CALCULATION OF THE EMISSIONS WITH THE OFFICIAL EMISSIONS FACTORS OF THE GERMAN ENVIRONMENTAL AGENCY



For DSO the differentiation between Level 4 and 5 is still in discussion. The technologies used for the top-down approach in the upstream sector can be very different to the top down approach at the distribution sector.

In the local environment helicopter or drones are often not possible. Wrapping a hole station is one idea, using vehicles another one.

*Gold standard is achieved when all assets with material emissions and where there are no demonstrable impediments report at level 4 and demonstrate efforts to move to level 5.

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The right measurement technology has to fit the purpose. Concentration measurements are very efficient e.g. in stations as many devices are needed for the technical personal and the number of flanges to be tested is not so large. For special measurements within the campaign we will test all kinds of cameras. Some technologies don't work for very small leaks, other are good because they visualize.

Tabelle 161: Verwendete Methan-Emissionsfaktoren für die Kategorie 1.B.2.b.v

Einrichtung	Wert	Methode	Quelle
Niederdruck aus Stahl und duk. Guss	372 kg/km	Tier 3	Expertenschätzung
Niederdruck aus Kunststoff	51 kg/km	Tier 3	Expertenschätzung
Niederdruck aus Grauguss	445 kg/km	Tier 3	Expertenschätzung
Mitteldruck aus Stahl und duk. Guss	207 kg/km	Tier 3	Expertenschätzung
Mitteldruck aus Kunststoff	28 kg/km	Tier 3	Expertenschätzung
Hochdruck aus Stahl und duk. Guss	62 kg/km	Tier 3	Expertenschätzung
Hochdruck aus Kunststoff	0,3 kg/km	Tier 3	Expertenschätzung
Obertagespeicher	5 kg/Tsd.m ³ (Vn) ⁴⁷	Tier 2	Expertenschätzung
Gasdruckregel(mess)anlagen	256 kg/No	Tier 2	Expertenschätzung
Erdgasfahrzeuge	0,33 kg/Fahrzeug	Tier 2	Expertenschätzung

FIRST EXPERIENCES: A PROPER AND DETAILED DATABASE OF ALL ASSETS IS ESSENTIAL FOR THE CALCULATION OF THE EMISSIONS AND THE TARGETS

We set our targets after the first calculation of the emissions, **and not before.**

- The target has to fit the grid. If you already have a very low methane intensity a high reduction target is not achievable.
- Auditing the emissions and target achievements withing the environmental management system EN 14001 is a lot of work but adds to trust.
- High emissions factors result in high theoretical emissions which might not be there in reality. High targets might fall apart after the first measurements.
- It is crucial that the asset data are correct and complete.
- Go the last mile! It's imperative to discuss with the operators in the field about their ideas and experiences. You will be amazed how many good ideas are out there. And what is realistic and what not.
- Calculating the emissions of events e.g. detected leaks from corrosion or excavators attacking pipes require a detailed description with diameter, volume flow, frequency of LDAR, gas-stopp/valves, timing with stopwatch etc. If the operators are sensitized you will have better data to calculate.
- Operational losses need a variety of special calculations: decommissioning of renovated network sections, putting new network sections into operations, flares, exchange of grid components as fittings or meters, Each theory for a calculation method has to be verified in the field.



The screenshot shows the DVGW GaWaS website. At the top left is the DVGW logo (Deutscher Verein des Gas- und Wasserfaches e.V.) and the GaWaS logo. Below the logo is a navigation bar with 'Hauptseite' and 'Willkommen'. The main content area features a large image of a hand holding a pen over a document with numbers and letters. Below this image is a section titled 'Gas' with a list of items:

- Meidepflichtiges Ereignis (Sofortmeldung) →
- Jahresmeldungen 2021 UNVOLLSTÄNDIG →
- Jahresmeldungen 2020 FREIGEGRIFEN →
- Jahresmeldungen 2019 FREIGEGRIFEN →