



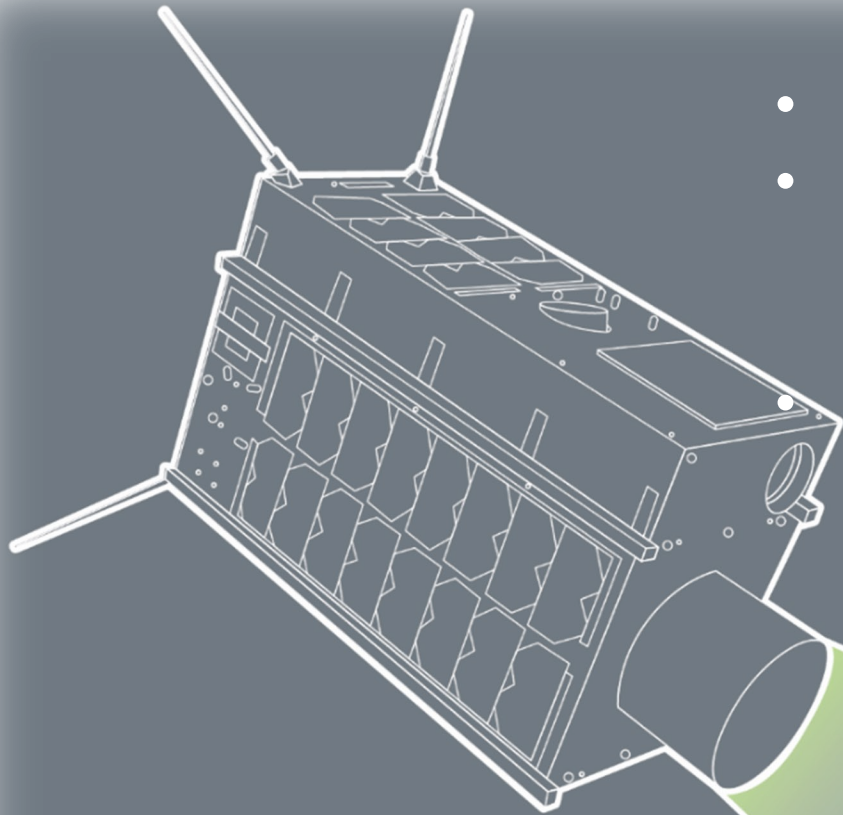
Identification, Quantification and Validation of Methane Emissions at Facility Level

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GHGSAT: PIONEERED METHANE MEASUREMENTS AT FACILITIES FROM SPACE



- Demonstration satellite in orbit since 2016
- 2nd satellite launched Sept '20, 3rd launched in Jan '21
 - 10X improvement in performance
- Constellation of 10 by mid-2023

IDENTIFICATION: ACTIVE PLUME DETECTION

OIL & GAS

From Q2 to Q3 in 2021

+47%

The number of
emissions detected
increased by 47%.

IMEO Verification



Verify progress towards commitments using a range of data sources from industry, scientific field measurements, satellites, and national inventories.

OCMP Level 5

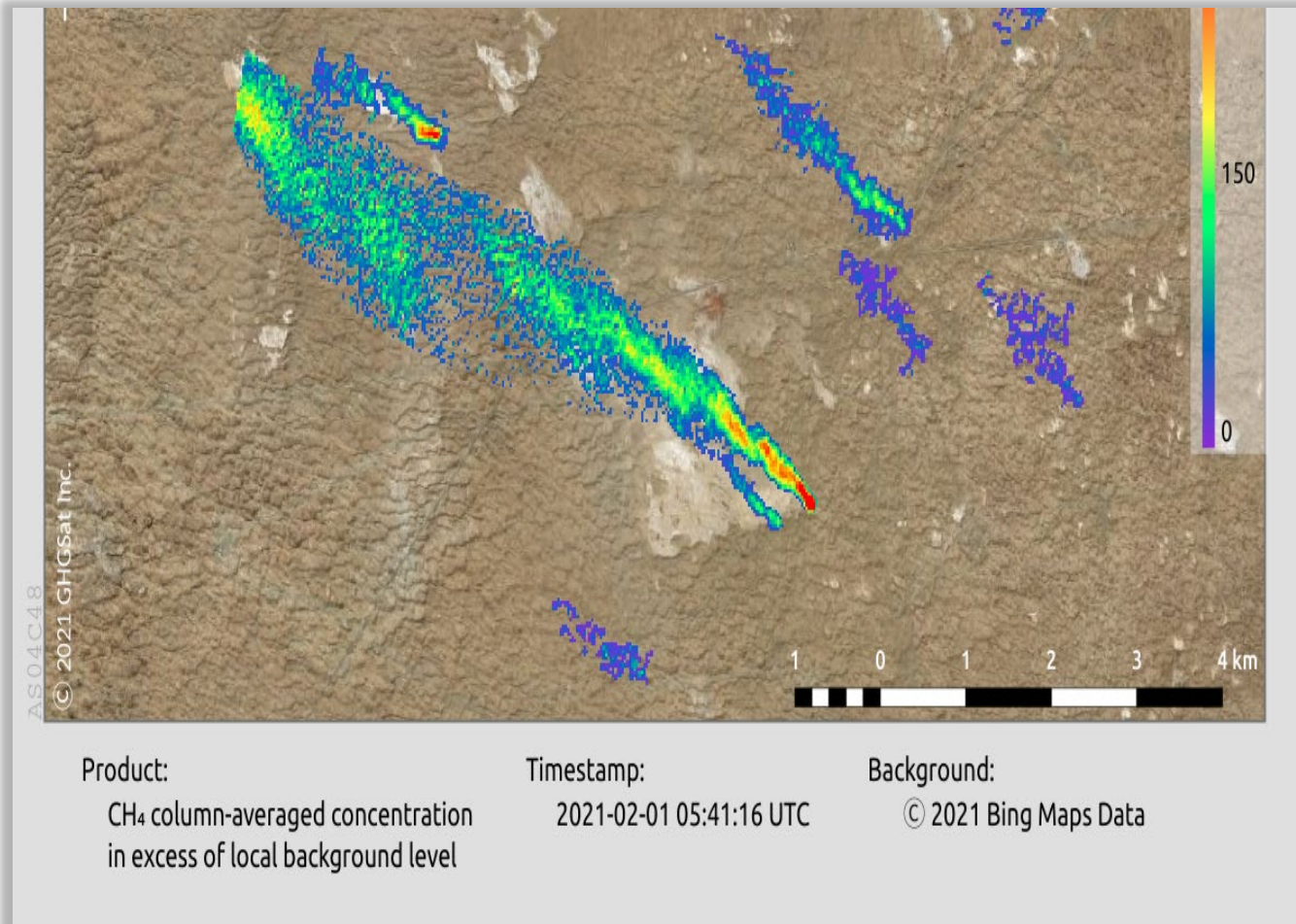


Site Level Measurement. Identify larger leaks and measure total facility emissions through the use of ranged sensors.

OCMP Level 4



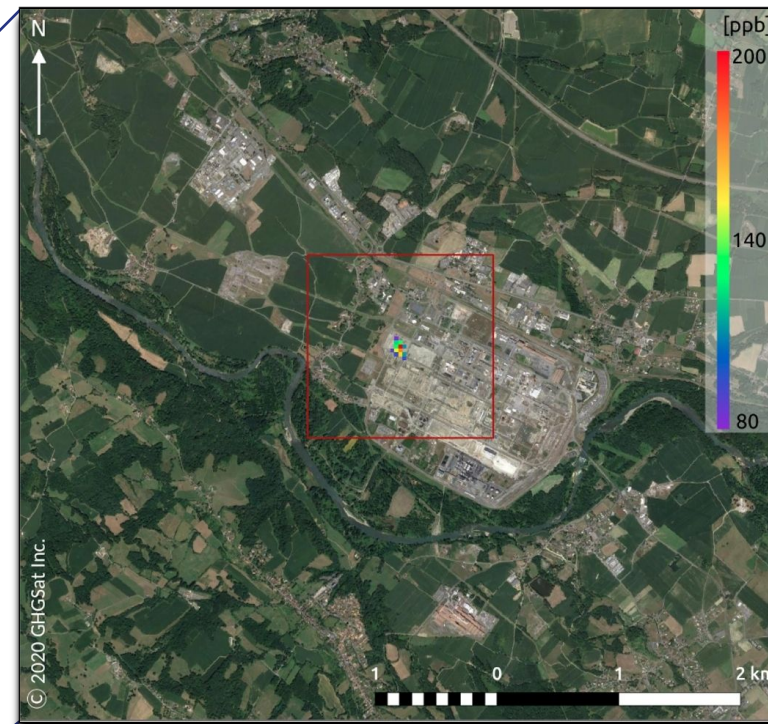
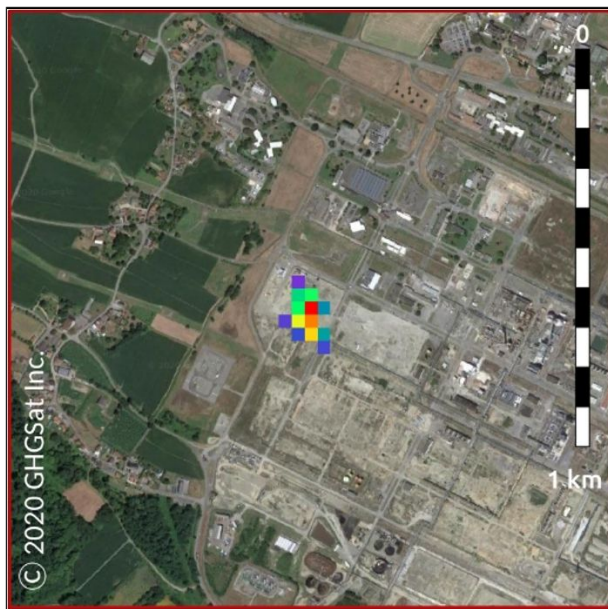
Component Level Measurement. Identify and measure equipment level leaks, mostly through the use of handheld devices.



- 8 methane plumes on the same satellite pass
- Mix of unlit flares and leaking pipeline valves
- Only 2 of the 8 plumes may have been visible with public satellites

QUANTIFICATION: CONTROLLED RELEASE USE CASE

“In developing the technical solutions of tomorrow to monitor methane emissions, Total uses its TADI facility to validate emerging technologies on the market, notably those selected by OGCI Climate Investments.”



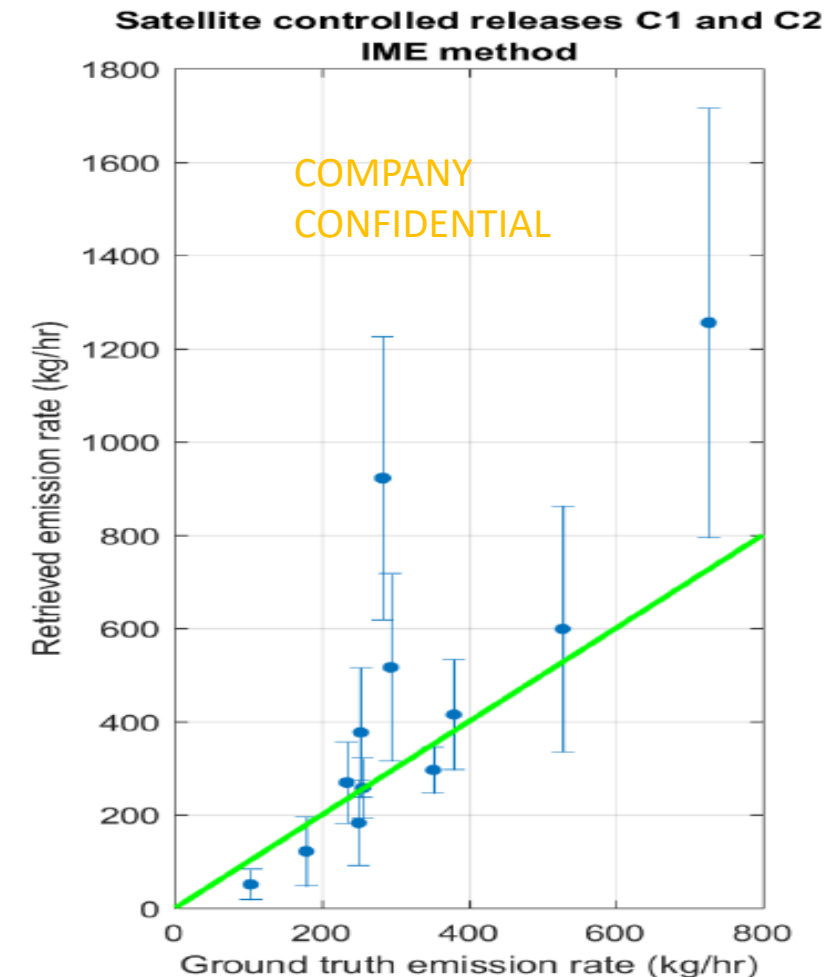
Blind controlled release in partnership with Total, Oct, 2020 – France

GHGSat had no knowledge of release rate or position

- Our retrieval: 250 ± 140 kg/hr
- Ground truth: 234 kg/hr
- Wind 1.6 m/s

QUANTIFICATION: SATELLITE CONTROLLED RELEASES

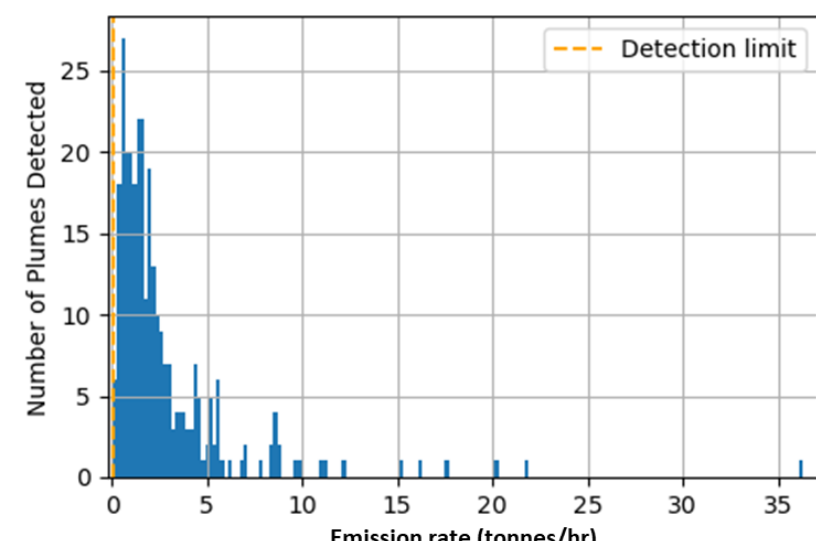
- GHGSat has performed various controlled releases
- Controlled releases focus on characterising performance for identification, quantification and validation of emissions recorded
- Variety of conditions (morphology, terrain, weather).
- Derived estimates in agreement with the released rate
- Key limitation on estimates derived - High winds



VALIDATION: CO-OPERATION ONE SIZE *DOES NOT* FIT ALL

- Satellites to monitor methane have different – and complementary – capabilities
- The need dictates the type of satellite – or the combination of satellite systems
 - *Understanding of regional and global distribution of methane* → S5P/TROPOMI
 - *Visibility of world's largest methane emitters*
 - *Survey of specific regions* → S2, L8, S5P
 - *Comparison of performance with peers or other industries* → GHGSat
 - *Monitoring of operational assets to support LDAR and reporting* → GHGSat

GHGSat Plumes Detected Jan-Mar 2021



Co-operation is KEY in detecting both small and large emissions.



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