

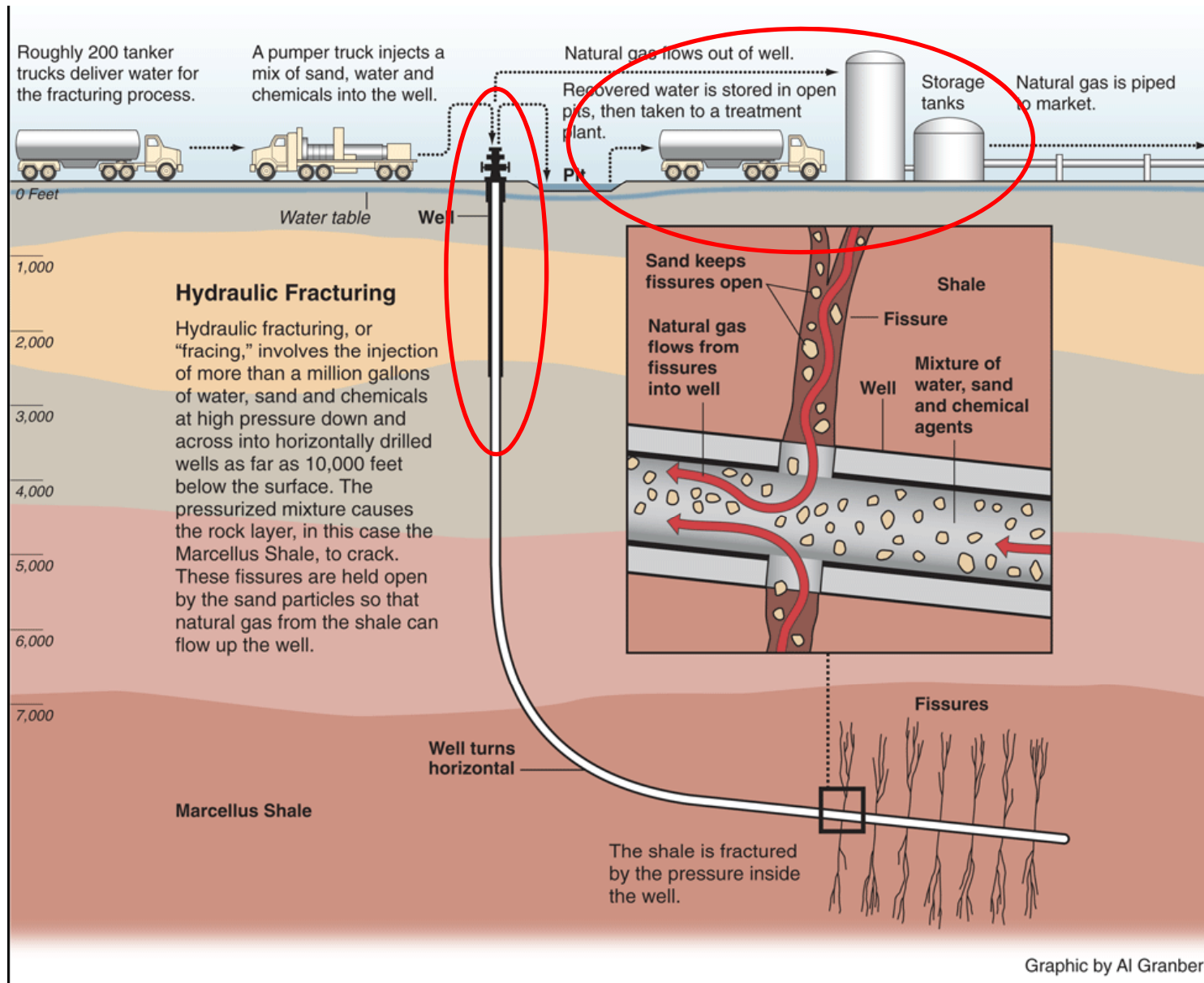
# Natural Gas in a Low Carbon Future

## Environmental Opportunities & Challenges

Mark Brownstein  
Associate Vice President  
U.S. Climate & Energy Program



# Must address the 'fracking' issues



# And then, there's methane...



Gas storage tank



Same tank, same time, infrared camera view

## ...an increasingly 'visible' problem

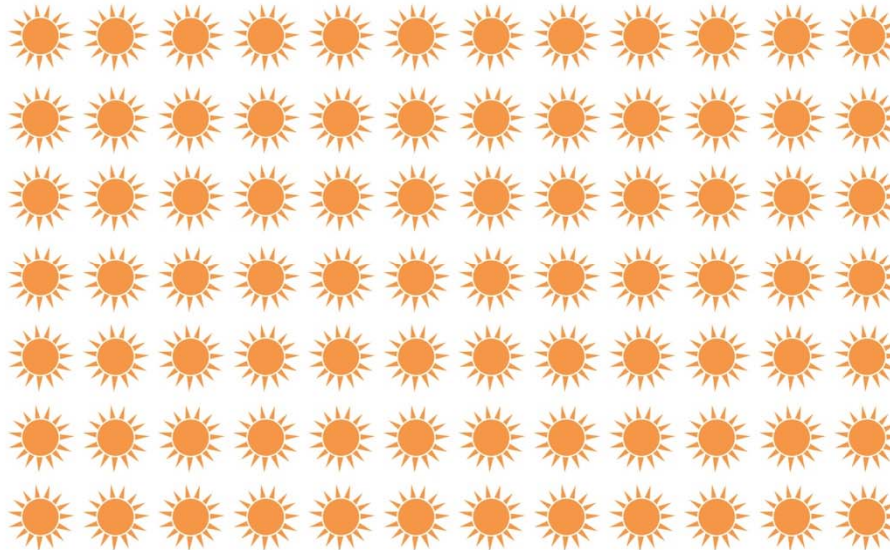
# CH<sub>4</sub> traps more heat than CO<sub>2</sub>...

EACH METHANE MOLECULE TRAPS **84x** MORE HEAT

CO<sub>2</sub>



CH<sub>4</sub>

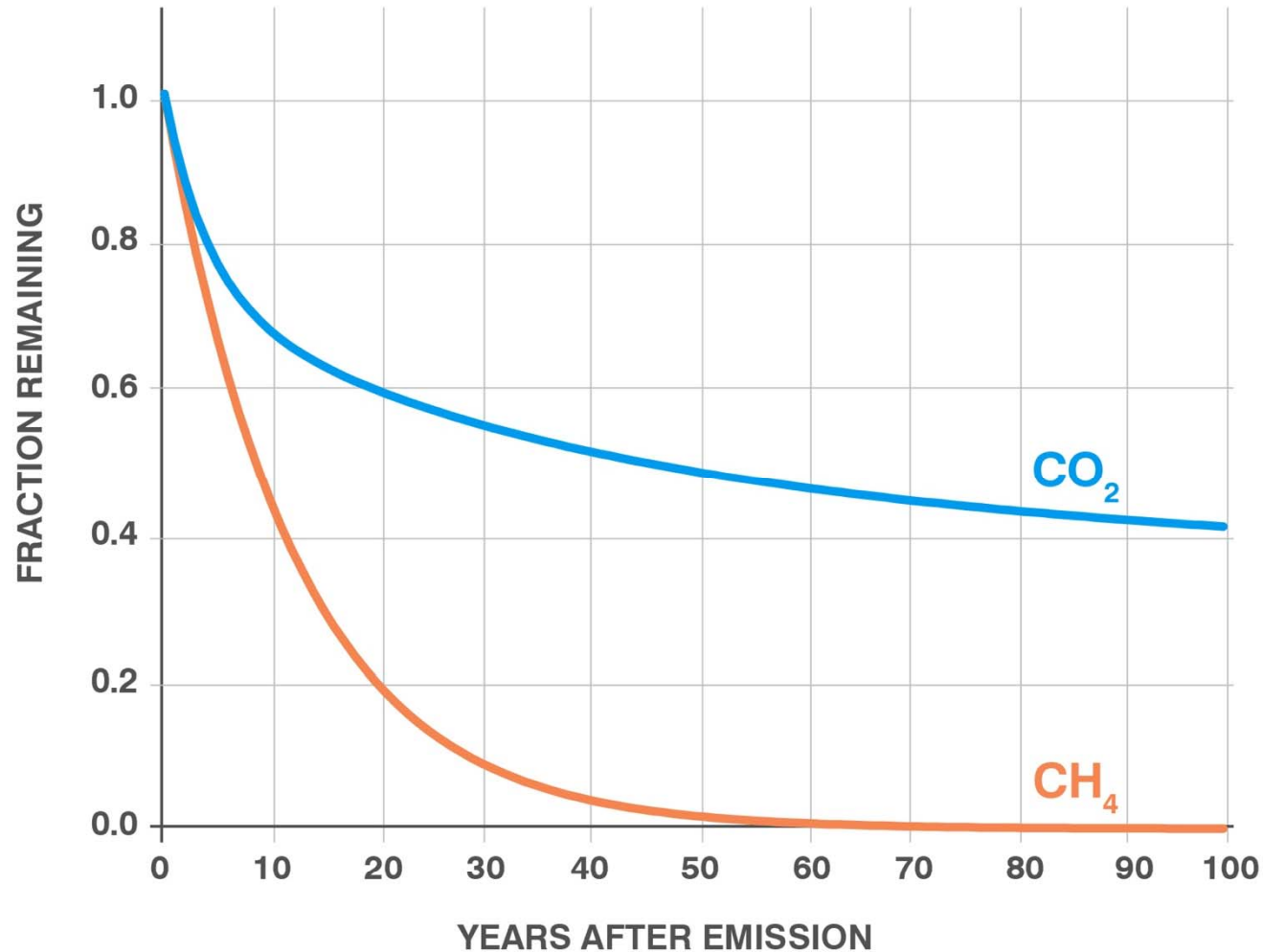


Ratio of direct radiative efficiencies, W m<sup>-2</sup> ppb<sup>-1</sup> (IPCC AR5)



# ...but breaks down faster than CO<sub>2</sub>

## METHANE DISSIPATES FASTER THAN CARBON DIOXIDE

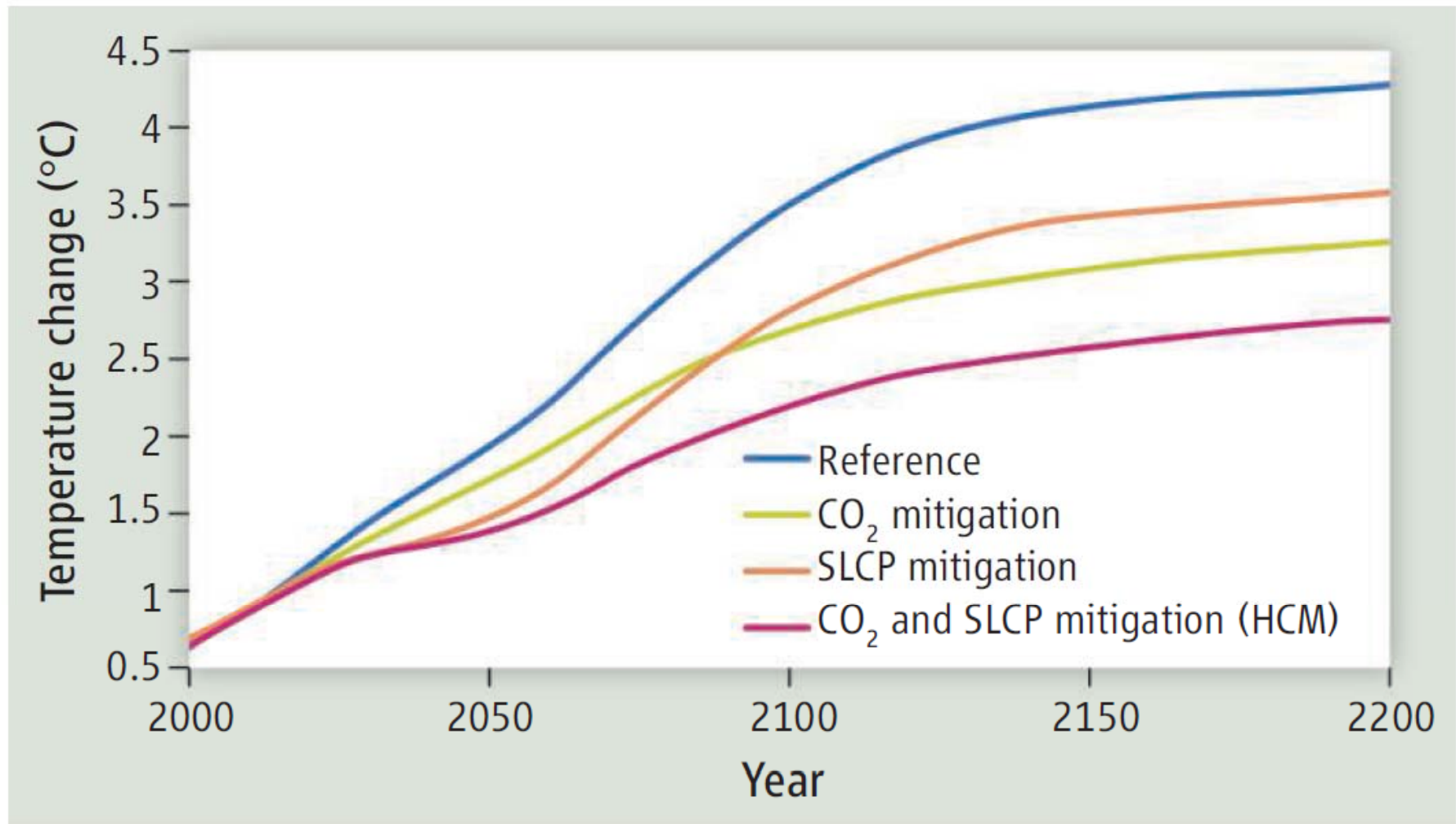


- CH<sub>4</sub> produces tropospheric ozone and stratospheric water vapor as it decays

- Increases the direct warming effect by 65% (IPCC AR5)



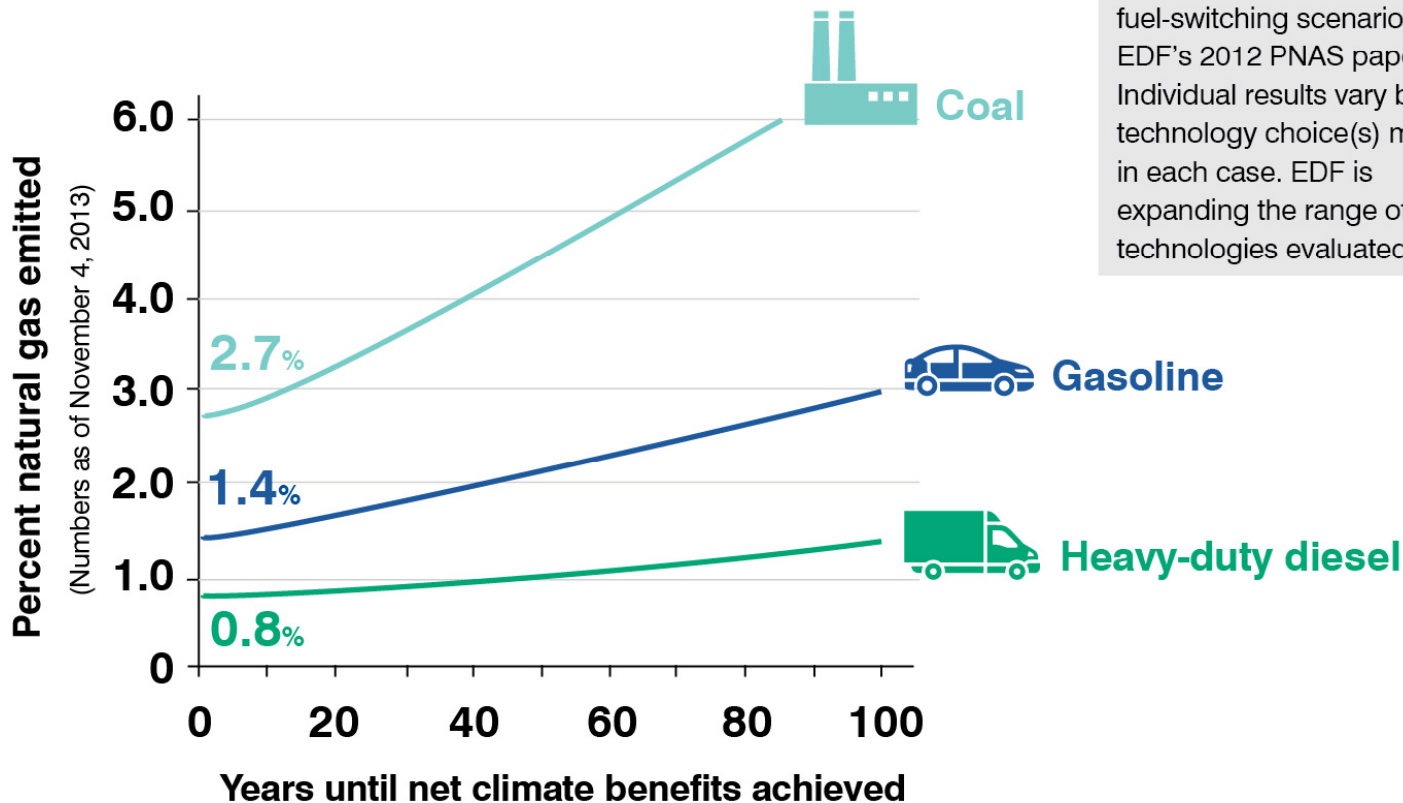
# Methane and CO<sub>2</sub> reductions required



Shoemaker, et. al., **What Role for Short-Lived Climate Pollutants in Mitigation Policy?**, Science, December 19, 2013

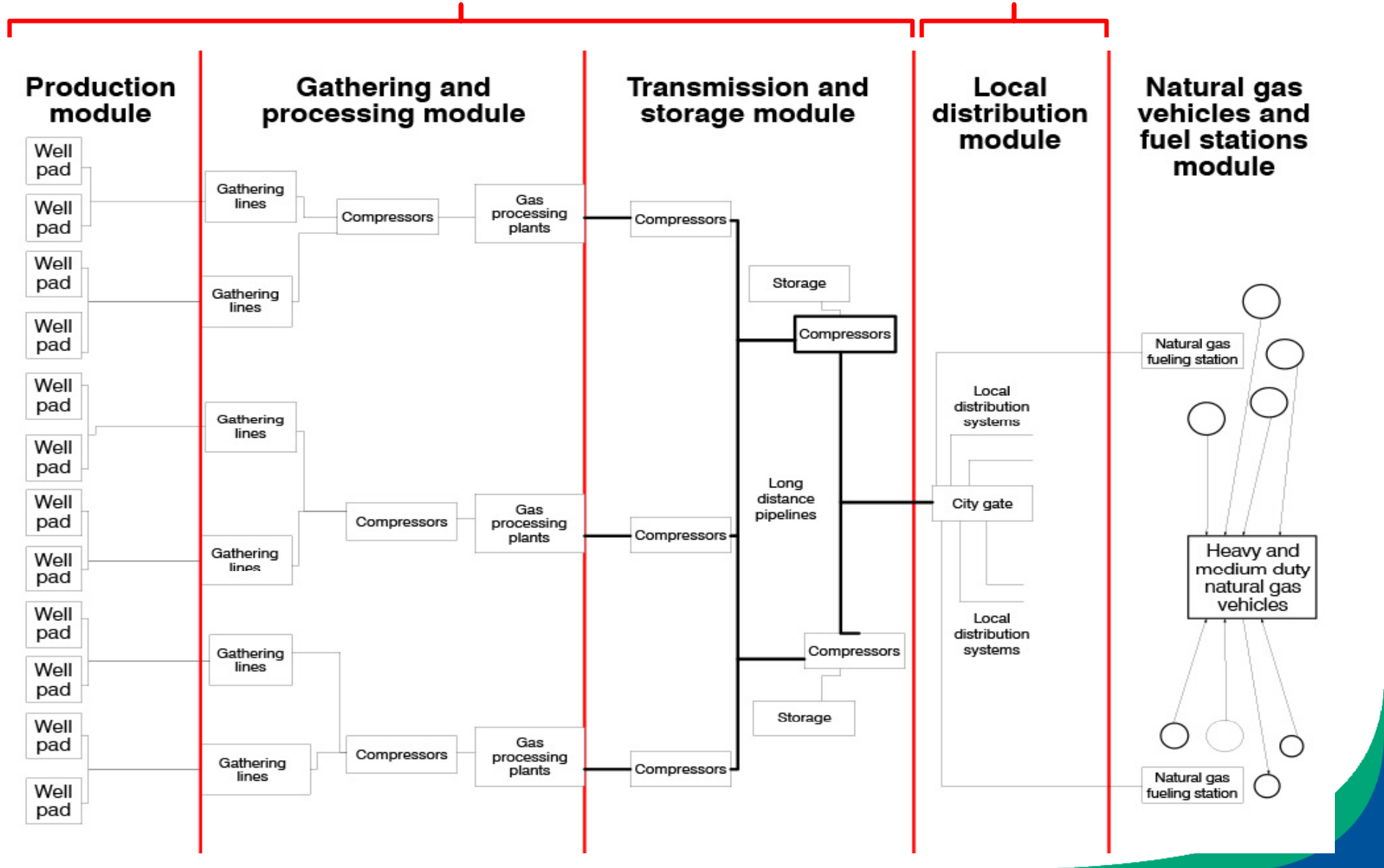
# Gas can be worse than alternatives

*Depending on emission rate and timeframe*



# Comprehensive emission study effort

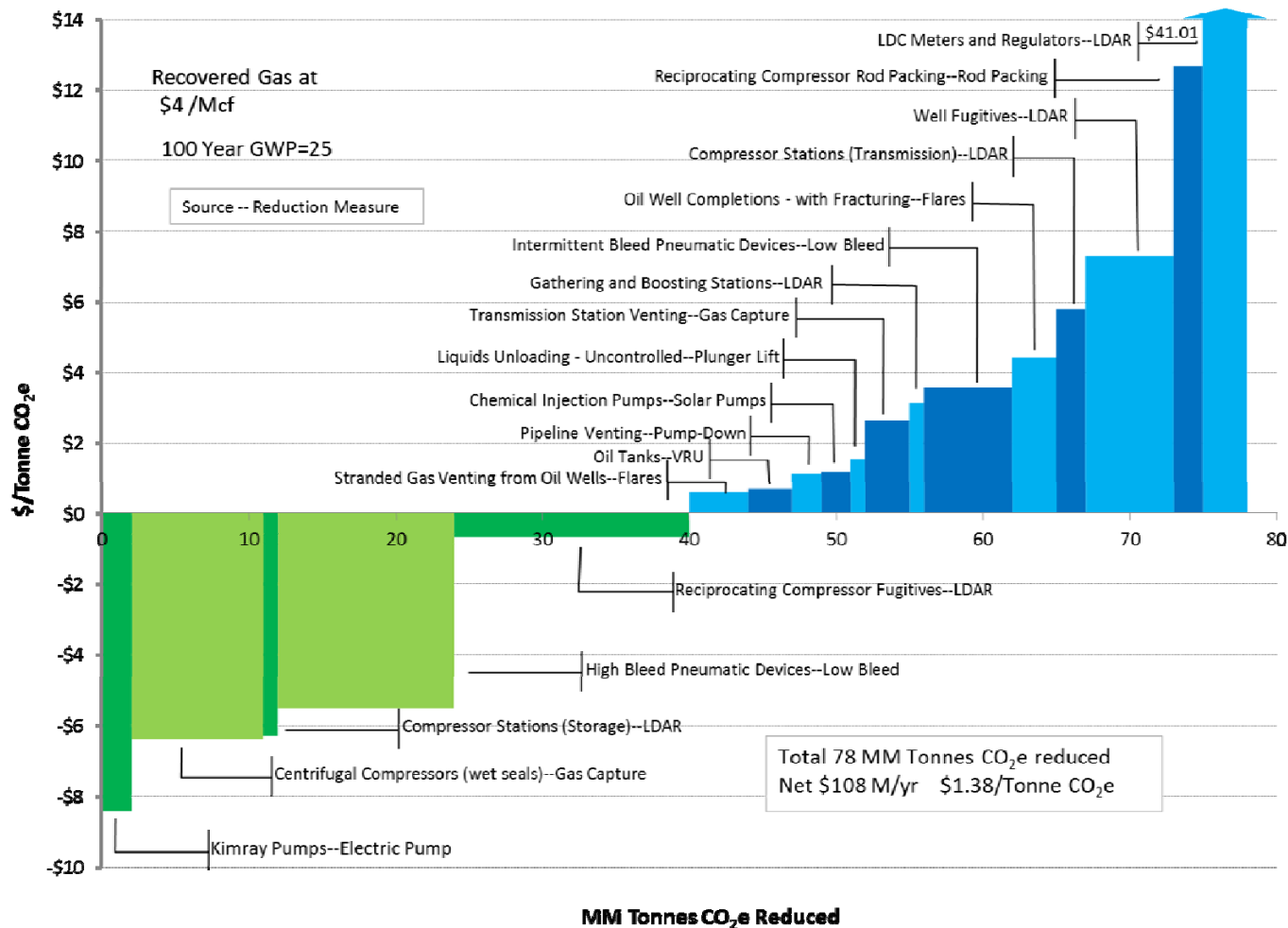
Over-flight/Coordinated Campaign Work      Tower/Drive-by/Mapping Work





# Highly cost-effective reductions

<http://www.edf.org/icf-methane-cost-curve-report>



Economic Analysis of Methane Emission Reduction Opportunities in the U.S. Onshore Oil and Natural Gas Industries  
ICF International, March 2014,