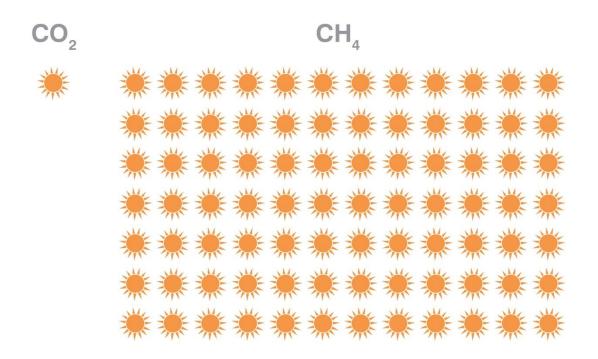
# Natural Gas in a Low Carbon Future Environmental Opportunities & Challenges

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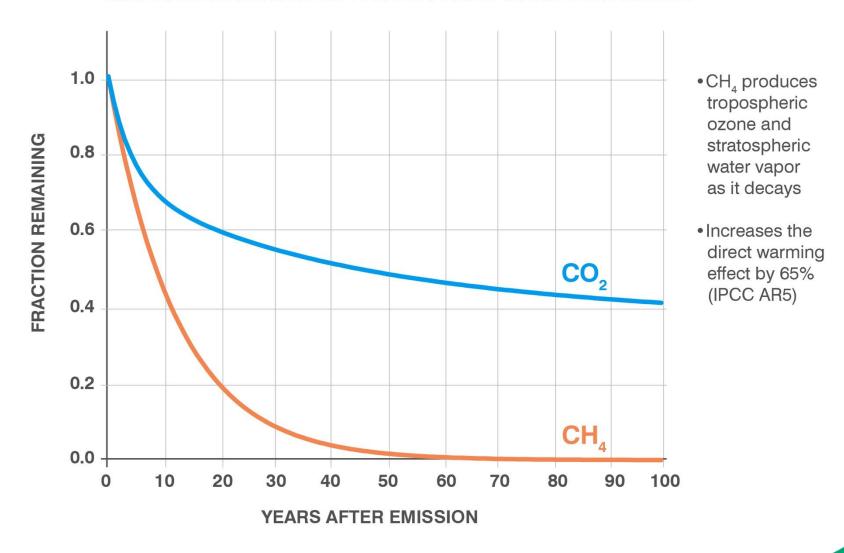
### CH4 Traps More Heat Than CO2...

EACH METHANE MOLECULE TRAPS 84x MORE HEAT

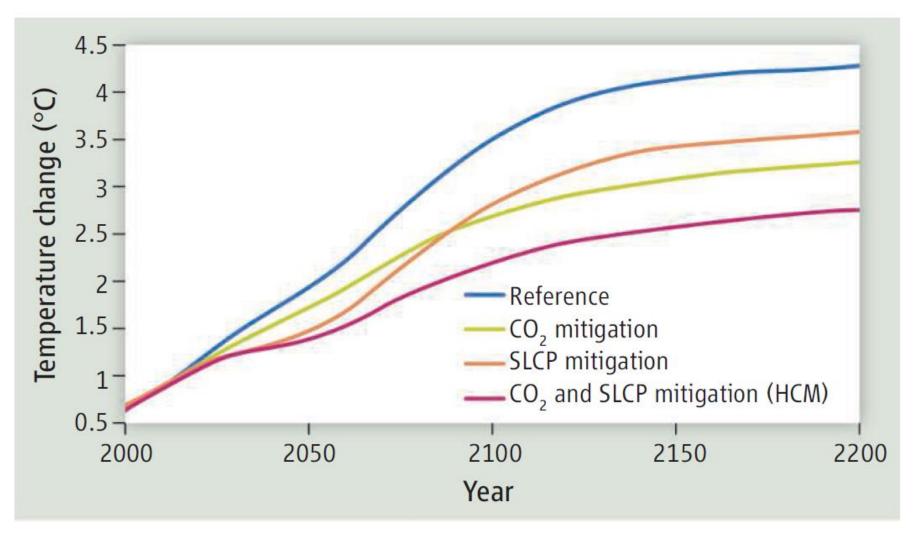


### ...but breaks down faster than CO<sub>2</sub>

#### METHANE DISSIPATES FASTER THAN CARBON DIOXIDE



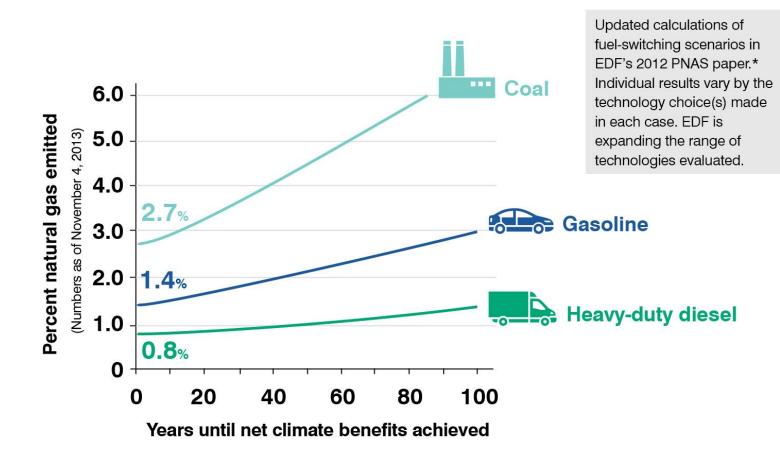
# Methane and CO2 reductions required



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

### Gas can be worse than alternatives

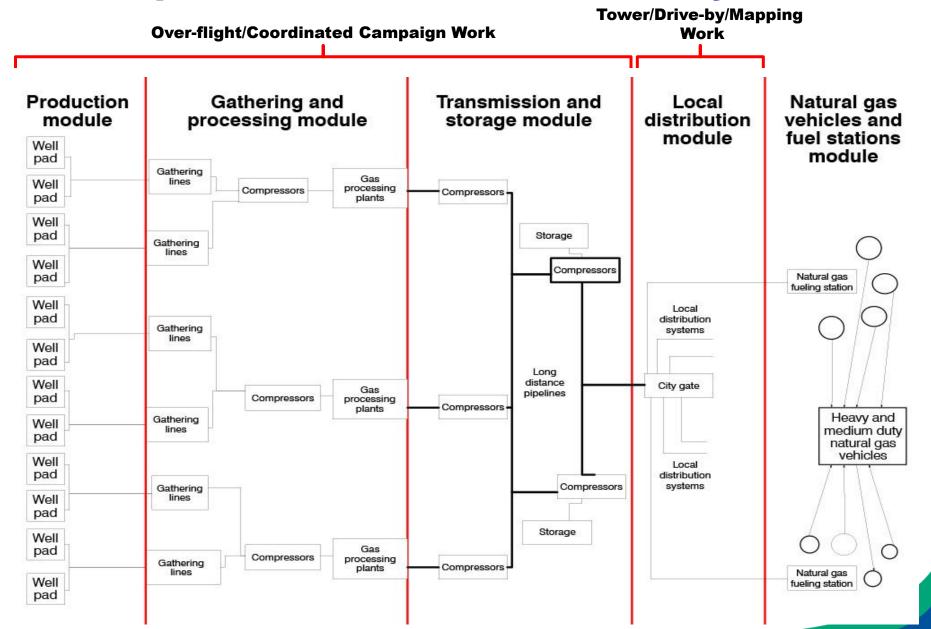
#### Depending on emission rate and timeframe





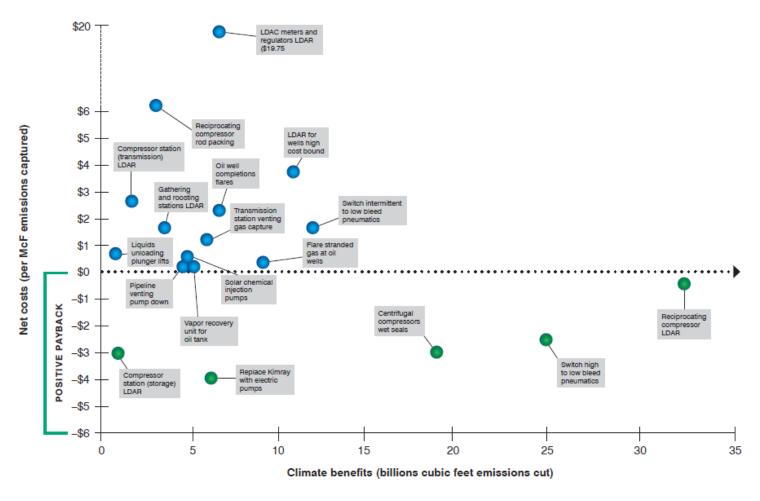
\*Adapted from Alvarez et al. (2012) PNAS, **109**: 6435–6440, reflecting new IPCC AR5 & 2013 EPA GHG data. IPCC updates: (1) direct/indirect radiative forcing of CH<sub>4</sub> and CO<sub>2</sub> (2) CH<sub>4</sub> lifetime, (3) CO<sub>2</sub> impulse response function. Additional effects due to climate-carbon feedbacks and CO<sub>2</sub> from the oxidation of CH<sub>4</sub> not included (AR5 lacks data to support time-dependent analysis but EDF believes these effects to be small). Emissions updates include factors in Table 1 and corresponding L<sub>REF</sub> values in Table S1 of PNAS paper; an L<sub>REF</sub> value specific to heavy-duty CNG vehicles is now used.

# Comprehensive emission study effort



### A range of 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,

# **EDF/Google Methane Mapping Project**



### Data to stimulate and inform action

http://www.edf.org/climate/methanemaps

