



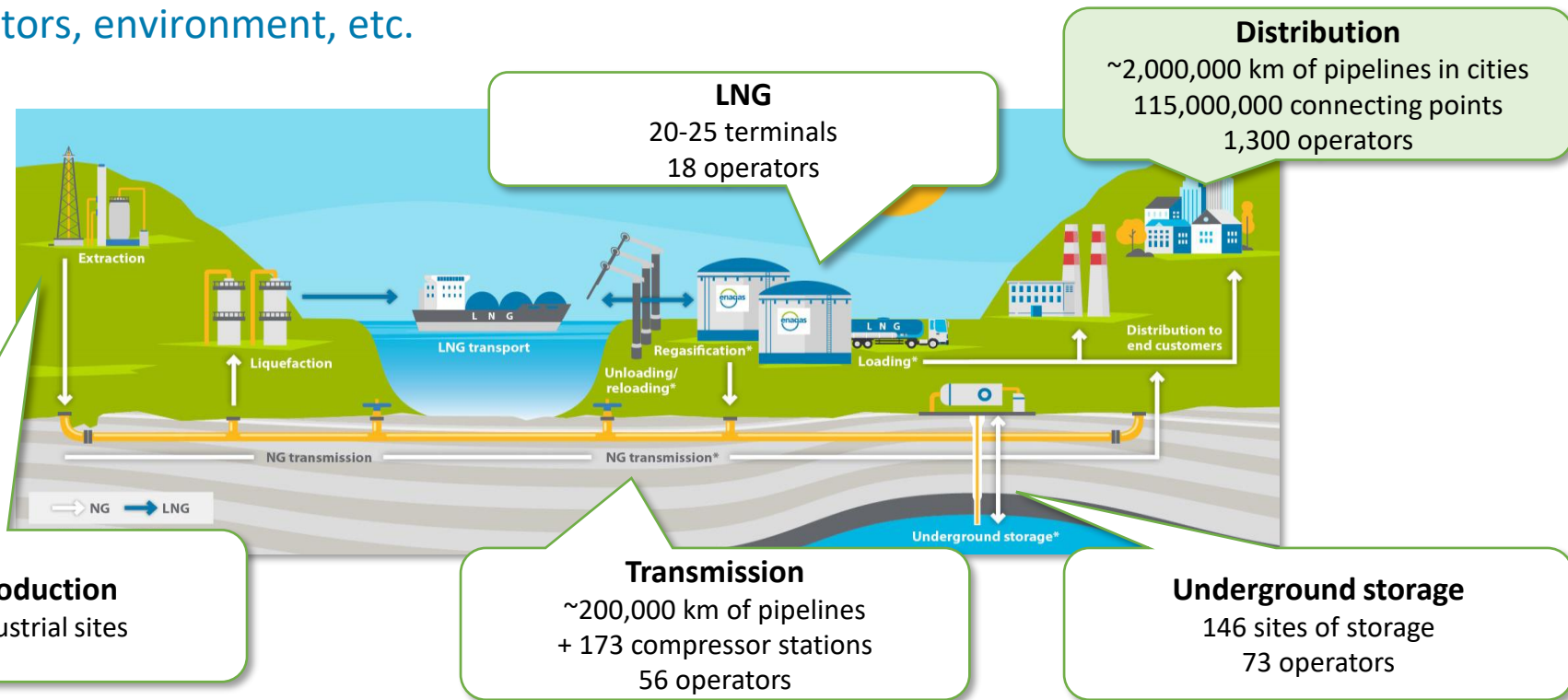
# Methane emissions: a gas DSO perspective

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Brussels – 20/04/2023

# The whole gas value chain in the scope of the regulation

Characteristics of the operators are very different: size and number of facilities, number of operators, environment, etc.



One size cannot fit all (eg. frequency of survey, repair conditions...):  
Paramount to take into account the specificities of the different types of activities

Gas Distributors  
**GD4S**  
For Sustainability

... and up to private areas



#### Facilities included in GRDF perimeter

# The origin of the emissions and actions from the DSO

## Different categories of source



**Third party damage  
(large leaks)**



**Third party warnings  
(medium leaks)**



**Fugitive leaks  
(small leaks)**

## Different ways of detecting leaks

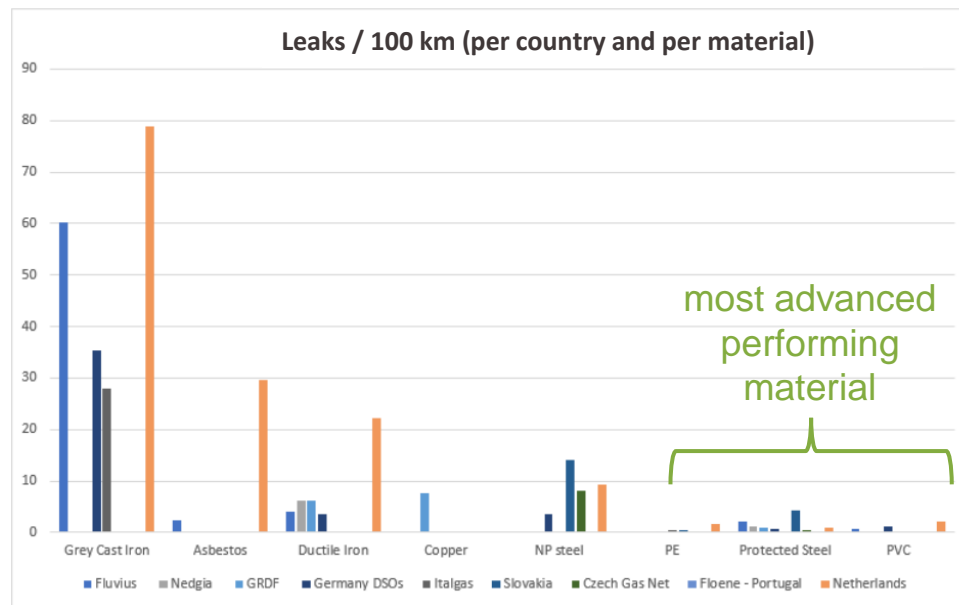
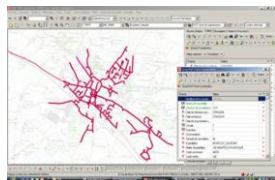
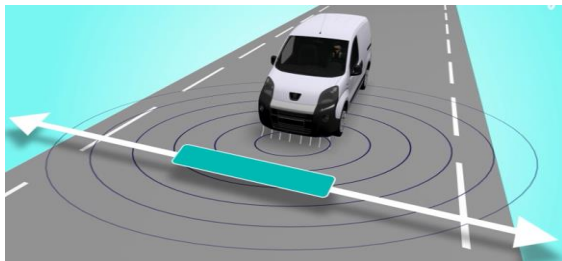
**Odourisation & emergency calls**

**LDAR (detection survey)**

The new regulation mainly focuses on one source (fugitive emissions) and one action (LDAR).

# How to find the fugitive leaks on a gas distribution network?

Surveys done by foot or by car equipped with high sensitivity sensors following the pipes routes and detecting both under- and aboveground leaks during the same survey



Polyethylene, PVC or cathodic protected steel pipes are the most advanced performing material and represent a large part of the DSO grid (in some countries distribution grid is 100% made of polyethylene).

# DSOs are highly concerned by the implementation of the proposal of new regulation

## The new regulation is very prescriptive and missing its target:

- Frequency of 3 months for LDAR (or less) will significantly impact the consumers
- HR issue because LDAR is intensive in manpower
- A pure obligation of means (frequency) not focused on efficiency and optimisation
- The scope doesn't focus on the main leaks and sources from Third Party Damage or Warning
- The access for intervention depends largely on third parties (municipalities or inhabitants of the buildings)

## DSOs have Action Plan in place to reduce Methane Emissions:

- Define reduction targets (eg. GRDF -24% decrease since 2009, target -40% at 2030)
- Improvement of reporting and quantification methods (eg. evaluation of emission factors, R&D...)



- Reduction of Third Party Damage
- Renewal and modernisation of the grid (eg. excess flow valves, replacing grey cast iron pipes...)
- Foster preventive maintenance and digitalisation / data science