



From performing a gap analysis to delivering compliant reports; we provide ever-evolving solutions.



Aellia is a partner in environmental emission intelligence for asset intensive industries. We combine precise, real-world emissions measurement with deep regulatory and operational expertise to turn field data into decision ready insight. By supporting organisations across diverse regulatory and operational contexts, we enable confident action and continuous improvement in an increasingly complex environmental landscape.



ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES

This Makes Us Different

Manage Costs Efficiently

We have optimal resources for effective implementation and use combined measurement frequencies and techniques.

Comply In Time

We help you adhere to regular LDAR campaigns and deliver compliant reports in time.

Maximize Efficiency

We align Best Available Techniques with the evolving regulatory landscape.

Avoid Penalties

Work with a certified and trustworthy partner with the necessary certifications.

Innovation & Advisory Team

Our team guides you through implementation and compliance. Our experts navigate you through the complex regulatory framework.

Experienced LDAR Technicians

Deliver accurate data to your authorities by using experts in Leak Detection And Repair.

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EU Methane Regulation

The new Regulation in a nutshell

Introduction

The new EU Methane Regulation focuses on measuring, reporting, and verifying methane emissions in the energy sector.

It also includes mitigation measures to avoid such emissions, including detecting and repairing methane leaks and limiting venting and flaring.

As an operator, you are required to meet specific deadlines, emission thresholds and frequencies for monitoring and reporting of potential methane emission sources.

Moreover, you have to take into account the appropriate mitigation measures to prevent and minimize methane emissions by six months after entry into force of the Regulation.

Requirements

Monitoring and Reporting

When it comes to monitoring and more specifically quantification technologies, you should use techniques developed by the appropriate European or international standardization bodies. Until such standards are established, the technical guidance documents of the OGMP 2.0 can be used.

To deliver a compliant report, the Commission will produce a reporting template. Until then, OGMP reporting templates and its Technical Guidance Documents can be used. Reports should always be assessed by a verifier. Monitoring and Reporting must refer to Global Warming Potential.

Whether you are already familiar with managing the methane emissions of your assets or not, complying with this new Regulation can be challenging.

It is a complex and comprehensive task to ensure all regulatory requirements are clear across all assets and stakeholders, to comply with the Regulation to avoid any penalties all while bearing costs in mind.

The experts of Aellia are ready to:

- help you understand the requirements;
- support you throughout the full process from creating a roadmap to delivering reconciliation reports;
- help you comply and reduce methane emissions in a cost-effective way.

Reporting Requirements

- Emission source type and location;
- Data emission source type;
- Detailed information on the quantification methodologies;
- Methane emissions for operated assets;
- Share of ownership and methane emission for non-operated assets multiplied by share of ownership;
- A list of entities with operational control of non-operated assets.

LDAR

Methane emissions are most commonly reduced by methane Leak Detection And Repair surveys, to identify and repair leaks.

As an operator, you should therefore conduct periodic LDAR surveys. These should include surveying of components that vent methane, to check for unintentional venting.

Survey Methods & Repair

LDAR surveys need to be executed with detection devices allowing to identify leaks for each type of component:

1. At a level close to each individual potential emission source for aboveground and above sea level components
2. Using a two-step process for all underground components with a:
 - a. first minimum leak threshold requirement applicable to the detection device deployed to do a first detection above ground, at the interface between ground and atmosphere and at a distance from the source of methane emissions.
 - b. second leak threshold requirement applicable to the detection device deployed to do a detection close to the source of methane emissions. Measurements can be done once the ground has been dug up or the pipeline is directly accessible through bar-hole drilling for source-level measurements.
3. Applying the best commercially available detection technologies for offshore components below the sea and below seabed.

Surveys should be done at standard temperature and pressure.

Leak Repair Thresholds

As specified in the Regulation, the **leak repair thresholds are as follows:**

- In case of **type 1** leak detection and repair surveys: **7000 ppm or 17 g/h**
- In case of **type 2** leak detection and repair sureys: **500 ppm or 1 g/h** for aboveground components and for offshore components above sea level; **1000 ppm or 5 g/h** for the second step of underground components; **7000 ppm or 17 g/h** for offshore components below sea level and below the seabed.

Leaks above the threshold have to be repaired immediately after detection but **not later than:**

- 5 days for a first attempt.
 - If not repaired in the first 5 days, a schedule has to be provided.
 - 30 days for a complete repair.
- If complete repair within 30 days is not possible, which will be the case according to some options, you should minimize the leak. Large leaks always need to be prioritized.

Remonitoring should be done for:

- components emitting above the repair threshold as soon as possible after the repair and no later than 45 days.
- components emitting below the repair threshold as soon as possible after the repair and no later than 3 months.

All identified leaks, irrespective of size, have to be recorded and periodically surveyed to ensure they are repaired. You are required to keep records of all identified leaks for 10 years. Rather than using leak lists, emission management software can help you to keep an overview of all these records.

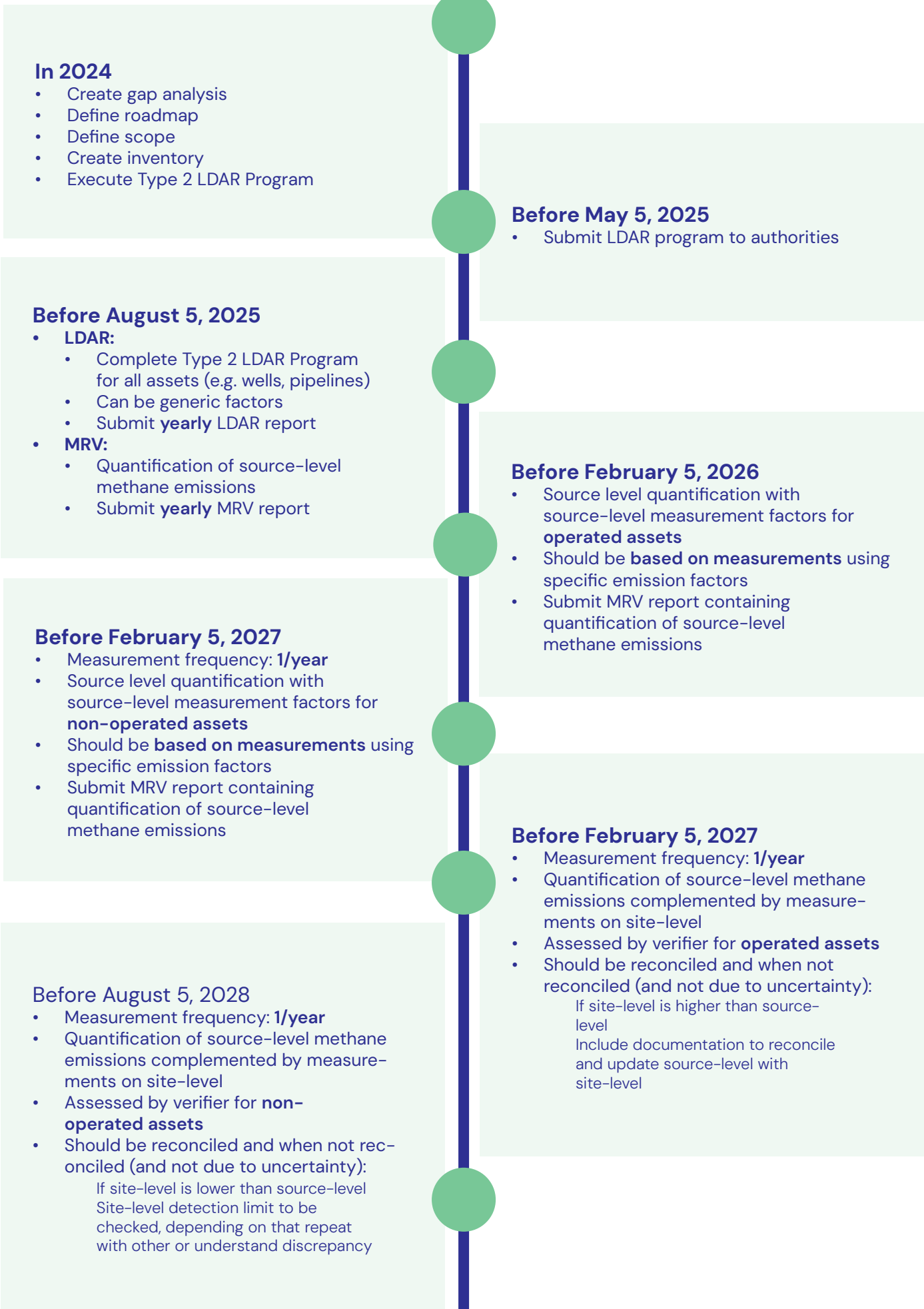
Every year, you submit all monitoring reports with the result of the surveys completed during the previous year.

Flaring

Venting is prohibited except in the circumstances described in the Regulation. Routine flaring is prohibited as well. Venting and flaring events have to be included in the quarterly reports.

- Weekly inspections or continuous monitoring:**
- **Weekly flare stack inspections** must include a comprehensive Audio, Visual and Olfactory (AVO) inspection (including external visual inspection of flare stacks, listening for pressure and liquid leaks and smelling for unusual and strong odors),
 - As an alternative to weekly inspections of a flare stack, you can use **continuous monitoring devices** to collect the observations of the flare stack.

EU Regulation Milestones¹



¹ Milestone dates reflect the entry into force of the EU Methane Regulation on August 4, 2024. The numbers in circles are the milestones represented in months.