

# CERTIFIED DISASTER:

## How Project Canary and Gas Certification are Misleading Markets

Certified gas is a new scheme that U.S. gas producers and LNG exporters are pushing to help clean up America's reputation for producing dirty methane gas. A [new report](#) exposes flaws in how certified gas is being produced today, warning that it is likely far dirtier than is claimed.

### Why Is It Critical To Reduce Methane Pollution

Methane is a climate super-pollutant that traps over 80 times more heat in our atmosphere than carbon dioxide and is responsible for roughly 30% of the global warming we are experiencing today. The International Energy Agency (IEA) [estimated](#) that the global oil and gas sector released over 82 million metric tons of methane in 2022. This pollution issue is incredibly extensive and widespread within the oil and gas industry, and it is exacerbating the climate crisis.

### What Is Gas Certification?

Only recently, oil and gas companies have transitioned from denying their methane pollution to trying to rebrand themselves as part of the "solution." To support those claims, producers are increasingly turning to third-party gas certifiers - companies hired to measure pollution and verify lower-methane emissions.

There is currently no regulation of gas certification. In fact, each certification company uses different criteria, technology, and methodology to certify a client's gas. Once emissions are measured and determined to be below a certain threshold, their gas is considered "certified."

### The Problem with Gas Certification

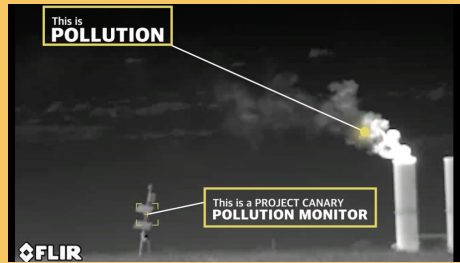


The gas certification market is expanding quickly. However, it is essential to acknowledge the current technology's limitations in measuring emissions accurately. There is also a potential conflict of interest between certification companies seeking to increase their client base and oil and gas companies looking to change public perceptions of their role in accelerating the climate crisis. Add to that a lack of federal oversight or any agreed-upon industry standards, and you create a scenario where the very companies causing the methane pollution use certification as a smokescreen to hide the extent of the methane pollution they are producing while continuing to invest in new gas extraction and infrastructure.



## The Failures of Project Canary

Project Canary is a Colorado-based Public Benefit Corporation that was initially incorporated in August 2018 and is a leader in the gas certification market. As of early 2023, Project Canary's website disclosed it was undertaking over 760 million monthly measurements from over 1,700 methane monitors. Earthworks surveyors went to Colorado, where new well sites are mandated to install monitors and transmit the data back to the state regulator. They identified sites with Project Canary monitors and used thermographic cameras (OGI) to detect emissions invisible to the naked eye. Where they found emissions, they checked official records, which are mandated by Colorado regulations, to see if the monitors detected and reported them. What they found was alarming.



Over a period of seven months in 2022 (May-November), Earthworks' certified thermographers conducted a total of 77 surveys of 30 different oil and gas production sites in the Front Range where Project Canary and similar monitors were deployed. Earthworks recorded 22 pollution events from a wide variety of well site activities spanning production phases and found that zero of the 22 OGI documented pollution events were detected by monitors at surveyed sites. Furthermore, a review of 115 monthly monitoring reports found only one instance where monitors documented pollution that triggered agency notification and required operator actions as defined in their monitoring plan.

Most notably, there is a stark contrast between the Colorado Department of Public Health & Environment (CDPHE) documents, which only report 11 confirmed emissions events over roughly 177,120 hourly readings across all facilities that the CDPHE received, versus Earthworks' report of 22 emissions events from just 77 site visits over a period of 7 months, all of which should have triggered notifications.



## Where Do We Go From Here?

A just and equitable managed decline of fossil fuels is required to prevent a climate crisis. A multi-faceted approach is necessary to ensure accountability at all levels as fossil fuel companies seek certification as a possible means to prolong our dependence on oil and gas. As we work towards that end, being able to accurately measure, regulate and reduce methane emissions is critical. In order to ensure gas certification does not become complicit in growing, rather than reducing, our fossil fuel dependence, gas certification must include an independently accredited transition pathway away from gas to support a just energy transition. Transparency and public availability of monitoring data are also critical to addressing methane reduction. Monitors should also be subject to independent, peer-reviewed analysis to ensure they work effectively. Robust regulation and government oversight will be key.