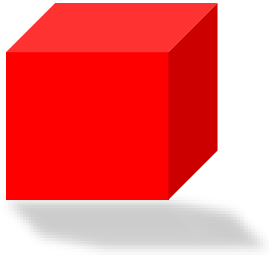


Projet Énergie Saguenay et Gazoduq: contexte et impacts

Présentation UQAM
27 novembre 2019



Marc Brullemans (Ph. D. Biophysique)

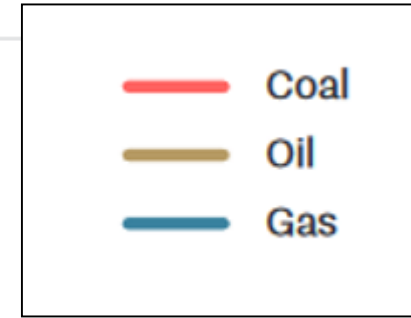


GNL: contexte mondial

China
7100 Mt

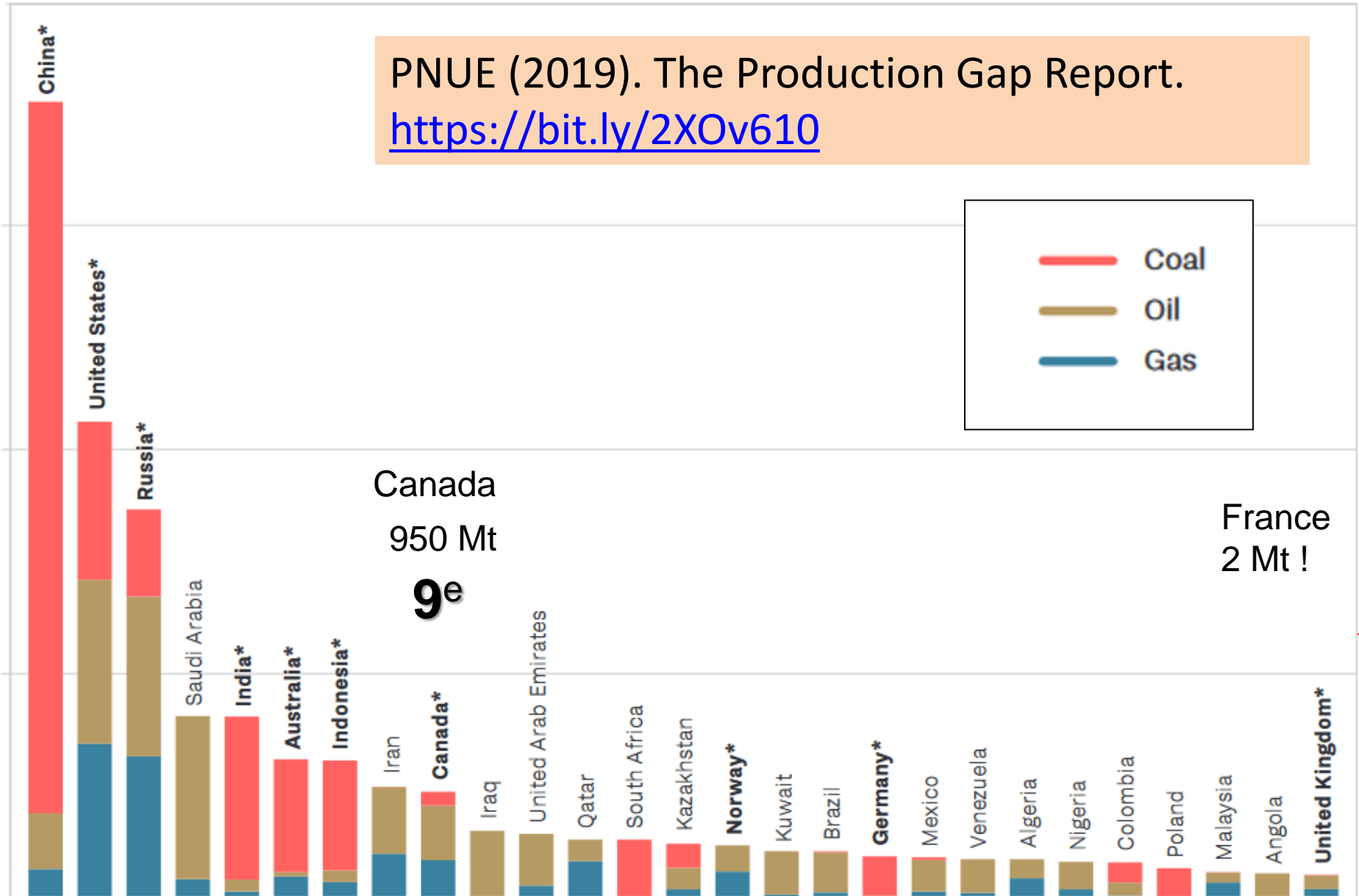
Extraction-based CO₂ emissions (MtCO₂), 2017

PNUE (2019). The Production Gap Report.
<https://bit.ly/2XOv610>

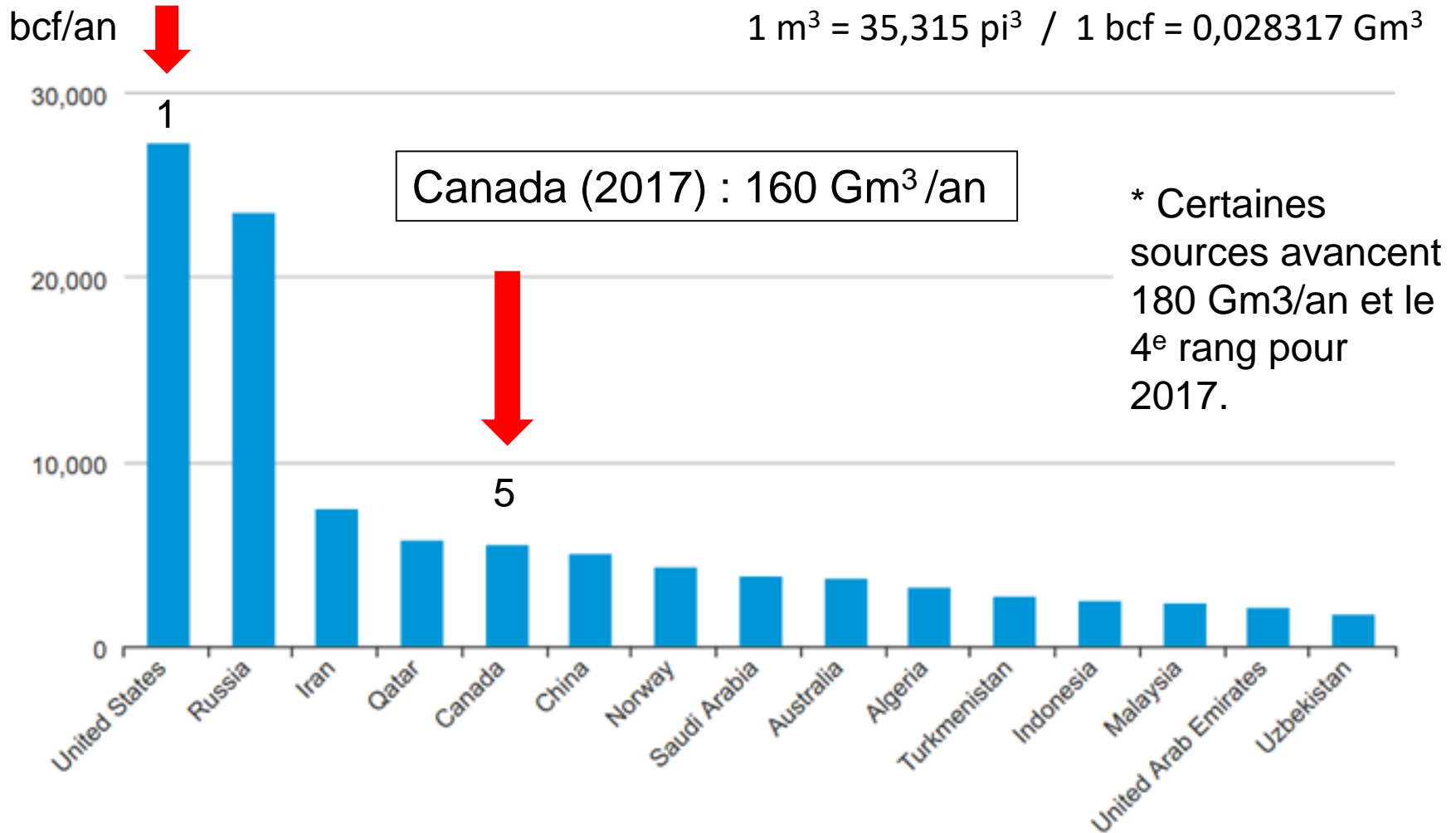


Canada
950 Mt
9^e

France
2 Mt !

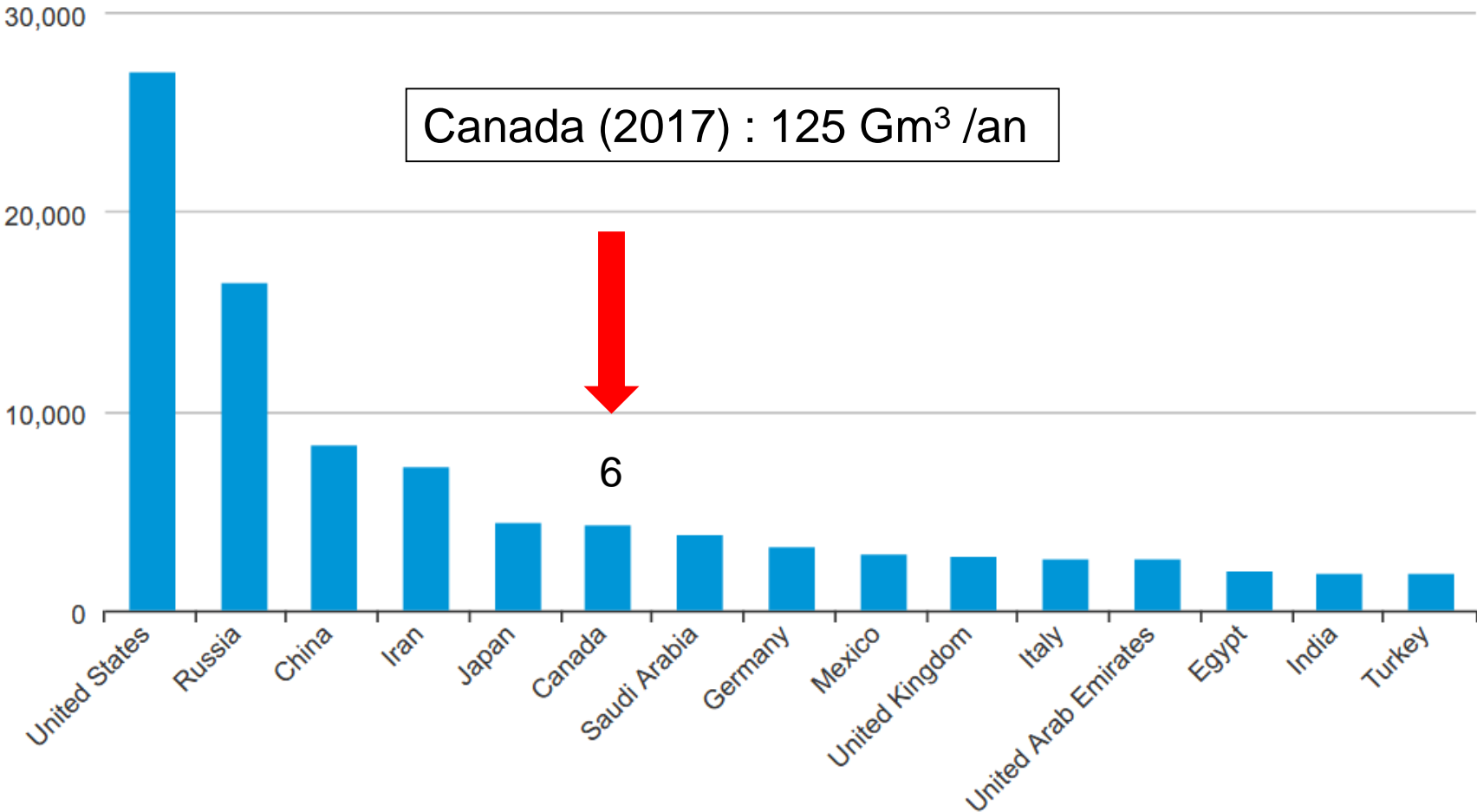


Gaz naturel: production (Monde)



Gaz naturel: consommation (Monde)

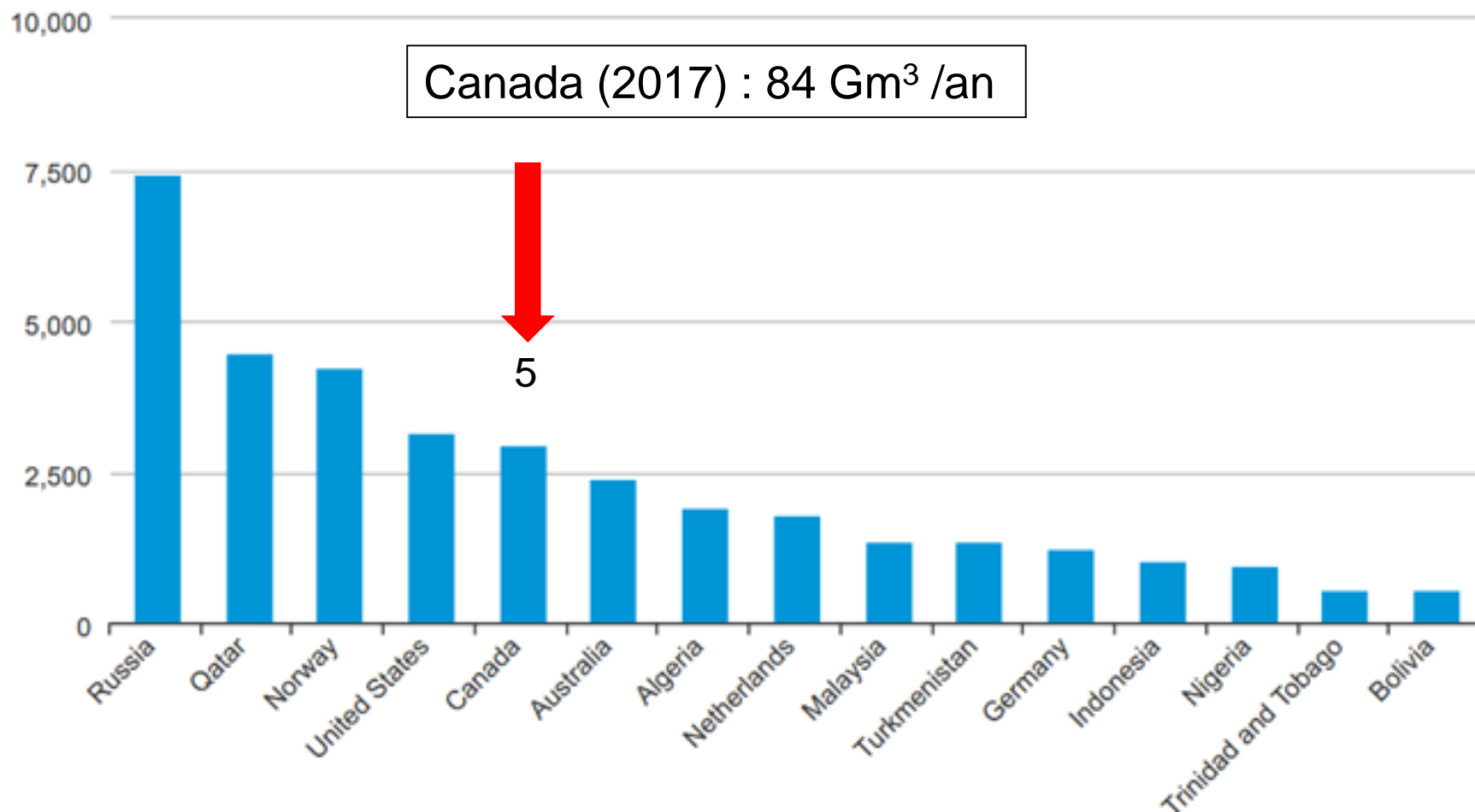
bcf/an



EIA (2019). <https://www.eia.gov/beta/international/>

Gaz naturel: exportation (Monde)

bcf/an



EIA (2019). <https://www.eia.gov/beta/international/>

GNL: exportations (Canada)

Avec le déclin des exportations de gaz naturel vers les États-Unis, les exportations de GNL sont attendues comme le principal “moteur” de l’augmentation de production de gaz naturel au Canada.

EIA (2016). <http://www.eia.gov/todayinenergy/detail.php?id=25972>

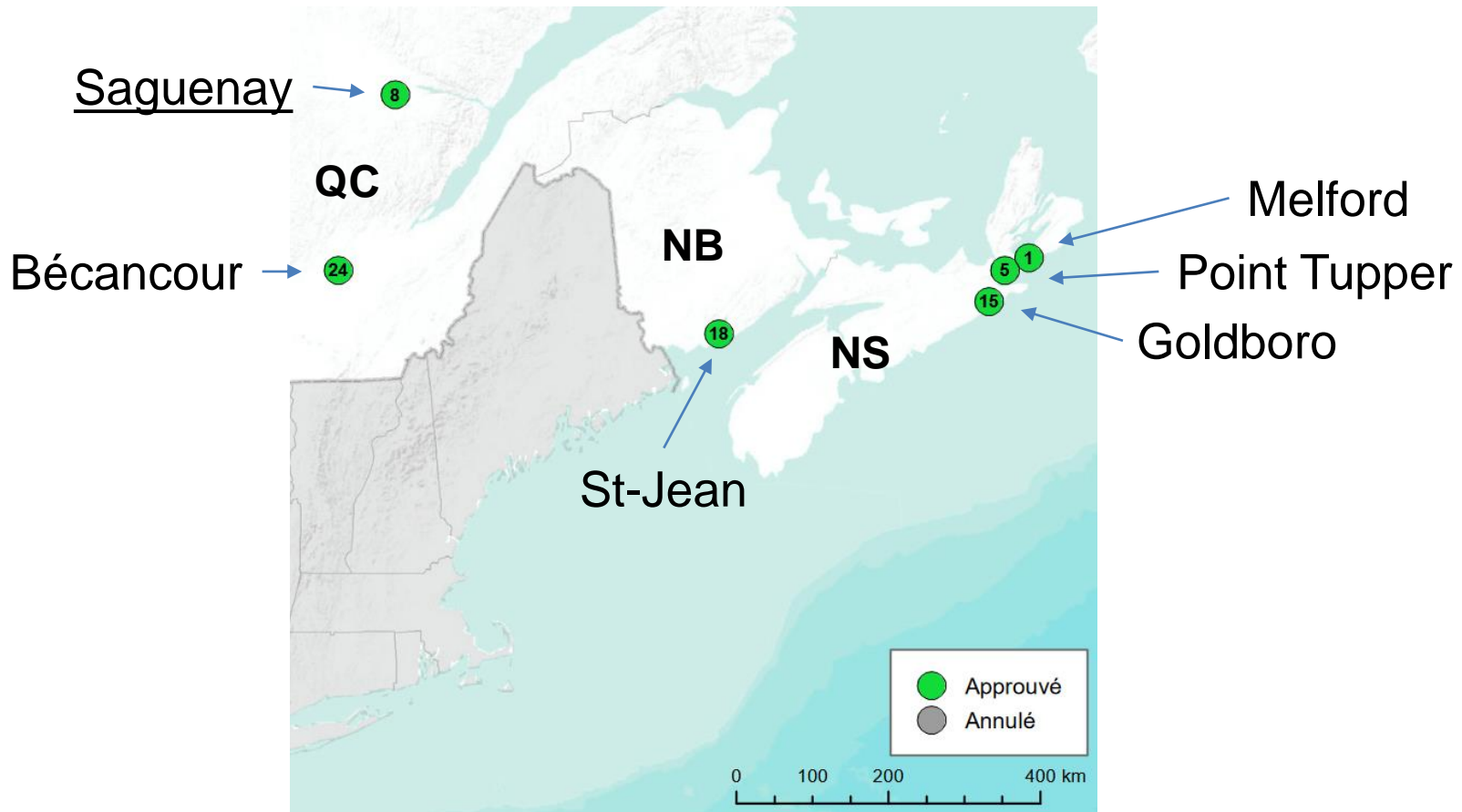
GNL: permis exportations (Canada)

Au mois de mars 2019, le nombre de demandes provinciales reçues était réparti comme suit :

- **33 demandes en Colombie-Britannique**
- **3 demandes en Nouvelle-Écosse (Pieridae, ...)**
- **2 demandes au Québec (GNL Québec. Stolt)**
- **1 demande au Nouveau-Brunswick**
- **1 demande en Ontario**

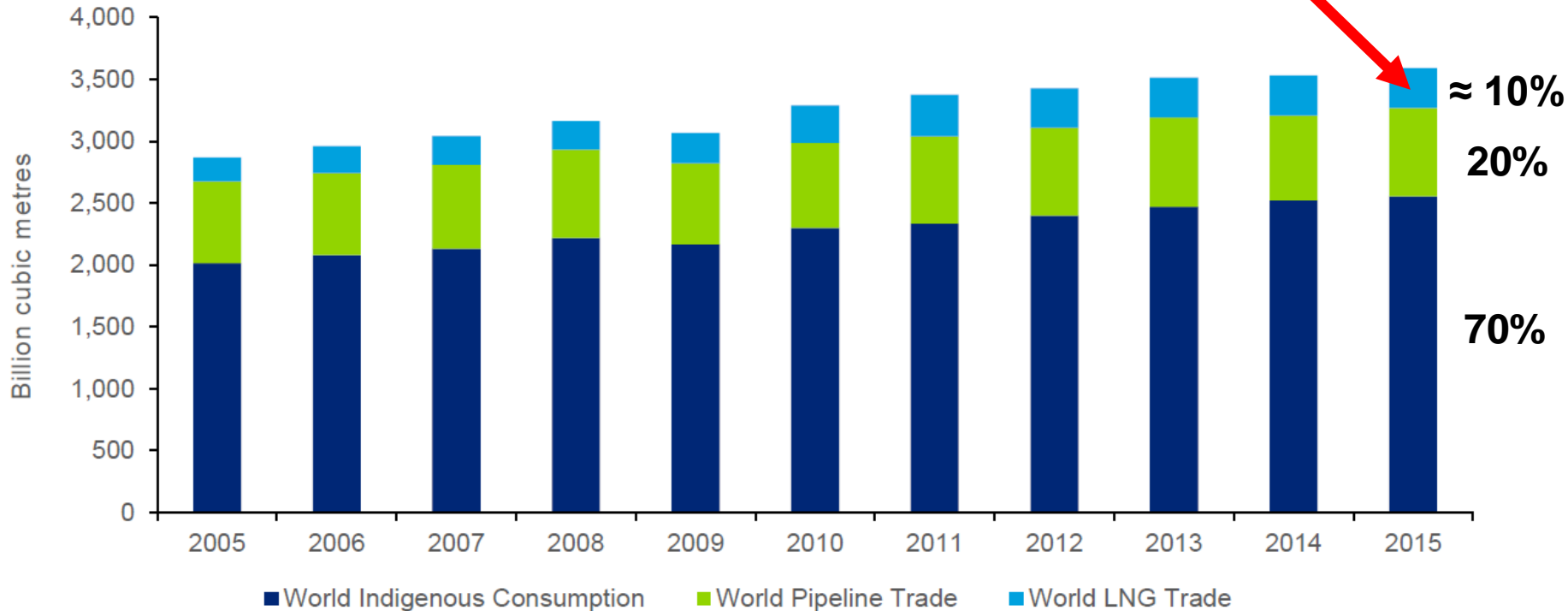
ONE (2019). <http://www.neb-one.gc.ca/pplctnflng/mjrpp/lnngxprtlncc/index-fra.html>

GNL: projets Canada atlantique



ONE (2019). <http://www.neb-one.gc.ca/pplctnflng/mjrpp/lngxprtlcnc/index-fra.html>

Importance relative du GNL

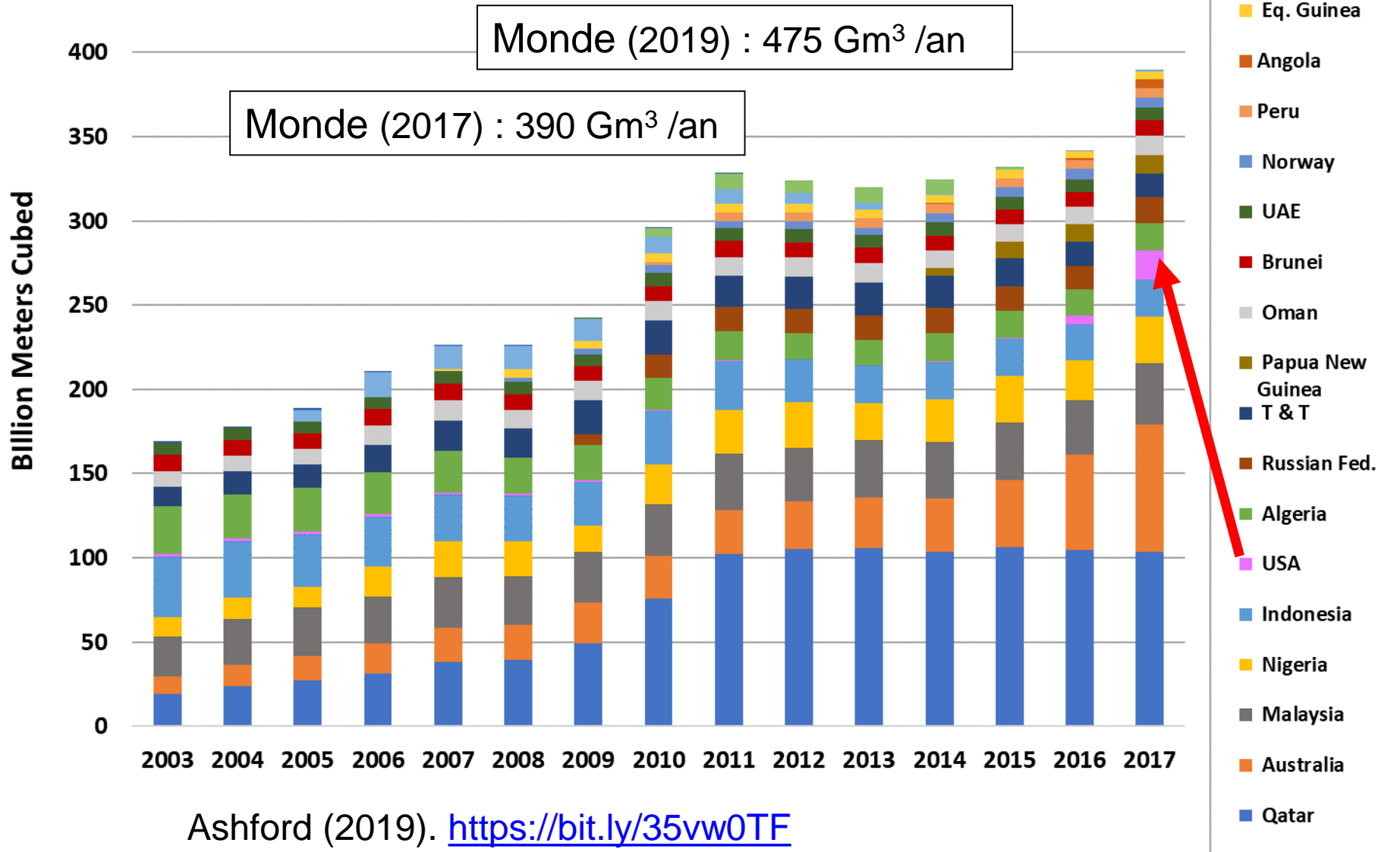


Source: International Energy Agency (2017e, 2017f)

Note: We calculate world indigenous consumption as world indigenous production minus world pipeline trade and world LNG trade. As a result it does not include indigenous consumption from inventory sources.

Winter et coll. (2018). <https://bit.ly/35vw0TF>

Production de GNL (Monde)



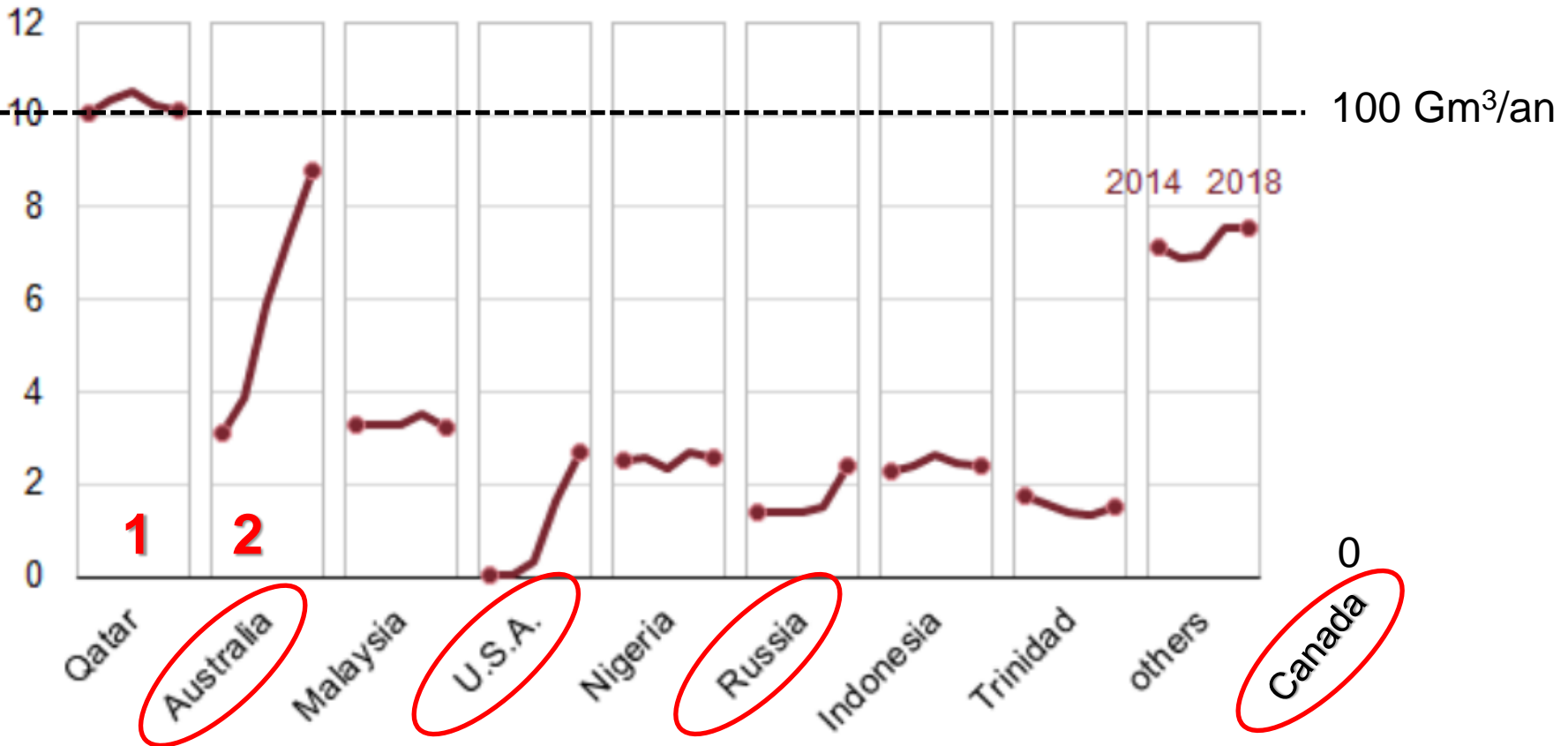
Ashford (2019). <https://bit.ly/35vw0TF>

GNL: Exportations (Monde)

Liquefied natural gas exports from selected regions (2014 - 2018)

<https://bit.ly/2oJtyry>

billion cubic feet per day



Sources: U. S. Energy Information Administration based on International Group of Liquefied Natural Gas Importers (GIIGNL) Annual LNG Trade reports, 2014 - 2018

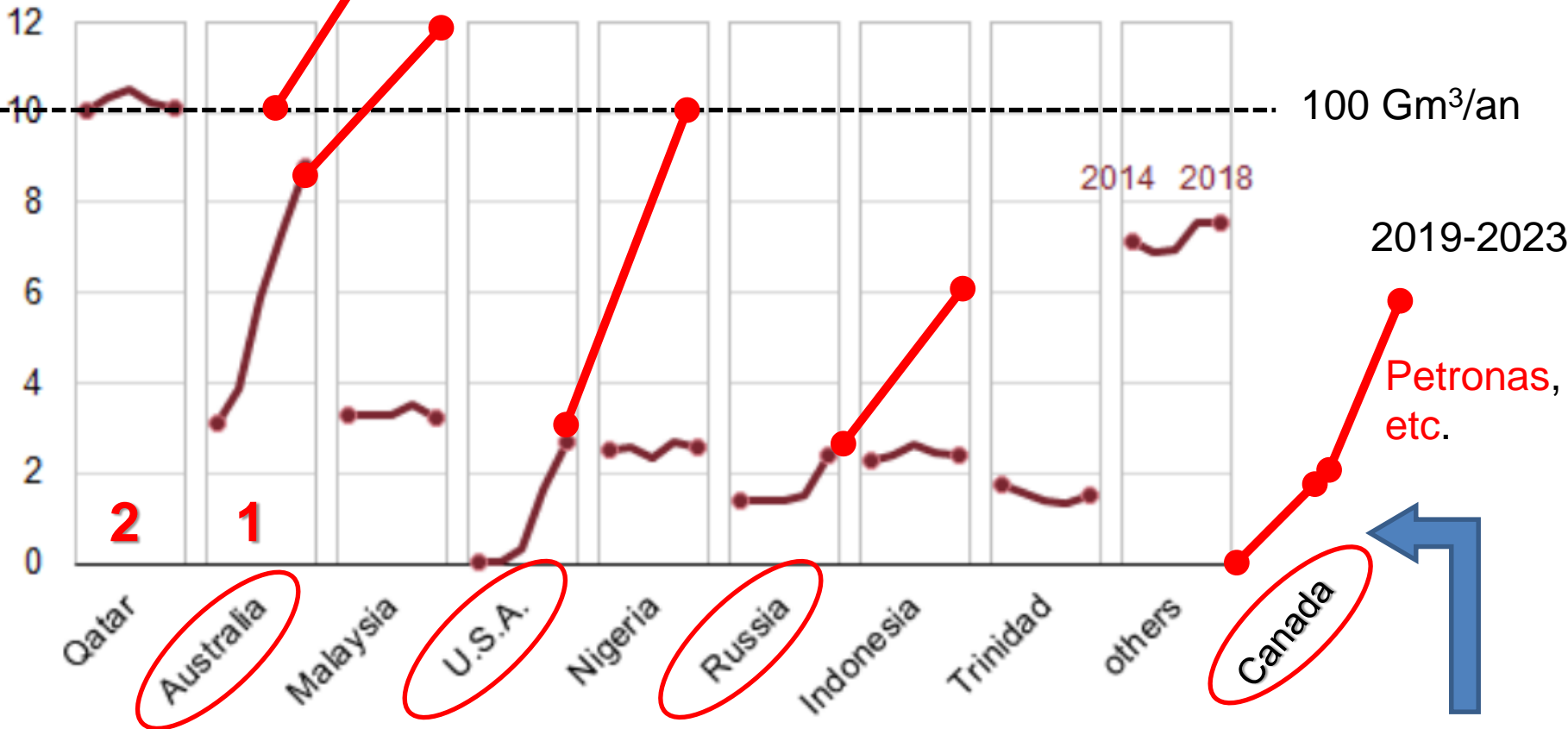
GNL: Exportations (Monde)

Liquefied natural gas exports from selected regions
(2014 - 2018)

billion cubic feet per day

2019-2023

<https://bit.ly/2oJtyry>

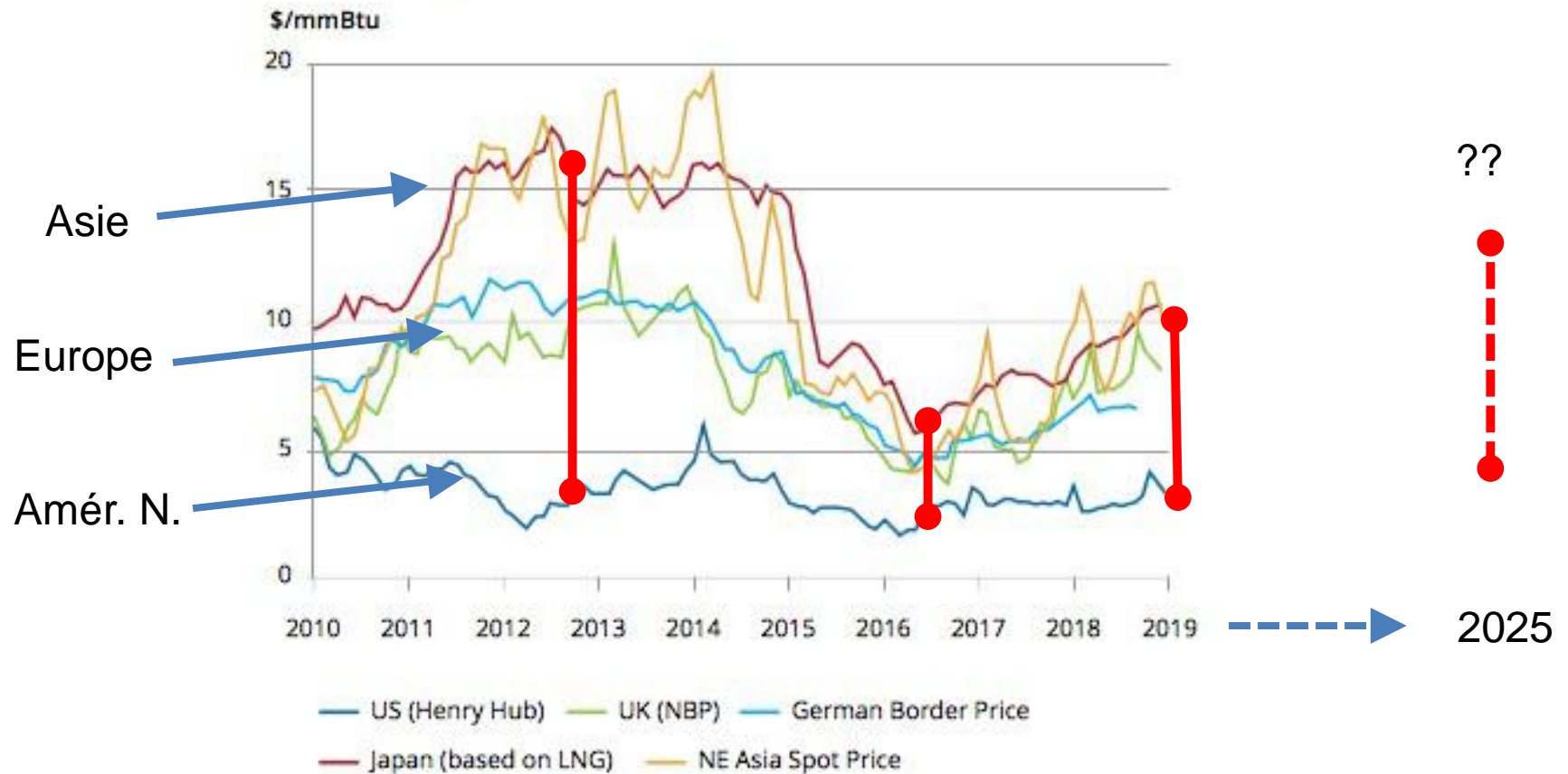


Sources: U. S. Energy Information Administration based on International Group of Liquefied Natural Gas Importers (GIIGNL) Annual LNG Trade reports, 2014 - 2018

Énergie-Sag

Variabilité des cours sur le marché

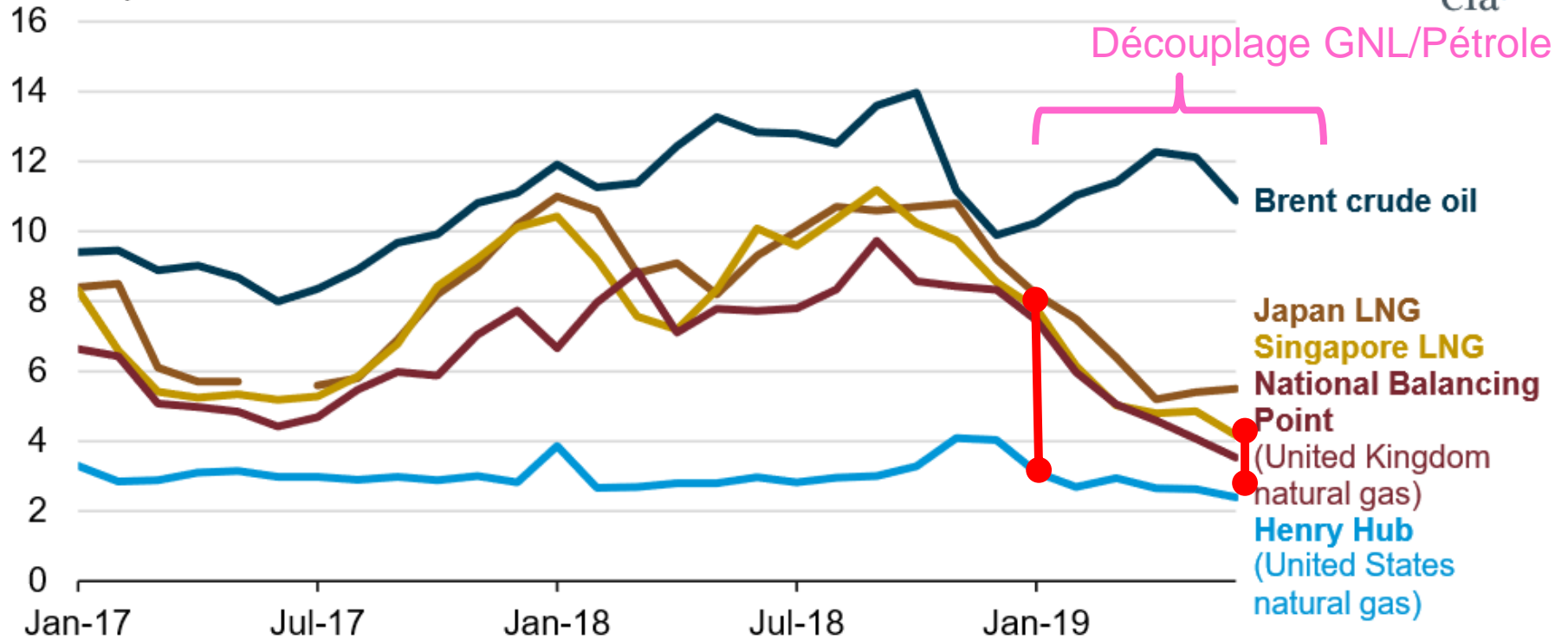
Figure 3.15: Monthly Average Regional Gas Prices, 2010 – January 2019



Sources: IHS Markit, Cedigaz, US Department of Energy (DOE)

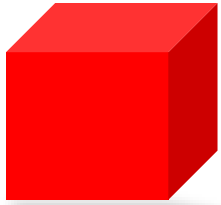
... à court terme!

Monthly crude oil, natural gas, and LNG spot prices (January 2017-June 2019)
dollars per million British thermal units



Source: U.S. Energy Information Administration, Bloomberg L.P., and Japan METI

Note: Japan LNG spot price is the average price of spot LNG imported into Japan in the months shown. Singapore LNG is a Singapore-based spot LNG price index. National Balancing Point is the U.K.-based spot natural gas price index.



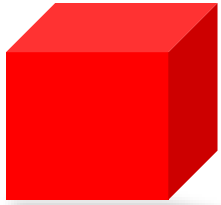
GAZODUQ et GNL-QUÉBEC: Argumentaire du promoteur

Les deux conditions

- 1) L'empreinte carbone de la filière du GNL est significativement plus petite que celle du charbon ou du pétrole, prenant en compte lieux et procédés.
- 2) La substitution du charbon ou du pétrole par le gaz naturel est réelle et significative.

SI UNE CONDITION N'EST PAS REMPLIE, LA PRÉTENTION DES PROMOTEURS QUANT À UN BÉNÉFICE POUR LE CLIMAT DES PROJETS ÉNERGIE-SAGUENAY ET GAZODUQ EST FAUSSE.

- Brullemans (2019)



L'EMPREINTE CARBONE **(émissions fugitives)**

Les importantes émissions fugitives

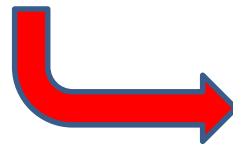
*“Thus, using **natural gas instead of other fossil fuels** produces a climate benefit as long as the methane emissions along the full supply chain, as a percentage of the methane in the natural gas produced, are **less than 1%** (for transportation uses) to **less than 3%** (for electricity generation).”*

The Academy of Medicine, Engineering and Science of Texas (2017). page 94.
<http://tamest.org/wp-content/uploads/2017/06/Final-Shale-Task-Force-Report.pdf>

Les importantes émissions fugitives

- Si le GNL du Saguenay est utilisé en substitution de sources énergétiques existantes, notamment de charbon et de diesel/pétrole, il en résulte une diminution de la production de cette source énergétique existante, il est anticipé que le tout résultera en une diminution globale des émissions GES.

Les conclusions avantageuses obtenues pour le GNL du Saguenay peuvent toutefois être inversées si les émissions fugitives s'avèrent plus élevées que ce qui a été considéré dans le cadre de ce rapport. Ces dernières devront s'établir à plus de 15 % de la production d'un puits si le GNL remplace le charbon pour la génération d'électricité, 8% de la production d'un puits pour la substitution du charbon pour la génération de chaleur, 4% de la production d'un puits pour la substitution de produits pétroliers pour la génération de chaleur et entre 2,2 et 3% de la production d'un puits pour la substitution de produits pétroliers utilisés comme carburant pour les transports.



SEUILS DE 3% et 15% !

CIRAIG (2019). page 90.

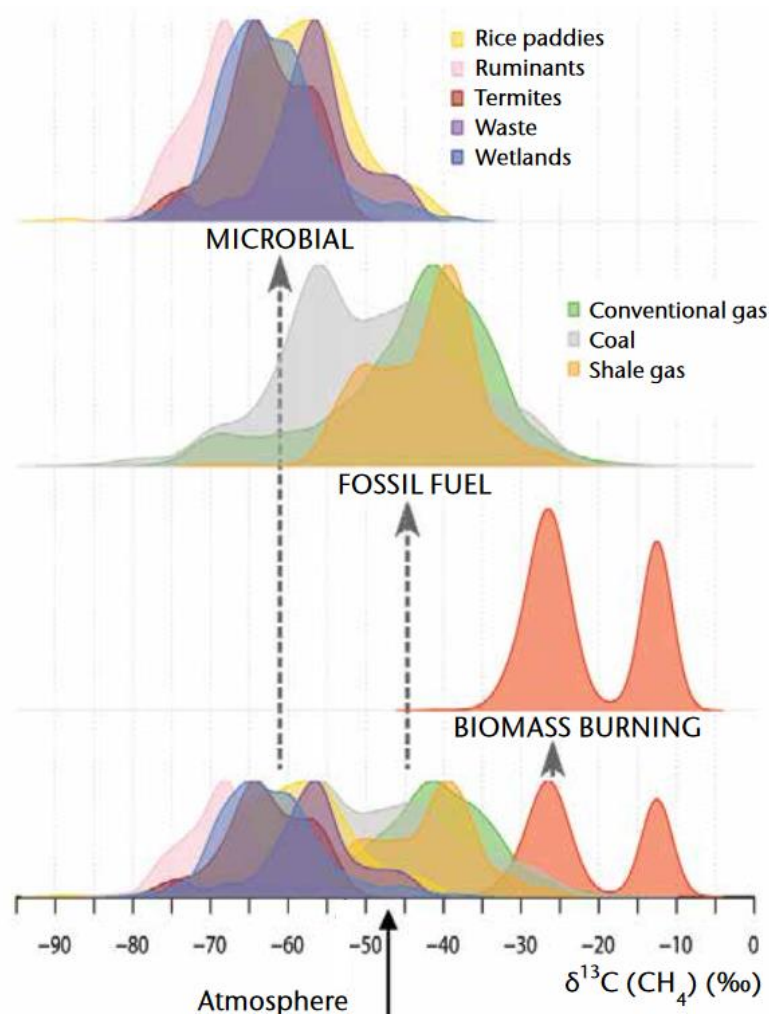
Analyse du cycle de vie du terminal de liquéfaction de gaz naturel du Saguenay

Les importantes émissions fugitives...

*« (...) our estimate of the increase in methane emissions from shale gas represents **3.5 %** of the shale-gas production. This estimate of 3.5 % (based on global change in the ^{13}C content of methane) represents full life-cycle emissions, including those from the gas well site, transportation, processing, storage systems, and final distribution to customers. »*

HOWARTH (2019). <https://doi.org/10.5194/bg-16-3033-2019>

Les rapports isotopiques du méthane



Sherwood et coll. (2017).
<https://bit.ly/37CKfHu>

Le bilan planétaire du méthane

<https://doi.org/10.5194/essd-2019-128>

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Submitted as: review article

Discussion papers

Saunois et coll. (2019).

<https://bit.ly/2pPeUA3>

Abstract

Assets

Discussion

Metrics

19 Aug 2019

The Global Methane Budget 2000–2017

Marielle Saunois¹, Ann R. Stavert², Ben Poulter³, Philippe Bousquet¹, Joseph G. Canadell¹, Robert B. Jackson⁴, Peter A. Raymond⁵, Edward J. Dlugokencky⁶, Sander Houweling^{7,8}, Prabir K. Patra^{9,10}, Philippe Ciais¹, Vivek K. Arora¹¹, David Bastviken¹², Peter Bergamaschi¹³, Donald R. Blake¹⁴, Gordon Brailsford¹⁵, Lori Bruhwiler⁶, Kimberly M. Carlson^{16,17}, Mark Carrol³, Simona Castaldi^{18,19,20}, Naveen Chandra⁹, Cyril Crevoisier²¹, Patrick M. Crill²², Kristofer Covey²³, Charles L. Curry²⁴, Giuseppe Etiope^{25,26}, Christian Frankenberg^{27,28}, Nicola Gedney²⁹, Michaela I. Hegglin³⁰, Lena Höglund-Isakson³¹, Gustaf Hugelius³², Misa Ishizawa³³, Akihiko Ito³³, Greet Janssens-Maenhout¹³, Katherine M. Jensen³⁴, Fortunat Joos³⁵, Thomas Kleinen³⁶, Paul B. Krummel³⁷, Ray L. Langenfelds³⁷, Goulven G. Laruelle³⁸, Licheng Liu³⁹, Toshinobu Machida³³, Shamil Maksyutov³³, Kyle C. McDonald³⁴, Joe McNorton⁴⁰, Paul A. Miller⁴¹, Joe R. Melton⁴², Isamu Morino³³, Jureck Müller³⁵, Fabiola Murgia-Flores⁴³, Vaishali Naik⁴⁴, Yosuke Niwa^{33,45}, Sergio Noce²⁰, Simon O'Doherty⁴⁶, Robert J. Parker⁴⁷, Changhui Peng⁴⁸, Shushi Peng⁴⁹, Glen P. Peters⁵⁰, Catherine Prigent⁵¹, Ronald Prinn⁵², Michel Ramonet¹, Pierre Regnier³⁸, William J. Riley⁵³, Judith A. Rosentreter⁵⁴, Arjo Segers⁵⁵, Isobel J. Simpson¹⁴, Hao Shi⁵⁶, Steven J. Smith^{57,58}, L. Paul Steele³⁷, Brett F. Thornton²², Hanqin Tian⁵⁶, Yasunori Tohjima³³, Francesco N. Tubiello⁵⁹, Aki Tsuruta⁶⁰, Nicolas Viovy¹, Apostolos Voulgarakis⁶¹, Thomas S. Weber⁶², Michiel van Weele⁶³, Guido R. van der Werf⁸, Ray F. Weiss⁶⁴, Doug Worthy⁶⁵, Debra Wunch⁶⁶, Yi Yin^{1,27}, Yukio Yoshida³³, Wenxin Zhang⁴¹, Zhen Zhang⁶⁷, Yuanhong Zhao¹, Bo Zheng¹, Qing Zhu⁵³, Qian Zhu⁶⁸, and Oianlai Zhuang³⁹

Review status

This discussion paper is a preprint. It is a manuscript under review for the journal Earth System Science Data (ESSD).

La mauvaise solution climatique

*«The anticipated increase in the production and shipping of liquefied natural gas (LNG) entails additional energy intensive steps to those associated with piped natural gas, adding a further CO2 burden. (...). If methane leakage persists at current rates, and natural gas assets are constructed without consideration of their imminent retirement, then **there will be both increased near term and increased long-term warming relative to a direct transition to a genuinely low carbon infrastructure.** »*

Anderson and Broderick. (2017). <https://bit.ly/32bOtm4>

De héros à zéro !

*« the perception of the benefit or harm of natural gas in a climate-constrained energy system has shifted over the past decade from positive to negative, as climate scientists measure with increasing accuracy the level of leakage throughout the natural gas supply and delivery system and the potency of methane as a global warming gas. Due to the additional energy demands and opportunities for fugitive emissions involved in liquefaction, shipborne transport, and regasification, **LNG is seen as particularly damaging to climate stability..** »*

Nace et coll. (2019). The New Gas Boom. <https://bit.ly/2QQzGdR>



DESMOG

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Is Natural Gas the New Coal?

By Justin Mikulka • Friday, September 27, 2019 - 14:12

Peter Coleman, CEO, Woodside:

“The industry really is at a critical juncture,” “We run the risk of being demonized like that other fossil fuel out there called coal.”

Mike Wirth, CEO, Chevron:

“Very soon nobody is going to be able to hide from methane leakage” because of satellites and other detection technologies.”

<https://bit.ly/2Oov5yp>

27 sept. 2019

POWERING THE FUTURE

This is the 'Achilles heel' of the booming US natural gas industry that could derail its future

PUBLISHED TUE, OCT 1 2019-8:24 AM EDT | UPDATED TUE, OCT 1 2019-9:39 AM EDT



Todd Wasserman
@TODDWASSERMAN

SHARE    

“If methane is not properly addressed, it really undercuts any claim natural gas has to being lower-carbon.”

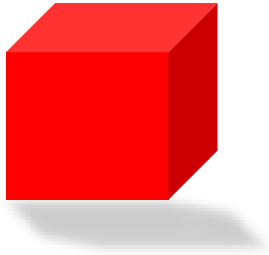
-Andrew Logan (Ceres)

“When you look at the future, the Achilles heel of the gas industry is the methane emissions,” executive director of the International Energy Agency, Fatih Birol, said at an American Petroleum Institute forum in September.”

Many oil companies, including [Chevron](#), have faced shareholders critical of their handling of methane. From 2015 to 2018, some 40 shareholder resolutions have been called on energy firms to increase their methane management

<https://cnb.cx/2XEEWTh>

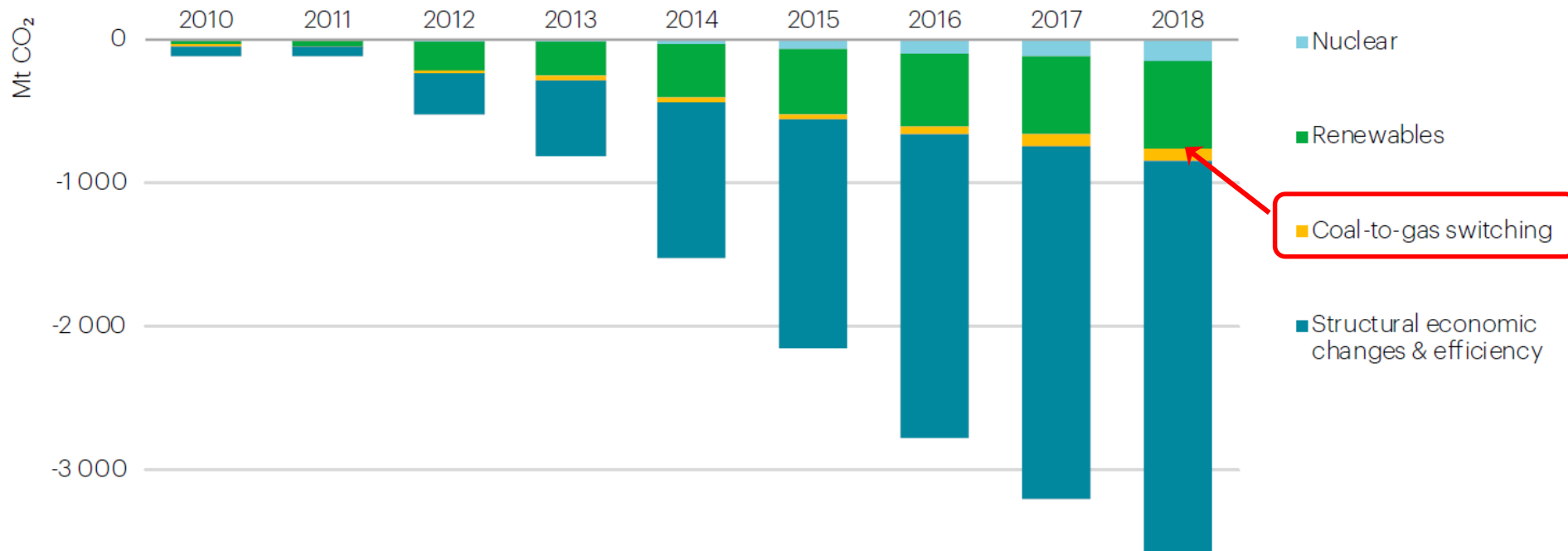
1 oct. 2019



LA SUBSTITUTION

Une substitution surestimée...

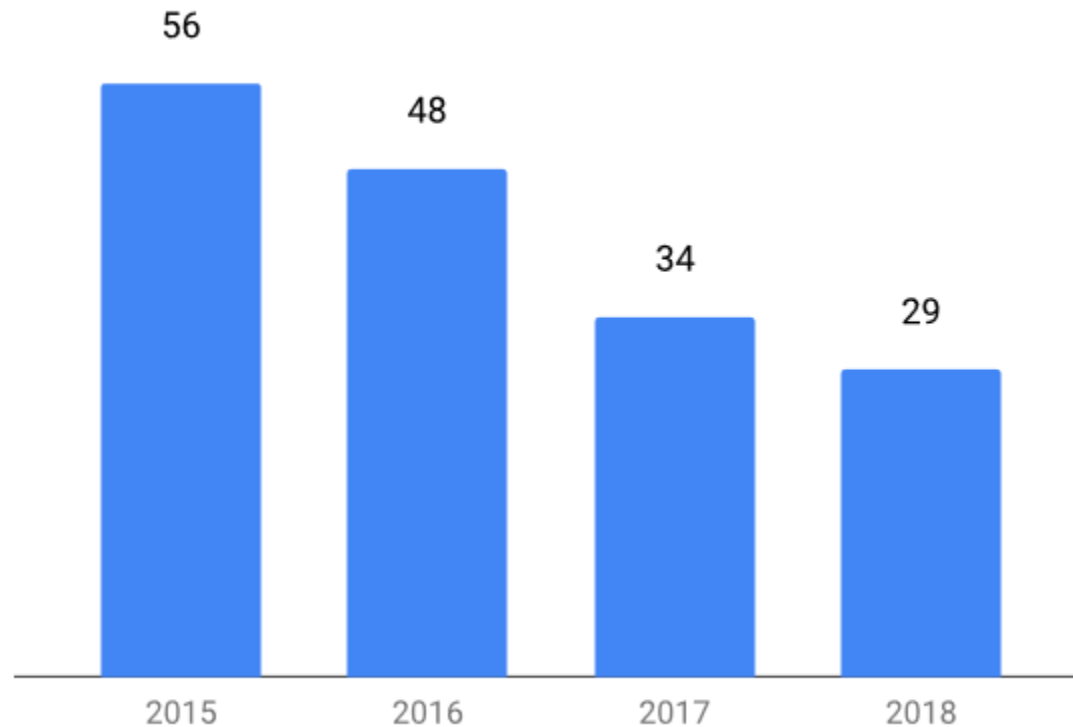
Diminution des émissions en Chine selon un scénario de base



IEA. (2019). The Role of Gas in Today's Transitions. <https://bit.ly/2XMZUmi>

Un marché en... constriction!

Figure 9. Gas Turbine Industry Orders (gigawatts)



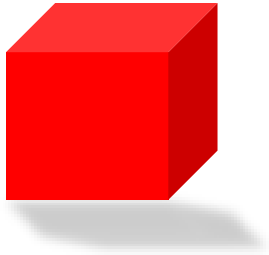
Source: GE 2018 Annual Report. Includes turbines 30 megawatts and larger.

Nace (2019). The New Gas Boom. <https://bit.ly/2KQFf8n>

Encore le mouchoir de poche...

« This study finds that the climate impacts of United States exports to China, Japan, India, or South Korea could vary significantly, with annual global lifecycle emissions ranging from -88,000 metric tons CO₂e to +170,000 metric tons CO₂e per Bcf of exports. »

*When LNG replaces coal, 100% of the replaced coal is not matched by a similar decrease in coal consumption. Even if most of it is not eventually consumed, some of it is likely to be. **This effect is not explicitly accounted for in this analysis**, and would lead to higher emissions from coal-related LNG applications.*



LE CAS SAGUENAY

Projet Énergie Saguenay-Gazoduc

- Demande de 1,56 bcf de gaz par jour (16 Gm³/an)
- Capacité de liquéfaction: 11 Mt/an (3 trains de liquéfaction)
- Gazoduc: diamètre 42 pouces, longueur 715 km.
- Ligne électrique: 40 km. Capacité: 550 MW.
- 2 ou 3 réservoirs de GNL (total 480 000 m³)
- 160 navires de 217 000 m³ par an (320 passages)
- Échéancier: Usine 2023 / Production 2025
- 1500 emplois (construction) , puis 300 emplois
- Fin exploitation 2050 et +

GES du projet : sensibilité EF

PRP (gaz naturel) = 35

Québec : ≈ 80 Mt

	kg/GJ	kgCo2/m3	Mt CO2eq				
Extraction et transport	10,00	0,379	7,96				
Construction et liquéfaction	1,00	0,038	0,56				
Transport et regazéification	1,00	0,038	0,56				
Combustion	53,00	2,009	29,46				
				EMISSIONS TOTALES (Mt CO2 eq par an)			
Fuite AVAL (horizontal)		0,0%	0,5%	1,0%	1,5%	2,0%	2,5%
Fuite AMONT (vertical)	0%	38,53	40,20	41,86	43,53	45,20	46,86
	1%	43,43	45,10	46,76	48,43	50,09	51,76
	2%	48,33	49,99	51,66	53,32	54,99	56,65
	3%	53,22	54,89	56,56	58,22	59,89	61,55
	4%	58,12	59,79	61,45	63,12	64,78	66,45
	5%	63,02	64,68	66,35	68,01	69,68	71,35
	10%	87,50	89,17	90,83	92,50	94,17	95,83
	15%	111,99	113,65	115,32	116,99	118,65	120,32



39 Mt si pas d'émissions fugitives (EF)



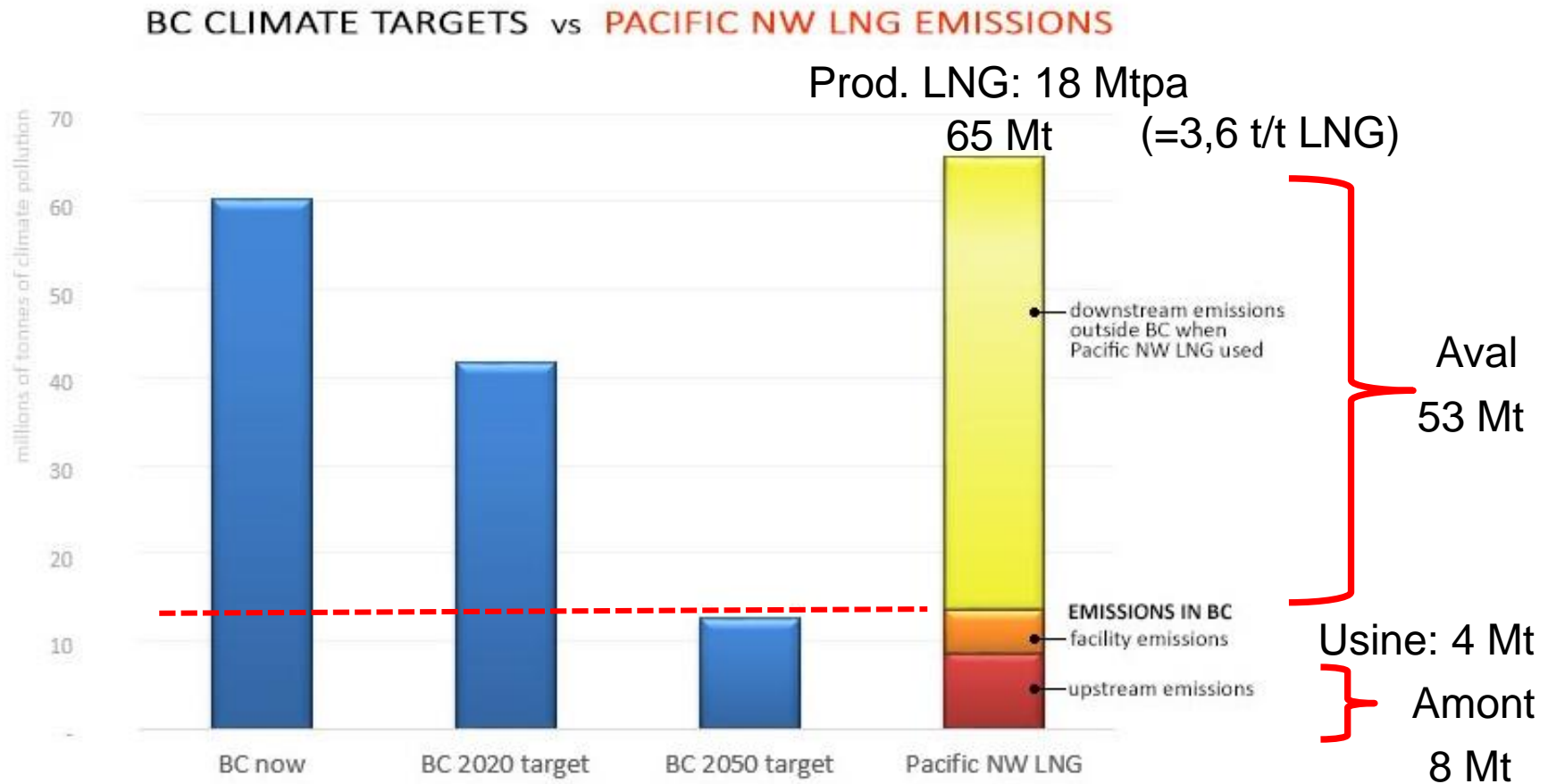
Entre 45 et 55 Mt par an avec EF

- Brullemans (sept. 2019)

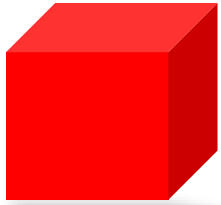
GES du projet Énergie Saguenay

Étapes	CIRAIG	BRULLEMANS	PRP = 35
Extraction / Pur.	6,0	8,1	} 17 Mt CO ₂ eq
Transport	1,1	0,6	
Fuites en amont	Incl. (< 0,3%)	7,3 (1,5%)	
Liquéfaction	0,7	0,7	
Transport, regazéif., distribution	?	0,8	
Fuites en aval	0%	5 (1,5%)	} 35 Mt CO ₂ eq
Combustion	20 (72%)	29,5 (56%)	
TOTAL	28 Mt/an	52 Mt/an	
Intensité (t GES/t GNL)	2,5	4,7	

Projet excédant des cibles provinciales

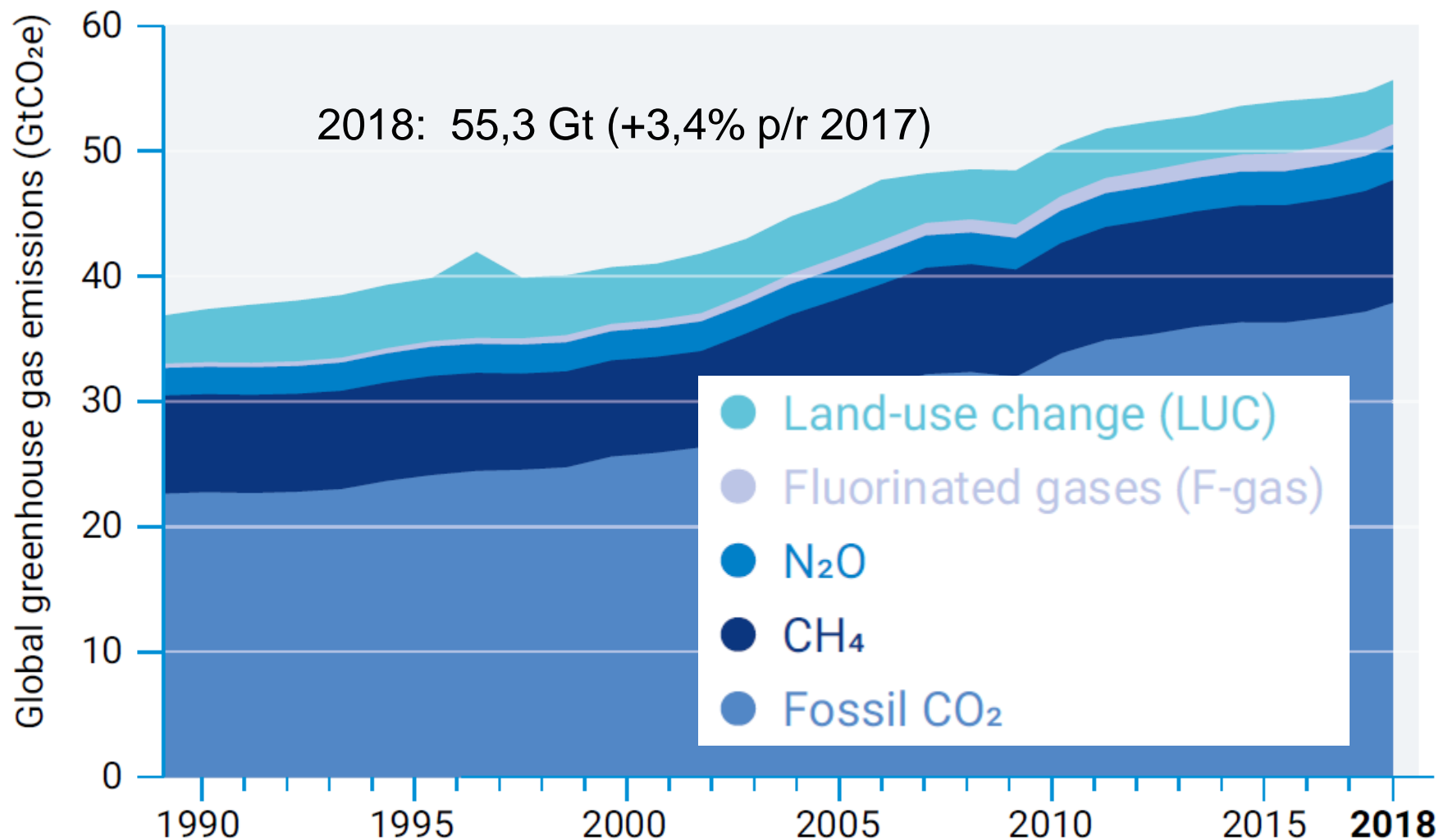


Saxifrage (2016) National Observer. <https://bit.ly/2oKGBZR>



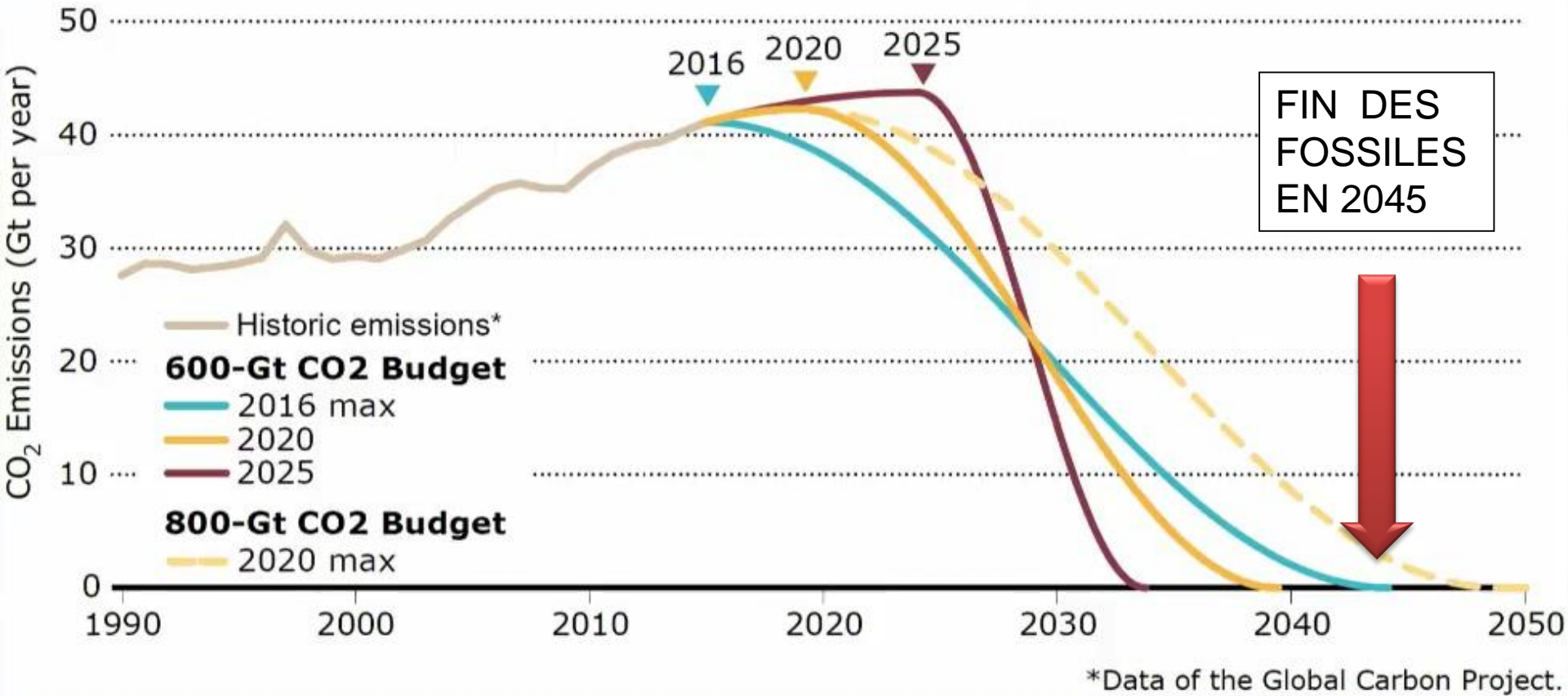
LIEN ÉCONOMIE-ÉNERGIE-CLIMAT

Croissance des émissions de GES



PNUE (2019). Emissions Gap Report. <https://bit.ly/2On6RDZ>

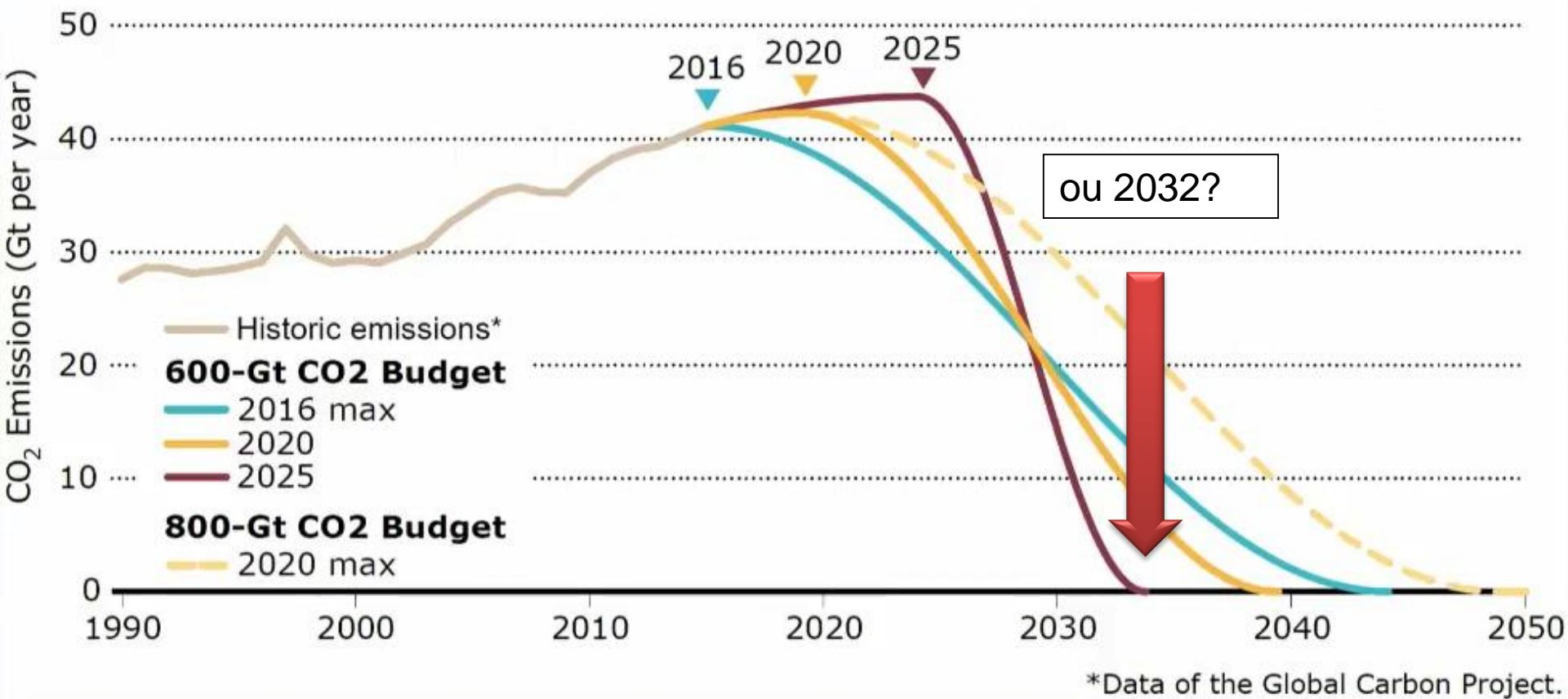
SCÉNARIOS CO₂ POUR 2,0 degré C



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FIGUERES (2017). AGU Fall Meeting.

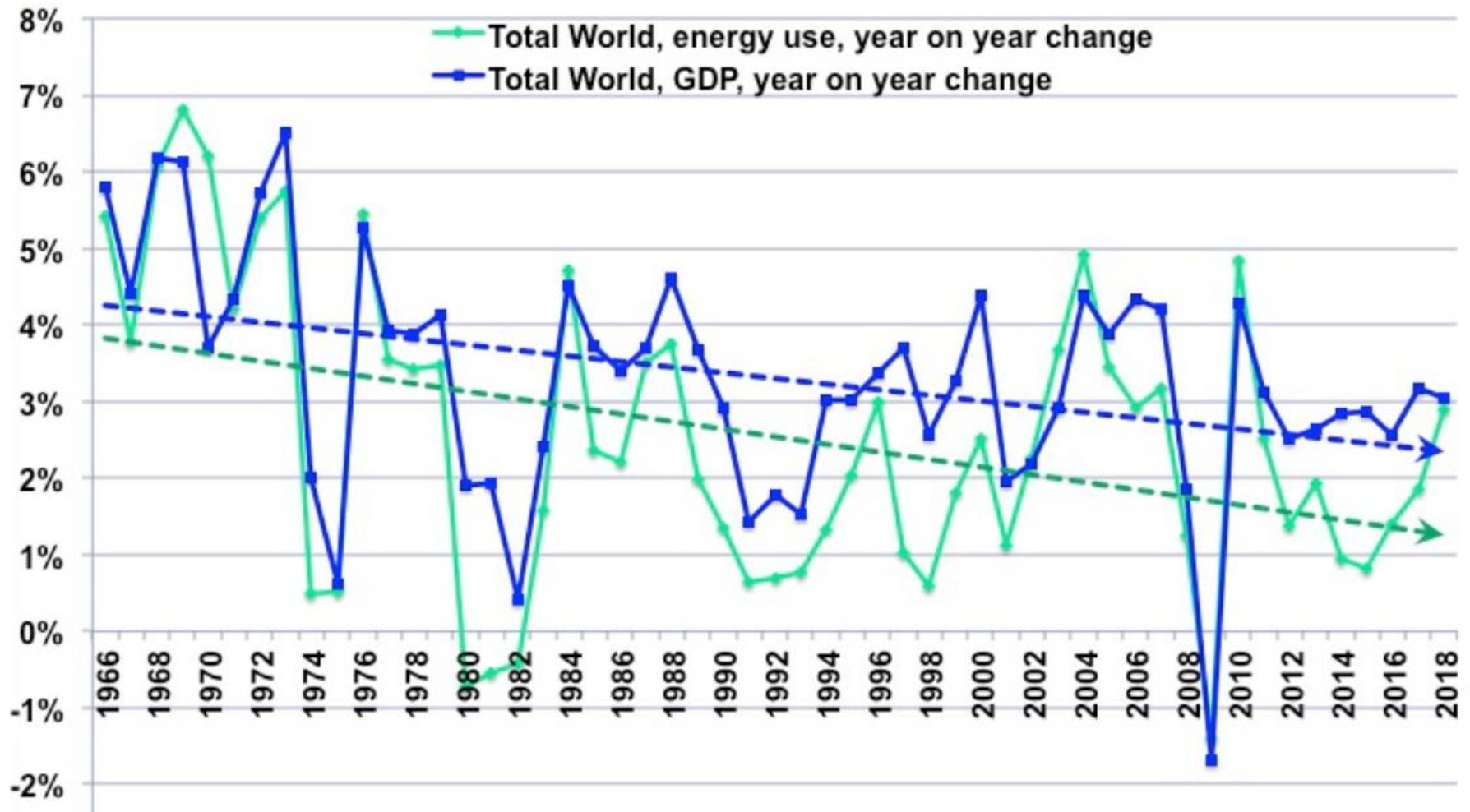
PLUS DURE SERA LA CHUTE...



9 ans d'inaction / 13 ans perdues
R ≈ 1,5

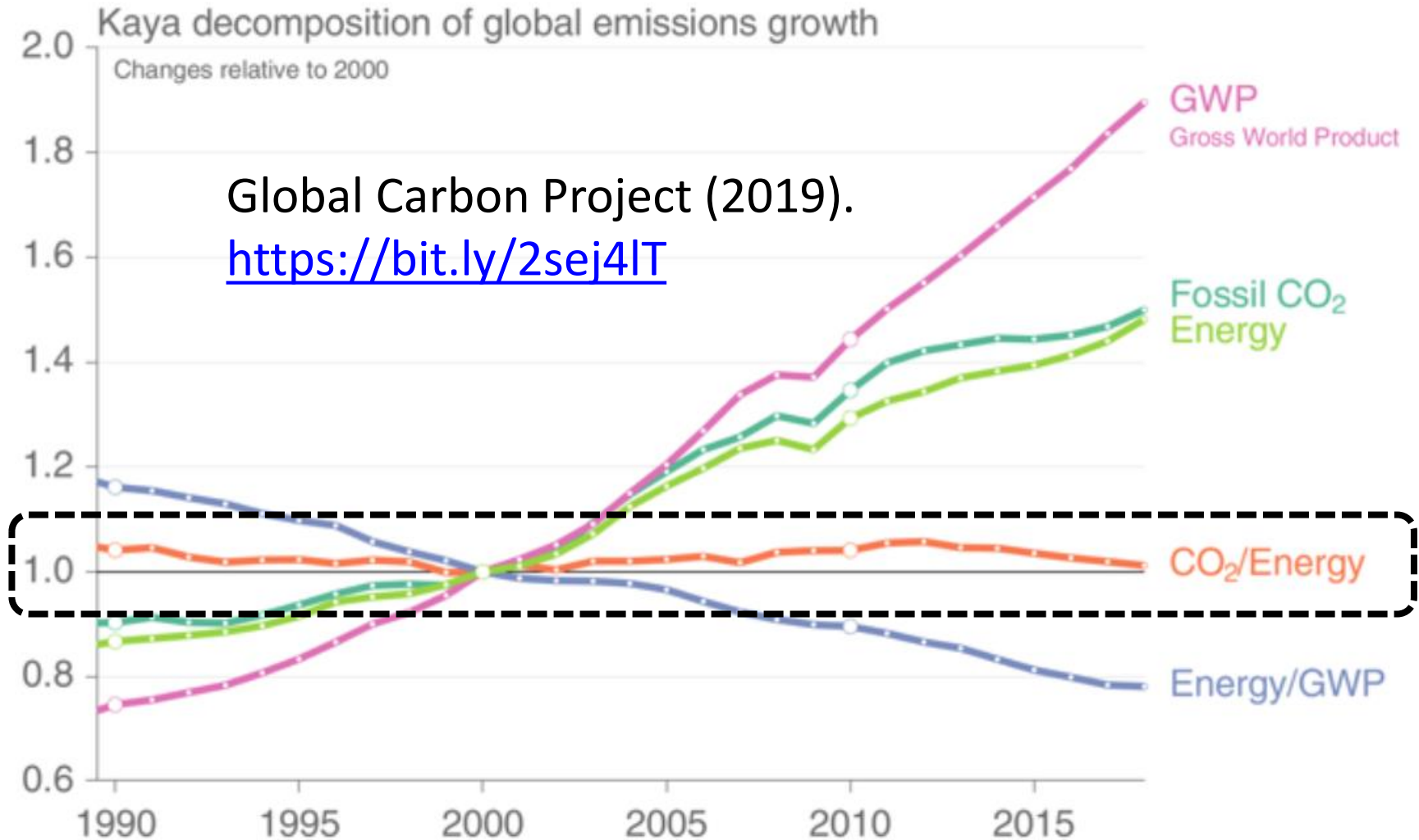
FIGUERES (2017). AGU Fall Meeting.

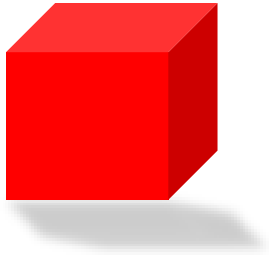
Lien entre énergie et économie...



Jean-Marc Jancovici (2019). Conférence à Sciences Po.

Croissance des émissions de GES





CONCLUSION

Points à retenir

- 1) Environ 3% du GNL mondial pourrait être liquéfié à Saguenay et cela requiert un gazoduc de plus d'un mètre de diamètre. Le Canada part tardivement dans la course au GNL, probablement trop tardivement en regard du « mur climatique »
- 2) Les émissions fugitives de méthane font en sorte que l'empreinte carbone du GNL ressemble à celle des autres énergies fossiles. Il n'y a pas de gain suffisant sur ce plan et la substitution du charbon par le gaz devient donc de plus en plus improbable. Aussi, l'abondance de gaz ne peut que retarder la décarbonation de notre économie.
- 3) Plus de 85% du gaz naturel extrait présentement sur le continent est du gaz issu de la fracturation, or la rente énergétique du gaz issu de la fracturation est inférieure à 10. C'est insuffisant pour soutenir une société aussi développée que la nôtre.
- 4) La venue de cette usine pose la question de la responsabilité et de l'équité intergénérationnelle. C'est au minimum 1 milliard de tonnes d'équivalents CO₂ que ce projet permettra de libérer dans l'atmosphère.

Comparaison des filières: rente énergétique

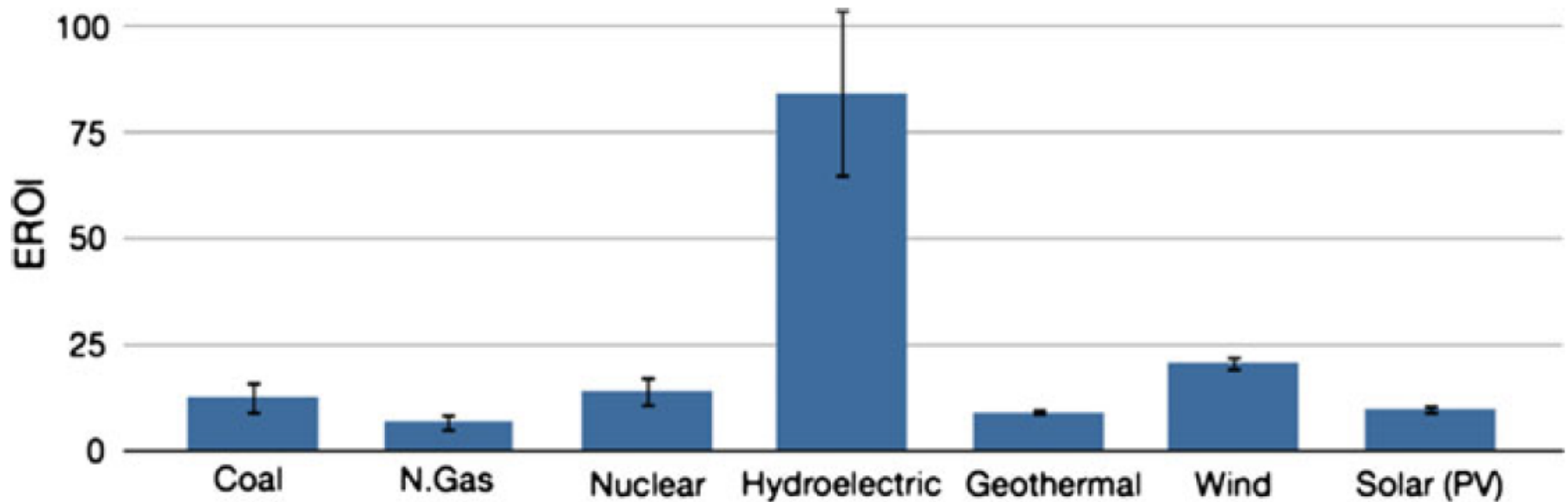


Fig. 10.7 Mean EROI (and standard error) values for known published assessments i.e. electric power generation systems. Values derived using known modern and historical published EROI and energy analysis assessments and values published by Dale (2010). See Lambert et al. (2014) and Hall et al. (2014) for further interpretation and detailed list of references

Hall (2017). <https://bit.ly/35tNYps>

Période de questions

