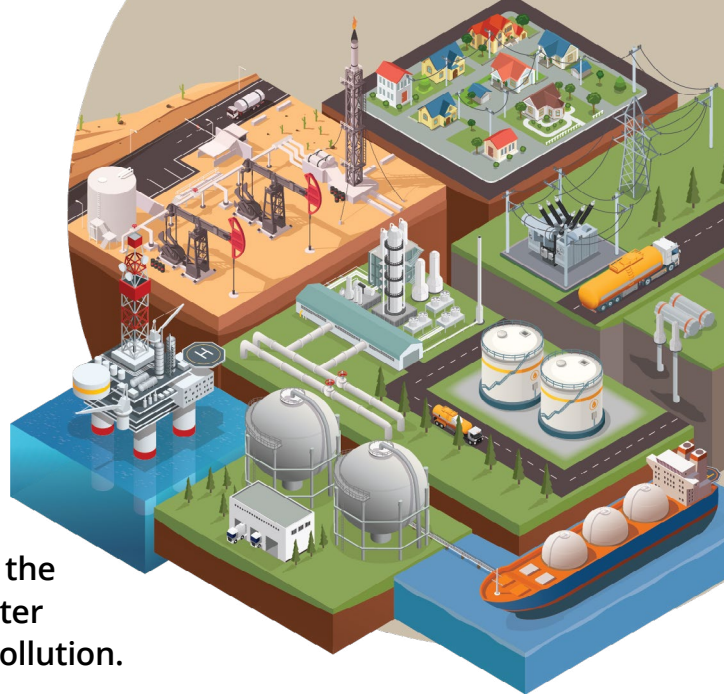




Methane Emissions Reduction Program

Through the Inflation Reduction Act, EPA is investing over \$1 billion in financial and technical assistance to monitor, measure, quantify and reduce methane emissions from the oil and gas sector in concert with establishing a Waste Emissions Charge and updating the Greenhouse Gas Reporting Program to advance greater transparency and accountability for methane (CH₄) pollution.



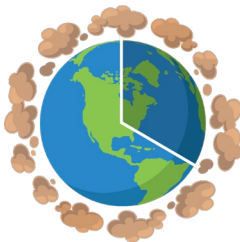
Methane is a powerful greenhouse gas (GHG). It traps 28x as much heat in the atmosphere over 100 years as carbon dioxide.



The oil and natural gas sector is the largest industrial source of methane in the United States.¹



Methane is responsible for approximately 1/3 of the global warming we are experiencing today. Reductions have a rapid and significant effect in slowing atmospheric warming.



Methane in the atmosphere leads to the creation of ground-level ozone, an air pollutant.



It can worsen existing heart disease and lung conditions like asthma, especially in children and the elderly.



It also damages plants, with negative impacts for agriculture and ecosystems.

BENEFITS TO THE PUBLIC



Reduces GHG emissions



Prevents loss of valuable energy resources



Decreases exposure to harmful pollutants



Strengthens industry competitiveness in the global market



Creates good jobs

For more information, please visit
Methane Emissions Reduction Program | U.S. EPA



¹ EPA (2024). Inventory of U.S. Greenhouse Gas Emissions and Sinks: 1990-2022 U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, EPA 430R-24004. <https://www.epa.gov/ghgemissions/inventory-us-greenhouse-gas-emissions-and-sinks-1990-2022>.