

OMAN (OMN_S_006)

Through MARS, UNEP's International Methane Emissions Observatory (IMEO) turns satellite data into methane action. MARS is the only public global satellite-based system alerting governments and companies of extreme methane emissions. Using 30+ satellite instruments, combined with expert analysis and AI models, MARS detects major emission events and enables rapid response.



LAST UPDATED
15 July 2025



SOURCE ID
OMN_S_006



COUNTRY
Oman



COORDINATES
22.80177°, 55.84734°



SECTOR
Oil & Gas



SOURCE TYPE
Tank



TOTAL NUMBER OF PLUMES DETECTED
1



DATE OF FIRST DETECTION
2 February 2025



DATE OF REPORTED MITIGATION
2 February 2025



ESTIMATED TOTAL VOLUME OF
EMISSIONS

45 tonnes



SAME CLIMATE IMPACT AS

870 cars

DRIVEN FOR A YEAR

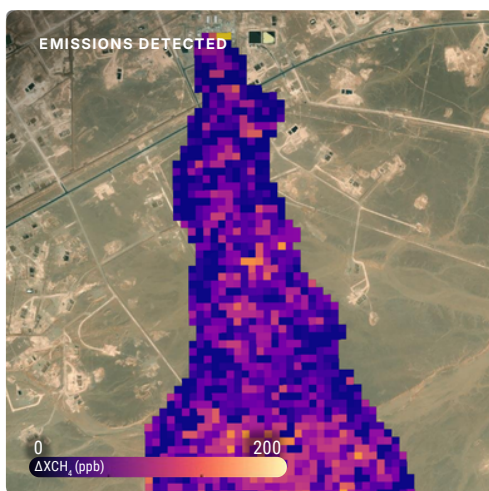


DETECTION & ACTION

THE CAUSE AND THE SOLUTION

The emission resulted from a malfunction in the blanketing gas system in a buffer tank. The pressure control valve was not holding pressure, leading to venting. The operator repaired the valve, stopping the emissions.

The image shows a plume detected by NASA's EMIT in Oman on 2 February 2025. No further emissions have been detected at the location since 2 February 2025.



In implementing MARS, UNEP collaborates with various institutional partners, including the World Bank, International Energy Agency, the Climate and Clean Air Coalition, Universitat Politècnica de València, the Netherlands Institute for Space Research, the Committee on Earth Observation Satellites and the Copernicus Atmosphere Monitoring Service.

Based on satellite data used by MARS, it is not possible to confirm the presence of minimal methane emissions at a given location. Rather, this data can confirm the absence of emissions at levels higher than a given satellite's detection limit, which varies based on the technology, ground conditions and the weather.