

The Oil and Gas Emissions Management Regulations Annual Report 2025

Ministry of Energy and Resources

Letters of Transmittal



The Honourable Chris
Beaudry
Minister of Energy and
Resources

Office of the Lieutenant Governor of Saskatchewan

I respectfully submit the Annual Emissions Report for *The Oil and Gas Emissions Management Regulations*, pursuant to section 53.63 of *The Oil and Gas Conservation Act*, for the calendar year ending December 31, 2025.

A handwritten signature in blue ink, reading "Chris Beaudry".

The Honourable Chris Beaudry
Minister of Energy and Resources



William Greuel
Deputy Minister of
Energy and Resources

The Honourable Chris Beaudry
Minister of Energy and Resources

Dear Minister:

I respectfully submit to you the Annual Emissions Report for *The Oil and Gas Emissions Management Regulations* for the calendar year ending December 31, 2025.

A handwritten signature in black ink, reading "William Greuel".

William Greuel
Deputy Minister of Energy and Resources

Ministry's Responsibilities

The Oil and Gas Emissions Management Regulations ([OGEMR](#)) Annual Report is the responsibility of the Ministry of Energy and Resources. It provides background on Saskatchewan's upstream oil and gas emissions reduction program, fulfills legislated reporting requirements and highlights emissions reduction progress for the 2025 calendar year.

The Ministry upholds and enforces OGEMR to ensure that emissions reduction commitments outlined in *Prairie Resilience: A Made in Saskatchewan Climate Change Strategy* are met.

This report satisfies the reporting requirements outlined in section 20(1) of OGEMR, which was created pursuant to section 53.61 of *The Oil and Gas Conservation Act*. The Minister of Energy and Resources is required, through section 53.63(3) of the Act, to submit any report prepared in accordance with this section to the Legislative Assembly of Saskatchewan.

Introduction

OGEMR came into effect in January 2019 to reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions from the upstream oil and gas sector by 4.5 million (M) tonnes (t) of carbon dioxide equivalent (CO₂e) from 2015 levels by the end of 2025. OGEMR is part of several crucial initiatives:

- An equivalency agreement on methane emissions with the federal government of Canada. OGEMR provides flexible, results-based regulations that allow industry to achieve greater emissions reduction at a significantly lower cost than the federal equivalent;
- The Ministry of Energy and Resources' Methane Action Plan ([MAP](#)); and
- The Government of Saskatchewan's Prairie Resilience: A Made-in-Saskatchewan Climate Change Strategy ([the Strategy](#)).

The 2025 calendar year is the sixth year of required emissions reductions under OGEMR and the sixth year of associated annual emissions reporting.

OGEMR Purpose

OGEMR was specifically designed to achieve a 40 to 45 per cent reduction in annual GHG emissions from venting and flaring activities in the upstream oil and gas industry from 2015 levels by 2025. To achieve this goal, OGEMR set a reduction target of 4.5 Mt of CO₂e.

In late 2020, Saskatchewan and Canada established an equivalency agreement regarding the reduction of methane emissions from the oil and gas sector. This agreement with Environment and Climate Change Canada (ECCC) was established for a five-year timeframe until December 31, 2024. A subsequent agreement with ECCC extends equivalency with federal methane regulations to December 31, 2029.

OGEMR Scope

OGEMR was designed to focus on the largest opportunities for emissions reduction. In the Saskatchewan oil and gas sector, the largest source of emissions is from gas that is produced in association with oil production, also known as associated gas. More natural gas is produced in Saskatchewan from oil wells than from dedicated gas wells. The natural gas industry is localized within the province, and there is limited gas collection and processing infrastructure, resulting in some of the produced associated gas being vented and flared.

Venting gas results in methane being released into the atmosphere, and flaring gas results in carbon dioxide.

The more associated gas a company produces, the greater potential they have for emissions through venting activities. To determine if a company is subject to the regulations, OGEMR uses associated gas production to calculate each company's potential emissions.

Both methane and carbon dioxide are greenhouse gases (GHGs) and are included in the data reported here with results expressed in terms of carbon dioxide equivalents (CO₂e).

Companies with potential emissions greater than 50,000 t CO₂e on an annual basis are subject to requirements in OGEMR.

In 2025, but retroactive to January 1, 2023, OGEMR was amended to focus emissions reduction efforts on venting activities alone. Although reduction requirements in OGEMR pertain solely to vented gas for 2023 onward, amendments to OGEMR were designed to maintain the target set out in the Climate Change Strategy from both flaring and venting activities. Throughout this report, mentions of flared gas and flared gas emissions data are included where they relate to the province's Climate Change Strategy.

To calculate emissions, OGEMR applies emissions factors to industry-reported volumes of vented gas. The Ministry developed Saskatchewan-specific emissions factors by using average associated gas compositions for different production types and geographic areas in the province. These compositions consist of varying levels of methane and other hydrocarbon constituents. OGEMR calls these different areas Production Classes. Emissions factors are summarized in Appendix A in Table 1: Production Class Emissions Factors.

On average, OGEMR typically regulates 37 companies that contribute the majority of annual venting emissions. A company's potential emissions determine the maximum emissions they would have if all their produced gas was vented to the atmosphere. However, OGEMR allows only a portion of each company's produced gas to be vented by setting company-level annual emissions limits. These limits decrease over time to ensure Saskatchewan's 2025 reduction targets are met. Most of the associated gas produced in Saskatchewan is conserved, if collection infrastructure is available, or used for a beneficial purpose on site as a type of fuel source, as summarized in Appendix B in Table 2: Saskatchewan Annual Associated Gas Utilization.

Different challenges exist for emissions reduction, such as low gas rates and limited access to gas collection infrastructure. OGEMR is designed to allow regulated companies the flexibility to determine where to implement emissions reduction projects to comply with their annual emissions limits. To reduce emissions, companies can convert vented gas to flare gas, tie in vented gas to conservation infrastructure or use vented gas for a beneficial purpose on site, such as generating electricity. This flexibility also translates to giving companies recognition for emissions reduction efforts that they have already undertaken.

Progress on OGEMR Activities

Provincial Emissions

Overall, in 2025, provincial emissions from venting and flaring at upstream oil facilities were 2.9 Mt CO₂e. This is an 8.0 Mt, or 73 per cent, reduction from 2015 levels and a 0.3 Mt, or 8 per cent, reduction from 2024 levels. Emissions from venting alone were 1.5 Mt CO₂e, which is a 7.0 Mt, or 83 per cent, reduction from 2015 levels and a 0.3 Mt CO₂e, or 17 per cent, reduction from 2024 levels. The 2025 provincial emissions data is summarized in Table 3: 2025 Production Class Emissions from Flaring and Venting at Upstream Oil Facilities and in Table 4: Annual Provincial Emissions from Flaring and Venting at Upstream Oil Facilities.

Primarily, reductions came from installing combustion equipment at oil wells and facilities that were routinely venting gas, as well as using vented gas on site as fuel for a beneficial purpose such as power generation.

In Saskatchewan, the combined potential emissions¹ from gas produced in association with oil in 2025 were 35,565,811 t CO₂e (35.6 Mt). OGEMR set emissions limits on regulated companies, restricting venting emissions to a maximum of 2,738,912 (2.7 Mt) t CO₂e. The combined emissions² from venting activities at upstream oil facilities in 2025 were 1,478,420 (1.5 Mt) t CO₂e.

Company Level Emissions

In 2025, a total of 39 oil and gas companies had potential emissions greater than 50,000 t CO₂e and were required to comply with their 2025 company-level emissions limit. All 39 companies had previously submitted an Emissions Reduction Plan for approval by the Ministry, which detailed their path to achieving emissions reduction targets out to 2026. The 39 companies that were subject to OGEMR represented 95 per cent of vented emissions from upstream oil facilities in 2025.

The company-level combined potential emissions and combined emissions, for the 39 companies OGEMR applied to in 2025, can be seen in Table 5: 2025 Company Level Annual Emissions.

¹ Combined potential emissions are the maximum emissions that could occur if all the associated gas produced in Saskatchewan were vented to the atmosphere.

² Combined emissions are what was emitted to the atmosphere from venting activities.

Conclusion

Overall, Saskatchewan producers have taken strong action to implement emissions reduction measures that exceed the current requirements of OGEMR. Although venting and flaring emissions in 2025 were below the target outlined in the Strategy, the Ministry of Energy and Resources and the oil and gas industry will need to continue to decrease the industry's carbon footprint as development continues. The 2025 results continue to demonstrate Saskatchewan's regulatory leadership and the innovation of the upstream oil and gas sector.

Appendix A – Calculation Overview

Table 1: Production Class Emissions Factors

Production Class	Flared Gas Emissions Factor	Vented Gas Emissions Factor	*Combusted Gas Emissions Factor
	EF _f (tonnes CO ₂ e/10 ³ m ³)	EF _v (tonnes CO ₂ e/10 ³ m ³)	EF _f (tonnes CO ₂ e/10 ³ m ³)
Lloydminster Heavy and Non-Heavy	2.53	15.94	1.83
Kindersley Heavy	2.68	15.65	2.00
Kindersley Non-Heavy	2.91	14.45	2.30
Swift Current Heavy and Non-Heavy	2.71	14.21	2.11
Estevan Heavy and Non-Heavy	3.23	9.84	2.88

*Combusted Gas Emissions Factors are applied to volumes of gas that are combusted in an enclosed combustor or incinerator to recognize the increased combustion efficiency.

Appendix B – Emissions Data

Table 2: Saskatchewan Annual Associated Gas Utilization

Year	Produced Associated Gas (10 ³ m ³)	Flared (%)	Vented (%)	Conserved/Fuel Use (%)
2015	3,649,873	21.0%	16.2%	62.8%
2016	3,446,650	18.3%	13.8%	67.9%
2017	3,631,742	17.0%	14.7%	68.3%
2018	3,697,443	15.6%	13.8%	70.6%
2019	3,659,504	14.7%	12.7%	72.6%
2020	3,231,679	16.7%	7.8%	75.5%
2021	2,923,658	19.3%	6.5%	74.2%
2022	2,853,264	18.0%	5.8%	76.2%
2023	2,910,469	17.2%	5.2%	77.6%
2024	2,854,389	16.6%	4.4%	79.0%
2025	2,758,764	17.8%	3.8%	78.4%

Table 3: 2025 Production Class Emissions from Flaring and Venting at Upstream Oil Facilities

Production Class	Flared Emissions (tonnes CO ₂ e)	Vented Emissions (tonnes CO ₂ e)	Total Emissions (tonnes CO ₂ e)
Lloydminster Heavy and Non-Heavy	359,113	495,688	854,801
Kindersley Heavy	35,577	88,886	124,463
Kindersley Non-Heavy	203,395	631,594	834,989
Swift Current Heavy and Non-Heavy	83,716	57,528	141,244
Estevan Heavy and Non-Heavy	744,158	204,725	948,883
Total	1,425,959	1,478,421	2,904,380

*Production class and provincial emissions totals include all flaring and venting emissions, including companies that were not regulated by OGEMR.

Table 4: Annual Provincial Emissions from Flaring and Venting at Upstream Oil Facilities

Year	Flared Emissions (tonnes CO₂e)	Vented Emissions (tonnes CO₂e)	Total Emissions (tonnes CO₂e)
2015	2,351,414	8,521,717	10,873,131
2016	1,908,692	6,781,460	8,690,151
2017	1,858,593	7,538,394	9,396,986
2018	1,763,475	7,330,210	9,093,685
2019	1,637,222	6,697,650	8,334,872
2020	1,602,603	3,641,254	5,243,858
2021	1,665,998	2,738,447	4,404,444
2022	1,491,428	2,369,719	3,861,148
2023	1,452,912	2,169,733	3,622,646
2024	1,378,150	1,786,015	3,164,165
2025	1,425,959	1,478,421	2,904,380

*Annual emissions totals include all flaring and venting emissions, including companies not regulated by OGEMR.

Table 5: 2025 Company Level Annual Emissions

Regulated Company	Combined (Vented) Emissions (tonnes CO ₂ e)	Potential Emissions (tonnes CO ₂ e)
ALDON OILS LTD.	558	177,440
ALLIED ENERGY II CORP.	1,546	91,991
BARREL OIL CORP.	10,106	164,141
BAYTEX ENERGY LTD.	99,467	2,117,711
BURGESS CREEK EXPLORATION INC.	369	76,975
CANADIAN NATURAL RESOURCES LIMITED	89,749	1,404,233
CAN-EXPO ENERGY INC.	15,956	63,516
CARDINAL ENERGY LTD.	19	172,259
CENOVUS ENERGY INC.	235,066	6,281,215
DURHAM CREEK ENERGY LTD.	1,999	668,830
FALLON ENERGY INC.	10,772	84,076
FIVE POINT ENERGY INC.	3,328	415,909
HUMMINGBIRD ENERGY INC.	762	128,918
INTREPID PETROLEUM LTD.	8,718	84,343
IPC CANADA LTD.	19,013	358,962
ISH ENERGY LTD.	20,561	1,065,292
LONGHORN OIL & GAS LTD.	3,170	116,471
LONGSHORE RESOURCES LTD.	312	134,433
LOTUS CREEK EXPLORATION INC.	8,937	73,568
MARLIN RESOURCES LTD.	25,688	200,104
MIDALE PETROLEUMS LTD.	471	237,102
NORTHERN HAWK ENERGY LTD.	0	97,587
NOVUS ENERGY INC.	51,498	584,829
PEMOCO LTD.	286	50,023
PENTACOR ENERGY CORP.	27,854	147,147
PROSPERA ENERGY INC.	6,847	196,752
ROK RESOURCES INC.	4,023	539,011
SATURN OIL & GAS INC.	156,720	3,496,216
STRATHCONA RESOURCES LTD.	50,276	1,489,552
SURGE ENERGY INC.	4,602	745,284
TAKU GAS LIMITED	743	65,832
TAPROCK ENERGY INC.	0	62,336
TEINE ENERGY LTD.	174,860	3,781,629
TRILAND ENERGY INC.	0	80,497
TUNDRA OIL & GAS LIMITED	13,745	1,164,902
VILLANOVA ENERGY INC.	0	87,352
WEST LAKE ENERGY CORP.	2,684	288,575
WHITECAP RESOURCES INC.	354,651	7,590,593
WOODLAND DEVELOPMENT CORP.	5,470	311,921