

# Oil and Gas Emission Inventories for the Western States



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# Today's Presentation

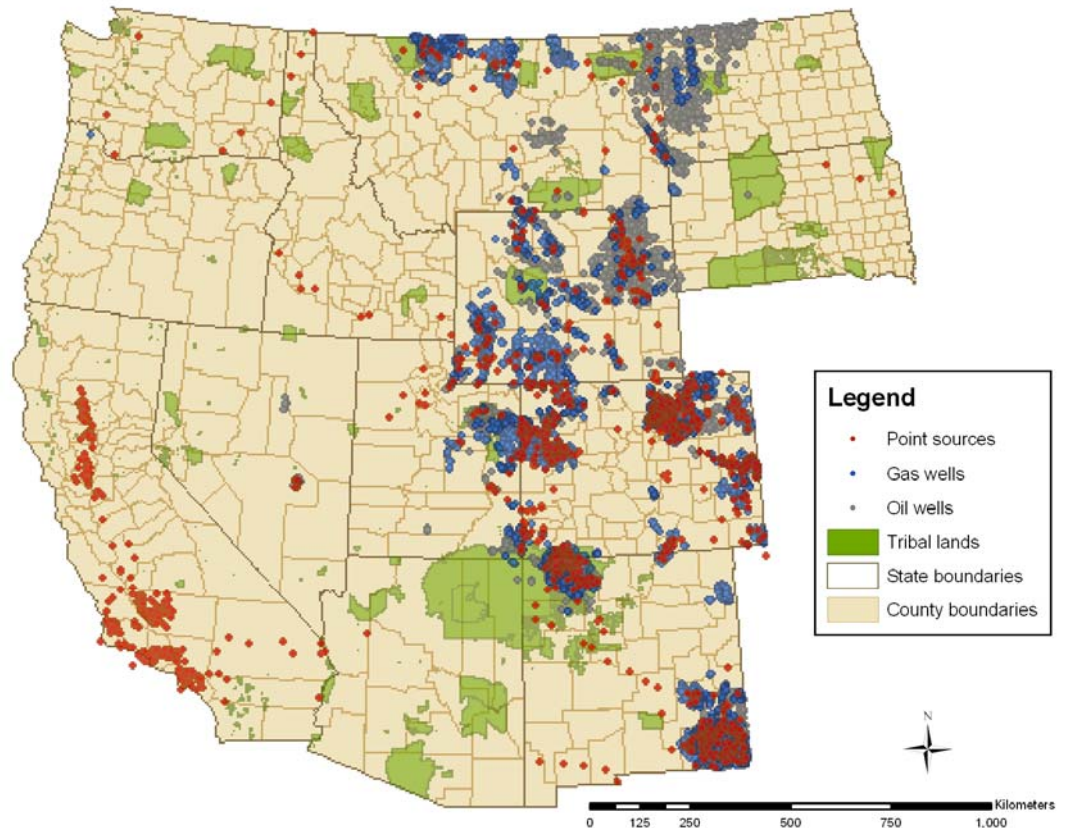
- Background
- 2002 Inventory Methodology
- 2018 Inventory Methodology
- Oil and Gas Controls
- Additional Projects

# Project Goals

- Evaluate existing inventories
- Develop consistent oil and gas inventory methodology
- Update the baseline (2002) inventory
- Project emissions for future year (2018) inventory

# Previous Inventory Coverage, Point

- Facilities extracted:
  - Compressor stations
  - Gas plants
  - Storage tanks
  - Other smaller sources depending upon inventory thresholds
- Inventory thresholds from 1 tpy to 100 tpy
- Irregularities



Well locations were not obtained for California as CARB provided county-level emissions estimates

## Previous Inventory Coverage, Area

- Covered
  - California and Wyoming
  - Colorado and Alaska point source inventories include most sources
- Not covered
  - New Mexico, Montana, Utah, etc...
  - Sources such as drill rigs and pump engines are not included in the existing 2002 inventories

# Base Year (2002) Inventory Procedure

- Adopt point source emissions from existing state inventories
- Estimate area source emissions for:
  - Important NO<sub>x</sub> sources
    - Drill rig engines
    - Natural gas compressor engines
    - CBM pump engines
  - Minor NO<sub>x</sub> and VOC wellhead processes
- Incorporate emission controls
- Reconcile point and area inventories



# Drill Rig Engines Data Collection

- Drilling companies contacted
- Oil and gas commission data
  - Well depth
  - Spud date – date drilling begins
  - Completion date – date well preparation is finalized
- WYDEQ survey of drilling emissions in Jonah-Pinedale
  - 13.5 tons NO<sub>x</sub>/well
  - 3.3 tons SO<sub>2</sub>/well



# Drill Rig Engines Emissions Calculation

## 1. Adjust emission factor based on the characteristics of a formation

$$EF_A = EF_J \times (D_A / D_J) \times (T_A / T_J)$$

where:

$EF_A$  = The emission factor for another formation

$EF_J$  = The Jonah-Pinedale emission factor

$D_A$  = The average depth of wells drilled in another area

$D_J$  = The average depth of wells drilled in Jonah-Pinedale

$T_A$  = The duration of drilling in another area

$T_J$  = The duration of drilling in Jonah-Pinedale

## 2. Estimate emissions using formation-specific emission factors

$$E = EF \times W$$

where:

$E$  = The 2002 emission for a given formation

$EF$  = The formation specific emission factor

$W$  = The number of wells drilled in the formation in 2002.



# Natural Gas Compressor Engines Data Collection

- Compressor operators contacted
- Oil and gas commission data
- Existing inventories
  - Colorado 2002 point source inventory (2004)
  - New Mexico Oil and Gas Association inventory (2003)
  - BLM environmental impact statements
  - 2002 East Texas inventory (2005)



# Natural Gas Compressor Engines Emissions Calculation

- Emission factor:  $2.3 \times 10^{-5}$  tons NO<sub>x</sub>/MCF, derived from NMOGA inventory
- Activity data: Gas production obtained from oil and gas commissions

## Emission Calculation

$$E = P \times EF$$

Where:

E = 2002 NO<sub>x</sub> emission

P = 2002 gas production (MCF)

EF = Emission factor,  $2.3 \times 10^{-5}$  tons NO<sub>x</sub> / MCF

# CBM Pump Engines Data Collection

- Wyoming Generator databases
- Field power supply
- Pertinent oil and gas commission data
  - Well depth
  - Water produced



# CBM Pump Engines

## 1: Estimate Engine Activity

- First estimate used scaling of WY activity
- Improved estimate uses engineering calculations and water production
- Assumptions
  - Pump operation
  - Well design

### 1. Energy in System

$$z_1 + \frac{P_1}{\gamma} + \frac{v_1^2}{2g} + H_p - H_L = z_2 + \frac{P_2}{\gamma} + \frac{v_2^2}{2g}$$

Modified Bernoulli

$$H_p = d + H_L$$

### 2. Calculate Frictional Losses

$$H_L = f \times \frac{L V^2}{D 2g}$$

Darcy-Weisbach

or

$$H_L = \frac{V^{1.85} L}{(1.318 \times C_H)^{1.85} \times R^{1.17}}$$

Hazen-Williams equation

### 3. Calculate Pump Power

$$P = H_p \times Q \times \gamma / 550$$

### 4. Calculate Engine Power

$$P_E = P / \epsilon_p / \epsilon_G$$

# CBM Pump Engines

## 2: Estimate Engine Emissions

$$E = \sum_w EF * (A_w * H_A + 0.1 * A_w * H_I)$$

Where:

E = 2002 county NOx emission

EF = Emission factor, see table below (g/hp-hr)

A<sub>w</sub> = Engine power for pumping at county well w (hp)

H<sub>A</sub> = Hours of pumping (4,380 hr)

H<sub>I</sub> = Hours of idling (4,380 hr)

States	Engine EF	Source
Colorado & New Mexico	12 g/hp-hr	NONROAD 2004
Wyoming	6.1 g/hp-hr*	WY DEQ

\*Natural gas engines in Wyoming are controlled

# Minor NOx & VOC Wellhead Processes Data Collection

- WYDEQ emission factors
  - Glycol dehydrators
  - Completions, flaring & venting
  - Heaters
  - Tanks
  - Pneumatic devices
- State control requirements
- Alternative local emission factors
- Oil and gas commission production data





# Minor NOx & VOC Wellhead Processes Emissions Calculations

- Divided production between oil wells and gas wells based on OGC data
- Estimated emissions at oil wells by combining production with WYDEQ oil well emission factors\*
- Estimated emissions at gas wells by combining production with WYDEQ gas well emission factors\*

## Calculation of Wellhead Emissions for Individual Wells

### Gas Well

$$E = \text{SUM}_i(P_g \times EF_{g,i}) + \text{SUM}_j(P_c \times EF_{c,j}) + \text{SUM}(EF_w)$$

Where:

E = The 2002 emission

$P_g$  = 2002 gas production

$EF_{g,i}$  = Emission factor for gas process i

$P_c$  = 2002 condensate production

$EF_{c,j}$  = Emission factor for condensate process j

$EF_w$  = Per well emission factor

### Oil Well

$$E = \text{SUM}_i(P_o \times EF_{o,i}) + \text{SUM}(EF_w)$$

Where:

E = The 2002 emission

$P_o$  = 2002 oil production

$EF_{o,i}$  = Emission factor for oil process i

$EF_w$  = Per well emission factor

\*If provided, alternate local factors were used



# Point vs. Area Reconciliation

<b>States</b>	<b>Inventory Thresholds</b>	<b>Reconciliation</b>
<b>Alaska</b>	PTE 100 TPY	Smaller equipment grouped in large facilities
<b>Nevada</b>	5 TPY	No compressor engines include in State's inventory => no reconciliation required
<b>Colorado</b>	2 TPY actual emissions	Removed compressor, condensate tank and dehydrator emissions from area source inventory
<b>North Dakota &amp; Oregon</b>	PTE 100 TPY	Gathered additional data from states to include sources with a PTE between 25 and 100 TPY
<b>South Dakota &amp; Utah</b>	PTE 100 TPY	Created scaling factor based on NM point inventory and gas production
<b>Other States</b>	PTE 25 TPY	No reconciliation required.

# 2002 Oil and Gas Emissions

## VOC Emissions (tpy)

	Oil Wells	Gas Wells	Condensate Tanks	Area Source Total	Point Source Total	Total
<b>WRAP Total</b>	<b>36,550</b>	<b>215,662</b>	<b>103,792</b>	<b>374,715</b>	<b>93,371</b>	<b>468,087</b>

## NOx Emissions (tpy)

	Compressor Engines	Drill Rigs	Wellhead	CBM Pump Engines	Area Source Total	Point Source Total	Total
<b>WRAP Total</b>	<b>54,828</b>	<b>21,536</b>	<b>42,800</b>	<b>3,141</b>	<b>130,376</b>	<b>181,191</b>	<b>311,566</b>

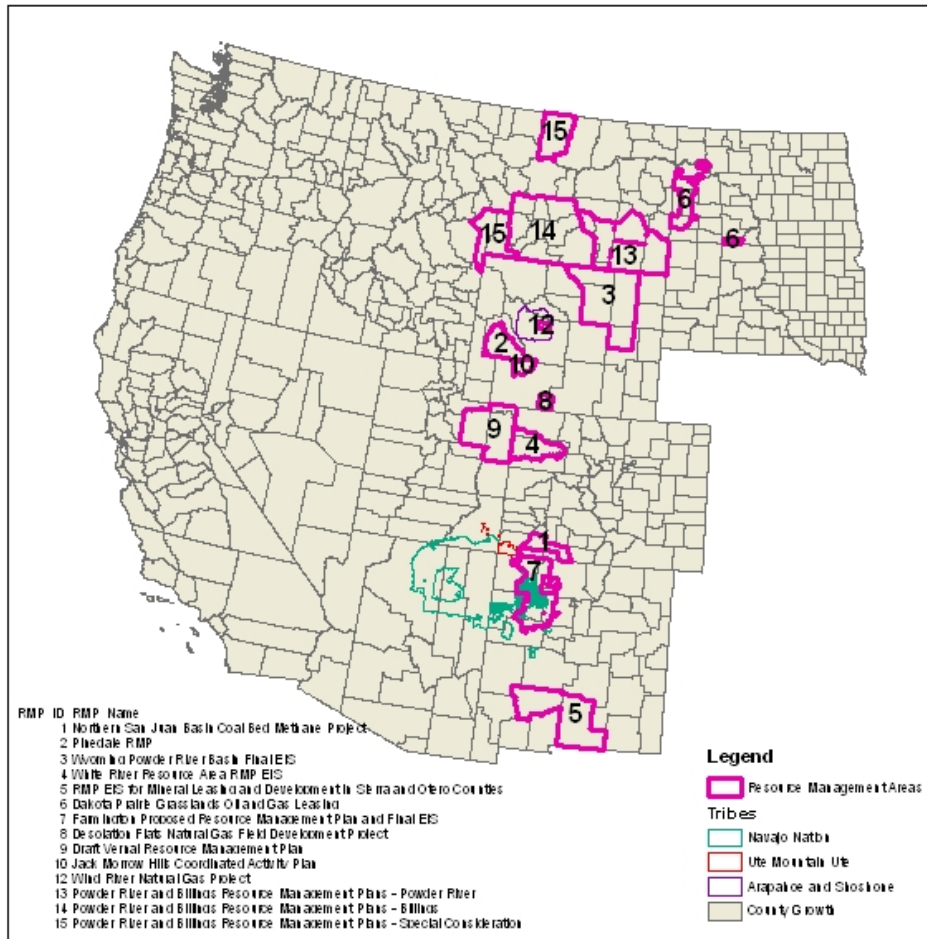
## Change in 2002 Oil and Gas NOx Emissions

	WRAP Oil and Gas Inventory			Oil and Gas in Previous Inventory			Change in Oil and Gas Emissions	
	Area	Point	Total	Area	Point	Total	Total	Percent
<b>WRAP Total</b>	<b>130,376</b>	<b>181,191</b>	<b>311,566</b>	<b>14,479</b>	<b>181,191</b>	<b>195,670</b>	<b>115,897</b>	<b>59%</b>

# Future Year (2018) Inventory Procedure

- Grow county and tribal level emissions based on estimated growth in oil and gas production
- Sources of data
  - Local, Bureau of Land Management
  - Regional, Energy Information Administration
- Adjust for post-2002 on-the-books controls
- Special cases

# Resource Management Areas



$$G = \frac{(W_{02} + W_f - W_p)}{W_{02}}$$

where:

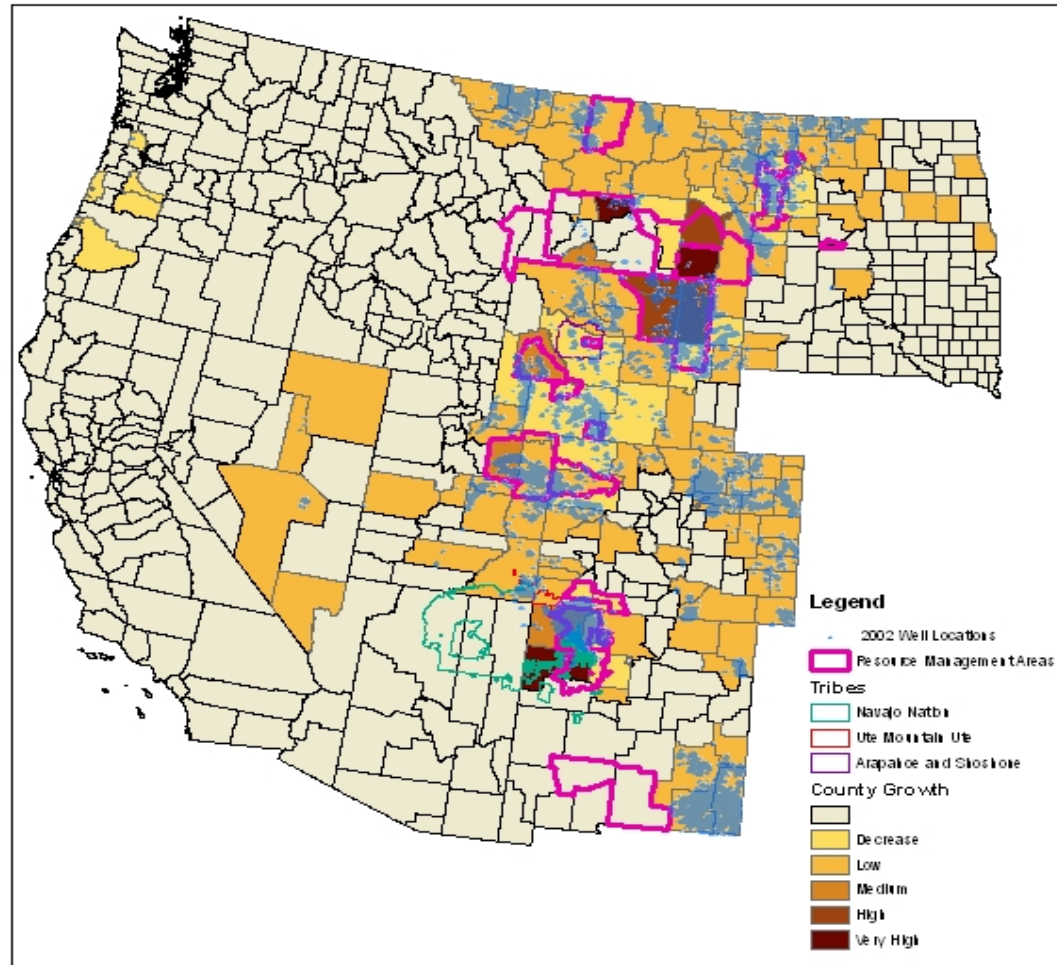
G = the 2002 to 2018 growth factor

$W_{02}$  = the wells (oil/gas/CBM) active in 2002

$W_f$  = the wells (oil/gas/CBM) forecast to be added by 2018

$W_p$  = the wells (oil/gas/CBM) estimated to be plugged and abandoned by 2018

# Resulting Areas of Growth



# 2018 Oil and Gas Emissions

## VOC Emissions (tpy)

	Oil Wells	Gas Wells	Condensate Tanks	Area Source Total	Point Source Total	Total
<b>WRAP Total</b>	<b>43,248</b>	<b>648,762</b>	<b>194,895</b>	<b>886,904</b>	<b>100,811</b>	<b>987,715</b>

## Change in VOC Emissions, 2002 to 2018

	Oil Wells	Gas Wells	Condensate Tanks	Area Source Total	Point Source Total	Total
<b>WRAP Total</b>	<b>18%</b>	<b>201%</b>	<b>88%</b>	<b>137%</b>	<b>8%</b>	<b>111%</b>

## NOx Emissions (tpy)

	Compressor Engines	Drill Rigs	Wellhead	CBM Pump Engines	Area Source Total	Point Source Total	Total
<b>WRAP Total</b>	<b>166,009</b>	<b>27,082</b>	<b>84,932</b>	<b>1,348</b>	<b>279,370</b>	<b>126,536</b>	<b>405,907</b>

## Change in NOx Emissions, 2002 to 2018

	Compressor Engines	Drill Rigs	Wellhead	CBM Pump Engines	Area Source Total	Point Source Total	Total
<b>WRAP Total</b>	<b>203%</b>	<b>26%</b>	<b>98%</b>	<b>-57%</b>	<b>114%</b>	<b>-30%</b>	<b>30%</b>

# Controls Included in WRAP Inventory

Process	Control	2002	Post 2002
Compressors	emission limits of 1-2 g/bhp-hr	Wyoming, Utah	Federal emission standards, Colorado*
Drill rigs			Federal emission standards
Pump Engines	emission limits on gas engines of 1-2 g/bhp-hr	Wyoming	Federal emission standards
	use line power	Montana, Utah	
Condensate Tanks	control with 98% efficiency using combustion, vapor recovery, etc...	Montana, North Dakota, Wyoming	Colorado*
Glycol Dehydrators	control with 90% efficiency		Colorado*
Completion: Flaring & Venting	control with flare or vapor recovery (50 – 90% effective)	All states	

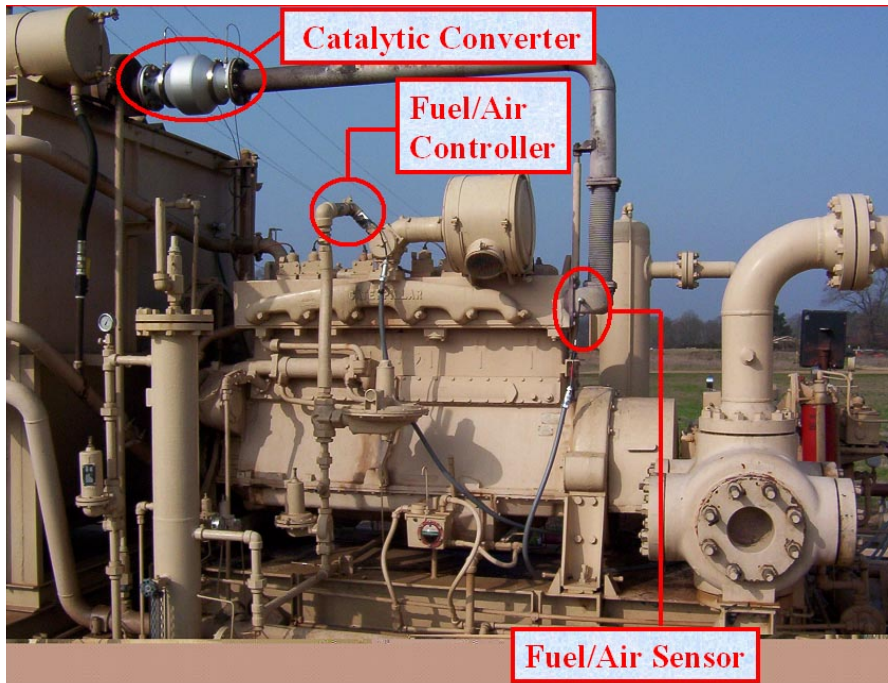
\*Will apply only in nonattainment areas



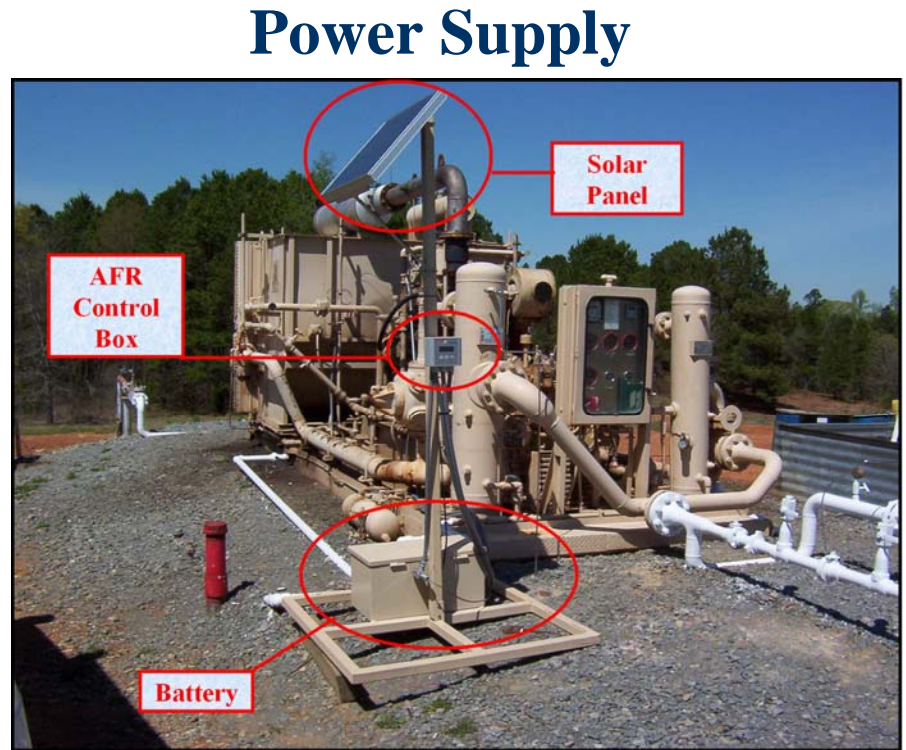
## Additional Control Information

- Controls under development
  - Montana, proposed 25 tpy site cap
  - Utah, reporting and control requirements
  - Wyoming considering drill rig requirements
- EPA Natural Gas Star Program
  - Industry developed strategies to control emissions from many oil and gas processes
  - <http://www.epa.gov/gasstar/index.htm>
- Northeast Texas compressor control demonstration

# Compressor Engine Control Option System Design



**Control System**



**Power Supply**

# Compressor Engine Control Option

## Cost Effectiveness

### Emissions Reductions Achieved

Engine	70640	74236	70024	75558	72386
Before (g NOx/hp-hr)	11.6	13.0	13.3	12.7	12.4
After (g NOx/hp-hr)	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.5
NOx Control Efficiency	97%	96%	96%	97%	96%

- Annual emission reduction = 12.3 tons NOx
- Annualized costs = \$2,250
- $\$2,250 / 12.3 \text{ tons NOx} = \mathbf{\$183 / ton NOx^*}$

\*Assumes 3% discount rate and five year project life

# Additional Projects

- Northwest New Mexico area source inventory
  - Cover additional processes
  - Obtain improved activity data and emission factors
  - Estimate SO<sub>2</sub> emissions from additional sources
- Upcoming four corners PSD increment analysis expected to establish historical inventories

## Additional Information

- WRAP oil and gas inventory documentation:  
<http://www.wrapair.org/forums/ssjf/documents/eictts/oilgas.html>
- WRAP emissions database: <http://www.wrappedms.org>
- Contacts: [jrussell@environcorp.com](mailto:jrussell@environcorp.com) or  
[apollack@environcorp.com](mailto:apollack@environcorp.com)