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Using Ambient Concentration Measurements to Quantify Volatile Organic Compound Emissions from Oil and Gas Operations <u>Weixin Zhang¹</u>, Da Pan^{1, 2}, I-Ting Ku¹, and Jeffrey Collett¹ (collett@colostate.edu)

Background



Emission Inversion Method

- Observation (weekly canister samples at multiple locations).
- AERMOD dispersion model simulation.
- Derive VOC emission rates (ER) through Multiple Linear Regression (MLR).

$$\int_{C_n} \begin{pmatrix} C_1 \\ \vdots \\ C_n \end{pmatrix} = C_{bg} + \begin{pmatrix} M_{1,1} & \cdots & M_{n,1} \\ \vdots & \ddots \\ M_{n,1} & \cdots & M_{n,1} \\ & & \downarrow \end{pmatrix}$$
Observation
$$M_{n,1} \quad \cdots \quad M_{n,1}$$
AERMOD sin

We characterize VOC emission rates for 50 species for well drilling, fracking, coiled tubing/millout, flowback, and production operations.

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1,*m* $\langle e_m \rangle$ n,m mulation **VOC ER**



Results

(2019).

Rate (g/s) Emission

> (g/s) Rate

- Hecobian et al. (2019)

Conclusions

References

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Here we focus on 4 VOC compounds/groups. Emission rate values are compared to those from the EPA Emission Tool and Hecobian et al.

Emission rates during different oil and gas operations



• Ethane, benzene & NMVOC (nonmethane VOC) - highest median emission rates from drilling and coiled tubing/millout operations.

• Flowback emissions in Broomfield were not the largest VOC emission source – a contrast to

• High emission rate of C_8 - C_{10} n-alkanes associated with Neoflo drilling mud outgassing.

We provide the first report of VOC emissions from coiled tubing/millout operations. High VOC emissions during drilling and coiled tubing/millout operations represent an opportunity for future emission reductions.

EPA O&G Emission Tool underestimates VOC emissions from drilling mud degassing and flowback green-completion operations.

Flowback VOC and benzene ERs > 95% lower than reported by Hecobian et al. (2019), indicating significant improvements through use of closed-loop, tankless fluid handling systems.

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