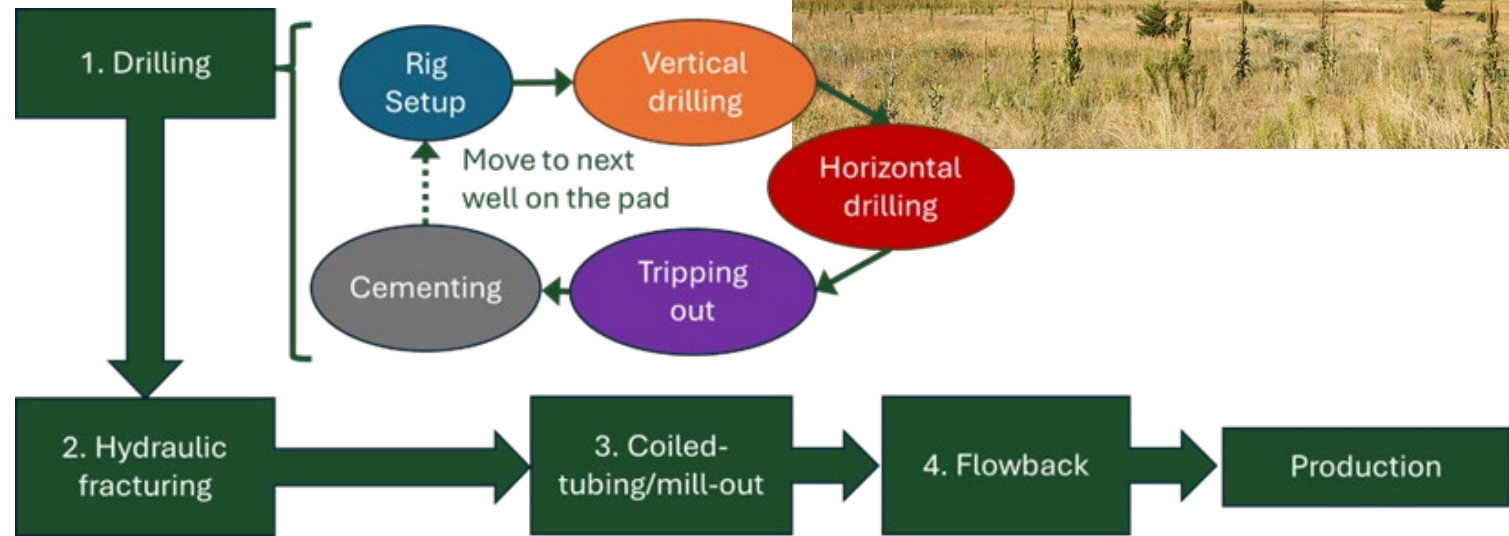


Modeling VOC concentration increases near oil and gas well drilling, completion, and production operations

Jeff Collett, D. Pan, W. Zhang, Y. Zhou, I-T. Ku, J. Pierce, D. Zimmerle, J. Duggan, and E. Rimelman



Colorado State University

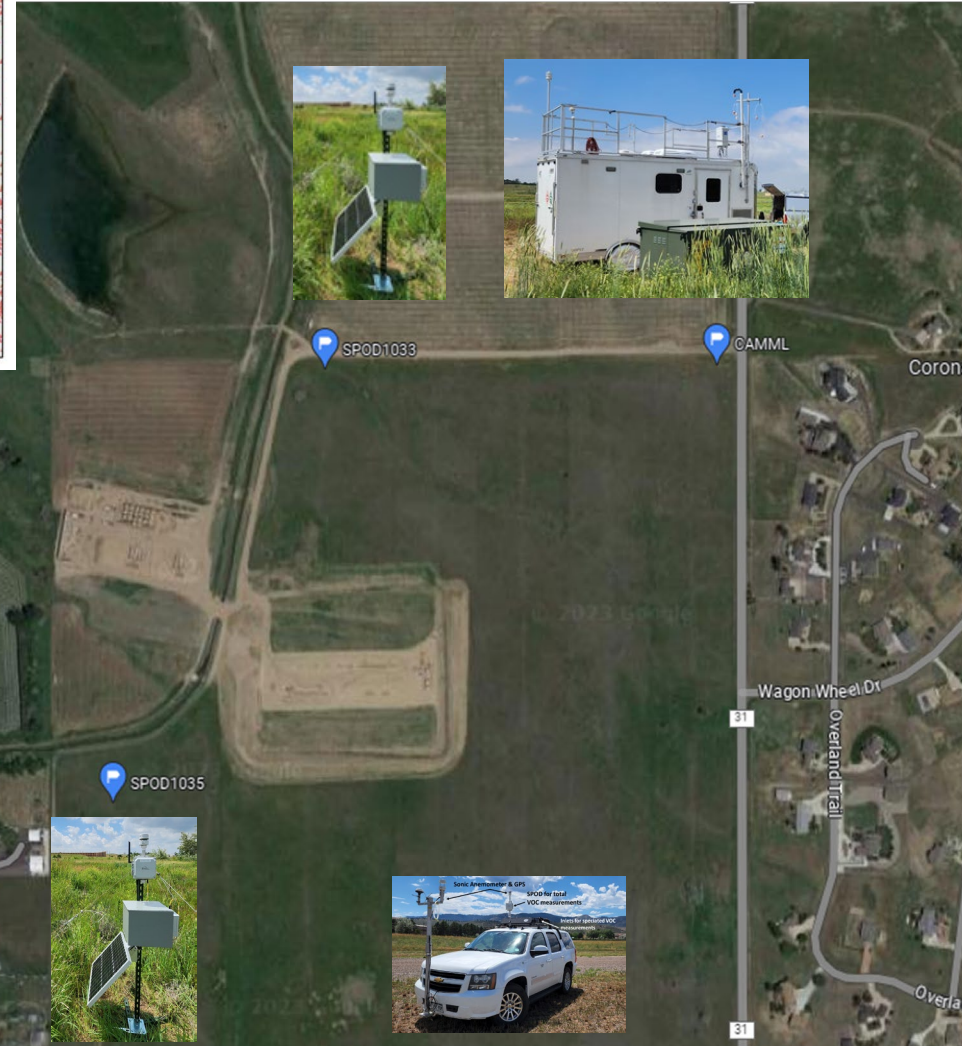
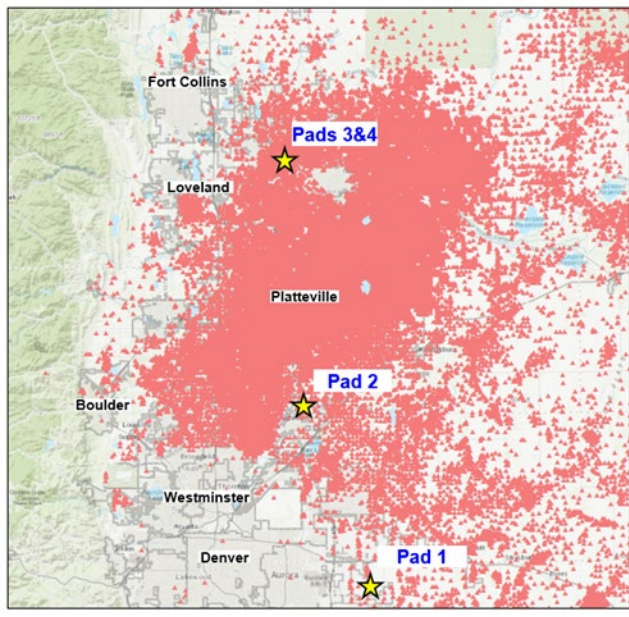
colorado school of
public health

UNIVERSITY OF COLORADO
COLORADO STATE UNIVERSITY
UNIVERSITY OF NORTHERN COLORADO



COLORADO
Department of Public
Health & Environment

DJ Basin air monitoring approach



- 3 sites, 4 well pads, 3 O&G operators
- CDPHE CAMML
 - Hourly speciated VOCs, CH_4 , NO_x , $\text{PM}_{2.5}$
- Weekly integrated VOC canisters
 - 51 speciated VOCs + CH_4
 - 2 near-pad locations plus background reference site
- Continuous PID monitors with event-triggered canister samples
 - 2 near-pad locations
- Mobile measurements
 - CH_4 and VOCs

O&G air emissions

➤ Hydraulic fracturing

- Fracking engines
- Material being pushed down-hole
- Truck traffic

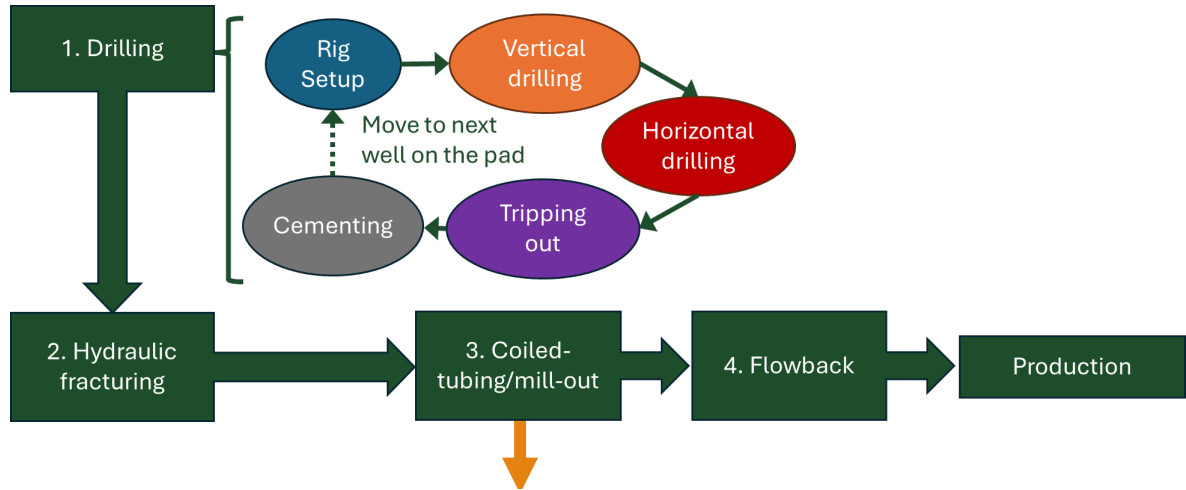
➤ Drilling

- Diesel/NG/Grid-powered
- Drilling mud/shale shakers
- Pipe pulling
- Truck traffic

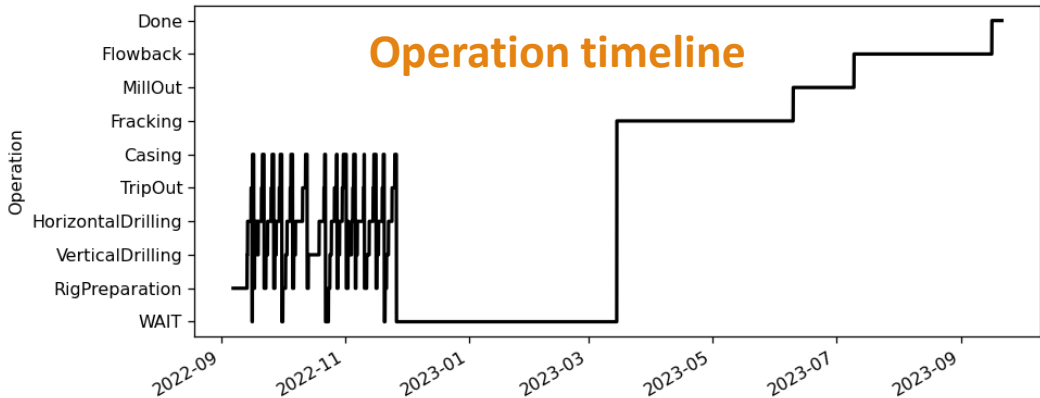
➤ Flowback

- On-site storage of flowback/produced water
- Closed-loop/tankless systems
- Emptying sand cans

TRACER pre-production model



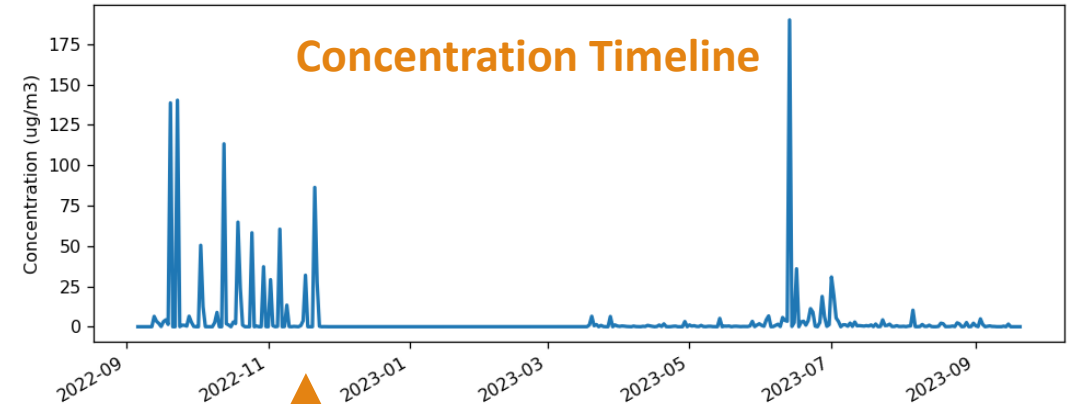
Hourly Operation Timeline of Developing 14 wells from 1 simulations



Select Emission Factor

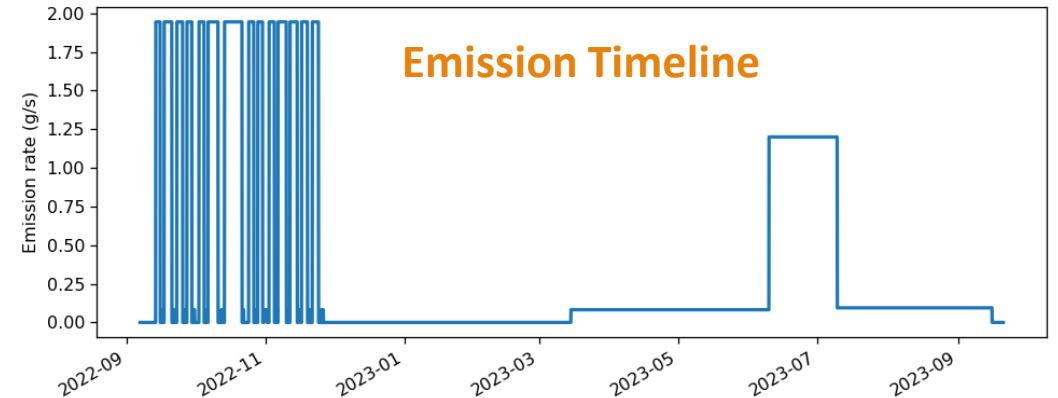


Daily Concentration Timeline of Developing 14 wells, AERMOD Model



Couple with dispersion model

Hourly Emission Rate Timeline of Developing 14 wells



TRACER pre-production model emissions

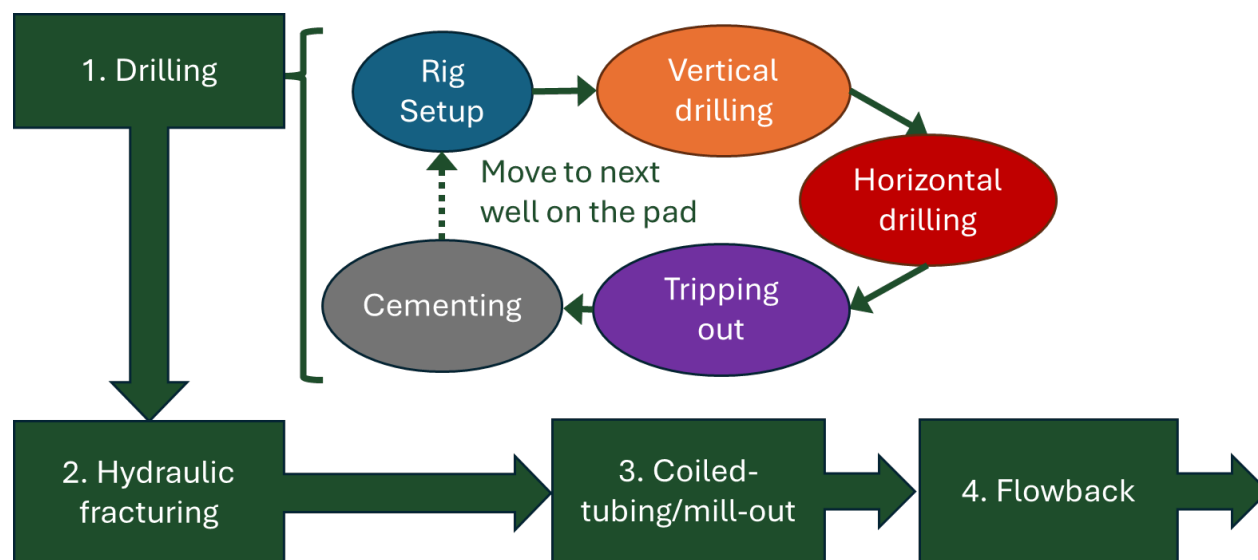
EMISSION DATA SOURCES

EPA O&G Emission Tool

Hecobian et al. (2019)

Gaps & Limitations

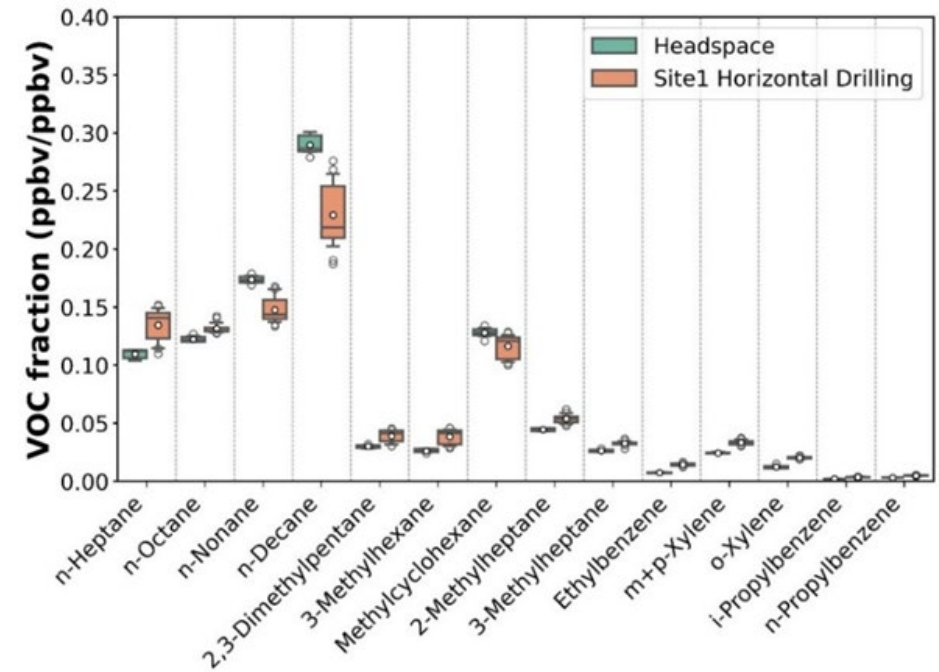
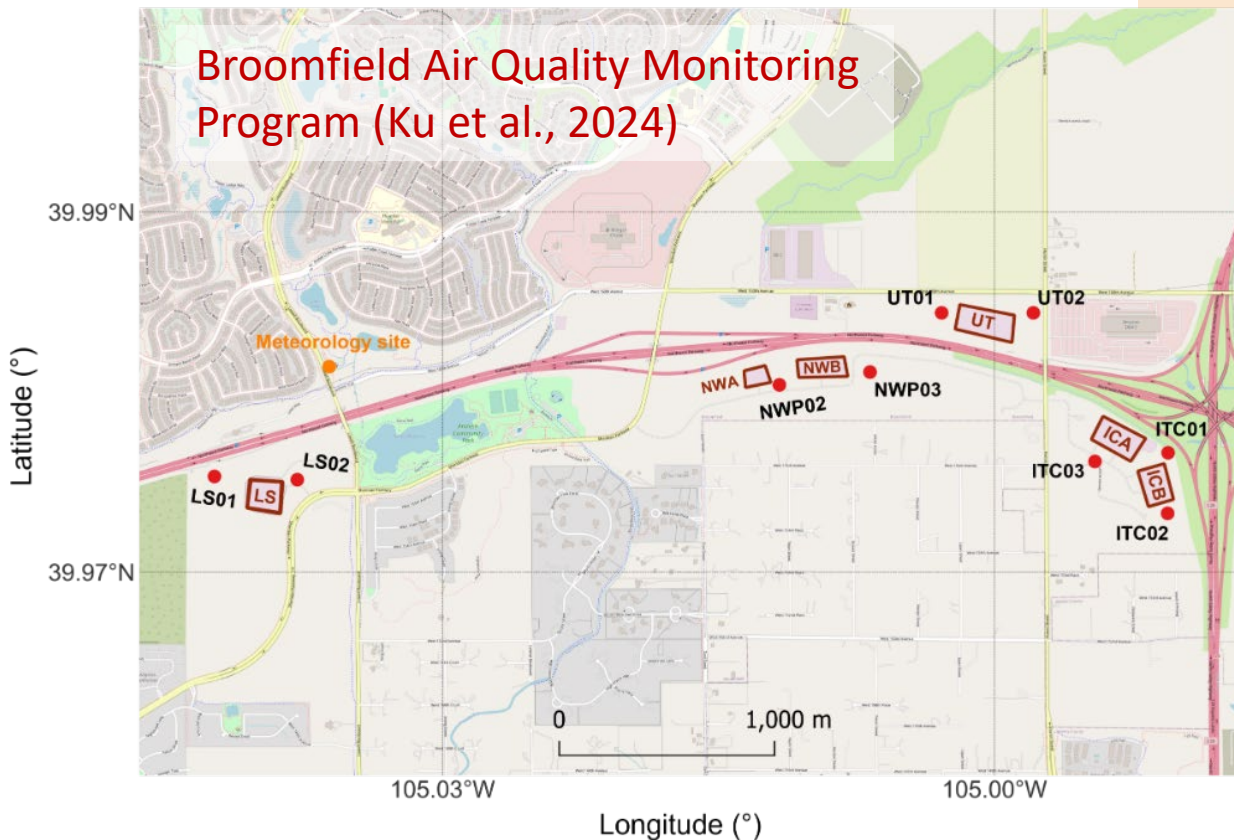
- Missing some operations (e.g., coil tubing/mill-out)
- Evolving operational practices (e.g., flowback fluids handling)
- Sometimes lack full VOC speciation



Constraining UOGD VOC emission rates

- Use multiple linear regression to constrain Broomfield VOC emission rates using AERMOD and ambient VOC concentrations

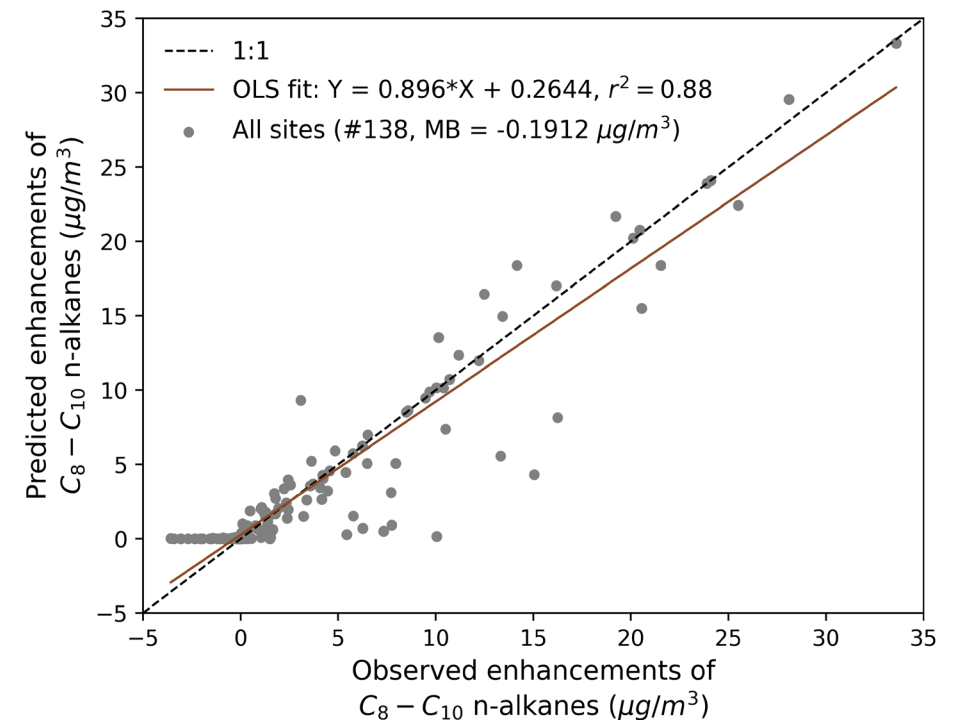
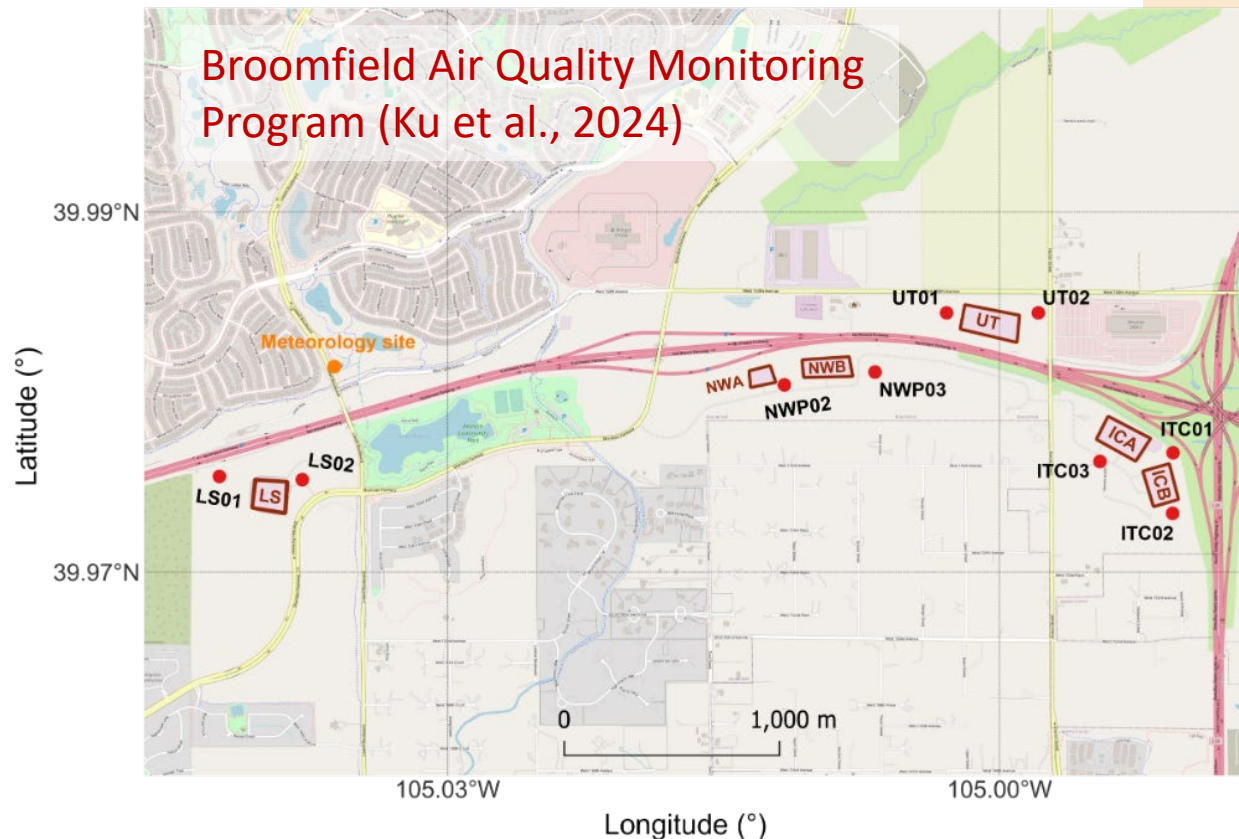
$$\begin{pmatrix} C_1 \\ \vdots \\ C_n \end{pmatrix} = C_{bg} + \begin{pmatrix} M_{1,1} & \cdots & M_{1,m} \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ M_{n,1} & \cdots & M_{n,m} \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} e_1 \\ \vdots \\ e_m \end{pmatrix}$$



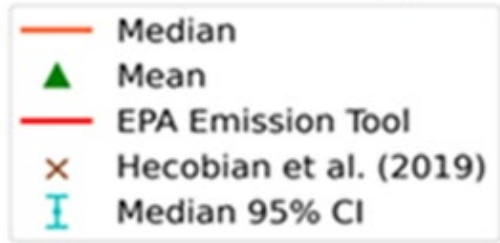
Constraining UOGD VOC emission rates

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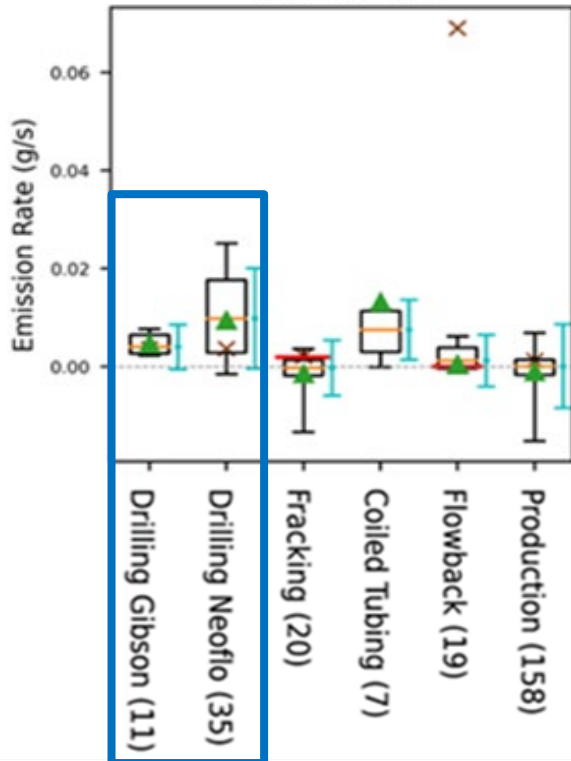
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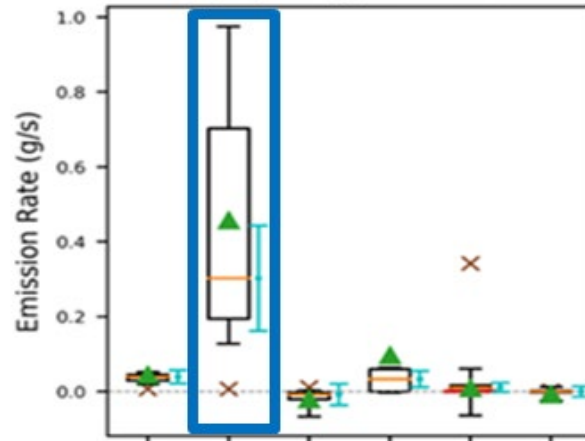
Constraining UOGD VOC emission rates



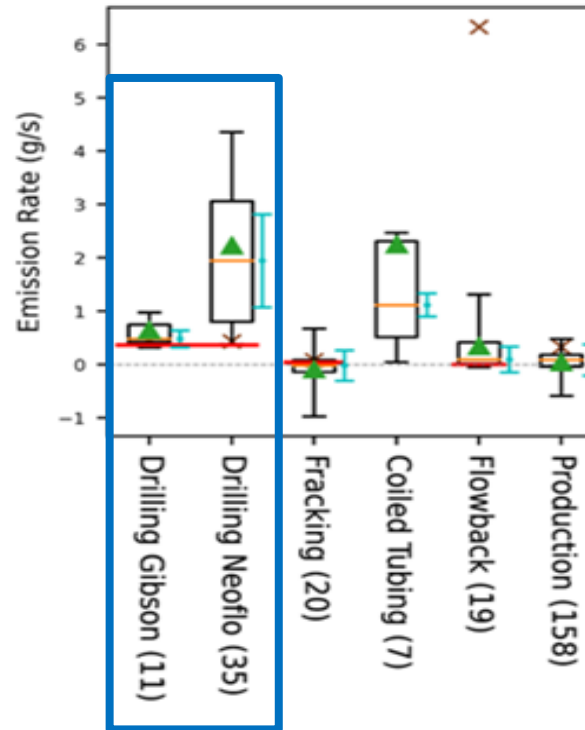
(d) Benzene



(c) C₈ – C₁₀ n-alkanes

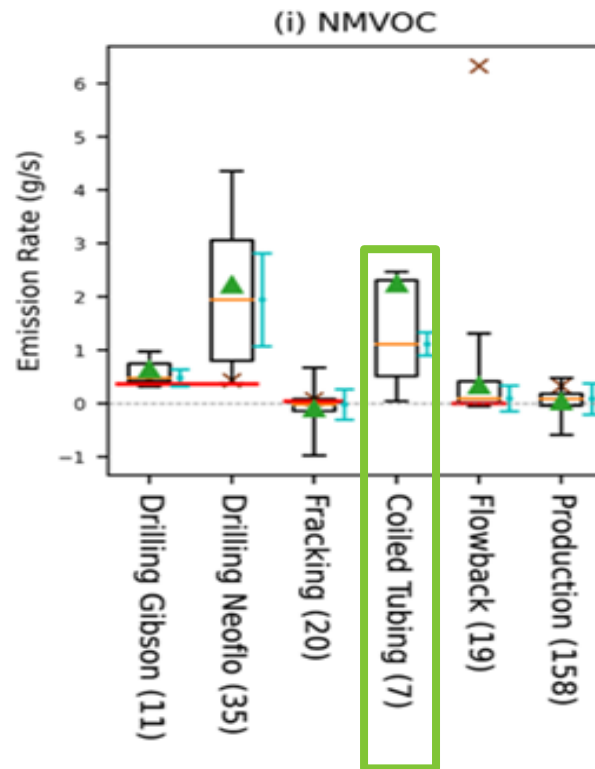
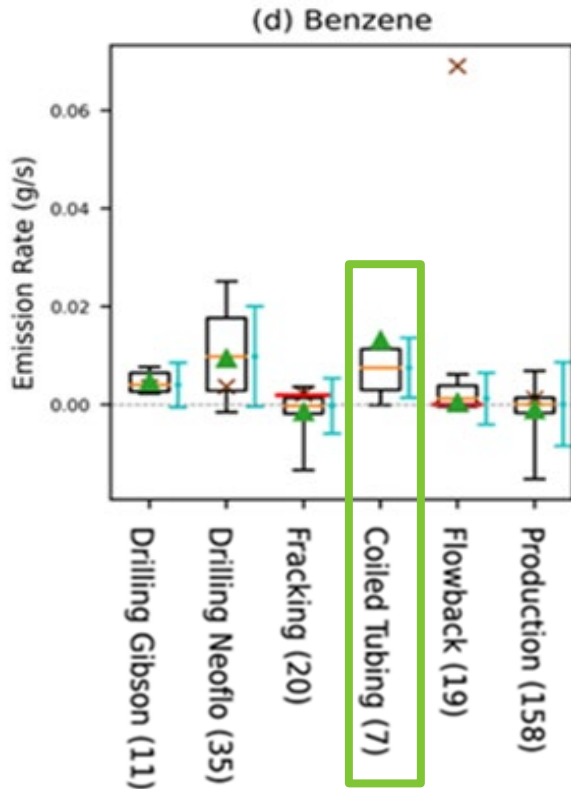
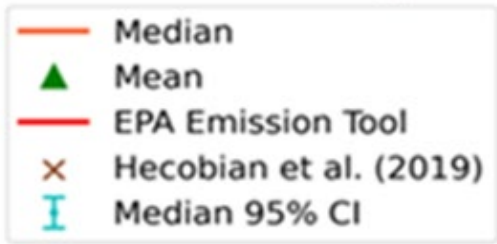


(i) NMVOC



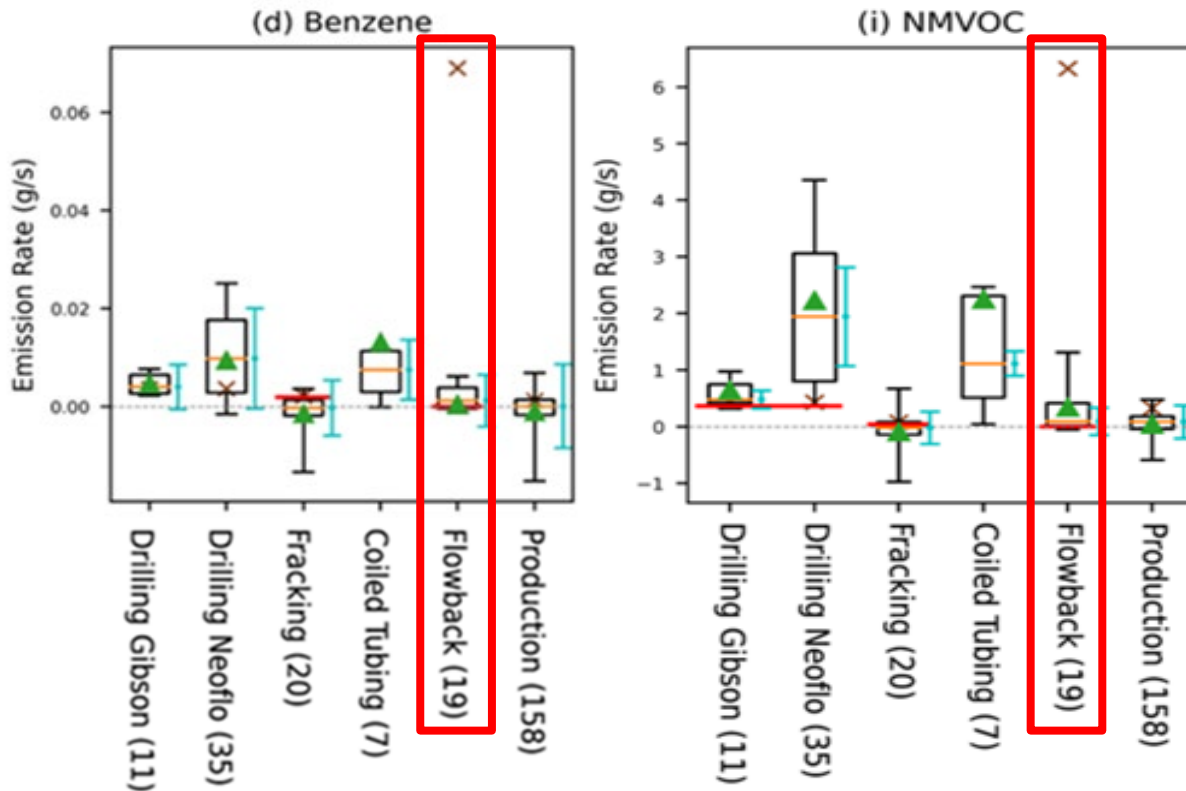
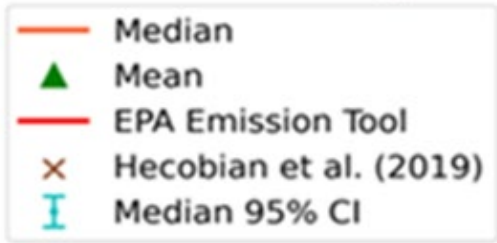
- Updated estimates for drilling mud volatilization including synthetic Neoflo
- Higher than EPA tool and Hecobian et al.
- First emission estimates for coil tubing/millout operations
- >95% reduction in average VOC and benzene emissions from flowback using closed-loop, tankless systems vs. Hecobian et al. green completions
- EPA Tool → zero VOC emissions for green completions

Constraining UOGD VOC emission rates



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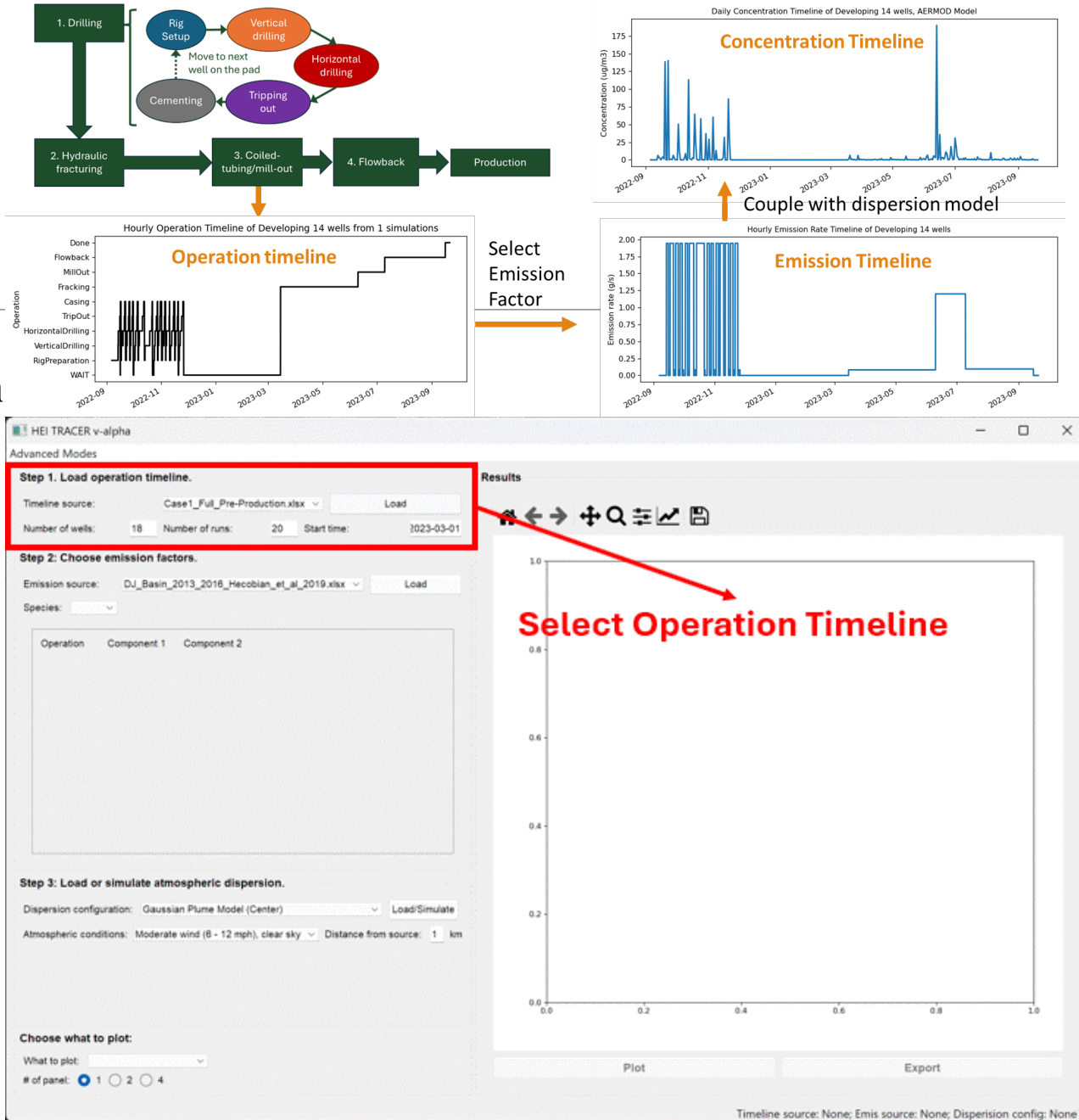
Constraining UOGD VOC emission rates



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Development of model Graphical User Interface (GUI)

- A GUI has been created to enhance accessibility in policymaking and research related to environmental health:
- Created using Python 3 (PyQt5).
- Also packaged as a standalone .exe file for Windows.
- Inputs file are Excel sheets for easy access, except for AERMOD outputs.
- Evaluated model performance with DJ air monitoring results.



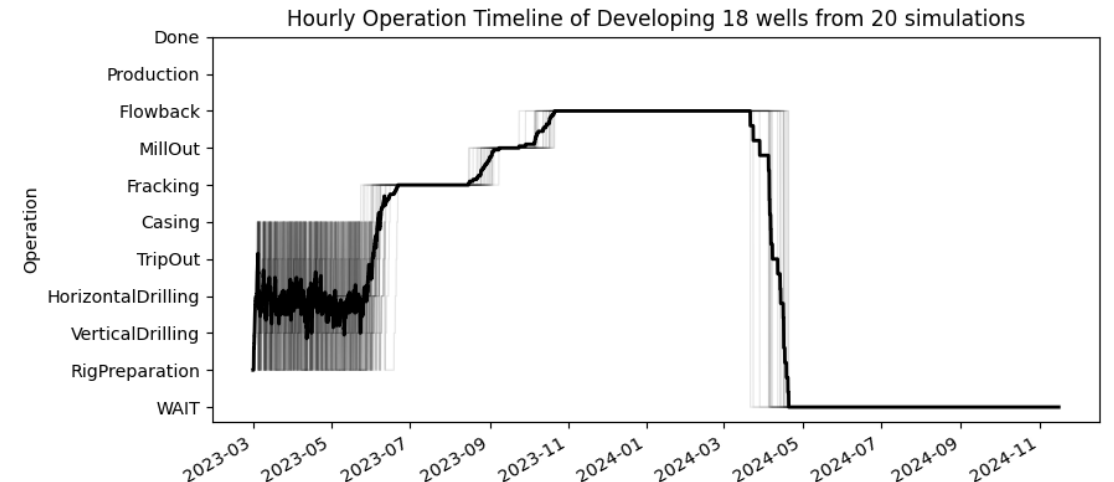
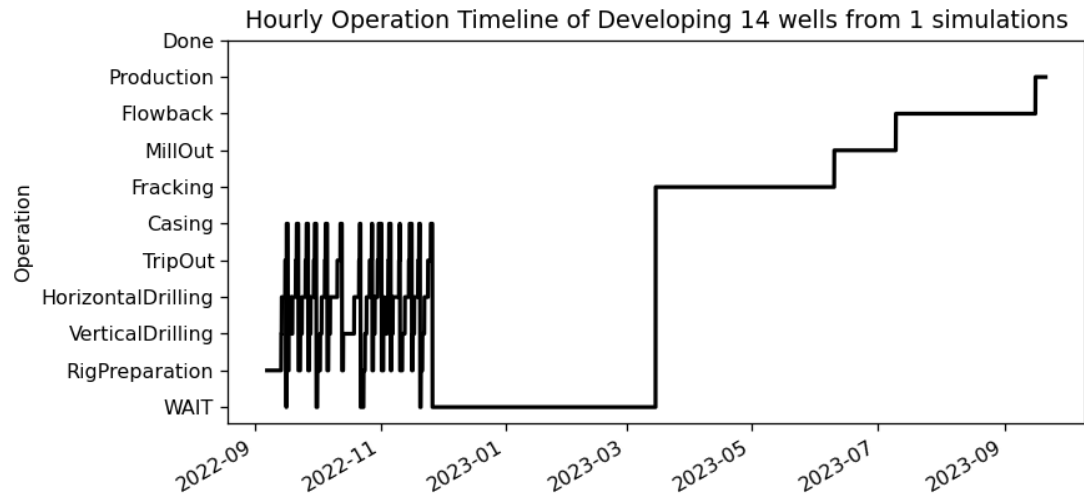
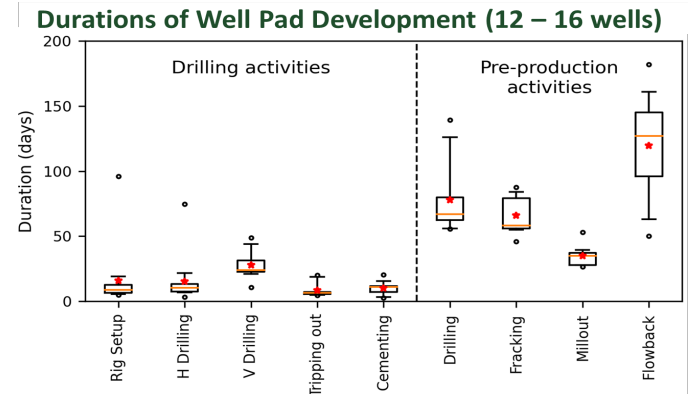
Operation timelines

Detail operation logs from operators.

Start Time	End Time	Operation	Start Time	End Time	Operation
2022/09/06 18:00	2022/09/12 06:00	Move/Skid - Nipple Up	2023/03/15 00:00	2023/06/09 23:59	Fracking
2022/09/12 06:00	2022/09/13 14:30	BOP Test	2023/06/10 00:00	2023/07/09 23:59	MillOut
2022/09/13 14:30	2022/09/13 15:30	Drill VS	2023/07/10 00:00	2023/09/15 23:59	Flowback
2022/09/13 15:30	2022/09/13 20:30	Drill Curve	2023/09/15 00:00	2023/03/31 23:59	Production
2022/09/13 20:30	2022/09/15 13:15	Drill Hz			
2022/09/15 13:15	2022/09/16 01:00	Trip out & Circulate			
2022/09/16 06:00	2022/09/16 22:00	Case & Cement			

Simulate operation timelines (MAES):

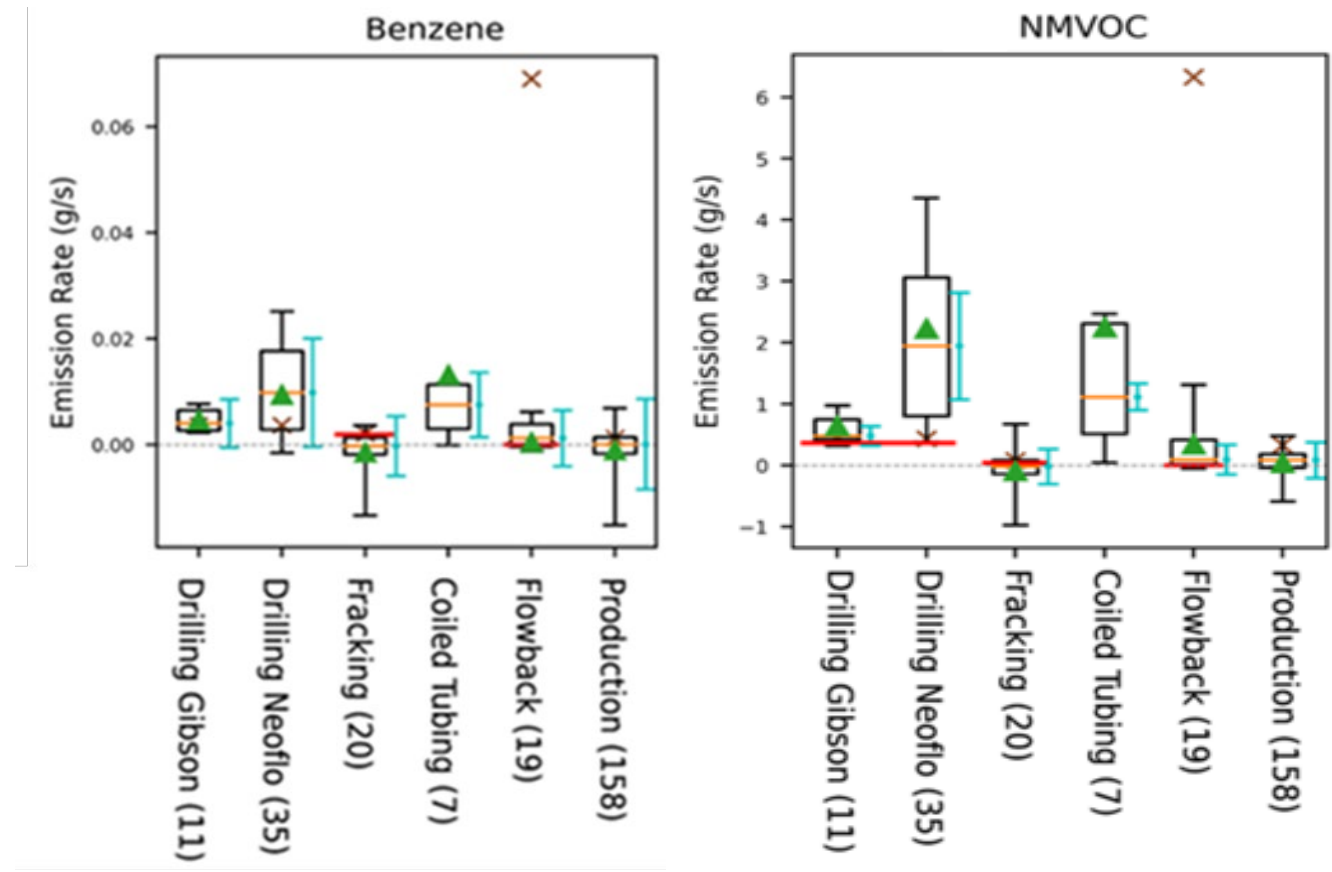
- Monte Carlo approach;
- Duration distributions are from real-world pad development timelines.



Emission factors

- The GUI comes with three sets of emission factors, offering options for various practices.
- Users can adjust the emission factors directly.

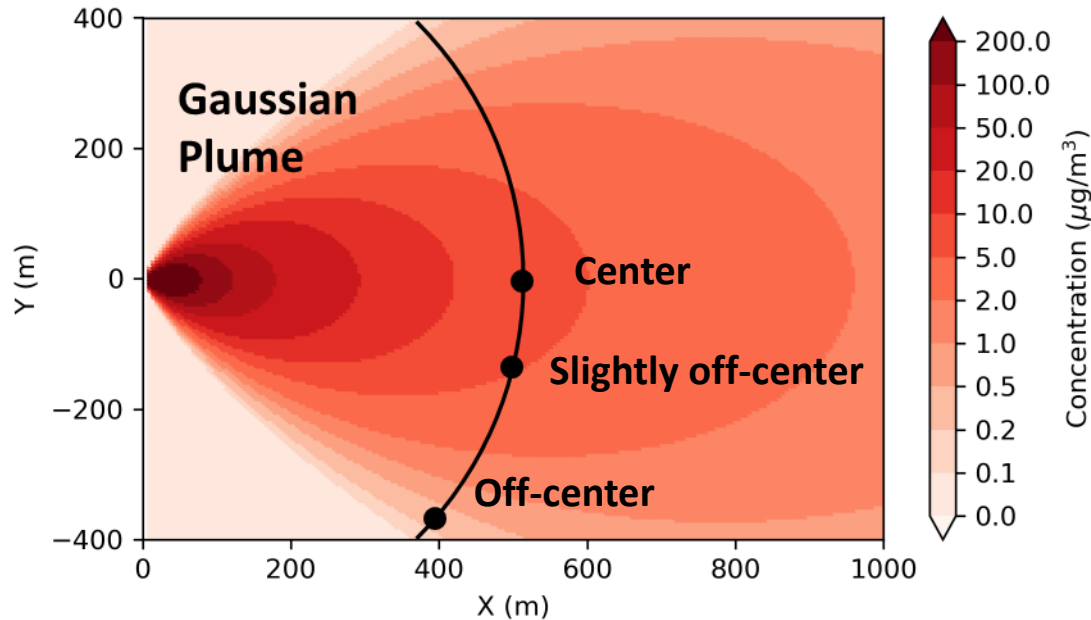
Operation	Component 1	Component 2	Emis Rate (g/s)
RigPreparation	Electric		0.000
VerticalDrilling	Electric	Drilling Mud Gibson	0.430
HorizontalDrilling	Electric	Drilling Mud Gibson	0.430
TripOut	Electric	Clean pipe	0.000
Casing	Diesel Engine		0.082
Fracking	Diesel Engine		0.082
MillOut	Diesel Engine	Uncontrolled Vent	0.082
Flowback	Green with Tanks		6.330
Production	Normal Production		0.330



Atmospheric dispersion

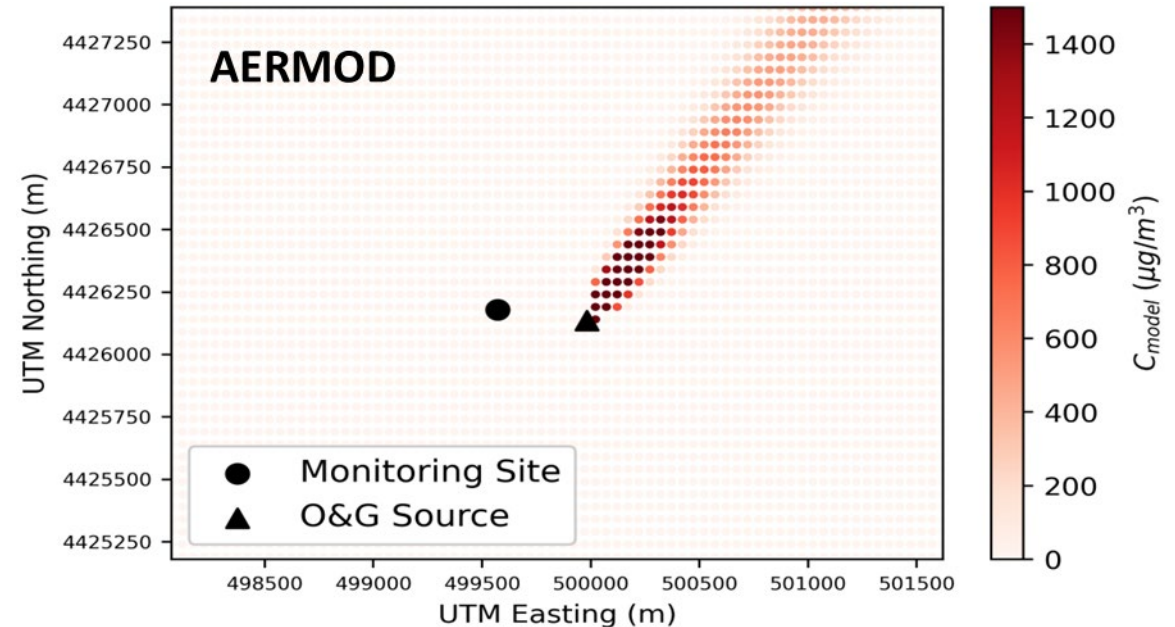
Gaussian plume model:

- Users can modify atmospheric settings and receptor positions (distance/height).
- Three preset locations are included for convenience.



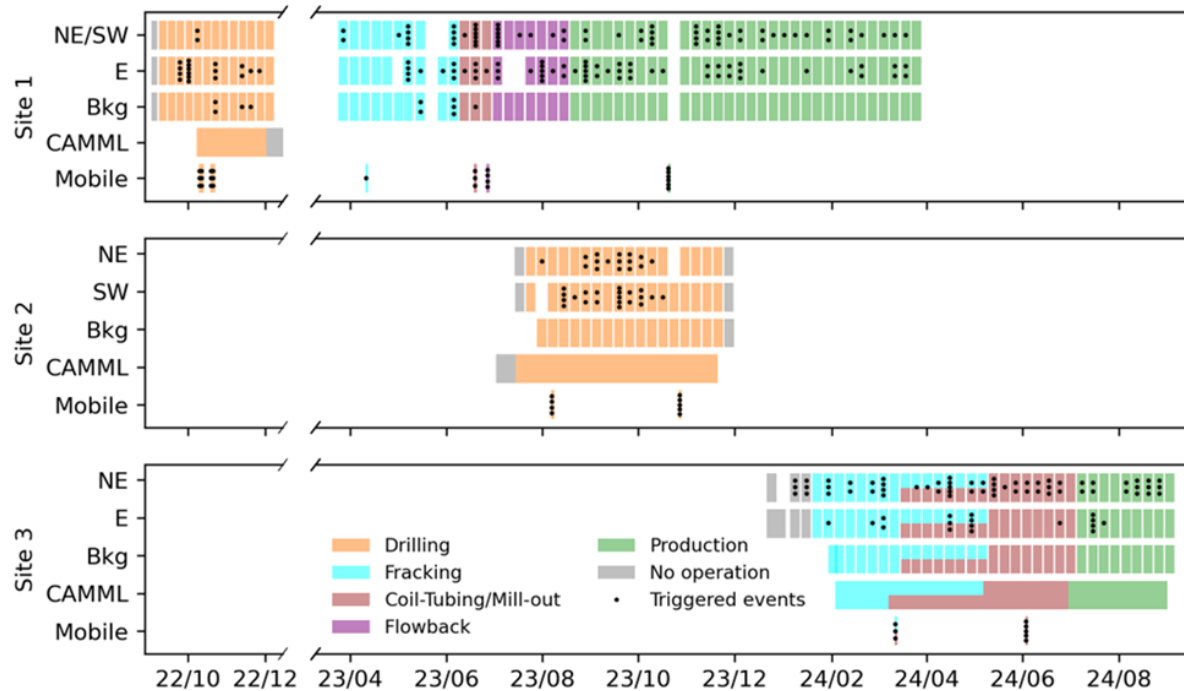
AERMOD model:

- The GUI can read AERMOD outputs directly.



Model evaluation through air monitoring

Observation and UOGD timelines:

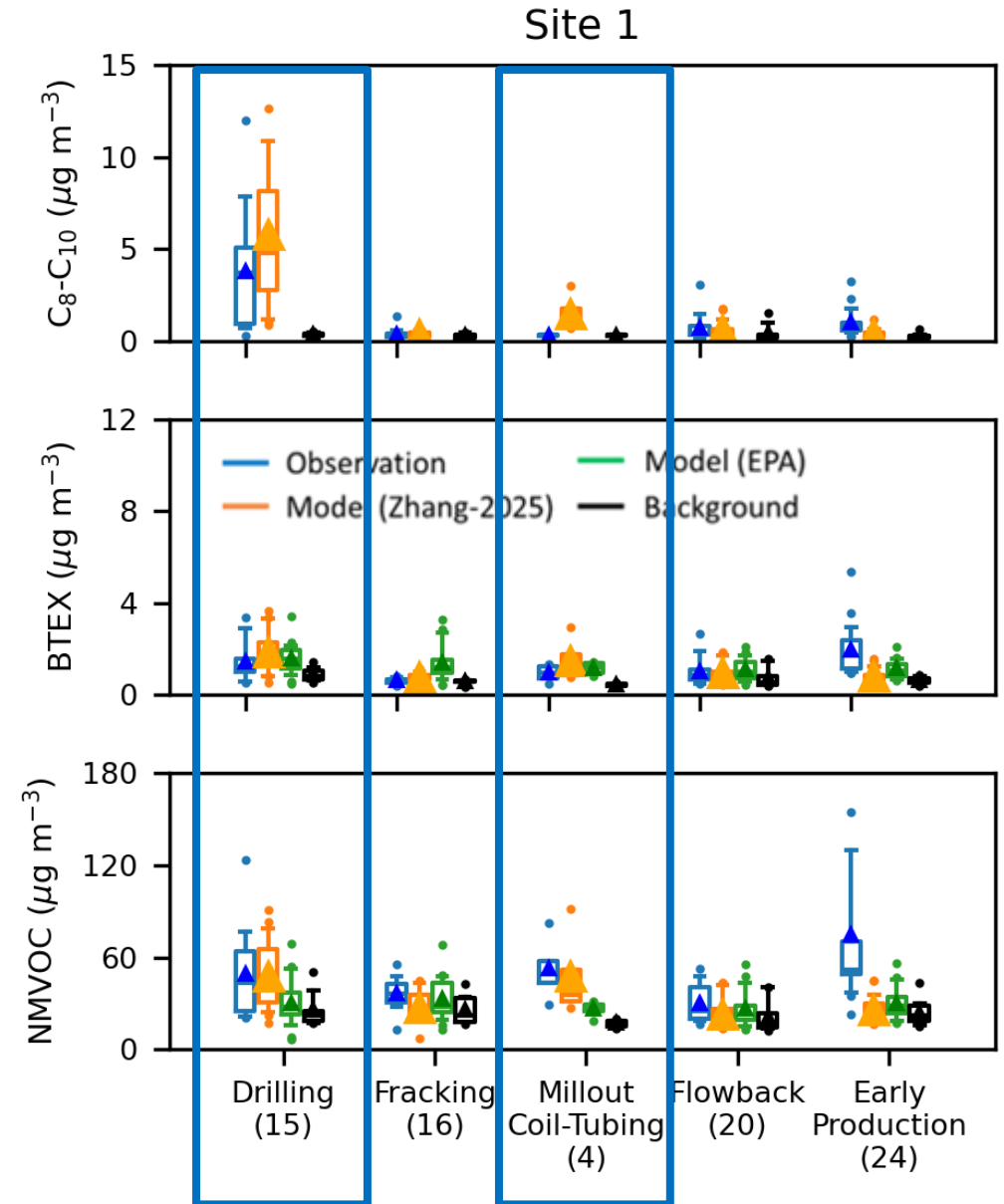


Model configuration:

- Detailed operation timelines;
- Inverse-modeled emission rates (Zhang-2025) and EPA Emission Tool;
- AERMOD simulations for monitoring locations.

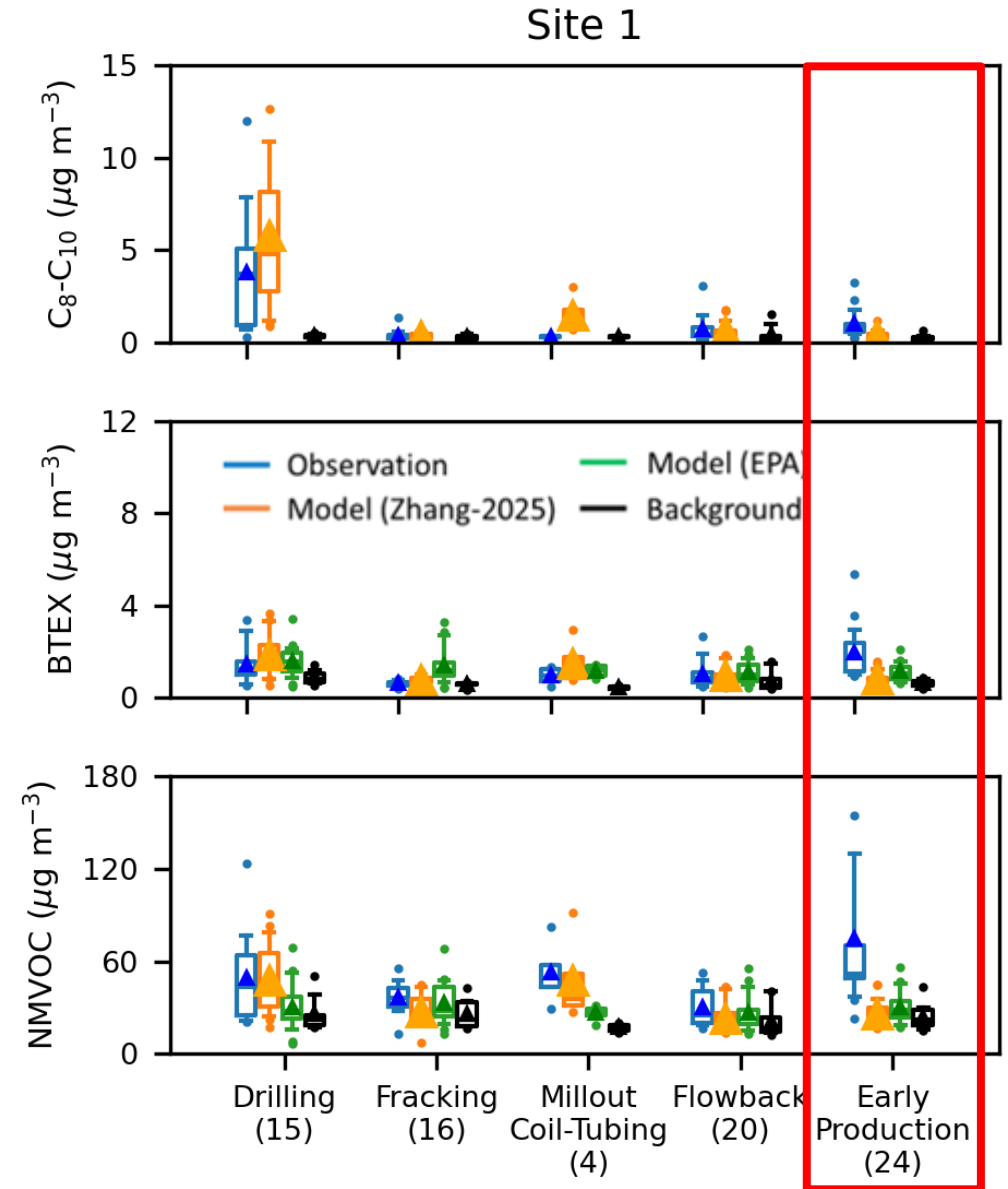
Evaluation: Weekly VOC Concentrations

- Updated emission factors better represent drilling and coil-tubing emissions
 - Including $C_8 - C_{10}$ n-alkanes from drilling muds
 - Higher than EPA tool during drilling and coil-tubing
- VOC concentrations during early production show large variability
 - Underestimated by both Zhang-2025 and EPA Tool at site 1; but overestimated by EPA Tool at 3 (not shown).
 - Changing practices need further investigation



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 - **Changing practices need further investigation**



Evaluation: benzene hourly exceedance (9 ppbv)

- The low early production emission rate of Zhang-2025 leads to the underestimation of benzene exceedance events.
- EPA Emission Tool significantly overestimates the number of exceedance events during early production.

	Site 1 Drilling	Site 2 Drilling	Site 3 Fracking	Site 3 Fracking & Coil-Tubing	Site 3 Coil-Tubing & Production	Site 3 Early Production
CAMML observations	1	0	0	0	8	4
Model with Zhang-2025 emission rates	0	0	0	1	5	0
Model with EPA emission rates	0	0	0	0	5	19

Study highlights - modeling

- New TRACER UOGD pre-production model. Enables stakeholders to
 - Predict air quality impacts and their timing during specific operational phases
 - Evaluate air quality benefits of best management practices such as
 - drill rig electrification
 - drilling mud choice
 - closed-loop/tankless fluids handling
 - altering schedule to different season
 - Recent DJ Basin UOGD pre-production activities studied to improve model emission rate inputs for current UOGD practices
 - Reasonable performance for DJ Basin UOGD pre-production activities but needs to be tested in other basins

