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# **Review and Update of Methods Used for Air Emissions Leak Detection and Quantification**

**Energy Management Workshop  
Kananaskis Lodge**

**January 17, 2007**

**Company Name  
ENVIROTECH ENGINEERING**

# Background

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- ◆ **Fugitive Equipment Leaks** (CAPP National Inventory, 2004)
  - ◆ ~25% of CH<sub>4</sub> and VOC Emissions
  - ◆ ~12% of CO<sub>2</sub>E Emissions
- ◆ **EUB Directive 060 / CAPP Fugitive BMP**
- ◆ **Methodologies Previously Investigated by:**
  - ◆ CAPP (1999)
  - ◆ U.S. Natural Gas STAR Program

# Scope of Work

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- ◆ Identify existing and emerging leak detection and quantification technologies
- ◆ Conduct evaluation based on costs and ability to identify, locate and quantify substances
- ◆ Summarize Key Benefits and Limitations

# Project Approach

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- ◆ Task 1 – Project Kickoff Meeting
- ◆ Task 2 – Desktop Review
- ◆ Task 3 – Interviews with the technology and product suppliers
- ◆ Task 4 – Interviews with Industry Reps

# Project Approach (continued)

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- ◆ Task 5 – Interim Meeting with Working Group
- ◆ Task 6 – Draft Report
- ◆ Task 7 – Finalization of Report
- ◆ Task 8 – PTAC Presentation

# Deliverables

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- ◆ Final Report
  - ◆ Technology descriptions and evaluations
- ◆ Excel-Based Decision-Making Tool
- ◆ PTAC Presentation

# 3 Main Topic Categories

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- ◆ Point Source Leak Detection and Concentration Measurement Methods
  - ◆ Close Range Detection and Measurement Methods
  - ◆ Remote Sensing Methods
  - ◆ Airborne Methods (pipeline inspections)
- ◆ Point Source Leak Quantification Methods
- ◆ Area Source Leak Detection and Emissions Quantification Technologies

# Point Source Methods

## Definitions

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- ◆ Leak Definition
  - ◆ Screening concentration of  $> 10,000$  ppm
- ◆ Qualitative Method
  - ◆ Capable of detecting a leak meeting the leak definition, but is not able to provide quantitative output
- ◆ Quantitative Method
  - ◆ Provides quantitative output that can be related to the leak definition
- ◆ Semi-Quantitative Method
  - ◆ Provides quantitative output, but output cannot be related to the leak definition

# Point Source Methods (continued)

## Criteria Captured

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- ◆ Method Strengths and Limitations
- ◆ Ability to Detect Desired Substance
- ◆ Selected Product Information
- ◆ Qualitative, Quantitative or Semi-Quantitative
- ◆ Product meets Method 21 instrument specifications?
- ◆ Product Applicable for Pipeline Leak Detection?
- ◆ Safety Classification
- ◆ Purchase Cost

# Point Source Leak Quantification Methods

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- ◆ Hi-Flow Sampler
- ◆ Bagging
- ◆ Rotameters
- ◆ Tracer Gas

# Area Source Leak Detection and Emissions Quantification Technologies

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- ◆ AIRDAR
- ◆ Differential Absorption LIDAR (DIAL)
- ◆ Open Path Tunable Diode Laser Absorption Spectroscopy (TDLAS)
- ◆ Open Path Fourier Transform Infrared (FTIR)

# Why Develop a Fugitive Emissions Management Plan?

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- ◆ Promotes a safe and healthy work environment through good operating practices.
- ◆ Significant benefits to the bottom line (\$) through recovery of saleable gas that would otherwise be lost.
- ◆ New requirement of EUB Directive 060.
- ◆ Reductions in GHG emissions.