



THE SNIFFERS

Realizing your Environmental and Sustainability Ambition

An **Intero** Company

Methane Mondays

OGMP 2.0 compliant emission measurements

Date: 16/05/2022

Cindy Verhoeven – Regional Business Manager



Emission Reduction
Energy Savings
Pipeline Integrity

The Sniffers Environmental & Integrity Service Provider



Emission Management
Pipeline Integrity



35 Countries
Worldwide experience



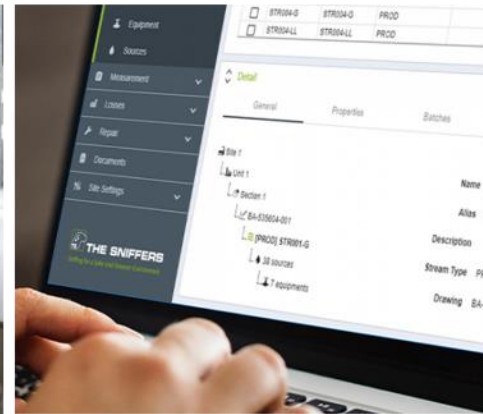
9.000
Emission Reduction Projects



Innovative Technologies,
Equipment and Applications



Certified & accredited
ISO 9001- 14001 / ISO 17025
612-TEST Belac 389-TEST Israc



Realizing your Environmental, and Sustainability Ambitions and safe Pipeline Operations



Emission Reduction Broad range of Services



LDAR
Fugitive Emission
Management
HFS / PID / FID



Hybrid LDAR
Fugitive Emission
Management
OGI Camera



Methane Accounting
Program / OGMP 2.0
compliance



Storage Tank, LNG
Emission
Management



Emission
Management
Software
SFEMP



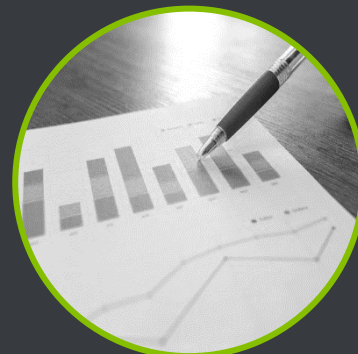
IoT, Ai,
Remote Sensing,
Drones & Satellites
Innovation



Training
Competence
Development



Environmental
Program
Development



Benchmarking
Emission
Performance

Level Scenario

Level 1

Venture / Asset Reporting

- Single, consolidated emission factors
- Only applicable where company has limited information sharing

Level 2

Emission Category

- Report emissions based on methane emissions categories
- Estimates based on emission factors

Level 3

Emission Source Level

Source based inventory

- Emissions allocated to individual source types
- Estimates based on generic emission factors

Level 4

Emission Source Level

- Emissions allocated to individual source types
- Estimates based on specific EFs and direct measurements

Level 5

Site Level

- Emissions allocated to individual source types
- Reporting based on site-level measurements to reconcile source and site level emissions estimates

GOLD Standard

Plan in place to report at level 4/5 within 3 years (5 for JV's)



Saudi Aramco - Fadhili Gas Plant

Reporting against OGMP2.0

What do companies want?

- Understand current emission picture
- Compliance
- Targets: Able to monitor improvements
- Data intelligence
- Reassurance: validation, prognoses...



Data needs to be:

- Complete
- Reliable
- Traceable
- Actionable
- Comparable



How?



Inventorizing
measuring
Structured programs: LDAR



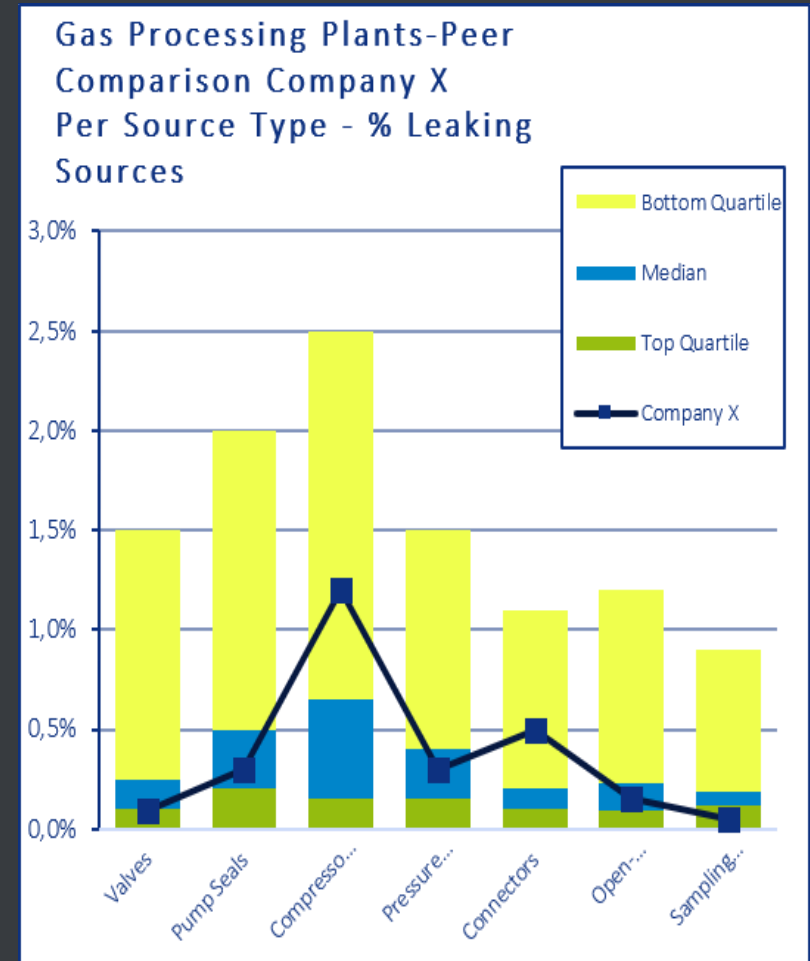
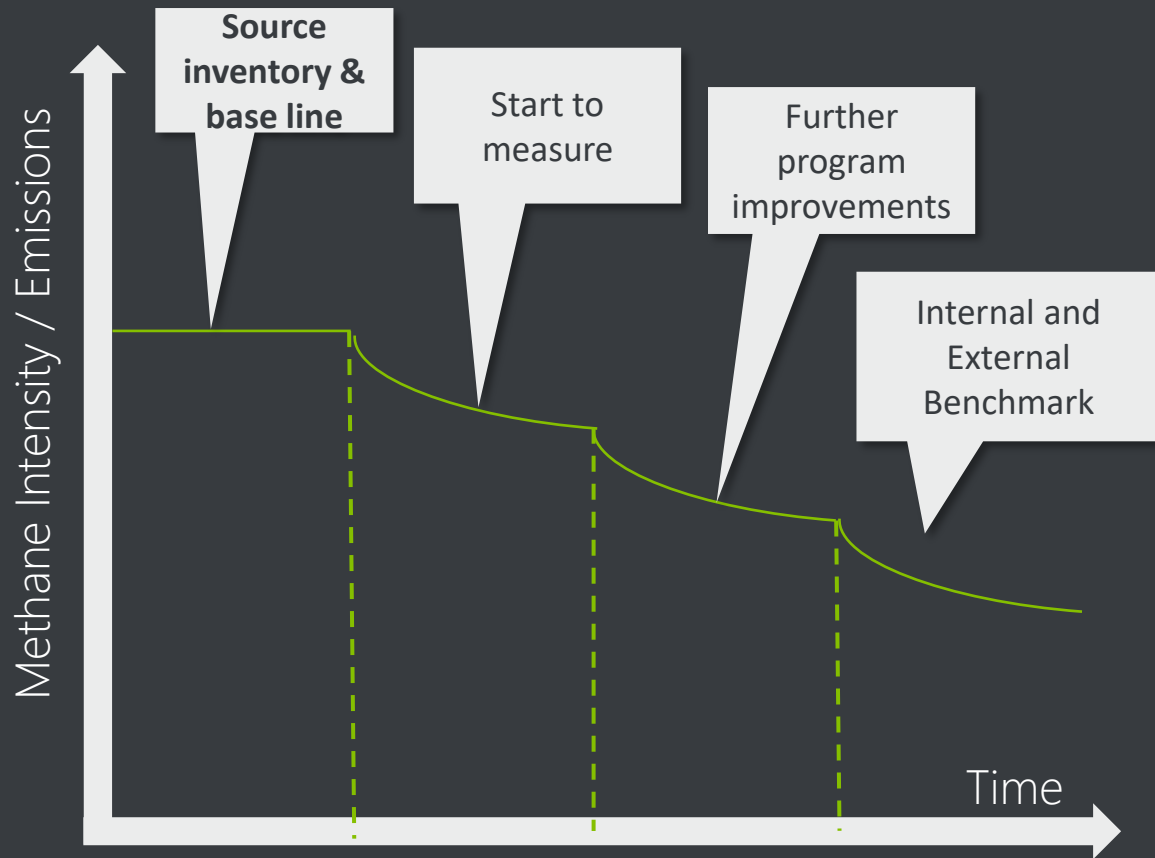
How not:



estimating
modelling
Random projects



OGMP 2.0 Moving from L1 to L5



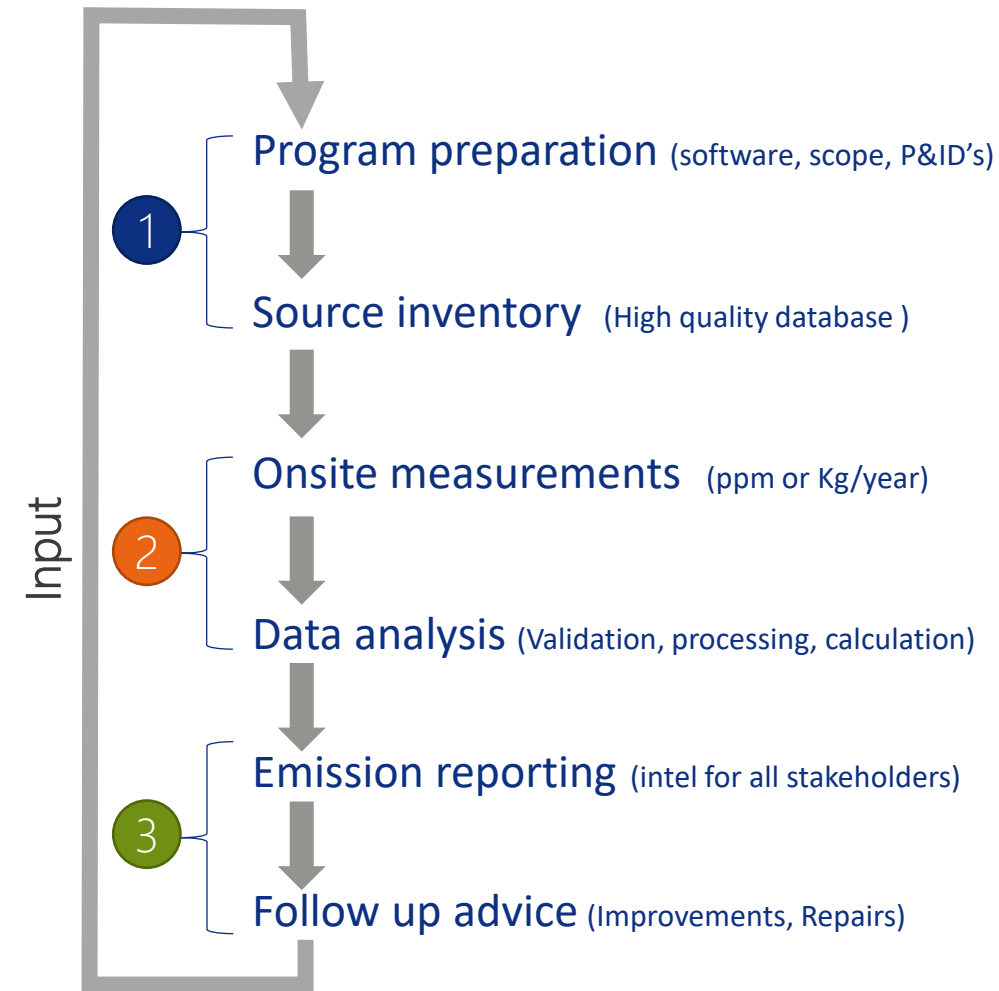
Detailed and reliable emission data allows stepwise improvements

reliable and robust project execution :

1. **LDAR protocol**, standards / regulation (EPA M21, EN15446, OGMP 2.0, NTA8399)
2. **LDAR scope cycle**: Define annual measurement scope
3. **Inventory** of sources + VOC streams:
Detailed, high quality and always up to date
4. Combine carefully chosen measurement techniques: FID / (Q)OGI / HFS / flowmeter / VPAC / drone / VSIR / fixed sensor ...
5. people: Dedicated, skilled, experienced
6. Emission management **software** (forget about Excel)
7. **Optimize**: automization, innovation, software integration
8. **Discipline**: stick with the program cycle

① = Identify ② = quantify ③ = Improve

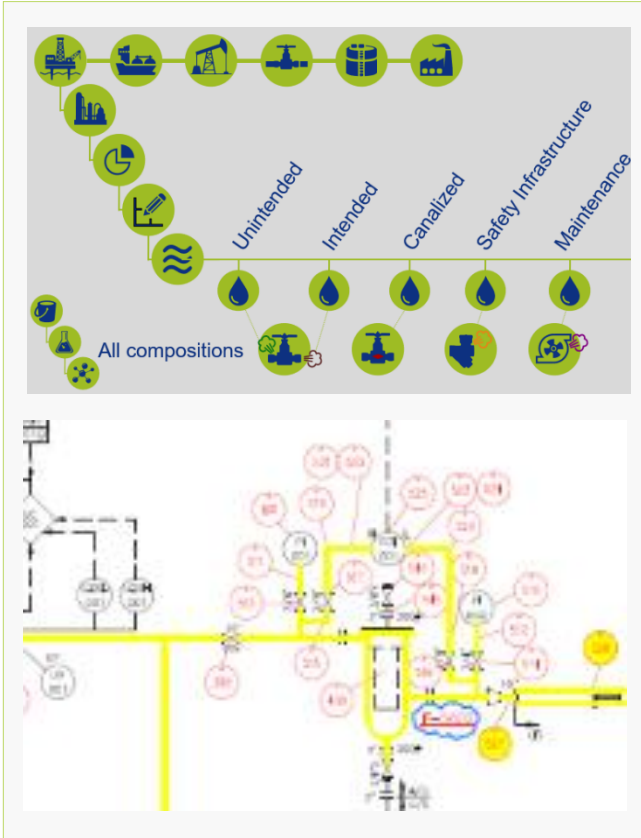
LDAR cycle:



How to ensure success and drive emission reduction results?

1. Identify:

Detailed & high quality inventory



2. Quantify:

Fit for purpose measurements



3. Improve:

Emission reporting and benchmarking, Software



Emission Management Program

- Bagging / HFS:

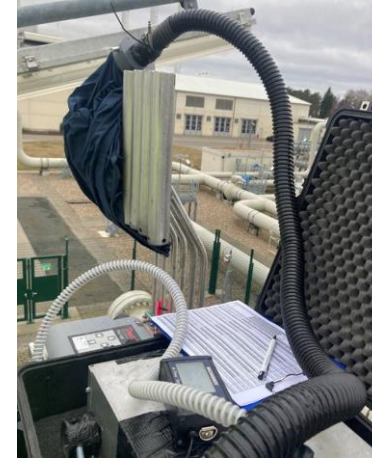
- Measurements: 25-50 sources / day
- Direct loss measurement (Kg/yr)
- Most accurate field measurement
- Development of new emission correlation factors (e.g. CH₄)

- Sniffing (FID, PID, CH₄ laser) :

- Measurements: 800-2000 sources / day
- Concentration measurement, converted into loss using correlation tables (EN15446, EPA M21 PI/SOCMI)

- OGI (infrared camera):

- Screening: 2000-5000 sources / day
- Only qualitative, converted into loss using Leak-no-leak factors, or combined with HFS / QOGI tablet / sniffing for quantification



High quality Sources based measurements for fugitive emissions:
Most common techniques

PID-FID

- EPA Method 21 Petroleum Industry factors

| Equipment Type (all services) | Default Zero Emission Rate (kg/hr/source) | Pegged Emission Rates (kg/hr/source) | | Correlation Equation ^b (kg/hr/source) |
|---|---|--------------------------------------|--------------|--|
| | | Mar | | |
| | | 10.000 ppmv | 100.000 ppmv | |
| Leak Rates for Petroleum Industry (Refinery, Marketing Terminals and Oil and Gas Production) | | | | |
| Valve | 7.8E-06 | 0.064 | 0.14 | $2.29E-06xSV^{0.746}$ |
| Pump | 2.4E-05 | 0.074 | 0.16 | $5.03E-05xSV^{0.610}$ |
| Other ^c | 4.0E-06 | 0.073 | 0.11 | $1.36E-05xSV^{0.589}$ |
| Connector | 7.5E-06 | 0.028 | 0.030 | $1.53E-06xSV^{0.735}$ |
| Flange | 3.1E-07 | 0.085 | 0.084 | $4.61E-06xSV^{0.703}$ |
| Open-ended line | 2.0E-06 | 0.030 | 0.079 | $2.20E-06xSV^{0.704}$ |
| Leak Rates for Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturing Industry (SOCMI) | | | | |
| Gas valve | 6.6E-07 | 0.024 | 0.11 | $1.87E-06xSV^{0.873}$ |
| Light liquid valve | 4.9E-07 | 0.036 | 0.15 | $6.41E-06xSV^{0.797}$ |
| Light liquid pump | 7.5E-06 | 0.14 | 0.62 | $1.90E-05xSV^{0.824}$ |
| Connector | 6.1E-07 | 0.044 | 0.22 | $3.05E-06xSV^{0.885}$ |

Optical Gas Imaging - OGI

- Leak/No Leak Factors

| Component type | Emission factor type | Emission factor (g/h/component) for specified leak definition (g/h) | | | |
|--------------------|----------------------|---|--------|-------|-------|
| | | 3 | 6 | 30 | 60 |
| Valves | No-leak | 0.019 | 0.043 | 0.17 | 0.27 |
| | Leak | 55 | 73 | 140 | 200 |
| Pumps, compressors | No-leak | 0.096 | 0.13 | 0.59 | 0.75 |
| | Leak | 140 | 160 | 310 | 350 |
| Flanges | No-leak | 0.0026 | 0.0041 | 0.01 | 0.014 |
| | Leak | 29 | 45 | 88 | 120 |
| Other components | No-leak | 0.007 | 0.014 | 0.051 | 0.081 |
| | Leak | 56 | 75 | 150 | 210 |

- Development of new specific emission factors and CH4 correlation factors



Mass Emission Calculations



High Flow Sampling or Bagging

Our custom made HFS in detail

1. Heavy-duty trolley
2. 1 ½" tubing, 2 auto-quick connectors
3. 3D-printed Intake
4. 3D-printed Exhaust + FID/PID connection for concentration (ppm)
5. Air fan, constant flow \pm 205lpm, Explosion protected zone 1
6. Anti-static Capture bag, 80cm x 80cm with a 3D-printed connector
7. Methane Gas Detector 0,1ppm \rightarrow 100VOL%
8. In-line flow meter, daily check-up the flow of the air fan.



High **F**low **S**niffer 

THE SNIFFERS®

Hybrid emission calculation

| equipment | equipment_type | source | position | Equipment_location | access_level | ppm_value LDAR | loss_amount correlation socmi (kg/yr) | loss_amount correlation refinery (kg/yr) | loss_amount OGI factor 6g/h (kg/yr) | loss_amount OGI factor 3g/h (kg/yr) | loss_amount high flow sampler (kg/yr) |
|-----------|----------------|--------|----------|--------------------------|--------------|----------------|---------------------------------------|--|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| CN | NR | CN | OU | 6m tWv V-190 | 0 | 80000 | 559,52 | 51,61 | 630 | 470,4 | 80,30 |
| CN | RA | CN | IN | tZOv V-190, h = 1m | 1 | 20000 | 164,06 | 18,63 | 630 | 470,4 | 17,04 |
| CN | RA | CN | IN | tZOv V-190, h = 1m | 1 | 10000 | 88,83 | 11,19 | 630 | 470,4 | 17,94 |
| CN | RA | CN | IN | tZOv V-190, h = 1m | 1 | 40000 | 302,97 | 31,01 | 630 | 470,4 | 7,36 |
| CN | NR | CN | IN | midden in V280 en V250 | 0 | 10000 | 88,83 | 11,19 | 630 | 470,4 | 48,51 |
| CN | NR | CN | OU | tOv production area | 0 | 30000 | 234,87 | 25,10 | 630 | 470,4 | Hersteld |
| CV | NR | CN | MI | 2m tNWv V-910 | 0 | 50000 | 369,12 | 36,54 | 630 | 470,4 | 37,15 |
| CV | NR | CN | OU | op TK365 | 1 | 8000 | 72,91 | 9,50 | 630 | 470,4 | 893,53 |
| VA | BA | FL | IN | tWv TK130, h = 1,8m | 2 | 80000 | 559,52 | 108,36 | 378 | 243,6 | 142,71 |
| VA | NE | CN | OU | tOv TK335, h = 4m | 0 | 10000 | 88,83 | 11,19 | 630 | 470,4 | Hersteld |
| VA | BA | CN | OU | tWv TK335 | 0 | 9000 | 80,93 | 10,36 | 630 | 470,4 | Hersteld |
| CN | EL | CN | IN | tWv V180 | 2 | 6000 | 56,53 | 7,69 | 630 | 470,4 | 40,55 |
| CN | NR | CN | OU | tWv compressorgebouw | 2 | 80000 | 559,52 | 51,61 | 630 | 470,4 | 2,37 |
| CN | RA | CN | OU | tNOv V350 | 3 | 4900 | 47,25 | 6,63 | 630 | 470,4 | 1,25 |
| VA | BA | CN | OU | tZv compressorgebouw | 4 | 80000 | 559,52 | 51,61 | 630 | 470,4 | 121,11 |
| VA | BA | CN | IN | tZWv koelbanken | 4 | 90000 | 620,99 | 56,28 | 630 | 470,4 | 173,53 |
| VA | BA | CN | OU | tZWv koelbanken | 4 | 50000 | 369,12 | 36,54 | 630 | 470,4 | 171,60 |
| CN | RA | CN | | tNv brug | 1 | 90000 | 620,99 | 56,28 | 630 | 470,4 | Niet bereikbaar |
| CN | NR | CN | | tZWv flair 16m, h = 2,5m | 0 | 40000 | 302,97 | 31,01 | 630 | 470,4 | 1214,93 |



Leak Quantification by QOGI

Flaring or Venting

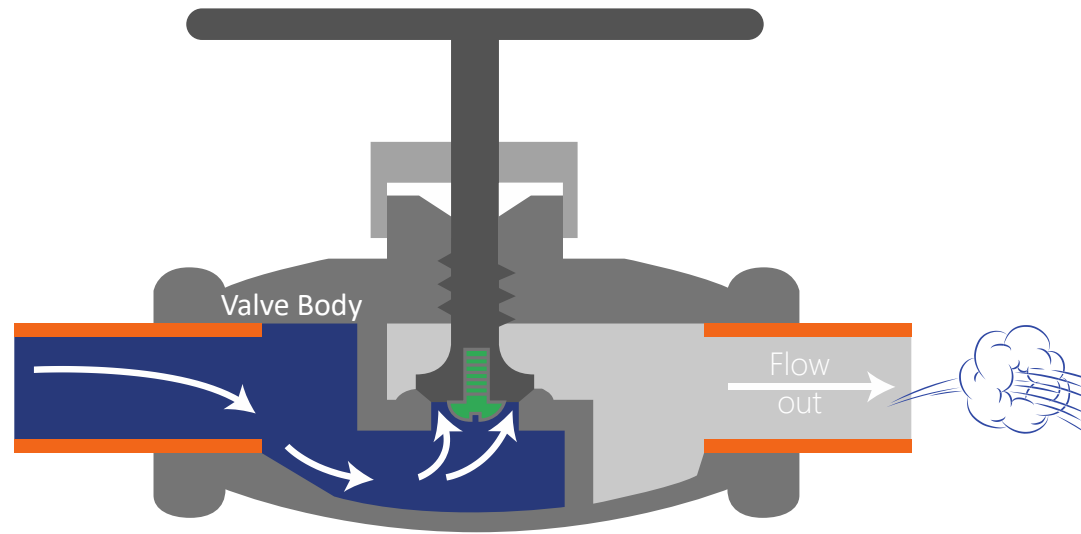
Loss of VOC's, CH₄

Internally passing equipment

High losses

Examples:

pressure relief valves, safety valves, bypass valves, automatic regulated valves, check valves ...



Vent and Flare Losses



• Vent and Flare Loss Monitoring with VPAC II



Vent and Flare Loss Monitoring

Results from Gas Plant Survey

| Equipment | # Sources | # Leaks | % leaks | Loss (Kg/year) |
|-----------------------|------------|----------|------------|------------------|
| Control Valve | 41 | 3 | 7,3 | 1.854.074 |
| Hand Valve | 108 | 3 | 2,8 | 39.852 |
| Pressure Safety Valve | 78 | 1 | 1,3 | 221 |
| Other | 1 | 0 | 0,0 | 0 |
| TOTAL | 228 | 7 | 3,1 | 1.894.147 |

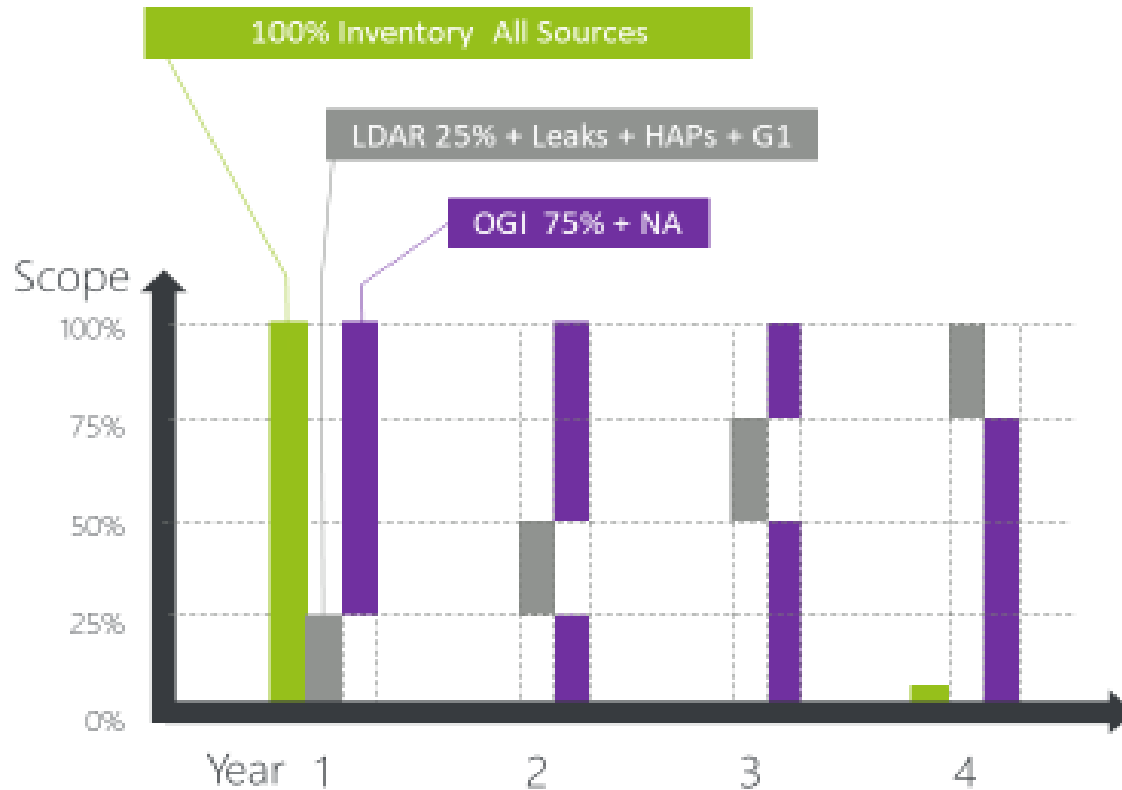
Repairing only 3 control valves saves
+1.800.000 kg/year of product





SMART scoping: Optimized effectiveness, lower cost

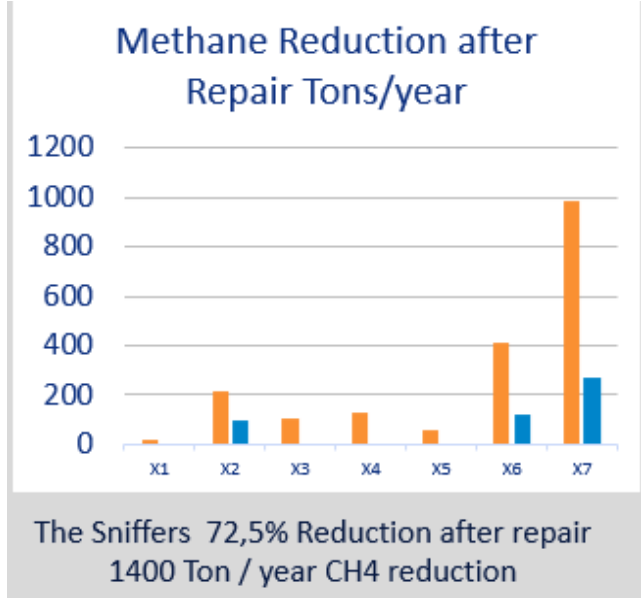
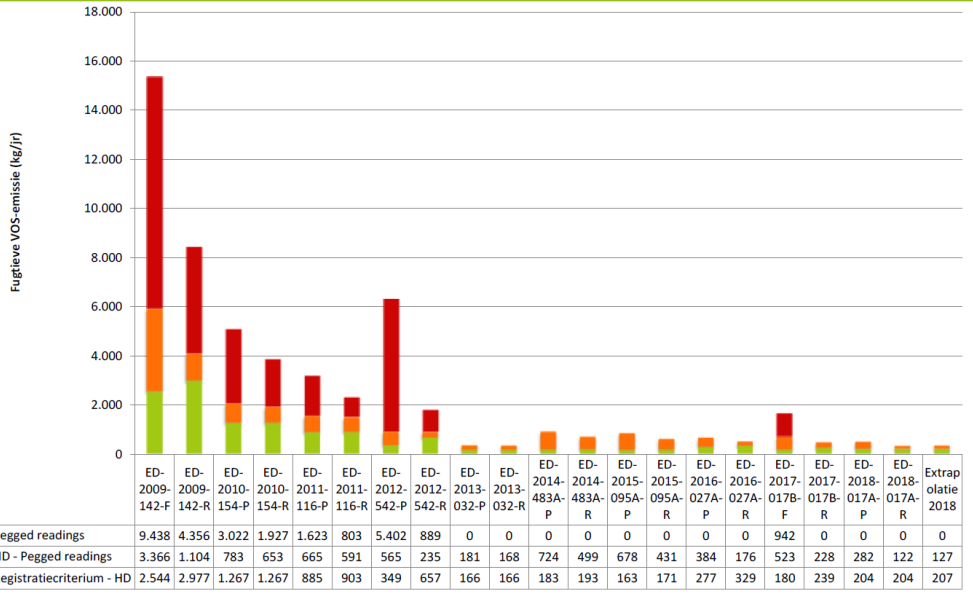
For building reliable emission data, it is not necessary to measure everything all the time!



- Combined Sniffing and OGI scope + HFS
- Detect all leaks above repair threshold
- Add Sniffing scope to keep level of detail
- Attention for equipments that have a high risk of leaking: e.g. pump seals, compressor seals
- Hazardous products (HAP's) are covered
- Bottom Up approach → Actionable, data driven program

G1 = Group 1 equipments (high risk potential)
NA = Non-Accessible sources
HAP's = Hazardous Products (e.g. benzene)

High quality program, focused on leaks with highest probability and consequence (RBI), and with limited investments



Fugitive Emission Monitoring - Repair Order

Leak equipment code : 422 Applicable protocol: EPA
 Source code : 2 Calculation method: Correlation 800ml
 Company: Type: YTD

Equipment / Leak source localisation

Site: Unit: Section: REFORMER
 Drawing: 10-T4031-01
 Stream name: STR001-G

Composition: COMP001
 System: METHANE
 Line: M1-FA101
 Access level: 0
 Equipment location: 2,75m NW of M1-FA101, h=1m

Equipment / Leak source information

Equipment: VA Valve
 Equipment type: GA Gate
 Equipment ID: Source: FL Flange
 Source position: OU Outlet
 Source location: Barcode ID: Size: 0,75 IN
 Source protocol: PS
 Insulation: No
 SAP-code: Manufacturer:

| Historical evolution | | | | | | | |
|----------------------|-------|-------------|------------------|--------|---------------|---------------|------------------|
| Measurement date | PPM | Low lightyr | Working hours/yr | Remark | Repair Action | Access status | Operation status |
| 12/05/2012 | 6500 | 211,19 | 8,616 | | | AC | |
| 12/01/2012 | 27500 | 223,06 | 8,616 | | | AC | |

Maintenance team info

Repair date: Repair executor: Repair cost: memo: Replace packing

Printed by: Report printed by Sloop.net from The Sniffers Date: 18/12/2012 Generated with S.F.E.M.P. software

- **Maintenance:** Leak traceability and repair information, SAP integration, Inventory updates, bad actors.
- **HSE:** Leak follow up information and emission values, high focus on HAPS and risks, Emissions per medium, regulatory compliance.
- **Management:** Success rate of LDAR program, benchmarking
- **Board:** Corporate social responsibility, positioning of the company
- **Authorities:** Compliance audits, legislation, audit trails

Reports: different results for different stakeholder

- Dashboard
- Inventory
- Site
- Units
- Sections
- Drawings
- Streams
- Equipments
- Sources
- Composition
- Measurement
- Leak & Repair
- Reporting
- Documents
- Site Settings

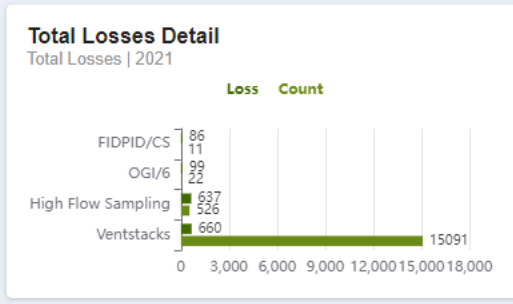
Total Emissions and Savings

Total Losses | 2021

Total Emissions
1,481 kg/y
15650 sources

First Measurement
1,481 kg/y

Saved Emissions
0 kg in 2021

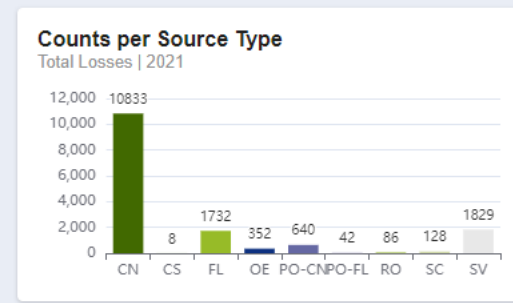
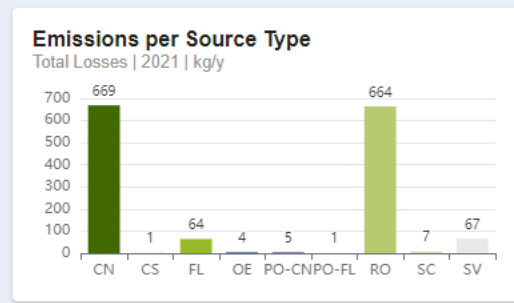
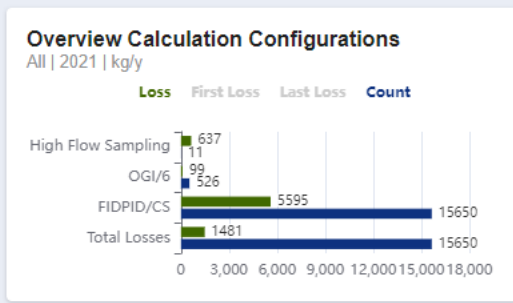
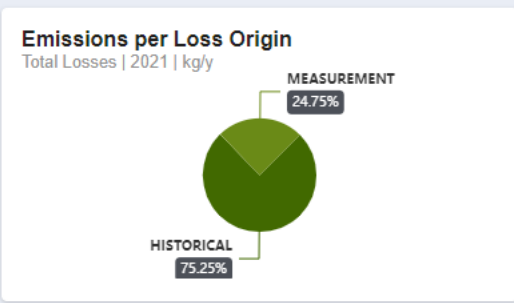


Site Overview

- Units: [3](#)
- Sections: [3](#)
- Drawings: [24](#)
- Streams: [20](#)
- Equipments: [6051](#)
- Sources: [15660](#)

- Batch: [20](#)
- Composition: [1](#)
- ActiveMedium: [1](#)
- Custom Medium: [0](#)

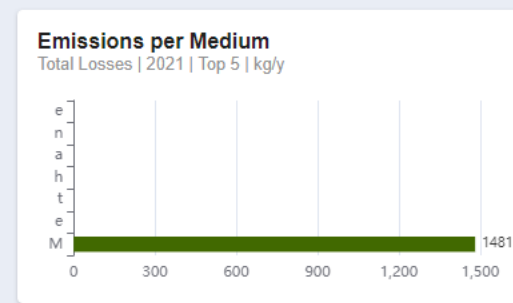
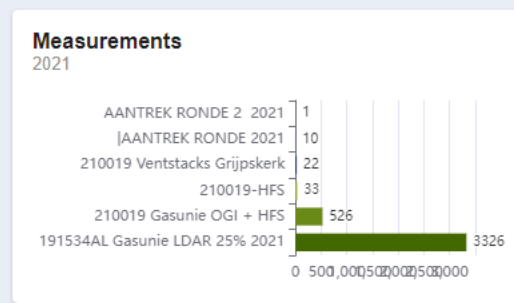
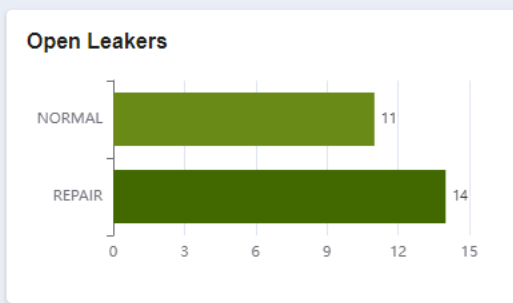
- Cycle: [8](#)
- Project: [31](#)
- ProjectScope: [33](#)
- ProjectScopeltem: [32732](#)
- Measurement: [32766](#)



Repaired Leaks

2021

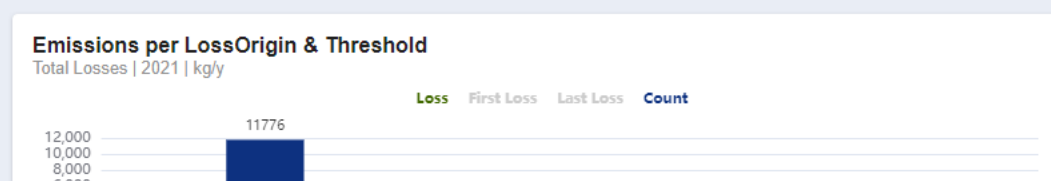
Repaired Leaks
80 confirmed repairs
Saved 0 kg



Project Status

191534BG 25% LDAR 2022

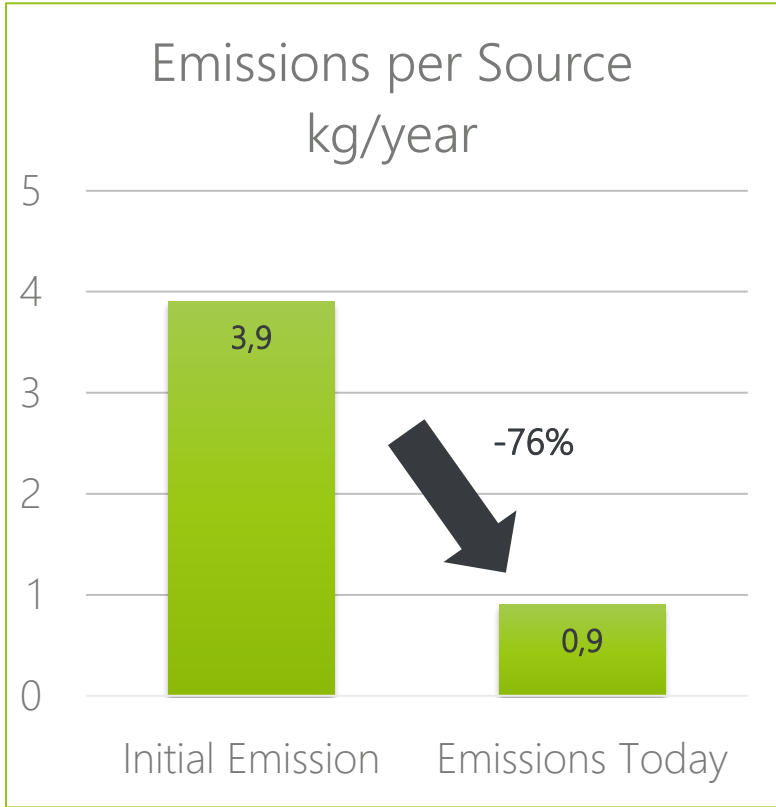
Overview:



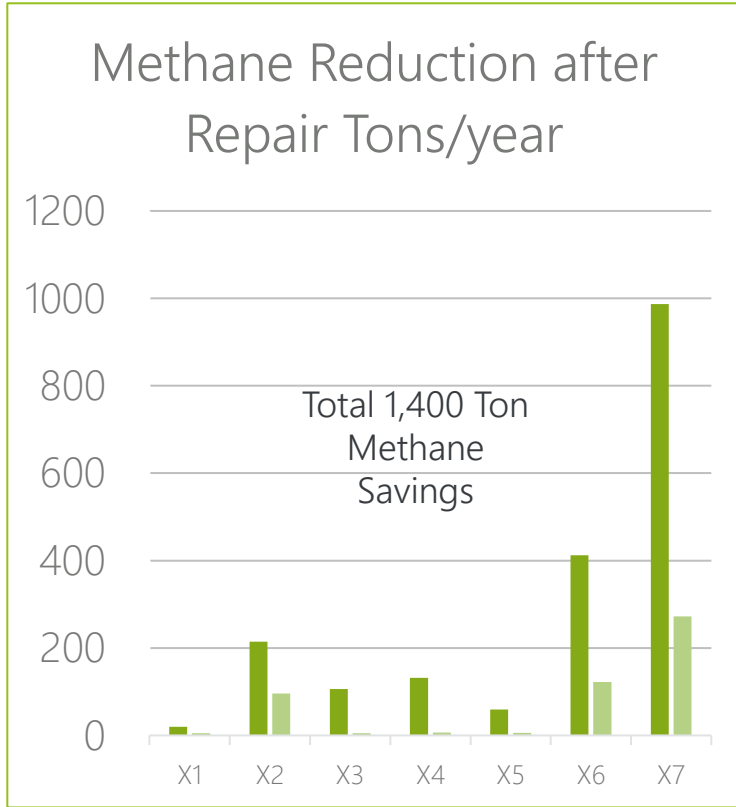
Emission Management Software – SFEMP®



SFEMP Mobile: auditable processing of field data



The Sniffers Study : 64 Companies
- 2Mio Sources – Evolution over 6 years
Fugitive



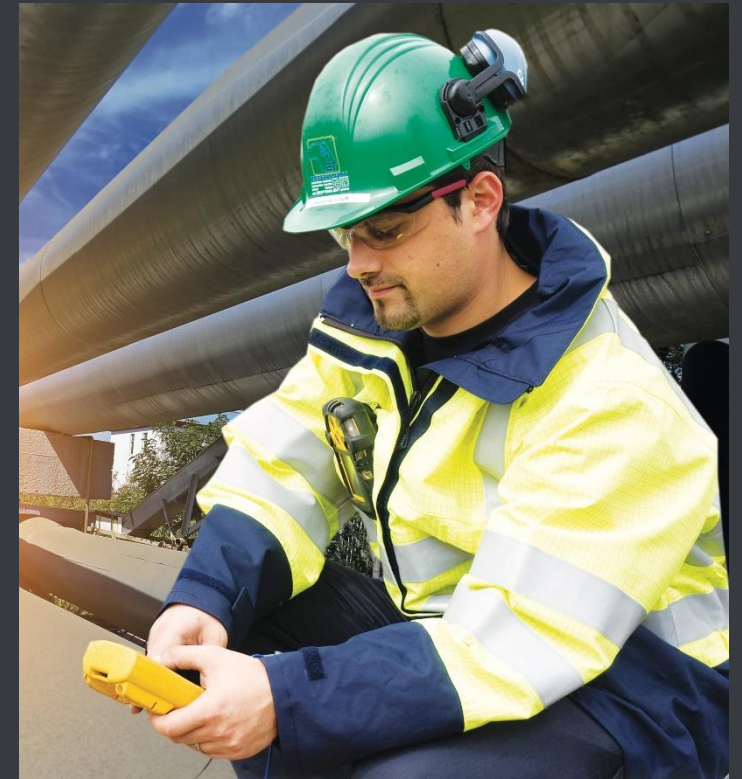
The Sniffers Study : 7 Gas Processing Plants
-70% in one year Methane



LDAR Results -75% emission reduction



Q&A



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THE SNIFFERS

Realizing your Environmental and Sustainability Ambition

An **Intero** Company



Why mix measurement technologies?

EXAMPLE: OGI versus SNIFFING

| Overview per leak class | | | | |
|-------------------------|-----------------|------------|-----------------|------------|
| Class | Number measured | Leaks>9ppm | Number leaks>RD | Leaks IR |
| ZERO | 10340 | - | - | 0 |
| Below 1000 | 358 | 358 | - | 0 |
| 1000+ | 225 | 225 | 225 | 0 |
| 10.000+ | 113 | 113 | 113 | 12 |
| 50.000+ | 6 | 6 | 6 | 4 |
| 100.0000+ | 167 | 167 | 167 | 119 |
| TOTAL | 11209 | 869 | 511 | 135 |

LDAR study:

FID (sniffing)
measurements
compared to OGI
camera

- Only **135** out of **869** leaks detected with OGI camera = 15,5%
- Also big leaks are missed with OGI camera
- With current OGI technology, leaks < 10.000 ppm remain undetected. CH₄, as the smaller molecule is more difficult to detect by the camera.
- CH₄ : Relatively large amount of small leaks, responsible for a substantial part of the total emissions
- With OGI a secondary measurement is needed for accurate quantification
- Main advantage of OGI vs Sniffing: non-accessibles can be screened from a distance