

Leak Detection & Measurement of Fugitive Methane Emissions

An EPA Best Management Practice for DI&M Programs



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Reducing Emissions, Increasing Efficiency, Maximizing Profits



Leak Survey Methods

● Leak Detection

- Soap solution
- Flame Ionization
- Catalytic oxidation/thermal conductivity
- Ultrasonic
- LSI's Gas Imaging Camera, the "Hawk"
- New Heath RMLD
- Visual
- Tag and number leaks on standard components

3 Main Categories of Leaks

- Standardized Components
 - Flange, Union, Thread & Tube Fittings, valve caps, fuel injector valves, stem packing leaks etc...
- Compressor Seal Systems
 - Rod Packing Vent or Combined Distance Piece and Packing Vent, Wet or Dry Seal Vents on Turbines
- Blow Down Systems
 - Unit Valves, Blow Down Valves, Pressure Relief Valves, Power Gas Vent, Condensate Tanks, ESD Vents

Screening & Tagging

- Recommend the use of a reliable pump-driven combustible gas indicator that can see down to 50 PPM.
- For Vented Components, recommend measuring as you go.
- For Standardized Components, recommend screening and tagging.



Efficiency, Maximizing Profits

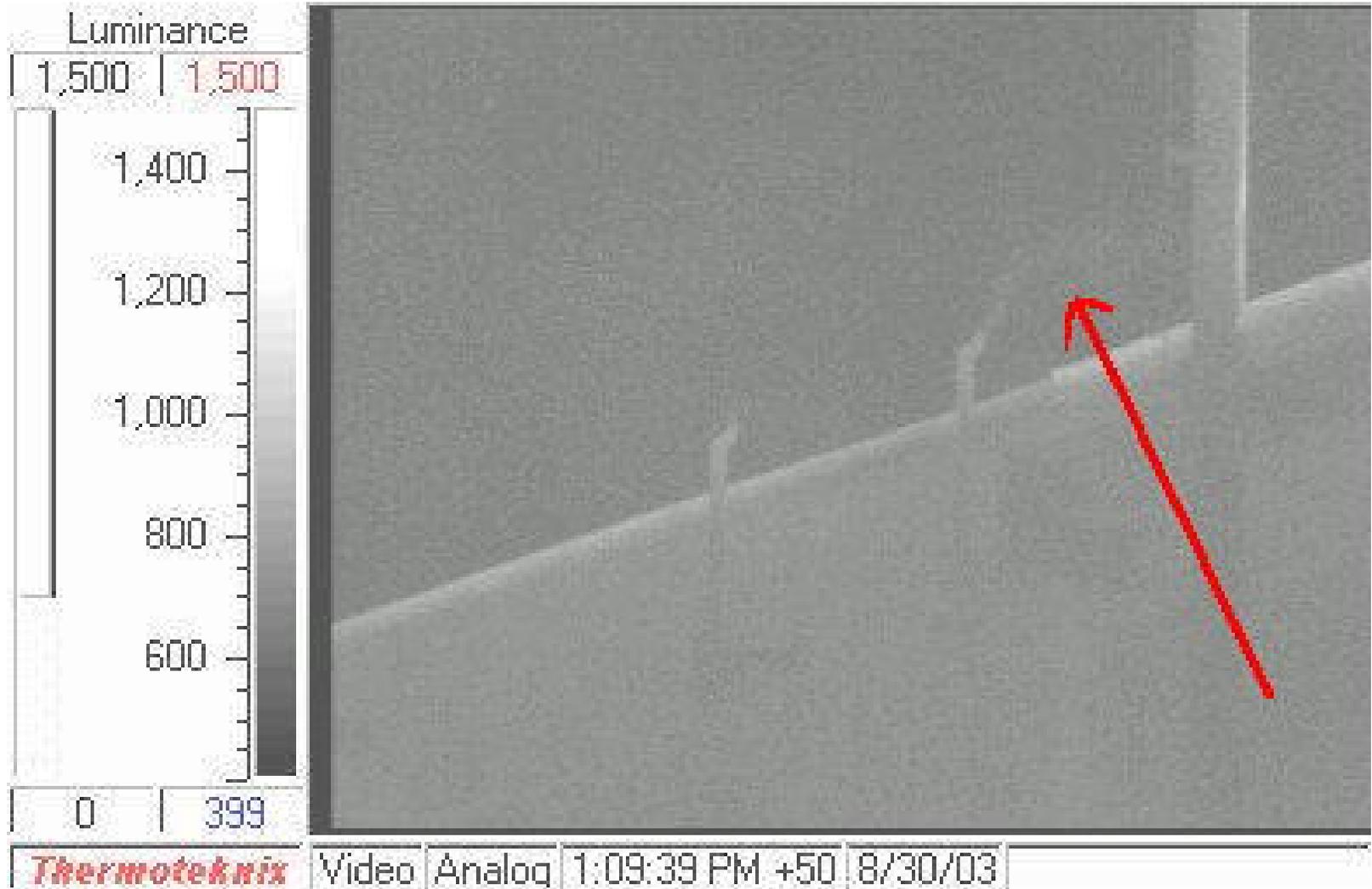




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Remote Methane Leak Detection

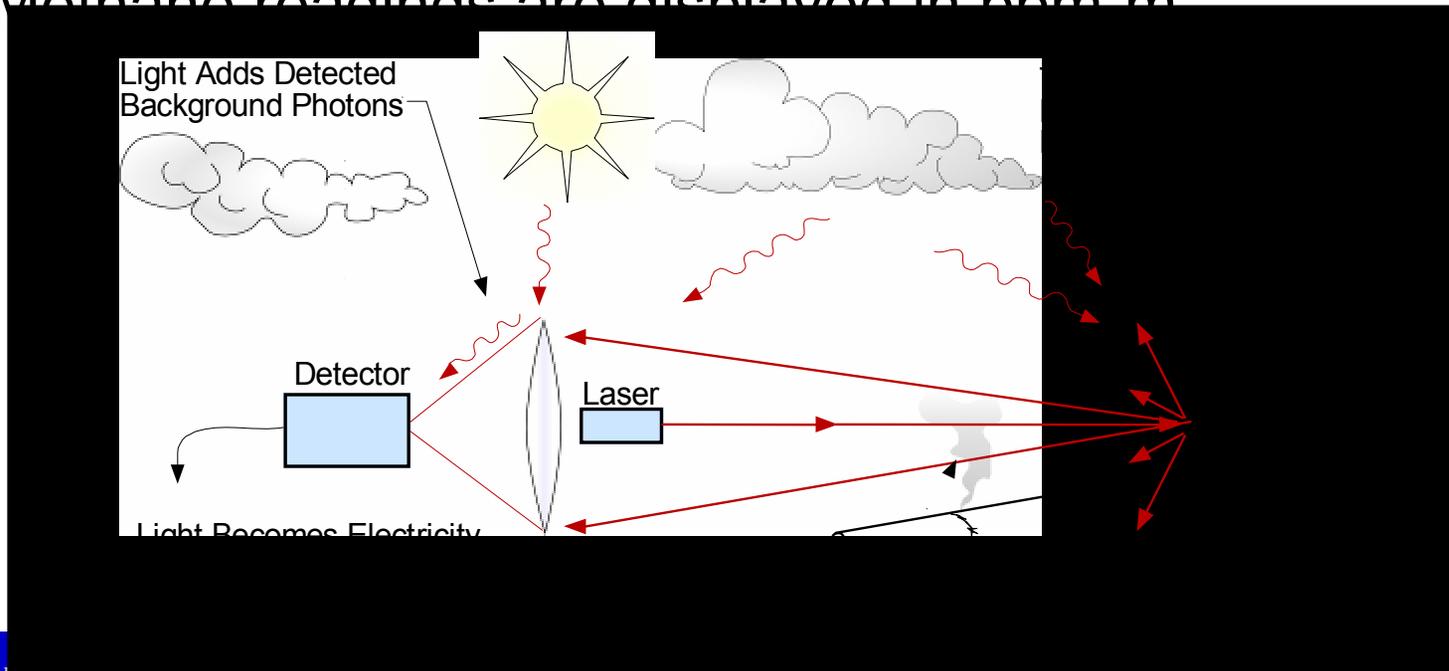


BASED ON TDLAS TECHNOLOGY

- Tunable Diode Laser Absorption Spectroscopy (TDLAS)
 - Every gas absorbs specific wavelengths (frequencies) of light
 - The RMLD laser beam emits a specific wavelength which is absorbed by methane
 - The amount of laser light absorbed is proportional to the total amount of gas in the path of the laser beam
 - Concentration is then expressed as parts-per-million-metered, or “ppm-m”

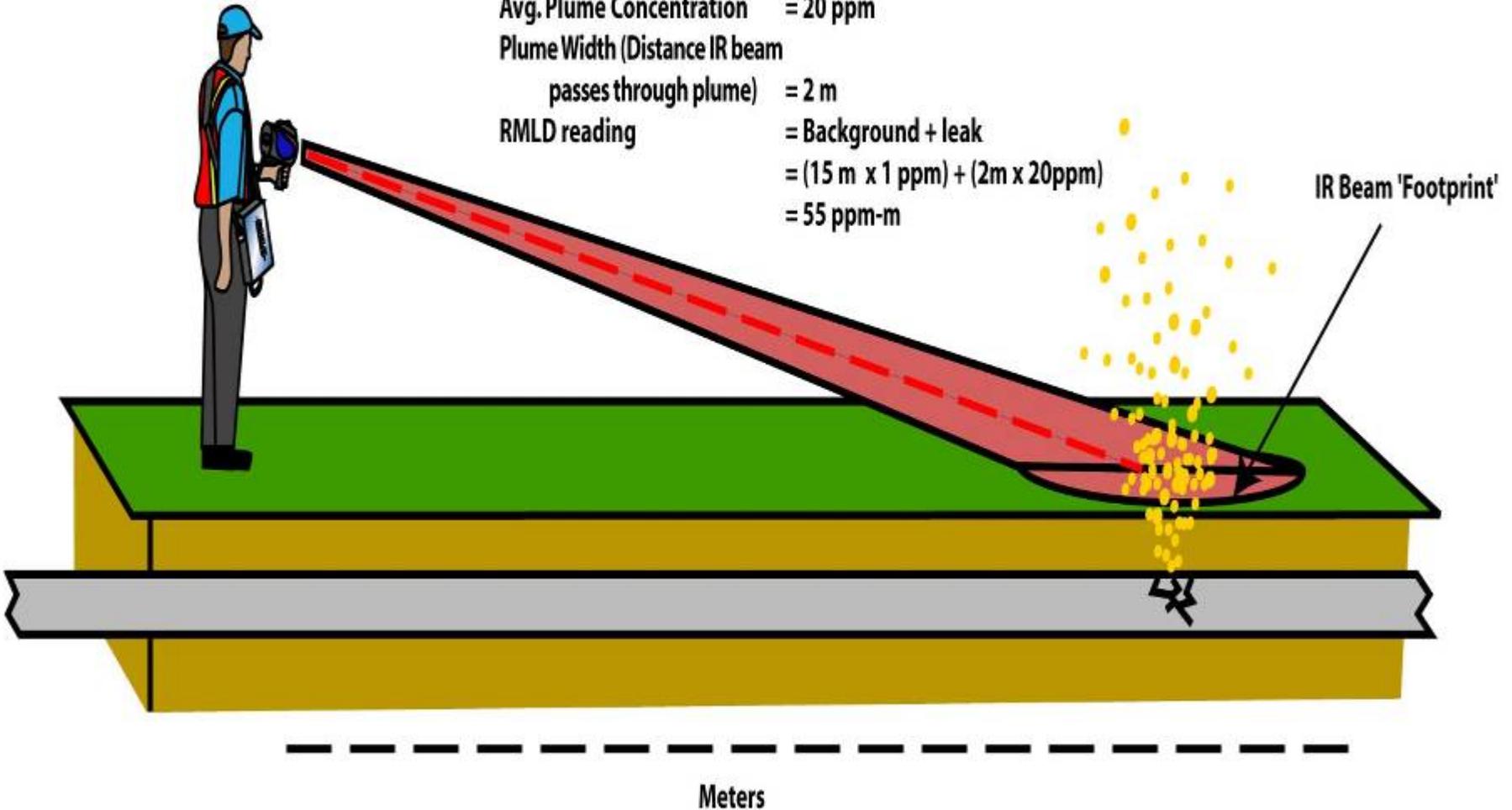
TECHNICAL APPROACH

- Laser light beam is remotely projected on to a target (e.g., grass, wall, etc.)
- A fraction of the beam is scattered from the target surface and returned to the source
- Returned light is collected and focused onto a detector
- The presence of methane is encoded within the returned light
- Methane readings are displayed in ppm m



Example

Scan Distance	= 15 m (50 ft)
IR Beam 'Footprint'	= 4.9 m (16 ft) x .3 m (11 inches) @ 15 m (50 ft)
Background Methane	= 1 ppm
Avg. Plume Concentration	= 20 ppm
Plume Width (Distance IR beam passes through plume)	= 2 m
RMLD reading	= Background + leak = (15 m x 1 ppm) + (2m x 20ppm) = 55 ppm-m





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Measuring Fugitive Methane Emissions

Leak Measurement

- Hi Flow Samplers
- Vent-Bag™
- Hot Wire Anemometer
- Rotameter

Measurement Methods

- For leaks up to 10 cfm – Hi Flow Sample
10 cfm @ \$5/Mcf = \$26,280



- For leaks 10 – 240 cfm – Vent-Bag Method
50 cfm @ \$5/Mcf = \$131,400
100 cfm @ \$5/Mcf = \$262,800



- For leaks >180 cfm - Anamometer



Hi Flow Sampler Applications



Advantages:

- Total Leak Capture
- Measures Leak Rate Directly
- Can Measure 30 components per hour
- Repair Decision Based on Leak Rate & Repair Costs



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Hi Flow Sampler Technology

- Captures Entire Leak
 - Measures Flow Rate (F) and Concentration (sample)
 - Subtracts the background (back) Concentration
 - Leak Rate = $F \times (\text{sample} - \text{back})$

Condensate Tank Leakage Identified Loses/Savings



Estimated
Annual Loss
\$67,575/yr
Or
13,515 Mcf/yr

Routine Monitoring of known culprits and plan for future DI&M



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Partner Experience

Leaking Actuator on Methanol Injector Pump. Leak Rate at 3.5 cfm or \$9,198/yr. Estimated repair <\$500.



Partner Experience

Leaking Valve Actuator. Leak measured at 6.74 scfm or \$17,713/yr. Estimated to have been leaking at current leak rate for last three years or more. Successfully repaired next day and reduced to zero emissions.

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**Entire Survey Paid
For in recovered
gas, Including
hands on training
with Hi Flow
Sampler**

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Partner Experience

Midwest Compressor Station

September 2005

	Component Category	Leak Rate (scfh)	Leak Rate (Mcf/Yr) ^[1]	Leak Rate (\$/Yr) ^[2]
Leak Rate from Standard Components	Standard	390	3,415	\$20,492
Leak Rate from Compressor Packings [Units 1-5]	Rod Packing	12,585	63,869	\$383,216
Leak Rate from Blowdown System (Unit Valves/Blowdown Valves/Pressure Relief Valves)	Blow Down System	520	4,552	\$27,310
Total =		13,495	71,836	\$431,018.00

^[1] Takes into account engine activity factors tracked by station personnel.

^[2] Cost of Gas = \$6/Mcf



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Partner Experience
Midwest Packing Leak
75 CFM when Running
98 CFM when idle & pressurized



\$297,489 @ \$5 gas

\$475,982 @ \$8 gas

About Rod Packing Leakage

- Under best conditions leak rate can be expected at a minimum of 11.5 scfh
- Leakage can be reduced through proper monitoring and a cost effective schedule for replacing packing rings & piston rods.
- Step one is to monitor and record baseline packing leakage and piston rod wear.
- Establish a replacement threshold

Annual Station Monitoring Program

- Inspect significant leaks identified from recent survey and verify repairs remain intact.
- Inspect all critical components for new leakage
 - Compressor Packings
 - Unit Valves, Blowdown Valves, Dump Valves
- Spot check yard for leaks