

# Opportunities for Methane Emissions Reductions from Natural Gas Production

**Natural Gas**  
EPA POLLUTION PREVENTER

**Lessons Learned  
from Natural Gas STAR**

**Producers and Processors  
Technology Transfer Workshop**

**ConocoPhillips and  
EPA's Natural Gas STAR Program  
Kenai, AK  
May 25, 2006**

**EPA**

1



## Agenda

- Smart Automation Well Venting
  - Methane Losses
  - Methane Recovery
  - Is Recovery Profitable?
  - Industry Experience
  - Discussion Questions
- Reduced Emissions Completions
  - George Jackson, Devon Energy

2



## Smart Automation Well Venting

- ⚡ Automation can enhance the performance of plunger lifts by monitoring wellhead parameters such as:
  - ⚡ Tubing and casing pressure
  - ⚡ Flow rate
  - ⚡ Plunger travel time
- ⚡ Using this information, the system is able to optimize plunger operations
  - ⚡ To minimize well venting to atmosphere
  - ⚡ Recover more gas
  - ⚡ Further reduce methane emissions

3



## Methane Losses

- ⚡ There are 390,000 natural gas and condensate wells (on and offshore) in the US<sup>1</sup>
- ⚡ Accumulation of liquid hydrocarbons or water in the well bores reduces, and can halt, production
- ⚡ Common “blow down” practices to temporarily restore production can vent 80 to 1600 Mcf/yr<sup>2</sup> to the atmosphere per well
- ⚡ Estimate 9 Bcf/yr methane emissions from U.S. onshore well venting<sup>1</sup>

1 - Inventory of U.S. Greenhouse Gas Emissions and Sinks 1990 - 2004

2 - Mobil Big Piney Case Study 1997

4

## What is the Problem?

- ⚡ Conventional plunger lift systems use gas pressure buildups to repeatedly lift columns of fluid out of well
- ⚡ Fixed timer cycles may not match reservoir performance
  - ⚡ Cycle too frequently (high plunger velocity)
    - ⚡ Plunger not fully loaded
  - ⚡ Cycle too late (low plunger velocity)
    - ⚡ Shut-in pressure can't lift fluid to top
    - ⚡ May have to vent to atmosphere to lift plunger



Source: Weatherford

5

## Conventional Plunger Lift Operations

- ⚡ Manual, on-site adjustments tune plunger cycle time to well's parameters
  - ⚡ Not performed regularly
  - ⚡ Do not account for gathering line pressure fluctuations, declining well performance, plunger wear
- ⚡ Results in manual venting to atmosphere when plunger lift is overloaded

6



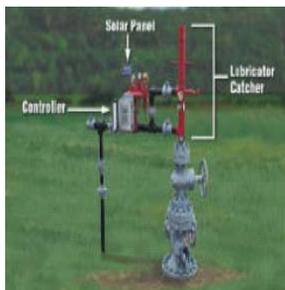
## Methane Recovery: How Smart Automation Reduces Methane Emissions

- ⚡ Smart automation continuously varies plunger cycles to match key reservoir performance indicators
  - ⚡ Well flow rate
    - ⚡ Measuring pressure
  - ⚡ Successful plunger cycle
    - ⚡ Measuring plunger travel time
- ⚡ Plunger lift automation allows producer to vent well to atmosphere less frequently

7



## Automated Controllers



Source: Weatherford

- ⚡ Low-voltage; solar recharged battery power
- ⚡ Monitor well parameters
- ⚡ Adjust plunger cycling

- ⚡ Remote well management
  - ⚡ Continuous data logging
  - ⚡ Remote data transmission
  - ⚡ Receive remote instructions
  - ⚡ Monitor other equipment

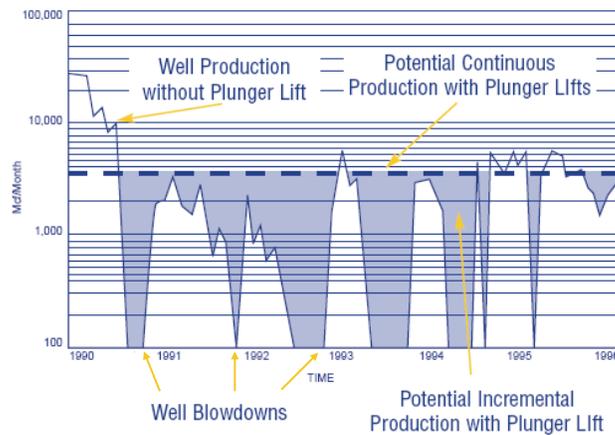


Source: Weatherford

8

## Plunger Lift Cycle

Production Control Services  
Spiro Formation Well 9N-27E



9

## Methane Savings

- 💧 Methane emissions savings a secondary benefit
  - 💧 Optimized plunger cycling to remove liquids increases well production by 10 to 20%<sup>1</sup>
  - 💧 Additional 10%<sup>1</sup> production increase from avoided venting
- 💧 500 Mcf/yr methane emissions savings for average U.S. well

1 – Reported by Weatherford

10



## Other Benefits

- ♠ Reduced manpower cost per well
- ♠ Continuously optimized production conditions
- ♠ Remotely identify potential unsafe operating conditions
- ♠ Monitor and log other well site equipment
  - ♠ Glycol dehydrator
  - ♠ Compressor
  - ♠ Stock Tank
  - ♠ VRU

11



## Is Recovery Profitable?

- ♠ Smart automation controller installed cost: ~\$11,000
  - ♠ Conventional plunger lift timer: ~\$5,000
- ♠ Personnel savings: double productivity
- ♠ Production increases: 10% to 20% increased production

♠ Savings =

$$\begin{aligned} & (\text{Mcf/yr}) \times (10\% \text{ increased production}) \times (\text{gas price}) \\ & + (\text{Mcf/yr}) \times (1\% \text{ emissions savings}) \times (\text{gas price}) \\ & + (\text{personnel hours/yr}) \times (0.5) \times (\text{labor rate}) \end{aligned}$$

---

\$ savings per year

12



## Economic Analysis

⚡ Non-discounted savings for average U.S. Well =

$$\begin{aligned} & (50,000 \text{ Mcf/yr}) \times (10\% \text{ increased production}) \times (\$7/\text{Mcf}) \\ & + (50,000 \text{ Mcf/yr}) \times (1\% \text{ emissions savings}) \times (\$7/\text{Mcf}) \\ & + (500 \text{ personnel hours/yr}) \times (0.5) \times (\$30/\text{hr}) \\ & - (\$11,000) \text{ cost} \end{aligned}$$

---

\$35,000 savings in first year

**3 month simple payback**

13



## Industry Experience

- ⚡ BP reported installing plunger lifts with automated control systems on ~2,200 wells
  - ⚡ 900 Mcf reported annual savings per well
  - ⚡ \$12 million costs including equipment and labor
  - ⚡ \$6 million total annual savings
- ⚡ Another company shut in mountaintop wells inaccessible during winter
  - ⚡ Installed automated controls allowed continuous production throughout the year<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> - Morrow, Stan and Stan Lusk, Ferguson Beauregard, Inc. Plunger-Lift: Automated Control Via Telemetry. 2000.

14



## Discussion Questions

- 🔥 To what extent are you implementing this opportunity?
- 🔥 Can you suggest other approaches for reducing well venting?
- 🔥 How could this opportunity be improved upon or altered for use in your operation?
- 🔥 What are the barriers (technological, economic, lack of information, regulatory, focus, manpower, etc.) that are preventing you from implementing this practice?