

Bounding the Methane Emissions from Abandoned and Suspended Oil and Gas Wells in Western Canada

AUPRF Funding Application Review, November 28, 2024

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Abandoned Oil and Gas Wells: A Key Gap in Understanding

- How important are abandoned and suspended wells as a methane source? Should they be prioritized relative to other sources? Are current studies giving a representative picture?

- Bowman, Hachem, & Kang (2023):
 - Methane emissions "37–50% higher than the National Inventory Report"
 - Sample of 238 only**
 - "This (one) measurement alone increased emission factor for unplugged wells by a factor of 2."



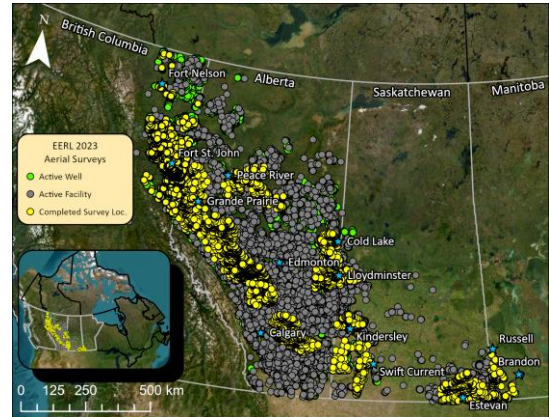
Alberta owns a new record. The province is home to an abandoned and unplugged gas well that leaks methane, an explosive greenhouse gas, into the atmosphere at the



- Cahill et al. (2023)
 - "While emissions from some decommissioned unconventional wells may occur, natural soils-based oxidation may fully convert released CH_4 to CO_2 "
 - Sample of 10 only**

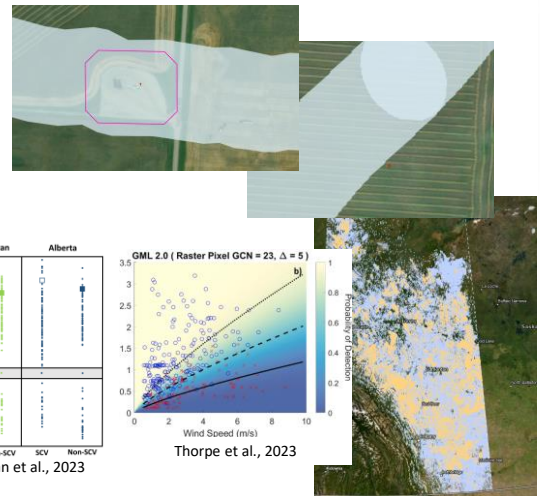
A Novel Approach to Bounding Methane Emissions from Inactive Wells

- An entirely new approach to understand and constrain the potential contribution of abandoned and suspended wells to overall methane emissions in the upstream oil and gas sector
 - Leverage current survey data for >15,000 sites across western Canada
 - Screen for serendipitous coverage of abandoned and inactive well sites
 - Estimated sample in the **thousands**.
 - Using current ground study data as a starting point (prior), derive true distribution based (in)frequency of detection via detailed analysis considering site-specific POD



Methodology Overview

- Use a novel Bayesian analysis to estimate true distribution of abandoned wells considering all available literature data combined with large-sample aerial surveys
- Many important, time-consuming challenges, but all solvable building directly on expertise within EERL
 - Accurate mapping of abandoned & suspended well counts and locations at the specific time of each aerial survey pass
 - Careful consideration of inconsistencies in AER well data between license statuses and well status modes for UWI in the same well etc.
 - Manual review of laser swath data for each site
 - Calculation and consideration of site- and pass/time-specific probability of detection for each pass of the airplane over each site
- However, scoping analysis suggests we should have >10-20 times larger sample than currently exists!



Key Team Members & Budget



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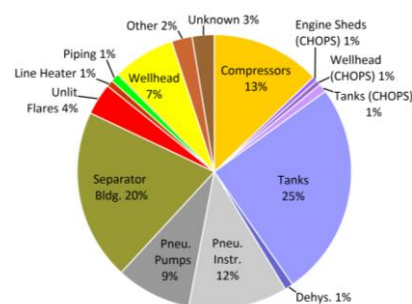
- with additional support from entire EERL team

- AUPRF Budget request: 110K
 - 81.7 researcher time / salaries, 10K high-performance computing, 18.3K university overhead
- Leveraged funding (NRCan): 2.75 million

Anticipated Outcomes and Benefits

- Addressing methane emissions from abandoned and suspended wells has the potential to be extremely costly following current approaches
- This project will reduce uncertainty in the source distribution of abandoned and suspended wells, and **quantify their relative contribution to overall methane emissions**
- This is critical to enabling:
 - Prioritized mitigation approaches that are both more cost-effective and impactful
 - Alternative risk-based approaches to mitigation based on refined knowledge of the underlying source distribution
 - Efficient data-driven regulatory strategies, or more directly, avoiding inefficient regulatory strategies

Alberta 2021 Inventory Sources



Site Total Quantification of Methane Emissions with Drones Using New Downward Facing Laser Technology

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Site Total Methane Measurements: A Key Technology Gap

- Site total methane measurements:
 - Potentially the simplest way to screen for *emissions*
 - Invaluable for site-level reconciliation
 - Potential for an alternate, operator-deployed, site-level technology to complement large-scale, multi-site approaches like Bridger's GML
 - Possible using tracer-dilution approaches, but cumbersome and difficult
- New laser technology has unexplored potential



Site Total Technology Gap

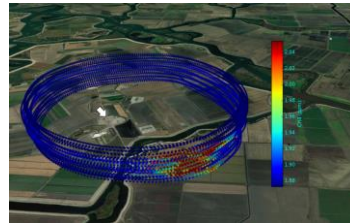


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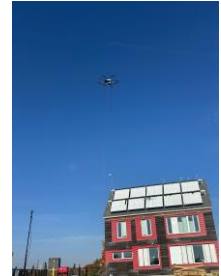


Solution Innovation

- Can new, commercially-available UAV (uncrewed aerial vehicle) mounted laser technology, primarily intended for source detection, be deployed to make quantitative site-total emissions measurements?
- Integrate UAV-mounted wind sensor, commercial ground-reflecting TDLAS laser, and customized software to quantify site total emissions via mass-balance
 - Additional option to compare with airborne point sensor
 - What accuracy can we achieve in a readily deployable platform?



Conley et al., 2017



Methodology Overview

- Staged-complexity controlled release testing
 - Trials in to test ability to accurately quantify emission rates of encircled source(s) in increasingly complex scenarios
 - Requires
 - Accurate UAV-mounted wind measurement and characterization of uncertainties
 - Accounting for path-integrated nature (limitation) of the laser measurement in the context of varying wind with height
- Tests leveraging the AreaXO test site
 - Potential to include field trials on operator sites if sufficiently promising
- Thorough documentation of potential & limits of approach in an open-source protocol



Key Team Members & Budget



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- with additional support from entire EERL team

- AUPRF Budget request: 110K
 - 66.7 researcher time / salaries, 25K field work & consumables (methane, tubing, truck rental, etc.; AreaXO time), 18.3K university overhead
- Leveraged funding (Carleton/EERL/NSERC): 100K (incl. potential field measurements)



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Anticipated Outcomes and Benefits

- This novel approach offers a potential alternative & complimentary option to existing solutions, filling a key technology gap for site-total quantitative emissions measurements
 - Potential for an industry/operator-deployable technology based on commercially available hardware
 - Especially well-suited to emissions verification and reconciliation requirements in proposed regulations and standards such as OGMP2.0
- Test results and associated uncertainty measurements invaluable for both:
 - Potential use by industry in alt-FEMP or emissions reporting and mitigation
 - Understanding uncertainty limits in measurements made by others
- One key way to support goal of having a suite of methane technology options



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Updating Methane Inventories to Track Achieved Methane Reductions and Trends in Methane Intensity

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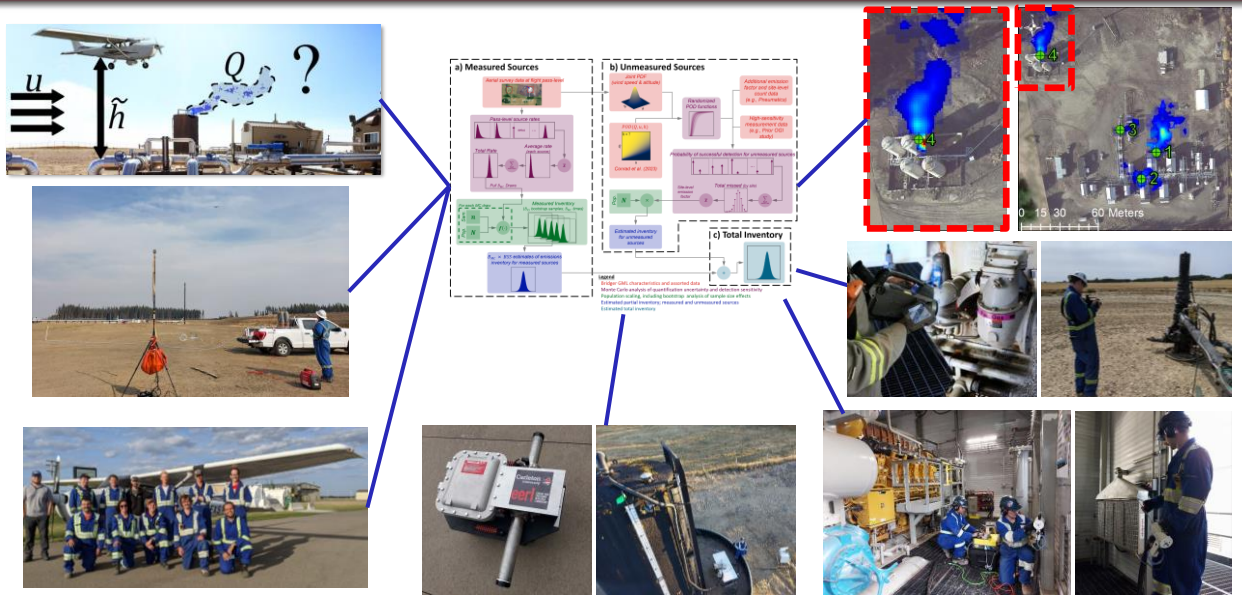
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Accurately Tracking Reductions in Methane Emissions and Intensities

- AUPRF prioritized policy gap of “Improvements to the Methane Emissions Inventory, Accuracy, and Precision”
 - Quantifying and demonstrating achieved methane reductions and declining trends in methane intensity is fundamental to the continued success of Canada’s energy sector
- In an era of unprecedented mitigation efforts throughout the oil and gas sector, maintaining precise, up-to-date inventories that accurately track achieved reductions and evolution of remaining sources is paramount to ensuring effective regulation and informed policy.
- This globally-unique, made-in-Canada project is defining and demonstrating first in the world protocols for creating measurement-based inventories that are placing Canada at the forefront of oil and gas sector methane mitigation.
 - The extension of this approach to quantify and track declining methane intensities creates an opportunity for Canadian operators to lead.

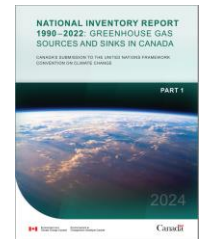
Solution Innovation



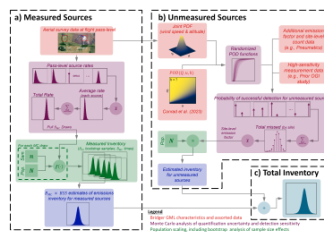
Methodology Overview

- Collaborative measurement effort with NRCan, BC Government, UNEP IMEO to quantify emission through 2024
 - Derive 2023 and 2024 measurement-based inventories for BC, Alberta, & Saskatchewan
- Key collaborative goal:
 - Quantify achieved reductions and trends through 2021–2024

- Comprehensive data sharing:
 - <https://borealisdata.ca/dataverse/>



- World-leading measurement-based inventories for official IPCC reporting:



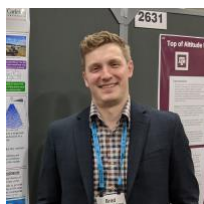
Key Team Members & Budget



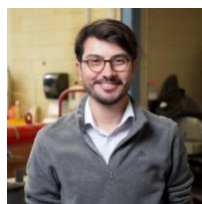
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- with additional support from entire EERL team

- AUPRF Budget request: 110K
 - 81.7 researcher time / salaries, 10K high performance computing, 18.3K university overhead
- Leveraged funding (NRCan/BC Gov/UNEP): 4.75 million



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Anticipated Outcomes and Benefits

- Quantifying and demonstrating achieved methane reductions and declining trends in methane intensity is fundamental to the continued success of Canada's energy sector.
- Regulations are ultimately limited by past understanding of emissions and assumed distributions of sources.
 - In an era of unprecedented mitigation efforts throughout the oil and gas sector, maintaining precise, up-to-date inventories that accurately track achieved reductions and evolution of remaining sources is paramount to ensuring effective regulation and informed policy.
- A detailed understanding of *evolving* methane sources and source characteristics is essential for targeted and cost-effective methane mitigation.
- The approaches pioneered through this project are ideally suited to meeting proposed audit requirements in new regulations at the *lowest possible cost* as well as supporting operator-specific reconciliation efforts under voluntary programs such as OGMP2.0.



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Acknowledgements



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