TCEQ DFW Region Investigations of Oil & Gas Operations

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Types of Investigations

- Emission Events
- Emission Evaluations (Stack tests)
- Complaints
- Compliance
- Reconnaissance
- Monitoring Requests



Emission Events & Emissions Evaluation Requirements

- 30 TAC §101.201 Emissions Event Reporting and Recordkeeping Requirements
- Title 30 Part 1 Chapter 117 Subchapter D
- 40 CFR 60 Subpart JJJJ Standards of Performance for Stationary Spark Ignition Internal Combustion Engines
- 40 CFR 63 Subpart ZZZZ National Emissions Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Stationary Reciprocating Internal Combustion Engines



Complaints

- Assess nuisance conditions
- Evaluate compliance with applicable rules and regulations as appropriate to address complaint allegation
- Also determine if in-depth investigation is warranted or if further monitoring or sampling is necessary



Compliance Investigations

- Sites are identified based on risk. Factors that increase a site's risk level include monitoring data, observations, complaints or requests for monitoring.
- Investigation can focus on a specific area of a site, such as condensate/produced water tanks, or can be a comprehensive investigation of the entire site for all applicable rules and regulations.



Reconnaissance

- Sites or areas where we have noted potential issues or have a higher level of interest are identified for reconnaissance
- Staff conduct periodic surveillance offsite with the GasFindIR camera, handheld analyzers, and canisters
- Multiple sites are viewed per route



Monitoring Requests

- Receive requests from citizens and local government officials who have questions or concerns about what may be in the air
- Conduct monitoring with handheld equipment
- Obtain canister sample
- Provide information to requestor
- Proactive response



Handheld Monitoring Instruments

 Provides short-term data – the equivalent of a snapshot of air quality for a specific time and place





- Short-term data allows the TCEQ to make assumptions about the potential for health effects after a short-term exposure to the monitored concentrations
- Short-term data also helps the TCEQ determine where to focus resources



GasFindIR Camera Image

- Image on left is without the camera
- Image on right is with the camera





Passivated Stainless Steel Canister (Summa Canister)

 These canister results can be viewed on the TCEQ webpage.





Where have emissions been observed with the GasFindIR?

- Frac Tanks
- Glycol Dehydration Units
- Pressure Relief Valves
- Vent Stacks
- Flares
- Condensate/Produced Water Tanks



Common Problems

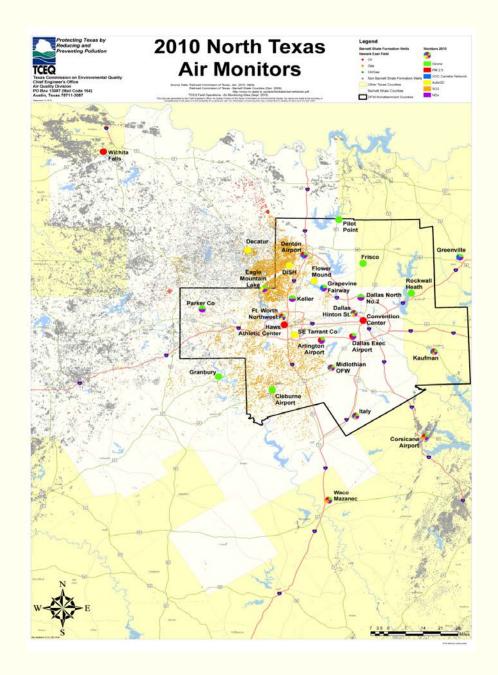
- Emissions from Fracing Operations
- Vent Pipes
- Valve Malfunctions
- Unlit Flares
- Hatch Seals
- Open Hatches on Tanks



Long-Term Stationary Monitoring

- Effort to supplement two existing Auto GCs (in Dallas and Fort Worth)
- First, five additional GC's were added near Eagle Mountain Lake, in the Town of Dish, the Town of Flower Mound, the City of Decatur, and the Town on Everman
- An additional 4 Auto GC's are slated for placement in the Barnett Shale within the next 12 months
- Real-time data from the Auto GC's is available on the TCEQ webpage







Typical Citations

- 30 TAC 101.4 for Nuisance
- 30 TAC §111.111 for Visible Emission
- 30 TAC §106.4 for PBR General Requirements
- 30 TAC 116.110(a) for Authorization



Authorizations

- Permit by Rules
- New Source Review Permit

The new PBR 30 TAC 106.352 for Oil & Gas Handling and Production Facilities was approved and became effective April 2011. This PBR has more stringent requirements.



Contact Information

Information about Barnett Shale Activities http://www.tceq.state.tx.us/implementation /barnettshale/bshale-main

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