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SLIDES: Unconventional Gas and Oil – Potential Air Emissions

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Unconventional Gas and Oil – Potential Air Emissions

CU Natural Resources Law Center – Denver, Co
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What Makes Tight Oil & Gas “Unconventional”?

- In a conventional play (oil or gas) you typically have 3 separate features:
  - Source rock/material
  - Reservoir Interval
  - Trap

- In a Tight Formation Play the shale interval is:
  - Source Rock
  - Reservoir
  - Trap
Advances in Directional Drilling Key

- Pairing Directional Drilling with Hydraulic Fracturing allows for tapping the source rock while creating the reservoir interval.

- Directional and horizontal drilling techniques enable tapping relatively thin units along a horizontal well bore that may exceed 5000 feet. Current longest horizontal footprint in Marcellus 9663 feet (~1.8 miles)

- Technology enables multiple horizontal wells drilled/developed from a single pad location – 4 to 8 wells from a single drilling pad not uncommon.

- Each well may have from a few as 4 to as many as 20 fracturing intervals.
Multi-Well Pad Coverage
Potential Airborne Releases

- Drilling and Development
  - Relatively short term from exposure perspective
  - Keep in mind – neighbors have different perspective
- Production
  - Longer term
- Potential significant increase in truck and equipment traffic/operations
- Potential increase in dust as well as engine exhaust
Hydraulic Fracturing

- Vehicle exhaust
- Fugitive emissions
  - operational equipment
  - methane
  - “wet gas” components
Well Completions

- Traditional configurations receiving greater scrutiny as potential significant sources for fugitive release of methane
- USEPA released proposed NSPS in July to require “green completions” – capture/flaring of the methane emissions
- CO and WY have regs in place – many companies consider this SOP