NETL Life Cycle Inventory Data
Process Documentation File

Process Name:	Extraction of natural gas (NG) from a conventional offshore gas well
Reference Flow:	1 kg of natural gas, conventional, offshore
Brief Description:	Data for the extraction of natural gas from a conventional offshore gas well.

Section I: Meta Data

Geographical Coverage:	US	**Region:**	N/A
Year Data Best Represents:	2010		
Process Type:	Extraction Process (EP)		
Process Scope:	Cradle-to-Gate (CG)		
Allocation Applied:	No		
Completeness:	Individual Relevant Flows Captured		

Flows Aggregated in Data Set:

☒ Process	☒ Energy Use	☐ Energy P&D	☐ Material P&D

Relevant Output Flows Included in Data Set:

Releases to Air:	☒ Greenhouse Gases	☒ Criteria Air Pollutants	☒ Other
Releases to Water:	☒ Inorganic Emissions	☒ Organic Emissions	☐ Other
Water Usage:	☒ Water Consumption	☒ Water Demand (throughput)	
Releases to Soil:	☐ Inorganic Releases	☐ Organic Releases	☐ Other

Adjustable Process Parameters:

Comp_userate	*Fraction of well life during which compression is necessary for gas recovery.*
NG_flared	*Natural gas that is flared per kg of natural gas produced*

Tracked Input Flows:

None.

Tracked Output Flows:

Natural Gas, Conventional, Offshore	*Natural gas produced from conventional, offshore extraction operations*

Section II: Process Description

Associated Documentation

This unit process is composed of this document and the data sheet (DS) *DS_Stage1_O_Conventional_Offshore_NG_Extraction_2010.01.xls*, which provides additional details regarding relevant calculations, data quality, and references.

Goal and Scope

The scope of this unit process encompasses the energy inputs and material outputs for the extraction of natural gas from a conventional, offshore gas well. The unit process is based on the reference flow of 1 kg of extracted natural gas. The relevant flows of this unit process are described below and shown in **Figure 1.**

The inputs to this unit process are natural gas, ground water, and surface water. These three inputs are natural resources and thus enter the boundary of this unit process with no upstream environmental burdens. The output of this unit process is dehydrated natural gas that is suitable for pipeline transport and subsequent processing steps such as sweetening or, in the case of imported natural gas, liquefaction. In addition to resource inputs and outputs that are used by downstream unit processes, this unit process also accounts for environmental emissions to air and water.

Boundary and Description

Conventional offshore natural gas is recovered by vertical drilling techniques. Once a conventional offshore gas well has been discovered, the natural gas reservoir does not require significant preparation or stimulation for natural gas recovery. A natural gas reservoir must be large in order to justify the capital outlay for the completion of the well and construction of an offshore drilling platform. Approximately 1.2 percent of the U.S. natural gas supply is from the conventional extraction from offshore natural gas wells (EIA, 2009). The majority of U.S. offshore wells are in the Gulf of Mexico. This analysis assumes that an offshore well produces 25 million cubic feet of natural gas per day (Offshore-technology.com, 2010).

The key sub-systems for natural gas extraction include compression, dehydration, flaring, water use, and water quality. The data and assumptions for these sub-systems are described below.

Compression

Compressors are used at the natural gas wellhead to increase the gas pressure for pipeline distribution. The use of a compressor depends on the natural pressure at the wellhead, which varies from reservoir to reservoir and decreases with increasing well life.

The energy required for compressor operations is based on manufacturer data that compares power requirements to compression ratios (the ratio of outlet to inlet pressures). A two-stage compressor with an inlet pressure of 50 psig and an outlet pressure of 800 psig has a power requirement of 187 horsepower per MMCF of natural gas; a three-stage compressor with an inlet pressure of zero psig and an outlet pressure of 800 psig has a power requirement of 282 horsepower per MMCF of natural gas (GE Oil and Gas, 2005). Using a natural gas density of 0.042 lb/scf and converting to SI units gives a compression energy intensity of 1.76E-04 MWh per kg of natural gas and 2.65E-04 MWh per kg of natural gas, respectively. These energy intensities represent the required output of compressors per unit of natural gas that is compressed.

A centrifugal compressor uses rotary motion in which an inlet gas stream is received at the hub of a set of rotating blades and propelled outward to produce a compressed gas stream. Centrifugal compressors are preferred for large-scale extraction operations because they are more efficient than reciprocating compressors. Additionally, the smooth operations of centrifugal compressors, in contrast to the vibrations of reciprocating compressors, make centrifugal compressors preferable for offshore extraction operations because it is important to minimize vibrations on offshore platforms. The natural gas fuel requirements for a gas-powered, centrifugal compressor are assumed to be comparable to those for a gas-powered turbine. The energy intensity of a gas-powered turbine is 10,833 Btu/kWh (API, 2009). Using a natural gas heating value of 1,027 Btu/scf, a natural gas density of 0.042 lb/scf, and converting to SI units translates to 201 kg of natural gas per MWh of centrifugal, gas-powered compressor shaft energy. This fuel factor represents the mass of natural gas that is combusted per compressor energy output. The air emissions from the combustion of natural gas in centrifugal compressors are based on EPA's AP-42 emission factors for fuel combustion in stationary equipment. These emission factors include greenhouse gases, criteria pollutants, and other air emissions specific to centrifugal compressors (EPA, 1995).

Flaring

Flaring is an intermittent operation, necessary in situations where a natural gas (or other hydrocarbons) stream cannot be safely or economically recovered. Flaring may occur when a well is being prepared for operations and the wellhead has not yet been fitted with a valve manifold, when it is not financially preferable to recover the associated natural gas from an oil well, or during emergency operations when the usual systems for gas recovery are not available.

The combustion products of flaring include carbon dioxide, methane, and nitrous oxide. Based on a 98 percent flaring efficiency, the flaring of 1 kg of natural gas results in air emissions of 3.0 kg, 1.8E-02 kg, and 3.4E-05 kg of carbon dioxide, methane, and nitrous oxide, respectively (API, 2009). This analysis assumes that, in comparison to the other activities of natural gas extraction, the flaring emission of criteria air pollutants and other air emissions of concern are insignificant.

The flaring rate of natural gas is necessary to apply the above emission factors to a unit of natural gas production. Flaring rates are highly variable and depend more on the production practices and condition of equipment at an extraction site that the type of natural gas reservoir. Thus, flaring rates have been parameterized in the model to allow uncertainty analysis. However, each natural gas extraction process of this analysis includes a default flaring rate that is based on a report by the U.S. Government Accountability Office (2004). The flaring rate is 0.43 percent for offshore conventional gas extraction.

Dehydration

Dehydration is necessary to remove water from raw natural gas, which makes it suitable for pipeline transport and increases its heating value. The configuration of a typical dehydration process includes an absorber vessel in which glycol-based solution comes into contact with a raw natural gas stream, followed by a stripping column in which the rich glycol solution is heated in order to drive off the water and regenerate the glycol solution. The regenerated glycol solution (the lean solvent) is recirculated to the absorber vessel.

A reboiler is used to heat the fluid in the stripper column; due to the heat integration of the absorber and stripper streams, the reboiler, which is heated by natural gas combustion, is the only equipment in the dehydration system that consumes fuel. The reboiler duty (the heat requirements for the reboiler) is a function of the flow rate of glycol solution, which, in turn, is a function of the difference in water content between raw and dehydrated natural gas. The typical water content for untreated natural gas is 49 lbs/MMCF. In order to meet pipeline requirements, the water vapor must be reduced to 4 lbs/MMCF of natural gas (EPA, 2006). The flow rate of glycol solution is 3 gallons per pound of water removed (EPA, 2006), and the heat required to regenerate glycol is 1,124 Btu/gal (EPA, 2006). By factoring the change in water content, the glycol flow rate, and boiler heat requirements, the energy requirements for dehydration are 8.0 Btu/kg of dehydrated natural gas. Assuming that the reboiler is fueled by natural gas, this translates to 1.5E-04 kg of natural gas combusted per kg of dehydrated natural gas.

The air emissions from the combustion of natural gas used by a dehydrator reboiler are based on EPA emission factors for natural gas combustion in industrial equipment (API, 2009).

In addition to absorbing water, the glycol solution also absorbs methane from the natural gas stream. This methane is lost to evaporation during the regeneration of glycol in the stripper column. Flash separators can be used to capture methane emissions from glycol strippers; however, this analysis assumes that flash separators are not used, resulting in methane emissions. The emission of methane from glycol dehydration is based on emission factors developed by the Gas Research Institute (API, 2009). Based on this emission factor, 3.4E-04 kg of methane is released for every kilogram of natural gas that is dehydrated.

Water Use and Quality

In 2007 approximately 49 million barrels of water were injected offshore in support of natural gas production (Argonne National Laboratory 2009). However, the original source of this water was produced water that from NG wells. Therefore, the 49 million barrels of water was not extracted from the ocean or from a potable water aquifer or other source; it was simply taken from the gas-bearing formation and re-injected back into that formation and does not constitute a net water consumption. Many other data sources were reviewed and no additional water consumption data for offshore wells were found to be available. Therefore, this analysis assumes that offshore natural gas extraction does not use additional water beyond produced water that is re-injected, which constitutes a net zero water use.

Figure 1: Unit Process Scope and Boundary

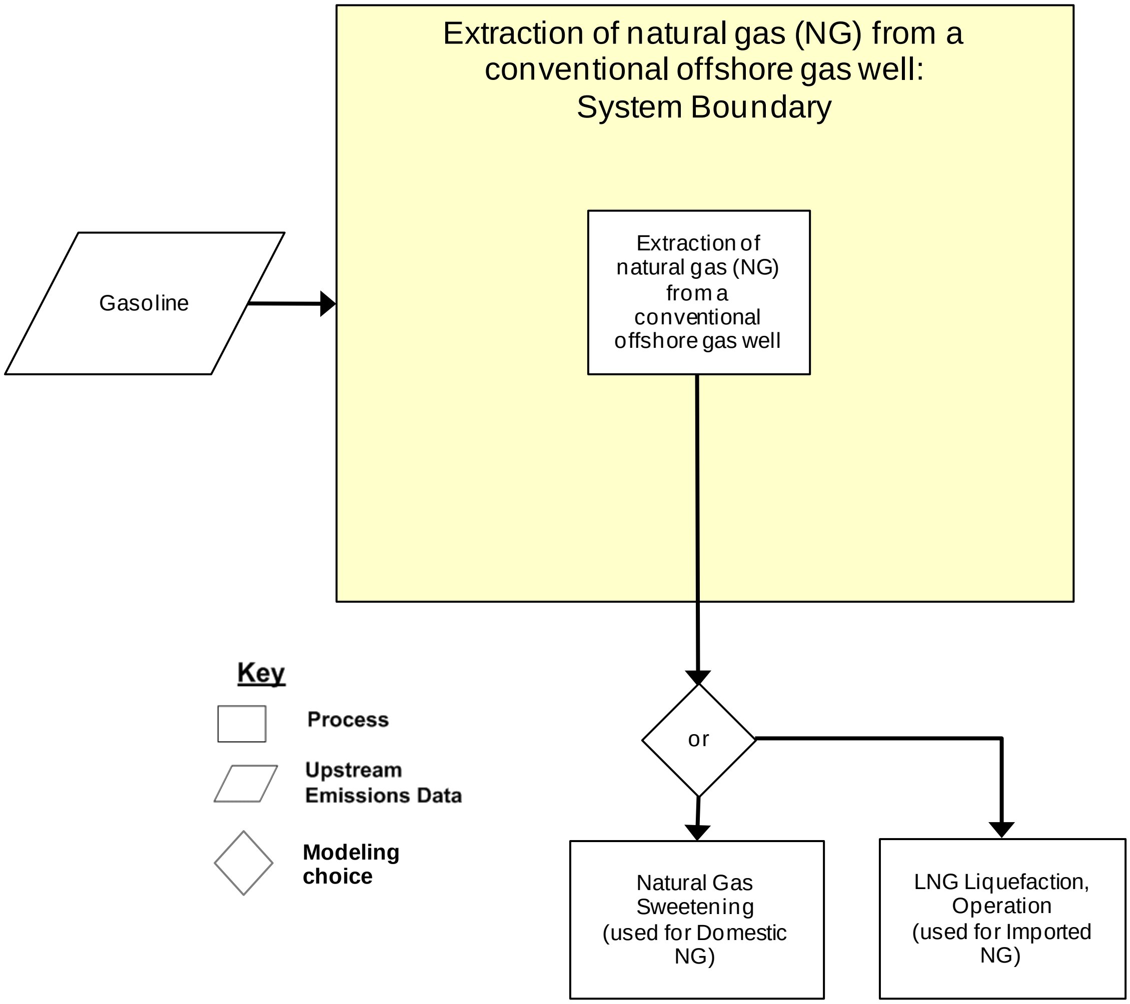

Table 1: Properties of Conventional Offshore Natural Gas Wells

Property	Value	Source
U.S. supply share	1.2%	EIA 2009
Well capacity	25 million ft^3/day	Offshore-technology.com 2010
Well locations	Gulf of Mexico	EIA 2009
Flaring rate	0.43%	US GAO 2004

Table 2: Unit Process Input and Output Flows

Flow Name*	Conventional offshore NG well	Units (Per Reference Flow)
Inputs		
Natural Gas, Conventional, Offshore	1.00	kg
Gasoline - Dom. (NETL) [Crude oil products]	3.44E-05	kg
Outputs		
Natural Gas, Conventional, Offshore	1.00	kg
Carbon dioxide [Inorganic emissions to air]	1.05E-01	kg
Methane [Organic emissions to air (group VOC)]	4.29E-04	kg
Nitrous oxide (laughing gas) [Inorganic emissions to air]	2.64E-06	kg
Nitrogen oxides [Inorganic emissions to air]	1.07E-04	kg
Sulphur dioxide [Inorganic emissions to air]	2.79E-06	kg
Carbon monoxide [Inorganic emissions to air]	2.46E-05	kg
NMVOC (unspecified) [Group NMVOC to air]	1.72E-06	kg
Dust (PM10) [Particles to air]	5.41E-06	kg
Water (wastewater) [Water]	6.82E-01	kg
Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD) [Inorganic emissions to water]	9.85E-04	kg
Total Organic Carbon (TOC) [Organic emissions to water]	6.06E-04	kg
Total Nitrogen [Inorganic emissions to water]	4.43E-05	kg
Total Phosphorous [Inorganic emissions to water]	5.87E-07	kg
Salinity (dissolved salts) [Inorganic emissions to water]	4.67E-02	kg

* **Bold face** clarifies that the value shown *does not* include upstream environmental flows. Upstream environmental flows were added during the modeling process using GaBi modeling software, as shown in Figure 2.

Embedded Unit Processes

None.

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Section III: Document Control Information

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Section IV: Disclaimer