ENERGY MANAGEMENT WORKSHOP 2007

The Fuel Gas Challenge

The Efficiency Reserve

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Sensor Environmental









Why the Fuel Gas Challenge?

Fuel Gas has a very significant value

about \$5B in Alberta

□ about 10% of the total gas produced

- Not recorded as an operating cost
- There seems to be a lack of ownership and accountability









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Fuel Gas Consumption Pattern in Alberta



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Methane to Markets

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Fuel Gas Vs Sales Gas (Conventional Gas)



Why Fuel Gas consumption may continue to Climb

Declining Reservoir pressures

- Changing inlet composition
- Plants operating below design capacity









Fuel Gas – An Historical Perspective

The price of gas resulted in it being largely unimportant in the design of facilities

Supply exceeded markets – saving fuel had no immediate value.









What has changed?

- Declining raw gas production
- Natural Gas prices are significantly higher
- Market forces are strong and growing

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- Excessive consumption equates to lost sales
- Public awareness vis-a-vis the GHG debate









Responding to the Challenge

- In order to make informed decisions, we need to better understand
 - □ Where fuel gas is being used
 - □ To what degree fuel consumption is measured.
 - □ the validity of unmeasured fuel estimates.
 - □ How to adopt Better Management Practices.











A Progress Report

Don Gabruck









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Survey Methodology

- Selected 62 facilities that provide good cross section of the industry
- 32 Responded with full disclosure of data
- 5 Provided partial data
- 10 still compiling data
- 15 have not been able to extract all required data





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Objectives

- What are the Practices employed to MANAGE fuel gas consumption
- Where is Fuel Gas used
- How is Fuel Gas Measured, Reported and Accounted for
- Identify examples of Good Management Practices









Sour gas processing – Example A

- 100% of Plant gas measured and reported
- Single point measurement of Field gas covering
 - □ 12 Field compressors estimated
 - 20 junction heaters estimated
 - 98 well heaters estimated
- 100% of all Field gas reported
- Not in strict compliance with Directive 17
- Fuel Gas is not a budget item
- Typical of the cluster









Sour gas processing – Example B

- 100% of Plant gas measured
- 100% measurement of Field gas
- In full compliance with Directive 17
- Fuel Gas is not a budget item
- Best Example in Cluster









Sweet gas processing – Example A

100% of Plant gas measured

95% of gas gathering consumption is measured (21 of 25 compressors)

- 32% of battery gas is measured (280 wells)
- 100% of estimated and measured gas reported
- Fuel Gas is not a budget item
- A good example





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Sweet gas processing – Example B

- 100% of Plant gas measured
- 18% of field gas is measured
- 62% of field gas is reported
- Fuel gas is not a budget item
- An typical example









Sweet gas processing – Example C

- 100% of Plant gas measured
- 64% of field gas is measured
- 0% of field gas is reported
- Fuel gas is not a budget item
- A poor example









Straddle Plants

- All fuel gas is measured
- Data is assembled and submitted by Operating Superintendent
- Fuel Gas Consumption and Cost is an integral component of
 - **Operating Budget**
- An excellent example









Findings – Sour Gas Processing

- Sour gas processing plants measure all gas used as fuel including field gas
- Meters are calibrated periodically in accordance with prescribed procedures
- Production Account (usually on-site) assembles and submits fuel gas reports
- No Technical or Managerial review of submitted data
- Estimates and "forced balances" employed for individual field device consumption
- Value of fuel gas is not a budget item









Findings – Sweet gas processing

- In-plant fuel gas is measured
- Field consumption is difficult to validate due to low % that is measured
- Diverse ownership and third party gas increases complexity of data gathering
- Data is assembled and submitted by Production Accountant (usually off-site)
- Fuel Gas is not a budget item

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Quality of Estimates

A sour gas example

Compressors underestimated by 5% - all assigned a single fuel

rate/HP regardless of load

□ Heaters underestimated by 24% - all assumed to be 600

MMBTU/h

Gas well overestimated (by balance) by 28%









EUB data

Not all data is publicly available – difficult to validate data related to

sweet gas field systems

Reported data for plants is consistent with data submitted

Gaps exist indicating unreported consumption

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Management Practices

EUB Directive 017 is not well understood by field personnel

Little evidence of Management involvement at any stage of the process

Few checks and balances to detect and correct errors

Straddle Plants provide a model that could be emulated









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Observations and Comments

Fuel gas is not a line item in Plant operating budgets and hence is not reviewed as critically as other costs.

Fuel gas reporting is driven by Producers needs for allocation rather than control









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Budgetary Impact- Sour Gas Plant

Plant Operating Budget

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Methane to Markets



Observations and Comments

- Line management involvement is the exception rather than the rule
- Sweet gas fuel consumption will require more effort than originally anticipated.









Significance of Field Fuel Gas



Observations and Comments

- Current EUB data can be used to highlight significant users
- Measurement is less rigorous than Directive 17
- Estimates of fuel consumption are not subject to ongoing technical review and may not reflect current consumption
- Rigorous Management Practices are the exception rather than the rule





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In Conclusion

- Fuel Gas is \$5B a year
- It is not included in Plant operating Budgets
- Field consumption is comparable to the Plants but receives even less attention







