

Annex E

Emissions Inventory

EMISSION FACTORS AND ASSUMPTIONS

Emission Factors Used

Source	PM10	SOx	NOx	VOC	CO	CO2	CH4
AP42 - 3.4	0.0573	2.02	3.2	0.09	0.85	165	0.09
AP42 - 3.3	0.31	0.29	4.41	0.36	0.95	164	0.00247
AP42 - 3.1	0.0066	1.88	0.32	0.0021	0.082	110	0.0086
Vessels Manoeuvring	0.4	9	10.6	0.4	2.2	717	0.008
Vessels at Sea	0.2	8	13.2	0.2	1.1	652	0.004
Corinair	0	0	12	0.1	1.0	2430	0.2

Well Drilling and Completion

Prime Movers

General <http://www.epa.gov/ttn/chief/ap42/ch03/final/c03s04.pdf>

Use AP42, 3.4 for Large Diesel Engines as these are for engines > 600hp

All emission rates are in lb/MMBTu

Note 1 Is the sum of filterable particulate less than 10 µm aerodynamic diameter and condensable particulate.

Note 2 Assuming 2.0% SO2.

Note 3 No VOC emission rate is provided therefore the value that has been selected is emissions equal to TOC. This represents a conservative estimate of VOC emissions as not all TOC emissions will be VOCs

Note 4 Given as 'TOC as methane'. This will be a conservative estimation of the emissions of CH4 as all of the TOC has been equated to CH4, thus providing a conservative estimate of the GHG emissions

Vessels

General <http://www.westcoastdiesel.org/files/sector-marine/SMED%20Methodology%20for%20Calculating%20Emissions%20from%20Ships.pdf>

MGO (Marine Gas Oil) is equivalent to No 2 fuel oil made from distillates only

Emissions data are available for vessel 'at sea' or 'manoeuvring'. All of the vessels have been divided into one of these two categories based on the information provided.

AHTS and work (1) vessel will be operational around the rig - Manoeuvre

Work (2) vessel is the supply boat that will travel between the rig and the port - At Sea

Emissions at High Speed, Medium Speed and Low speed are available. This inventory assumes emissions at Medium Speed for all vessels (at sea or manoeuvring)

It is assumed that all of the vessels included in the calculations operate for the full 24 hours of the number of days of operation, unless otherwise stated

Note 5 Assuming 2.0% SO2 even though TOR shows 0.095% S content. This represents a conservative assessment

Note 6 No VOC value is provided so NMVOC is used; thus this is likely to underestimate the emissions of VOCs

Note 7 It is assumed that the production vessels will be moored for 6 hours per day, leading to operation for 18 hours

Flowline/Umbilical/Injector and Installation, and FPSO Installation

Vessels

Assume support vessel will travel

Assume the rest will be stationary

FPSO Installation

Vessels

Work (1) will travel longer distances

Other vessel (AH) is more stationary

Tugs will tow FPSO to site over 2 days. (Then AH and work vessel will operate on site.)

Production

Support vessel will travel

Tugs stay at the FPSO

Reciprocating (Crane)

General <http://www.epa.gov/ttn/chief/ap42/ch03/final/c03s03.pdf>

Use AP42, 3.3 for Gasoline and Diesel Industrial Engines (< 600hp)

All emission rates are in lb/MMBTu

Note 1 The SO₂ emission factor is based on the value provided by AP42. Given that the size of the engine is almost at the upper boundary for the recommended engine size (527 hp cf 600 hp), if a more conservative assessment is required, it is recommended to use the SO₂ emission factor for the large diesel engines of 2.02.

Note 2 PM-10 = particulate matter less than or equal to 10 μm aerodynamic diameter. All particulate is assumed to be # 1 μm in size.

Note 3 No VOC emission rate is provided therefore the value that has been selected is emissions equal to TOC. This represents a conservative estimate of VOC emissions as not all TOC emissions will be VOCs

Note 4 Assumes 99% conversion of carbon in fuel to CO₂ with 87 weight % carbon in diesel, average BSFC of 7,000 Btu/hp-hr, diesel heating value of 19,300 Btu/lb.

Note 5 Assume all VOC emissions are equal to CH₄ emissions. This will be a conservative estimation of the emissions of CH₄ as all of the TOC has been equated to CH₄, thus providing a conservative estimate of the GHG emissions

Reciprocating (Dual, Emergency Shipboard and tanker)

General <http://www.epa.gov/ttn/chief/ap42/ch03/final/c03s04.pdf>

Use AP42, 3.4 for Large Diesel Engines as these are for engines > 600hp

All emission rates are in lb/MMBTu

Note 1 Is the sum of filterable particulate less than 10 μm aerodynamic diameter and condensable particulate.

Note 2 Assuming 2.0% SO₂.

Note 3 For uncontrolled emissions

Note 4 No VOC emission rate is provided therefore this has been selected as being equal to TOC. This represents a conservative estimate of VOC emissions as not all TOC emissions will be

Note 5 Given as 'TOC as methane'. This will be a conservative estimation of the emissions of CH₄ as all of the TOC has been equated to CH₄, thus providing a conservative estimate of the GHG emissions

Natural gas turbines

General <http://www.epa.gov/ttn/chief/ap42/ch03/final/c03s01.pdf>

Use AP42, 3.1 for Stationary Gas Turbines

All emission rates are in lb/MMBTu

Emission factors are based on an average natural gas heating value (HHV) of 1020 Btu/scf at 60°F assuming uncontrolled emissions

EF for high loads >80%

Note 1 VOC emissions are assumed equal to the sum of organic emissions. This will thus be a conservative estimate of the VOC emissions

Note 2 Based on 99.5% conversion of fuel carbon to CO₂ for natural gas. CO₂ (Natural Gas) [lb/MMBTu] = (0.0036 scf/Btu)(%CON)(C)(D), where %CON = weight percent conversion of fuel carbon to CO₂, C = carbon content of fuel by weight, and D = density of fuel. For natural gas, C is assumed at 75%, and D is assumed at 4.1 E+04 lb/106scf.

Fugitive Emissions from Tank

Note 1 Given that the cargo oil tanks are contained within the hull, and that the tanks will be maintained in an inerted pressurised state diurnal temperature changes will not have an impact. Furthermore, with the vapour space filled with inert gas, we can conclude that breathing losses will be insignificant. Therefore only the working losses are predicted here..

Note 2 Uncontrolled emissions. It is quite likely that there will be some sort of vapour recovery system (at the very least condensers), which could impact the emissions considerably. Should a condenser be used, the controlled emissions can be recalculated at the condenser

Note 3 These are the emissions for a total of 20 years; this assumes that the average production per day decreases to 38,082 bbl/day from 120,000 bbl/day

Note 4 This is based on the production capacity as opposed to the annual through-put, as it is assumed that while off-loading is occurring, there will be simultaneous operation.

Flaring

General <http://www.eea.europa.eu/publications/EMEPCORINAIR4/B926vs2.2.pdf>

Corinair Emission Factors

All emissions are in g/Sm³

Note 1 Instead of using Corinair emission rates for CO₂ and CH₄, the emissions have been calculated using a mass balance. The Corinair emission rates will depend on the composition of the gases used to determine these rates. As the composition of the gas of interest has been provided, it is more accurate to use a mass balance for these pollutants. A 99% combustion efficiency is assumed for these 2 pollutants

Note 2 For Commissioning - Result of flaring 43.3MMSCFD over 180 days

Note 3 For Start-up - Result of flaring 90MMSCF per month for a year.

Note 4 No VOC value is provided so NMVOC is used; thus this is likely to underestimate the emissions of VOCs

Flaring during well testing

Note 1 The volume of a barrel is 158.99 L

Note 2 The composition of the diesel flared is not known; with diesel not being a defined term, it is not possible to know the exact composition. For the purpose of carrying out this assessment, we have assumed that the composition is 100% that of the average composition, which is C₁₂H₂₃.

GHG Emissions

Note 1 Based on CH₄ GWP of 23, as in the TAR IPCC, 2001. Climate Change 1995: The Physical Science Basis, Contribution of Working Group I to the Second Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC)