

tVOC Sensor QAQC and the Impact on Colorado Oil & Gas Regulation 7

Pamela Rickly, Interim Supervisor
Oil & Gas Mobile Monitoring Unit



COLORADO

Air Pollution Control Division

Department of Public Health & Environment

Overview

- Regulation 7 overview
- Background on sensor QAQC procedures
- Initial findings
 - Operating procedures and deployment measurements
- Evaluation and moving forward



Colorado Regulation 7

- AQCC put into effect on February 14, 2021
- Minimize ozone precursor emissions from oil and gas activities
- Mandates continuous monitoring requirements at multiple phases of a well's lifecycle
 - 10 days before pre-production, during pre-production operations, and at least 6 months after production begins



Monitoring Program Timeline

Monitoring required
for wells drilled
on/after May 1, 2021

Operators submit
monthly air
monitoring reports -
10 days prior to pre-
production through six
months of early
production

By March, 2022,
update to the Air
Commission on
learnings/insights,
data observations,
length of monitoring,
potential exemptions

Continual assessment
and improvement



Sensor Technologies



**SENSIT SPOD
VOC+MET**

<https://www.gasleaksensors.com/products/sensit-spod-voc-emissions-air-pollutant-monitor.html>



**aeroqual AQS-1
PM+MET+(VOC+NO₂+O₃)**
<https://www.aeroqual.com/products/aqs-mini-air-quality-stations/aqs-remediation-air-quality-monitor>



**Lunar Outpost Canary
PM+MET+(VOC+CO+CO₂+
NO₂+ O₃+O₂+SO₂+CH₄)**
<https://outpostenvironmental.com/products>

Sensor Pod (SPOD)

- Colorado first state to use SPODs for oil and gas activity monitoring
- SENSIT SPOD - low cost, solar-powered photoionization detection (PID) system
 - Passively measures total volatile organic compounds (VOCs) in ambient air
 - tVOC range of 0.01 – 2 ppm
 - Integrated cellular service for remote operation
 - Optional met station and triggered canister modules
- Effective screening tool



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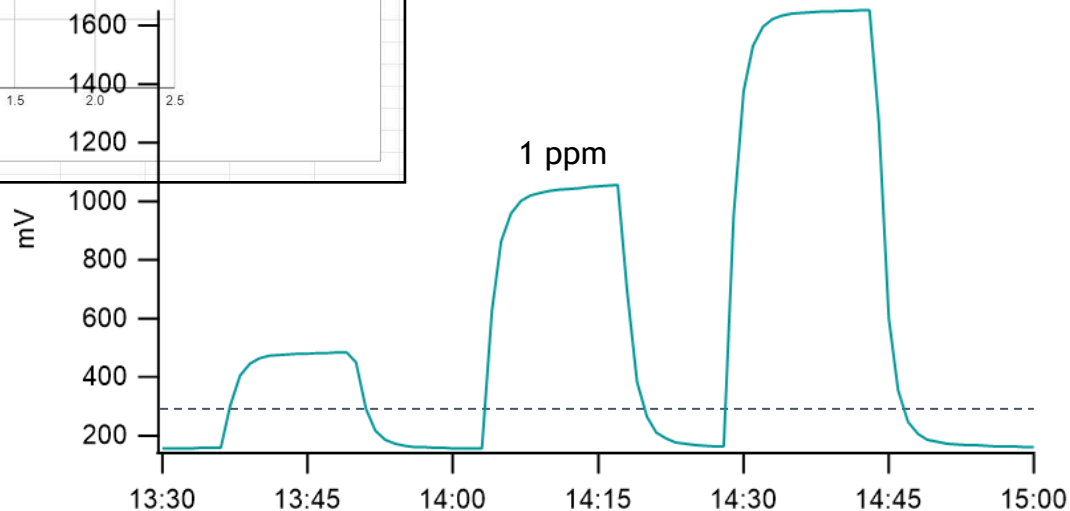
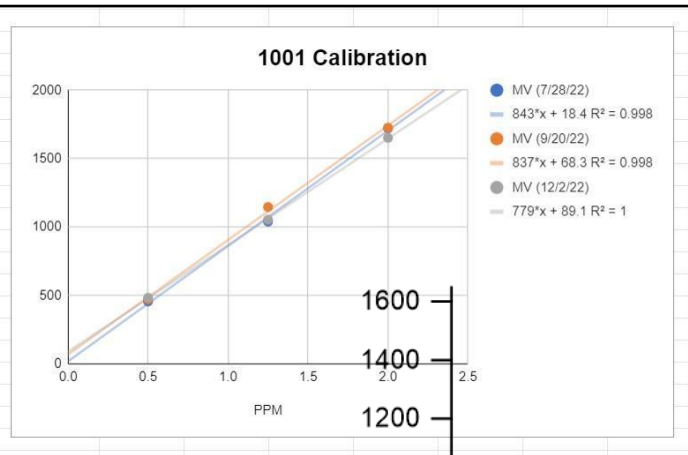
Quality Assurance and Quality Control

- Procedures established for collecting data within pre-specified tolerance limits
- Calibrations/bump checks - routine measurement of a known test gas by gaseous analyzers
 - Confirm sensor functionality
 - 3 month frequency
- Monitoring data reviewed for accuracy, precision, and bias
 - Meteorological (RH or T), duration from last calibration (age or environmental response)
- Establishing additional validation procedures

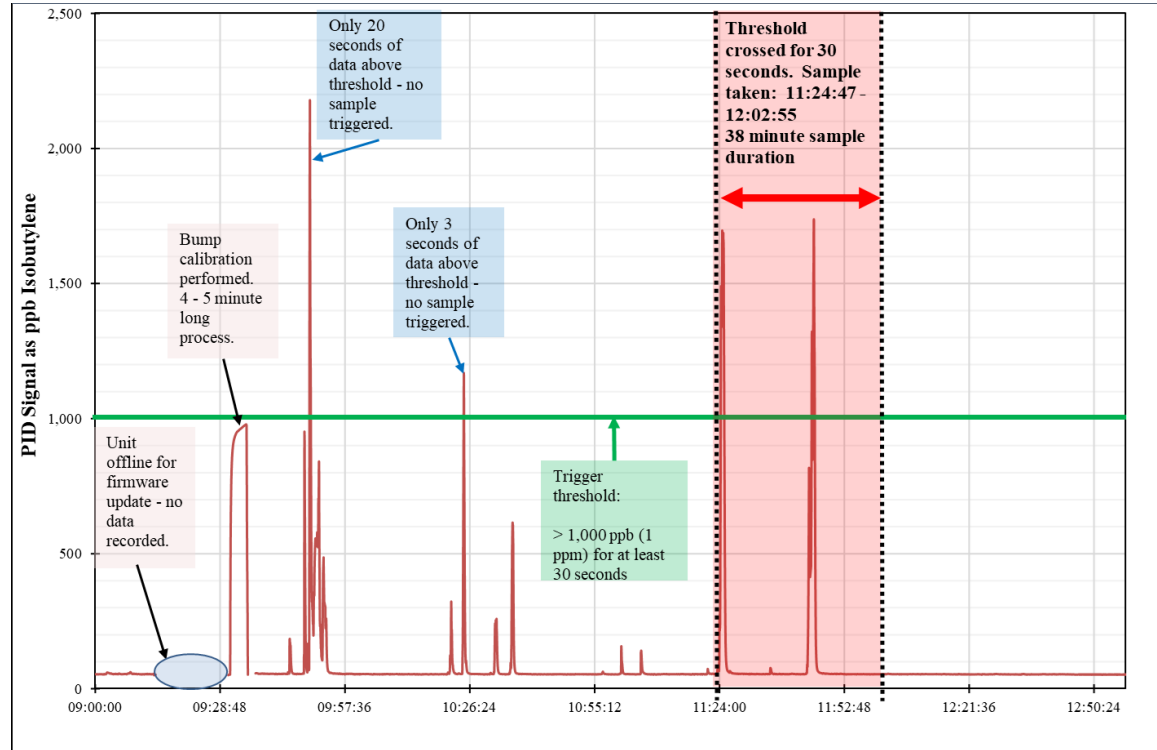


Case Study: Calibration Assessment

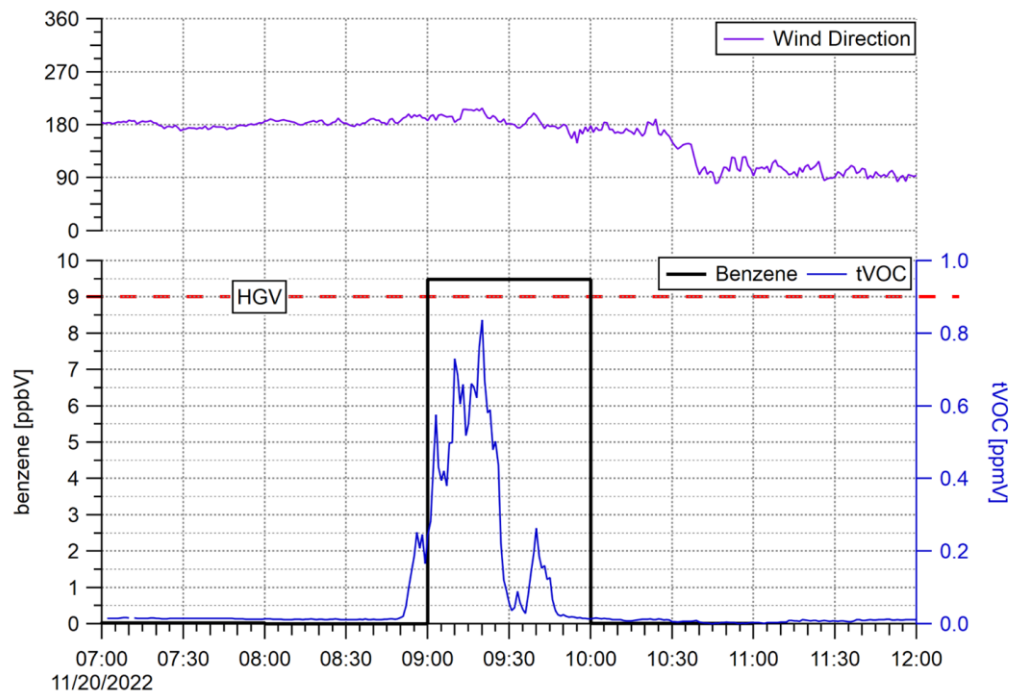
PPM	MV (7/28/22)	MV (9/20/22)	MV (12/2/22)
0.5	456	470.97	483.12
1.25	1,040	1145.82	1053.27
2	1,721	1726.13	1651.30
Slope:	843	837	779
Intercept:	18.4	68.3	89.1
Gain (1/m):	0.00118623962	0.0011947431	0.001283697
Offset (-b):	18.4	68.3	89.1



Case Study: Triggered Canister



Case Study: Validation through Collocation



Evaluation and Moving Forward

Beneficial
screening tool

Simple calibration
assessment

Easy functional
testing

Validation for
other sampling
tools

Pros

Cons

Lengthy canister
analysis

Not regulatory
grade data

In need of
standardization

Next Steps

Determining how best to use data

- Formatting standard
- Data quality ranking



Plans and reports publicly available

[https://oitco.hylandcloud.com/](https://oitco.hylandcloud.com/CDPHERMPublicAccess/index.html)
[CDPHERMPublicAccess/index.html](https://oitco.hylandcloud.com/CDPHERMPublicAccess/index.html)



Thank you!



Pamela Rickly, Interim Supervisor
Oil & Gas Mobile Monitoring Unit (OMM)
Air Pollution Control Division (APCD)
Colorado Department of Public Health &
Environment (CDPHE)

Pamela.Rickly@state.co.us

