



# DMITRE

## Roundtable for Unconventional Gas Projects, South Australia

*Leading practice for the monitoring of greenhouse gas emissions in petroleum operations.*

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**Friday 22<sup>nd</sup> November 2013**

DMITRE

Training Rooms 1 and 2

Level 7, 101 Grenfell Street, Adelaide

9.30am - 12.30pm followed by a light lunch until 1.30pm

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**Facilitator:** Barry Goldstein (DMITRE)

09:30am - 09:40am	Networking over coffee
09:40am - 09:50am	Welcome and introductions
09:50am - 10:20am	Presentation from Matt Harrison
10:20am - 10:30am	Q and A
10:30am - 10:40am	Get coffee to bring to table
10:40am - 11:00am	CSIRO's assessment of fugitive emissions from CSG activities in NSW and Queensland
11:00am - 11:10am	Q and A
11:10am - 11:30am	University of Adelaide Sprigg Geobiology Centre studies
11:30am - 11:40am	Q and A
11:40am - 12:20pm	Updates on related studies / research from Roundtable Members
12:20pm - 12:30pm	Wrap up and close
12.30pm - 1.30pm	Lunch

Please see reverse side for a short overview of Matt Harrison's background and his research.





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*Leading practice for the monitoring of greenhouse gas emissions in petroleum operations.*

### - MATT HARRISON -

Matt Harrison is an expert in greenhouse gas emissions and control at oil and gas facilities with nearly 30 years' experience spanning industry operations and air quality and emission inventory projects. Mike was URS' chief scientist in the recently published University of Texas study on methane emissions from on-shore gas well completions and operational activities, which has been published in the Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences.

The University of Texas study was a partnership between the Environmental Defense Fund, nine participating oil and gas companies, an independent Scientific Advisory Panel and the study team. Its context is the USA, and it provides the most complete information in 20 years on methane emissions associated with unconventional natural gas extraction and some of the first ever direct measurements on certain practices at shale gas wells that use hydraulic fracturing.

Matt is in Australia to outline the findings of the study which identified key emissions sources and the most effective emission control currently in common use in the US.

In particular, the findings of the study showed that measures to reduce emissions during hydraulic fracturing were very effective.

Matt will also discuss which of these measures could be cost effectively utilised during appraisal of wells in remote settings.

While the study was predominantly focused on shale gas wells, the emissions results from a number of the facilities have implications for conventional gas developments too.

Matt can describe the Phase 2 field effort of the study, which is going on now, and which focuses tightly on pneumatic instrument emissions and gas well liquids unloadings, both of which will extensively sample from conventional production.

Ten companies are participating in that Phase 2 study, which is expected to lead to new insights into emissions

