# Emission Trends and Monitoring for Benzene and 1,3-Butadiene

Presented by:

#### Levelton Consultants Ltd.

Alex Schutte, B.Sc.



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## Outline

Emissions

**Ambient Monitoring** 

**Technologies for reducing emissions of Benzene and 1,3 Butadiene** 

**Measurement techniques at facilities** 

**Comparison of US and Canadian facilities** 

**Summary and Challenges** 





#### A Tale of Two Chemicals

- Benzene C6H6, carcinogen, toxic, odour,
- 1,3 Butadiene C4H6, carcinogen, toxic, odour
- Standards both currently considered "nonthreshold" - target reduce risk of adverse health effects
- Butadiene highly reactive chemical (ozone formation),



#### **Source Contributions** Residential Wood Point Sources Prescribed Combustion 1% 15% Burning 5% Marine. aircraft, rail Sources 1% **Forest Fires** 49% NonRoad Sources 7% On Road Sources **CANADA 1,3 BUTADIENE** 22% Residential Wood **Point Sources ALL SOURCES Forest Fires** Combustion .2% 7% Prescribed 12% Burning 13% On Road Sources \_37% Marine, aircraft, rai Sources Н 2% NonRoad Sources 27% **US 1,3 BUTADIENE ALL SOURCES** LEVELTON

#### Source Contributions



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#### **Source Contributions**







#### Source Contribtions







#### Source Contributions







#### Emissions

Trends in Benzene and 1,3 Butadiene emissions in Canada

- 1993 to 2012
- Trends in:
  - Refining Sector
    - Chemical Sector

- USA
- Canada
- Ontario

- USA
- Canada
- Ontario



# Benzene Emissions in the US Petroleum Refining Sector (1993-2012) 2500 2000 EMISSIONS (TONNES) 1500 1000 500 0 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997 1998 1999 2000 2001 2002 2003 2004 2005 2006 2007 2008 2009 2010 2011 2012 YEAR

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#### Benzene Emissions in the Canadian Petroleum Refining Sector (1993-2012)



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#### Benzene Emissions in the Ontario Petroleum Refining Sector (1993-2012)















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## **Ambient Monitoring**

#### **Ambient Monitoring**

Trends in Ambient Monitoring data for Benzene and 1,3 Butadiene in:

- Canada
- Ontario
- Sarnia

CCME Reports - reduced ambient concentrations observed in both urban (-76% between 1991 and 2008) and rural (-50% between 1994 and 2008) locations in Canada.

Given the success achieved both in reducing emissions of benzene and in reducing ambient concentrations of benzene, the goals of the Benzene CWS have been achieved.





#### Trends in Canada

	Annual Average Concentrations		
	Benzene (µg/m³)		
Location	2000	2012	
MetroVancouver	0.4 to 3.2	0.4 to 1.2	
Sarnia Lambton Environment Association	2	1.1	
Fort Saskatchewan	3	1.1	
	Annual Average	Concentrations	
	Annual Average 1,3 Butadie	Concentrations ene (µg/m <sup>3</sup> )	
Location	Annual Average 1,3 Butadie 2000	Concentrations ene (µg/m <sup>3</sup> ) 2012	
Location MetroVancouver	Annual Average 1,3 Butadie 2000 0.07 to 0.5	Concentrations ene (μg/m <sup>3</sup> ) 2012 0.05 to 0.095	
Location MetroVancouver Sarnia Lambton Environment Association	Annual Average 1,3 Butadie 2000 0.07 to 0.5 0.55	Concentrations ene (μg/m <sup>3</sup> ) 2012 0.05 to 0.095 0.09	













#### Legend

est Area

NAPS Network

- No Exceedance of Proposed Annual Benzene Objective in 2012
- Exceedance of Proposed Annual Benzene Objective in 2012
- NAPS Station (No VOCs Recorded)

Lake Auron



0

Algongum Provincial Park Ν

Manood Embrum

O Cantles

Mississippi, Mills

Carletter Place

Nepean





#### **†** US Reference Concentration 30





## Potential Emission Sources in Refineries

- Equipment Leaks
- Process Vents
- Storage Tanks
- Transfer Operations
- Blowdown Releases
- Wastewater Oil/Water Separators, Air Flotation Systems & Others
- Combustion Stack Exhaust
- Spills & Emergency Releases



### Benzene Emissions Distribution in Ontario Refineries (2012)



### Potential Emission Sources in Chemical Plants

- Equipment Leaks
- Process Vents
- Storage & Handling
- Wastewater
- Combustion Exhaust
- Spills & Emergency Releases



### Benzene Emissions Distribution in Ontario Chemical Plants (2012)



### 1,3 Butadiene Emissions Distribution in Ontario Chemical Plants (2012)



#### **Existing Reduction Techniques**

Flaring/combustion Condensation Adsorption Use of Floating Roof Tanks LDAR





Fugitive Emissions Sampling & Monitoring Techniques

- EPA Reference Method 21 (e.g. OVA w/ FID/GC)
- Optical Imaging
- Bagging Method
- High-volume Sampler
- LDAR
- Remote Sensing



#### **Remote Sensing Technologies**

- UV differential optical absorption spectra (UV-DOAS)
- Open-path Fourier transform IR spectroscopy (OP-FTIR)
- Rama-spectroscopy
- Tunable diode laser (TDL)
- Differential absorption light detection and ranging (DIAL/LIDAR)
- Thermal Infrared Cameras
- Cavity Ring Down spectroscopy





#### **CDN/US** Comparison

#### 2012 Emissions in Canada and US

Sector	Substance	Cdn (tonnes)	US (tonnes)	Ratio
Chemical	1,3 Butadiene	16.2	435.8	3.7%
	Benzene	64.5	460.0	14.0%
Refining	Benzene	75.7	626.0	12.1%
Population		34,482,779	312,780,968	11.0%



## Summary

- Benzene and 1,3 Butadiene have
  "Come along way" and are significantly lower
- There is still some potential for "Continuous improvement"
- "Challenges" will become greater as technology thresholds are met



## Thank You! Questions?

Alex Schutte

aschutte@levelton.com

604 207 5134

