**Evaluation of Locality-Specific Factors for Oil and Gas Emission Inventories in Utah**

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**ABSTRACT**

The exploration and production of oil and gas have increased in terms of quantities and locations over the last seven years primarily through the use of new technologies, such as hydraulic fracturing. The increase in activities has increased emissions in mostly rural areas. As such, ozone concentrations have been increasing in rural areas, such as in the Uinta Basin, UT. While the major emissions sources associated with oil and gas production have traditionally been included in the National Emissions Inventory (NEI) as point sources (e.g. gas processing plants, pipeline compressor stations, and refineries), the activities occurring “upstream” of these types of facilities were not as well characterized. To address this deficiency, EPA’s Office of Air Quality Planning and Standards (OAQPS) developed the Nonpoint Oil and Gas Emission Estimation Tool (Tool) in 2012 to develop nonpoint oil and gas emission estimates for the 2011 National Emissions Inventory (NEI). The Tool was further refined though a collaborative effort between EPA, states, and various non-governmental organizations (NGO) to develop the 2014 NEI for upstream oil and gas sources. The latest release was for the 2017 NEI.

The purpose of this presentation is to demonstrate the importance of locality-specific basin factors for the development of oil and gas emissions inventories, with focus on the Uinta Basin. We will compare emissions using EPA’s default basin factors and locality-specific factors.