



Gas Certification Institute
P.O. Box 131525
Houston, TX 77219-1525
281-598-7200 Phone
contact@gascertification.com
GasCertification.com

Curriculum

Gas Measurement Fundamentals Certification

CEU Eligible **

Equip Yourself with Knowledge

With the gas industry facing a looming skilled workforce shortage, there has never been a greater need for companies to invest in their workforce. There is no time for you or your employees to make mistakes or learn by trial and error. Speed up the learning process by enhancing on-the-job training.

Gas Certification Institute (GCI) offers a unique instructor-led curriculum with instruction that will prepare you with a thorough grounding in the theory and practice of gas measurement operations.

The program consists of multiple related courses, over nine days of instruction, which includes exercises and testing.

There are no formal prerequisites for this course, but it is assumed that students will have some exposure to field operations and terminology.

While field safety practices are discussed during the course, this curriculum is not intended to replace standard safety training.

With this training certification in hand, you can be confident that you're ready to work in the field of gas measurement.

Gas Measurement Fundamentals Certification

Module	Length (Days)	Page
Gas Measurement Fundamentals.....	2.0	1
Electronic Flow Measurement (EFM) Best Practices	2.0	3
Flow Measurement: Ultrasonic, Turbine, Coriolis, Vortex, and Insertion Meters	1.0	5
Transmitters, Calibration and Flow Computer (EFM)	1.0	6
Pressure Regulators and Control Valves	1.0	7
Samplers, Gas Chromatographs, Analyzers and Odorization	1.5	8

Gas Measurement Fundamentals

(2.0 Days)

- I. Gas Measurement Fundamentals**
 - A. Natural Gas Chemistry
 - B. Physical Behavior
 - 1. Gas laws
 - 2. Specific gravity
 - 3. Gas and liquid density

- II. Units of Measurement**
 - A. Base Conditions
 - 1. Absolute, gauge, and atmosphere Pressure
 - 2. Temperature
 - 3. Contract pressure base
 - B. Standard Cubic Feet
 - C. Heating Valve
 - D. Mass

- III. Volume Determinations Measurement Devices**
 - A. Orifice Meter
 - 1. Primary element
 - 2. Secondary element
 - 3. Chart calculations
 - 4. Measurement problems
 - B. Gas Orifice Meter
 - 1. Basic flow equations
 - 2. Beta ratio
 - 3. Basic orifice flow factor
 - C. Positive Displacement Meters
 - 1. Rotary meters
 - 2. Diaphragm meter
 - 3. Flow calculations
 - 4. Sample problems

- IV. Orifice Meter Test Procedures**
 - A. Introduction
 - B. Test Equipment
 - C. Documentation (Test Reports)
 - D. The Meter Test
 - E. Completing the Test Report

Gas Measurement Fundamentals

continued

V. Witnessing Meter Test Inspections

A. Measurement Witnessing Checklist

1. Before calibration
2. Taking gas samples
3. Verification & Calibration
4. Differential pressure device
5. Static pressure device
6. Resistance temperature detector (RTD)
7. Orifice plate
8. After calibration
9. Paperwork

VI. Charts and Chart Recorders

A. Types of Charts

1. L-10
2. Square root

B. Recorders

1. Pressure
2. Temperature
3. Calibration and maintenance

VII. Contracts

Outcomes:

- Understand the importance of measurement for control and custody applications.
- Identify components of gas.
- Comprehend gas laws and the effect on gas measurement.
- Understand the relationship of primary and secondary elements in gas measurement.
- Identify various types of meters used in gas measurement.
- Calculate gas measurement using volume and gas quality data.
- Examine sample problems of gas calculations and resolutions.
- Determine factors that can affect gas measurement and alter accuracy.

Electronic Flow Measurement (EFM) Best Practices

(2.0 Days)

I. Gas Sampling and Chromatographic Gas Analysis

- A. Introduction
- B. Sampling Methods
- C. Transportation
- D. Sample Preparation
- E. Chromatographic Gas Analysis

II. Techniques of Gas Spot Sampling

- A. Payment
- B. Sample Point Location
- C. Sample Valves
- D. Sample Cylinders and Cylinder-Related Equipment
- E. Department of Transportation
- F. Spot Sampling Methods
 - 1. GPA fill and empty method
 - 2. GPA continuous purge method
 - 3. GPA method for taking spot sample in an evacuated cylinder or standard sample cylinder filled with an inert gas
 - 4. Drawing a spot sample into a constant pressure (sliding piston) sample cylinder
 - 5. Installation of a continuous sampler
 - 6. Installation of an on-stream analyzing device

I. Inspecting Orifice Meter Tubes & Meter Run Inspection

- A. Meter Tube Mic
- B. Repair Senior Fittings (Building and Breaking Down)

III.

- A. Importance of Inspection
- B. Taking Out of Service
 - 1. Equipment and materials required
 - 2. Inspection
 - 3. Tap holes
 - 4. Orifice plate centering
 - 5. Tube internal diameter
- C. Meter Tube Inspection Sheets
 - 1. Importance of inspection reports
 - 2. How to fill out meter tube inspection reports
 - 3. Orifice fitting blank plate leakage test

Electronic Flow Meter (EFM) Best Practices

continued

- IV. **Gas Chromatograph (GC)**
 - A. What it is and Relation to Measurement
 - B. Operation and Internals
 - C. The Effects of Liquids
 - D. Maintenance
 - E. Online versus Portable
- V. **Lab Procedures for Chromatographic Natural Gas**
 - A. Log-in Procedures
 - B. Sample Preparation
 - C. Gas Chromatography Procedures
 - D. Hexanes Plus BTU Analysis (GPA Method 2261)
 - E. Extended Gas Analysis (GPA Method 2286)
 - F. BTU History and Review Process
 - G. Cylinder Cleaning
- VI. **Flow Computers and Their Application**
 - A. Review of AGA 3 (Old vs. New)
 - B. Components of a Flow Computer
 - C. Sensing Elements
 - 1. Pressure
 - 2. Temperature
 - 3. Differential pressure
 - 4. Multivariable transmitters
 - D. Communication and Configuration
 - E. Power Supply and Consumption
 - 1. Solar panels
 - 2. Maintenance concerns
 - F. New Technologies

Outcomes:

- Understand the importance of electronic flow meters in gas measurement.
- Gain knowledge of electronic flow meters best practices.
- Examine the proper operation and maintenance of chart recorders.
- Understand the role of orifice meters in gas measurement and importance of correct measurement procedures.
- Recognize the importance of testing and witnessing and the proper procedures to conduct a test.
- Understand the procedure for taking a meter out of service.
- Explain importance of meter tube inspections.
- Understand the Department of Transportation regulations.
- Recognize the importance of analysis (gas quality) in relation to electronic flow meters.
- Examine techniques of gas spot sampling.
- Explain methods for gas sampling and chromatographic gas analysis.
- Review lab procedures for chromatographic natural gas.
- Gain knowledge of GPA 2261 and 2286 and the relation to chromatography.
- Discuss applications for flow computers.

Flow Measurement: Ultrasonic, Turbine, Coriolis, Vortex, and Insertion Meters

- I. **Ultrasonic, Turbine, Coriolis, Vortex, and Insertion Meters**
 - A. Theory
 - B. Application
 - C. Operation
 - D. Sizing and Selection
 - E. Industry Standards (API, AGA, and others)

Transmitters, Calibration, and Flow Computer (EFM)

- I. **Transmitters**
 - A. Differential Pressure
 - B. Static Pressure
 - C. Temperature
- II. **Calibration**
 - A. General
 - B. Zero Adjustments
 - 1. Non-hazardous locations
 - 2. Hazardous locations
 - C. Span Adjustment
 - D. Calibration Procedure
 - E. Range Adjustment
 - F. Linearity Adjustment
 - G. Damping Adjustment
- III. **Servicing Devices in the Field**
 - A. General
 - 1. Understanding what can be field serviced
 - B. Troubleshooting
 - C. Disassembly & Assembly
 - 1. Sensor module
 - 2. Electronics
 - 3. Transmitter (wet end)
 - 4. Transmitter (electronics housing)
- IV. **Flow Computer (EFM)**

General: This section may include demonstration and/or hands-on expose to certain brands and models of hardware. These sections teach generalized practices and not intended to indorse a particular brand or model. GCI cannot provide examples of every brand of equipment used in the industry.

Pressure Regulators and Control Valves

- I. **Pressure Regulators**
 - A. Essential Elements
 - B. Types of Regulators
 - C. Sizing and Selection
 - D. Maintenance

- II. **Control Valves**
 - A. Valve Operators
 - 1. Pneumatically operated
 - 2. Electric operated
 - 3. Safety considerations
 - B. Valve Positioners
 - 1. Purpose
 - 2. Theory
 - 3. Safety considerations
 - C. Valve Characteristics
 - 1. Flow characteristic
 - 2. Flow style
 - 3. Effective type of trim
 - 4. Cavitation and noise
 - D. Relief Valves

Gas Chromatograph, Samplers and Odorization

I. Sampling Systems

II. Gas Chromatography

III. Moisture and H₂S Analyzers

- A. Introduction
- B. Operation
- C. Installation and Maintenance
- D. Equipment Demonstration

IV. Odorization

- E. Why Odorize?
 - 1. New London accident history
 - 2. Federal code (49 CFR 192.625)
- F. How Much is Enough?
 - 1. How to measure
 - 2. What is LEL?
 - 3. What is readily detectable?
 - 4. Safety

**** CEU – Continuing Education Units: GCI partners with the Texas A&M University System to offer CEU units for this course. Students must complete and sign the CEU information form at the completion of the course. There is a \$25 CEU processing fee for each student.**