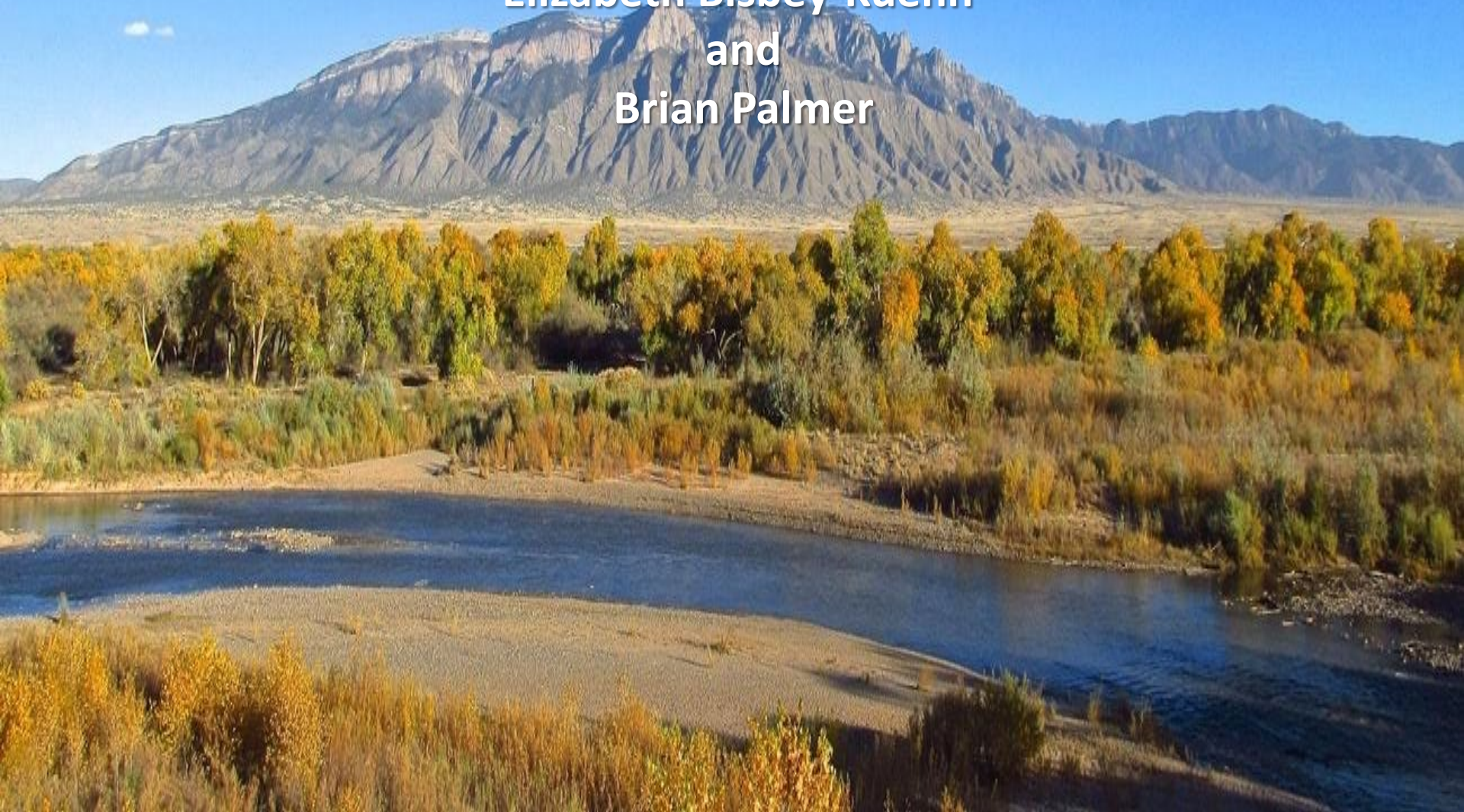




New Mexico Environment Department

Direct and Rebuttal Testimony
of
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and
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Overview of Definitions

- ❑ Section 20.2.50.7 – 47 Definitions in the July 28, 2021, version of Part 50
 - ❑ Derived from state and federal regulations and technical glossaries
 - ❑ NMED received numerous comments on definitions from stakeholders
 - ❑ In response to those comments, NMED made many edits to several definitions, deleted unnecessary definitions and added new definitions



Overview of Definitions and Revisions

20.2.50.7 DEFINITIONS: In addition to the terms defined in 20.2.2 NMAC - Definitions, as used in this Part, the following definitions apply.

A. “Approved instrument monitoring method” means an optical gas imaging, United States environmental protection agency (U.S. EPA) reference method 21 (RM₂₁) (40 CFR 60, Appendix B), or other instrument-based monitoring method or program approved by the department in advance and in accordance with 20.2.50 NMAC.

B. “Auto-igniter” means a device that automatically attempts to relight the pilot flame ~~of in the combustion chamber of~~ a control device in order to combust VOC emissions, or a device that will automatically attempt to combust the VOC emission stream.

D. “Calendar year” means a year beginning January 1 and ending December 31.

E. “Centrifugal compressor” means a machine used for raising the pressure of natural gas by drawing in low-pressure natural gas and discharging significantly higher-pressure natural gas by means of a mechanical rotating vane or impeller. ~~A screw~~, sliding vane, and liquid ring compressor is not a centrifugal compressor.

H. “Component” means a pump seal, flange, pressure relief device (including thief hatch or other opening on a storage vessel), connector or valve that contains or contacts a process stream with hydrocarbons, except for components where process streams consist solely of glycol, amine, produced water, or methanol.

I. “Connector” means flanged, screwed, or other joined fittings used to connect pipe-line segments, tubing, pipe components (such as elbows, reducers, “T’s” or valves) to each other; or a pipe-line to a piece of equipment; or an instrument to a pipe, tube, or piece of equipment. A common connector is a flange. Joined fittings welded completely around the circumference of the interface are not considered connectors for the purpose of this Part.



Overview of Definitions and Revisions

~~K. “Custody transfer” means the transfer of oil or natural gas after processing or treatment in the producing operation, or from a storage vessel or automatic transfer facility or other processing or treatment equipment including product loading racks, to a pipeline or any other form of transportation.~~

LM. “Department” means the New Mexico environment department.

M. “Design value” means the 3-year average of the annual fourth-highest daily maximum 8-hour average ozone concentration.

~~N. “Downtime” means the period of time when equipment is not in operation, or when a well is producing, and the control device is not in operation.~~

O. “Enclosed combustion device” means a combustion device where ~~gaseous waste gas~~ fuel is combusted in an enclosed chamber solely for the purpose of destruction. This may include, but is not limited to, an enclosed flare or combustor, ~~reboiler, and heater~~.

P. “Existing” means constructed or reconstructed before the effective date of this Part and has not since been modified or reconstructed.



Overview of Definitions and Revisions

R. “**Glycol dehydrator**” means a device in which a liquid glycol absorbent, including ethylene glycol, diethylene glycol, or triethylene glycol, directly contacts a natural gas stream and absorbs water.

S. “**Hydrocarbon liquid**” means any naturally occurring, unrefined petroleum liquid and can include oil, condensate, and intermediate hydrocarbons. Hydrocarbon liquid does not include produced water.

T. “**Liquid unloading**” means the removal of accumulated liquid from the wellbore that reduces or stops natural gas production.

U. “**Liquid transfer**” means the ~~loading and~~ unloading of a hydrocarbon liquid ~~or produced water~~ from between a storage vessel and to a tanker truck or tanker rail car for transport.

V. “**Local distribution company custody transfer station**” means a metering station where the local distribution (LDC) company receives a natural gas supply from an upstream supplier, which may be an interstate transmission pipeline or a local natural gas producer, for delivery to customers through the LDC's intrastate transmission or distribution lines.

~~**WX.**~~ “**Natural gas-fired heater**” means an enclosed device using a controlled flame and with a primary purpose to transfer heat directly to a process material or to a heat transfer material for use in a process.

~~**XY.**~~ “**Natural gas processing plant**” means the processing equipment engaged in the extraction of natural gas liquid from natural gas or fractionation of mixed natural gas liquid to a natural gas product, or both. A Joule-Thompson valve, a dew point depression valve, or an isolated or standalone Joule-Thompson skid is not a natural gas processing plant.

~~**YZ.**~~ “**New**” means constructed or reconstructed on or after the effective date of this Part.

~~**AAAA.**~~ “**Operator**” means the person or persons responsible for the overall operation of a stationary source.

~~**BBBB.**~~ “**Optical gas imaging (OGI)**” means an imaging technology that utilizes a high-sensitivity infrared camera designed for and capable of detecting hydrocarbons.

~~**CCCC.**~~ “**Owner**” means the person or persons who own a stationary source or part of a stationary source.

~~**DDDD.**~~ “**Permanent pit or pond**” means a pit or pond used for collection, retention, or storage of produced water or brine and is installed for longer than one year.



Overview of Definitions and Revisions

FFFF. “**Pneumatic diaphragm pump**” means a positive displacement pump powered by pressurized ~~natural~~-gas that uses the reciprocating action of flexible diaphragms in conjunction with check valves to pump a fluid. A pump in which a fluid is displaced by a piston driven by a diaphragm is not considered a diaphragm pump. A lean glycol circulation pump that relies on energy exchange with the rich glycol from the contactor is not considered a diaphragm pump.

GGGG. “**Potential to emit (PTE)**” means the maximum capacity of a stationary source to emit ~~any~~ ~~air pollutant~~~~contaminant~~ under its physical and operational design. ~~The~~ Any physical or operational limitation on the capacity of a source to emit an air pollutant, including air pollution control equipment and ~~a~~ restrictions on the hours of operation or on the type or amount of material combusted, stored or processed, shall be treated as part of its design if the limitation is federally enforceable. The PTE for nitrogen dioxide shall be based on total oxides of nitrogen.

HHHH. “**Produced water**” means a ~~fluid~~-liquid that is an incidental byproduct from well completion ~~drilling for and/or~~ the production of oil and gas.

IIH. “**Produced water management unit**” means a recycling facility or a permanent pit or pond that is a natural topographical depression, man-made excavation, or diked area formed primarily of earthen materials (although it may be lined with man-made materials), which is designed to accumulate produced water and has a design storage capacity equal to or greater than 50,000 barrels.

JJJJ. “**Qualified Professional Engineer**” means an individual who is licensed by a state as a professional engineer to practice one or more disciplines of engineering and who is qualified by education, technical knowledge, and experience to make the specific technical certifications required under this Part.

KKKK. “**Reciprocating compressor**” means a piece of equipment that increases the pressure of process gas by positive displacement, employing linear movement of a piston rod.



Overview of Definitions and Revisions

LLLL. “**Reconstruction**” means a modification that results in the replacement of the components or addition of integrally related equipment to an existing source, to such an extent that the fixed capital cost of the new components or equipment exceeds fifty percent of the fixed capital cost that would be required to construct a comparable entirely new facility.

MMMM. “**Recycling facility**” means a stationary or portable facility used exclusively for the treatment, re-use, or recycling of produced water and does not include oilfield equipment such as separators, heater treaters, and scrubbers in which produced water may be used.

NNNN. “**Responsible official**” means one of the following:

(1) for a corporation: president, secretary, treasurer, or vice-president of the corporation in charge of a principal business function, or any other person who performs similar policy or decision-making functions for the corporation, or a duly authorized representative ~~of the corporation if the representative is responsible for the overall operation of the source.~~

(2) for a partnership or sole proprietorship: a general partner or the proprietor, respectively.

OOOO. “**Small business facility**” means, for the purposes of this Part, a source that is independently owned or operated by a company that is not a subsidiary or a division of another business, that employs no more than 10 employees at any time during the calendar year, and that has a gross annual revenue of less than \$250,000. Employees include part-time, temporary, or limited service workers.

PPPP. “**Startup**” means the setting into operation of air pollution control equipment or process equipment.

QQQQ. “**Stationary Source**” or “**source**” means any building, structure, equipment, facility, installation (including temporary installations), operation, process, or portable stationary source that emits or may emit any air contaminant. Portable stationary source means a source that can be relocated to another operating site with limited dismantling and reassembly.

SS.TT. “**Well workover**” means the repair or stimulation of an existing production well for the purpose of restoring, prolonging, or enhancing the production of hydrocarbons.