

**STATE OF NEW MEXICO
NEW MEXICO ENVIRONMENTAL IMPROVEMENT BOARD**

**In the Matter of
PROPOSED NEW REGULATION
20.2.50 NMAC – Oil and Gas Sector –
Ozone Precursor Pollutants**

EIB No. 21-27 (R)

**CENTER FOR CIVIC POLICY AND NAVA EDUCATION PROJECT’S
NOTICE OF INTENT TO PRESENT DIRECT TESTIMONY
FROM NON-TECHNICAL WITNESSES**

Pursuant to 20.1.1.302 NMAC and the Order of Hearing Officer Determination and Hearing Officer Appointment issued in this matter, Center for Civic Policy (CCP) and NAVA Education Project (NAVAEP) hereby files their Notice of Intent to Present Direct Testimony. Pursuant to the regulations and order, CCP and NAVAEP provides the following information in this notice:

1. Identify the person/s for whom the witness will testify:

The witnesses identified below, Warren James Honaberger (James Povijua) and Joseph F. Hernandez will testify on behalf of CCP and NAVAEP. CCP is a New Mexico nonpartisan tax-exempt 501(c)(3) organization that works to empower and amplify the voices of everyday New Mexicans, especially those who experience oppression, in collaborations with local and national partners to incubate campaigns and foster strategic partnerships to achieve a more just and equitable New Mexico. NAVAEP is a grassroots nonprofit organization that promotes awareness and action on issues facing Native American communities and is committed to social, economic, and environmental justice principles that advance healthy and sustainable communities for Native families living in New Mexico.

2. Identify each technical witness the person intends to present and state the qualifications of that witness, including a description of their educational and work background:

Neither CCP nor NAVAEP intends to present any technical witnesses for direct testimony.

CCP and NAVAEP intend to present non-technical witnesses James Povijua, Policy Director for CCP, and Joseph F. Hernandez, Diné Energy Organizer for NAVAEP. Mr. Povijua's educational and work background is set forth in his resume, which is Exhibit (2). Mr. Hernandez's educational and work background is set forth in his testimony, which is Exhibit (4).

3. If the hearing will be conducted at multiple locations, indicate the location or locations at which the witness will be present:

This hearing is not scheduled to be conducted at multiple locations.

4. Include a copy of the direct testimony of each witness in narrative form:

CCP submits the written direct testimony of James Povijua in Exhibit (3). Mr. Povijua will limit his oral direct testimony at hearing to a summary of his testimony not to exceed 20 minutes. NAVA submits the written direct testimony of Joseph F. Hernandez in Exhibit (4). Mr. Hernandez will limit his oral direct testimony at hearing to a summary of his testimony not to exceed 20 minutes.

5. Include the text of any recommended modifications to the proposed regulatory change:

A text of the modifications to 20.2.50 NMAC proposed by the Center for Civic Policy, NAVA Education Project, Environmental Defense Fund, Conservation Voters New Mexico, Diné C.A.R.E., Earthworks, Natural Resources Defense Council, San Juan Citizens Alliance, Sierra Club, 350 New Mexico, and 350 Santa Fe is attached as Exhibit (1).

6. List and attach all exhibits anticipated to be offered by that person at the hearing,
including any proposed statement of reasons for adoption of rules:

Below is a list of all exhibits to be offered by CCP and NAVAEP in support of its direct testimony, which are attached, and the page number in the PDF document for each exhibit. CCP and NAVAEP reserve the right to offer rebuttal and sur-rebuttal witnesses and exhibits.

Exhibit	Description	PDF Page
Ex. 1	CCP, NAVA EP, and Common Interest Allies' Proposed Amendments to 20.2.50 NMAC	7
Ex. 2	Resume of James Povijua	40
Ex. 3	Direct Testimony of James Povijua	43
Ex. 4	Direct Testimony of Joseph F. Hernandez	50

Respectfully submitted,

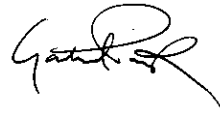
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CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

This certifies that a true and exact copy of the above and foregoing Entry of Appearance was served on July 28, 2021 via electronic mail to the following:

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CENTER FOR CIVIC POLICY AND NAVA EDUCATION PROJECT

EXHIBIT 1

**JOINT PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO PROPOSED
20.2.50 NMAC FROM**

ENVIRONMENTAL DEFENSE FUND

AND

**CONSERVATION VOTERS NEW MEXICO, DINÉ
C.A.R.E., EARTHWORKS, NATURAL RESOURCES
DEFENSE COUNCIL, SAN JUAN CITIZENS ALLIANCE,
SIERRA CLUB, 350 NEW MEXICO, AND 350 SANTA
FE**

AND

**CENTER FOR CIVIL POLICY AND NAVA EDUCATION
PROJECT**

TITLE 20 ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION
CHAPTER 2 AIR QUALITY (STATEWIDE)
PART 50 OIL AND GAS SECTOR – OZONE PRECURSOR POLLUTANTS

20.2.50.1 ISSUING AGENCY: Environmental Improvement Board.
[20.2.50.1 NMAC – N, XX/XX/2021]

20.2.50.2 SCOPE: This Part applies to sources located within areas of the state under the board's jurisdiction that, as of the effective date of this rule or anytime thereafter, are causing or contributing to ambient ozone concentrations that exceed ninety-five percent of the national ambient air quality standard for ozone, as measured by a design value calculated and based on data from one or more department monitors. Once a source becomes subject to this rule, the requirements of the rule are irrevocably effective unless the source obtains a federally enforceable air permit limiting the potential to emit to below such applicability thresholds established in this Part.
[20.2.50.2 NMAC – N, XX/XX/2021]

20.2.50.3 STATUTORY AUTHORITY: Environmental Improvement Act, Section 74-1-1 to 74-1-16 NMSA 1978, including specifically Paragraph (4) and (7) of Subsection A of Section 74-1-8 NMSA 1978, and Air Quality Control Act, Sections 74-2-1 to 74-2-22 NMSA 1978, including specifically Subsections A, B, C, D, F, and G of Section 74-2-5 NMSA 1978 (as amended through 2021).
[20.2.50.3 NMAC - N, XX/XX/2021]

20.2.50.4 DURATION: Permanent.
[20.2.50.4 NMAC - N, XX/XX/2021]

20.2.50.5 EFFECTIVE DATE: Month XX, 2021, except where a later date is specified in another Section.
[20.2.50.5 NMAC - N, XX/XX/2021]

20.2.50.6 OBJECTIVE: The objective of this Part is to establish emission standards for volatile organic compounds (VOC) and oxides of nitrogen (NO_x) for oil and gas production, processing, and transmission sources.
[20.2.50.6 NMAC - N, XX/XX/2021]

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 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.

C. "Bleed rate" means the rate in standard cubic feet per hour at which natural gas is continuously or intermittently vented from a pneumatic controller.

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. Screw, sliding vane, and liquid ring compressor is not a centrifugal compressor.

F. "Closed vent system" means a system that is designed, operated, and maintained to route the VOC emissions from a source or process to a process stream or control device with no loss of VOC emissions to the atmosphere.

G. "Commencement of operation" means for an oil and natural gas wellhead, the date any permanent production equipment is in use and product is consistently flowing to a sales lines, gathering line or storage vessel from the first producing well at the stationary source, but no later than the end of well completion operation.

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.

J. “Construction” means fabrication, erection, installation or relocation of a stationary source, including but not limited to temporary installations and portable stationary sources.

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.

L. “Control device” means air pollution control equipment or emission reduction technologies that thermally combust, chemically convert, or otherwise destroy or recover air contaminants. Examples of control devices include but are not limited to open flares, enclosed combustion devices (ECDs), thermal oxidizers (TOs), vapor recovery units (VRUs), fuel cells, condensers, air fuel ratio controllers (AFRs), catalytic converters (oxidative, selective, and non-selective), or other emission reduction equipment. A control device may also include any other air pollution control equipment or emission reduction technologies approved by the department to comply with emission standards in this Part.

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

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. “Drilling” or “drilled” means the process to bore a hole to create a well for oil and/or natural gas production.

P. “Drill-out” means the process of removing the plugs placed during hydraulic fracturing or refracturing. Drill-out ends after the removal of all stage plugs and the initial wellbore cleanup.

Q. “Enclosed combustion device” means a combustion device where gaseous fuel is combusted in an enclosed chamber. This may include, but is not limited to an enclosed flare, reboiler, and heater.

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

S. “Flowback” means the process of allowing fluids and entrained solids to flow from a well following stimulation, either in preparation for a subsequent phase of treatment or in preparation for cleanup and placing the well into production. The term flowback also means the fluids and entrained solids flowing from a well after drilling or hydraulic fracturing or refracturing. Flowback ends when all temporary flowback equipment is removed from service. Flowback does not include drill-out.

T. “Flowback vessel” means a vessel that contains flowback.

QU. “Gathering and boosting station” means a permanent combination of equipment that collects or moves natural gas, crude oil, condensate, or produced water between a wellhead site and a midstream oil and natural gas collection or distribution facility, such as a storage vessel battery or compressor station, or into or out of storage.

V. “Hydraulic fracturing” means the process of directing pressurized fluids containing any combination of water, proppant, and any added chemicals to penetrate tight formations, such as shale, coal, and tight sand formations, that subsequently require flowback to expel fracture fluids and solids.

W. “Hydraulic refracturing” means conducting a subsequent hydraulic fracturing operation at a well that has previously undergone a hydraulic fracturing operation.

RX. “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.

SY. “Hydrocarbon liquid” means any naturally occurring, unrefined petroleum liquid and can include oil, condensate, and intermediate hydrocarbons.

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

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

VBB. “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.

~~WCC~~. “Natural gas compressor station” means one or more compressors designed to compress natural gas from well pressure to gathering system pressure before the inlet of a natural gas processing plant, or to move compressed natural gas through a transmission pipeline.

~~XDD~~. “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.

~~YEE~~. “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.

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

~~GG~~. “Occupied area” means (1) a building or structure designed for use as a place of residency by a person, a family, or families. The term includes manufactured, mobile, and modular homes, except to the extent that any such manufactured, mobile, or modular home is intended for temporary occupancy or for business purposes; (2) indoor or outdoor spaces associated with a school that students use commonly as part of their curriculum or extracurricular activities; (3) five thousand (5,000) or more square feet of building floor area in commercial facilities that are operating and normally occupied during working hours; and (4) an outdoor venue or recreation area, such as a playground, permanent sports field, amphitheater, or other similar place of outdoor public assembly.

~~HH~~. “Pre-production operations” means the drilling through the hydrocarbon bearing zones, hydraulic fracturing or refracturing, drill-out, and flowback of an oil and/or natural gas well.

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

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

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

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

~~EEMM~~. “Pneumatic controller” means an instrument that is actuated using pressurized gas and used to control or monitor process parameters such as liquid level, gas level, pressure, valve position, liquid flow, gas flow, and temperature.

~~FFNN~~. “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.

~~GGQQ~~. “Potential to emit (PTE)” means the maximum capacity of a stationary source to emit an air contaminant under its physical and operational design. The physical or operational limitation on the capacity of a source to emit an air pollutant, including air pollution control equipment and a restriction 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.

~~HHPP~~. “Produced water” means a fluid that is an incidental byproduct from drilling for or the production of oil and gas.

~~HQQ~~. “Produced water management unit” means a recycling facility or a permanent pit 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.

~~JJRR~~. “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.

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

~~LLTT~~. “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.

~~MMUU~~. “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.

~~NNVV~~. “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.

~~QQWW~~. “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.

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

~~QQYY~~. “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.

~~RRZZ~~. “Storage vessel” means a single tank or other vessel that is designed to contain an accumulation of hydrocarbon liquid or produced water and is constructed primarily of non-earthen material including wood, concrete, steel, fiberglass, or plastic, which provide structural support, or a process vessel such as a surge control vessel, bottom receiver, or knockout vessel. A well completion vessel that receives recovered liquid from a well after commencement of operation for a period that exceeds 60 days is considered a storage vessel. A storage vessel does not include a vessel that is skid-mounted or permanently attached to a mobile source and located at the site for less than 180 consecutive days, such as a truck railcar, or a pressure vessel designed to operate in excess of 204.9 kilopascals without emissions to the atmosphere.

~~AAA~~. “Vessel measurement system” means equipment and methods used to determine the quantity of the liquids inside a vessel (including a flowback vessel) without requiring direct access through the vessel thief hatch or other opening.

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

~~TTCCC~~. “Wellhead site” means the equipment directly associated with one or more oil wells or natural gas wells upstream of the natural gas processing plant. A wellhead site may include equipment used for extraction, collection, routing, storage, separation, treating, dehydration, artificial lift, combustion, compression, pumping, metering, monitoring, and product piping.

[20.2.50.7 NMAC - N, XX/XX/2021]

20.2.50.8 SEVERABILITY: If any provision of this Part, or the application of this provision to any person or circumstance is held invalid, the remainder of this Part, or the application of this provision to any person or circumstance other than those as to which it is held invalid, shall not be affected thereby.

[20.2.50.8 NMAC - N, XX/XX/2021]

20.2.50.9 CONSTRUCTION: This Part shall be liberally construed to carry out its purpose.

[20.2.50.9 NMAC - N, XX/XX/2021]

20.2.50.10 SAVINGS CLAUSE: Repeal or supersession of prior versions of this Part shall not affect administrative or judicial action initiated under those prior versions.

[20.2.50.10 NMAC - N, XX/XX/2021]

20.2.50.11 COMPLIANCE WITH OTHER REGULATIONS: Compliance with this Part does not relieve a person from the responsibility to comply with other applicable federal, state, or local laws, rules or regulations, including more stringent controls.

[20.2.50.11 NMAC - N, XX/XX/2021]

20.2.50.12 DOCUMENTS: Documents incorporated and cited in this Part may be viewed at the New

1 Mexico environment department, air quality bureau.

2 [20.2.50.12 NMAC - N, XX/XX/2021]

3 [The Air Quality Bureau is located at 525 Camino de los Marquez, Suite 1, Santa Fe, New Mexico 87505.]

4
5 **20.2.23.13-20.2.23.110 [RESERVED]**

6
7 **20.2.50.111 APPLICABILITY:**

8 **A.** This Part applies to crude oil and natural gas production and processing equipment and operations
9 that extract, collect, separate, dehydrate, store, process, transport, transmit, or handle hydrocarbon liquid or
10 produced water in the areas specified in 20.2.50.2 NMAC and are located at wellhead sites, tank batteries, gathering
11 and boosting sites, natural gas processing plants, and transmission compressor stations, up to the point of the local
12 distribution company custody transfer station.

13 **B.** In determining if any source is subject to this Part, including a small business facility as defined in
14 this Part, the owner or operator shall calculate the Potential to Emit (PTE) of such source and shall have the PTE
15 calculation certified by a qualified professional engineer. The calculation shall be kept on file for a minimum of five
16 years and shall be provided to the department upon request.

17 **C.** An owner or operator of a small business facility as defined in this Part shall comply with the
18 requirements of this Part as specified in 20.2.50.125 NMAC.

19 **D.** Oil refinery and transmission pipelines are not subject to this Part.
20 [20.2.50.111 NMAC - N, XX/XX/2021]

21
22 **20.2.50.112 GENERAL PROVISIONS:**

23 **A. General requirements:**

24 **(1)** Sources subject to emissions standards and requirements under this Part shall be operated
25 and maintained consistent with manufacturer specifications, and good engineering and maintenance practices. The
26 owner or operator shall keep manufacturer specifications and maintenance practices on file and make them available
27 upon request by the department. For sources constructed prior to 1980 for which no manufacturer specifications and
28 maintenance practices are available, the owner or operator shall develop and follow a maintenance schedule
29 sufficient to operate and maintain such units in good working order. The owner or operator shall keep such
30 maintenance schedules on file and make them available to the department upon request.

31 **(2)** Sources subject to emission standards or requirements under this Part shall be operated to
32 minimize emissions of air contaminants, including VOC and NO_x.

33 **(3)** Within two years of the effective date of this Part, owners and operators of a source
34 requiring an Equipment Monitoring Tag (EMT) shall physically tag each unit with an EMT, the format of which
35 shall be either RFID, QR, or bar code such that, when scanned it provides a unique identifier of the source. This
36 unique identifier shall act as an index to the source's record of the data required by this Part. The EMT shall be
37 maintained by the owner or operator, and data in the EMT shall provide at a minimum, the following information:

38 **(a)** unique unit identification number;

39 **(b)** location of the source;

40 **(c)** type of source (e.g., tank, VRU, dehydrator, pneumatic controller, etc.);

41 **(d)** for each source, the VOC (and NO_x, if applicable) PTE in lbs./hr. and tpy;

42 **(e)** for a control device, the controlled VOC and NO_x PTE in lbs./hr. and tpy;

43 **(f)** make, model, and serial number; and

44 **(g)** a link to the manufacturer's maintenance schedule or repair recommendations.

45 **(4)** The EMT shall be installed and maintained by the owner or operator of the facility.

46 **(5)** The EMT shall be of a format scannable by an owner or operator's authorized
47 representatives and, upon scanning, shall provide unique identifier that shall index the source's record of the data
48 required by this Part.

49 **(6)** The owner or operator shall manage the source's record of data in a database that is able
50 to generate a Compliance Database Report (CDR). The CDR is an electronic report generated by the owner or
51 operator's database and submitted to the department upon request. The format of the CDR shall be determined by
52 the department.

53 **(7)** The CDR is a report distinct from the owner or operator's database. The department does
54 not require access to the owner or operator's database, only the CDR.

55 **(8)** If read by the owner or operator's authorized representative, the EMT shall access the
56 owner or operator's database record for that source.

(9) The owner or operator shall contemporaneously track each compliance event for each source subject to the EMT requirements of this Part, and shall comply with the following:

(a) data gathered during each monitoring or testing event shall be contemporaneously uploaded into the database as soon as practicable, but no later than three business days of each compliance event.

(b) data required by this Part shall be maintained in the database for at least five years.

(10) The department may request that an owner or operator retain a third party at their own expense to verify any data or information collected, reported, or recorded pursuant to this Part, and make recommendations to correct or improve the collection of data or information. The owner or operator shall submit a report of the verification and any recommendations made by the third party to the department by a date specified and implement the recommendations in the manner approved by the department.

B. Monitoring requirements:

(1) Sources subject to emission standards and monitoring (e.g. inspection, testing, parametric monitoring) requirements under this Part shall be inspected monthly to ensure proper maintenance and operation, unless a different schedule is specified in the Section applicable to that source type. If the equipment is shut down at the time of required periodic testing, monitoring, or inspection, the owner or operator shall not be required to restart the unit for the sole purpose of performing the testing, monitoring, or inspection, but shall note the shut down in the records kept for that equipment for that monitoring event.

(2) An owner or operator may submit for the department's review and approval an equally effective, enforceable, and equivalent alternative monitoring strategy. Such requests shall be made on an application form provided by the department. The department shall issue a letter approving or denying the requested alternative monitoring strategy. An owner or operator shall comply with the default monitoring requirements required under the applicable Section and shall not operate under an alternative monitoring strategy until it has been approved by the department.

(3) Each monitoring event (e.g. testing, inspection, parametric monitoring) shall be initiated by an initial scanning of the EMT, the results of which shall then be directly uploaded into the database or temporarily into the handheld or other device. Upon completion of the monitoring event, a final scanning of the EMT shall terminate the monitoring event. At a minimum, the uploaded data shall include:

(a) date and time of the testing, monitoring, or inspection event;

(b) name of the personnel conducting the testing, monitoring, or inspection;

(c) identification number and type of unit;

(d) a description of any maintenance or repair activity conducted; and

(e) results of testing, monitoring, or inspection as required under this Part.

C. Recordkeeping requirements:

(1) Within three business days of a monitoring event, an electronic record shall be made of the monitoring event and shall include the following data:

(a) date and time of the testing, monitoring, or inspection event;

(b) name of the personnel conducting the testing, monitoring, or inspection;

(c) identification number and type of unit;

(d) a description of any maintenance or repair activity conducted; and

(e) results of any testing, monitoring, or inspections required under this Part.

(2) The owner or operator shall keep an electronic record required by this Part for five years. The department may treat loss of data or failure to maintain a record, including failure to transfer a record upon sale or transfer of ownership or operating authority, as a failure to collect the data.

(3) Before the transfer of ownership of equipment subject to this Part, the current owner or operator shall conduct and document a full compliance evaluation of such equipment. The documentation shall include a certification by a responsible official as to whether the equipment is in compliance with the requirements of this Part. The compliance determination shall be conducted no earlier than three months before the transfer of ownership. The owner or operator shall keep the full compliance evaluation and certification by the responsible official for ~~for~~ five years.

D. Reporting requirements: Within 24 hours of a request by the department, the owner or operator shall for each unit subject to the request, provide the requested information either by electronically submitting a CDR to the department's Secure Extranet Portal (SEP), or by other means and formats specified by the department in its request.

[20.2.50.112 NMAC - N, XX/XX/2021]

20.2.50.113 ENGINES AND TURBINES:

A. Applicability: Portable and stationary natural gas-fired spark ignition engines, compression ignition engines, and natural gas-fired combustion turbines located at wellhead sites, tank batteries, gathering and boosting sites, natural gas processing plants, and transmission compressor stations, with a rated horsepower greater than the horsepower ratings of Table 1, 2, and 3 of 20.2.50.113 NMAC are subject to the requirements of 20.2.50.113 NMAC.

B. Emission standards:

(1) The owner or operator of a portable or stationary natural gas-fired spark-ignition engine, compression ignition engine, or natural gas-fired combustion turbine shall ensure compliance with the emission standards by the dates specified in Subsection B of 20.2.50.113 NMAC.

(2) The owner or operator of an existing natural gas-fired spark-ignition engine shall complete an inventory of all existing engines by January 1, 2023, and shall prepare a schedule to ensure that each existing engine does not exceed the emission standards in table 1 of Paragraph (2) of Subsection B of 20.2.50.113 NMAC as follows:

(a) by January 1, 2025, the owner or operator shall ensure at least thirty percent of the company's existing engines meet the emission standards.

(b) by January 1, 2027, the owner or operator shall ensure at least an additional thirty-five percent of the company's existing engines meets the emission standards.

(c) by January 1, 2029, the owner or operator shall ensure that the remaining thirty-five percent of the company's existing engines meets the emission standards.

(d) in lieu of meeting the emission standards for an existing natural gas-fired spark ignition engine, an owner or operator may reduce the annual hours of operation of an engine such that the annual NO_x and VOC emissions are reduced by at least ninety-five percent per year.

Table 1 - EMISSION STANDARDS FOR NATURAL GAS-FIRED SPARK-IGNITION ENGINES CONSTRUCTED, RECONSTRUCTED, OR INSTALLED BEFORE THE EFFECTIVE DATE OF 20.2.50 NMAC.

Engine Type	Rated bhp	NO _x	CO	NMNEHC (as propane)
Lean-burn	>1,000	0.50 g/bhp-hr	47 ppmvd @ 15% O ₂ or 93% reduction	0.70 g/bhp-hr
Rich-burn	>1,000	0.50 g/bhp-hr	0.60 g/bhp-hr	0.70 g/bhp-hr

(3) The owner or operator of a new natural gas-fired spark ignition engine shall ensure the engine does not exceed the emission standards in table 2 of Paragraph (3) of Subsection B of 20.2.50.113 NMAC upon startup.

Table 2 - EMISSION STANDARDS FOR NATURAL GAS-FIRED SPARK-IGNITION ENGINES CONSTRUCTED, RECONSTRUCTED, OR INSTALLED AFTER THE EFFECTIVE DATE OF 20.2.50 NMAC.

Engine Type	Rated bhp	NO _x	CO	NMNEHC (as propane)
Lean-burn	>500 - <1,000	0.50 g/bhp-hr	0.60 g/bhp-hr	0.70 g/bhp-hr
Lean-burn	≥1,000	0.30 g/bhp-hr uncontrolled or 0.05 g/bhp-hr with control	0.60 g/bhp-hr	0.70 g/bhp-hr
Rich-burn	>500	0.50 g/bhp-hr	0.60 g/bhp-hr	0.70 g/bhp-hr

(4) The owner or operator of a natural gas-fired spark ignition engine with NO_x emission control technology that uses ammonia or urea as a reagent shall ensure that the exhaust ammonia slip is limited to 10 ppmvd or less, corrected to fifteen percent oxygen.

(5) The owner or operator of a compression ignition engine shall ensure compliance with the following emission standards:

(a) a new portable or stationary compression ignition engine with a maximum design power output equal to or greater than 500 horsepower that is not subject to the emission standards under Subparagraph (b) of Paragraph (5) of Subsection B of 20.2.50.113 NMAC shall limit NO_x emissions to not more

than nine g/bhp-hr upon startup.

(b) a stationary compression ignition engine that is subject to and complying with Subpart IIII of 40 CFR Part 60, Standards of Performance for Stationary Compression Ignition Internal Combustion Engines, is not subject to the requirements of Subparagraph (a) of Paragraph (5) of Subsection B of 20.2.50.113 NMAC.

(6) The owner or operator of a portable or stationary compression ignition engine with NO_x emission control technology that uses ammonia or urea as a reagent shall ensure that the exhaust ammonia slip is limited to 10 ppmvd or less, corrected to fifteen percent oxygen.

(7) The owner or operator of a stationary natural gas-fired combustion turbine with a maximum design rating equal to or greater than 1,000 bhp shall comply with the applicable emission standards for an existing, new, or reconstructed turbine listed in table 3 of Paragraph (7) of Subsection B of 20.2.50.113 NMAC.

Table 3 - EMISSION STANDARDS FOR STATIONARY COMBUSTION TURBINES

For each natural gas-fired combustion turbine constructed or reconstructed and installed before the effective date of 20.2.50 NMAC, the owner or operator shall ensure the turbine does not exceed the following emission standards no later than two years from the effective date of this Part:			
Turbine Rating (bhp)	NO _x (ppmvd @15% O ₂)	CO (ppmvd @ 15% O ₂)	NMNEHC (as propane, ppmvd @15% O ₂)
≥1,000 and <5,000	50	50	9
≥5,000 and <15,000	50	50	9
≥15,000	50	50 or 93% reduction	5 or 50% reduction
For each natural gas-fired combustion turbine constructed or reconstructed and installed on or after the effective date of 20.2.50 NMAC, the owner or operator shall ensure the turbine does not exceed the following emission standards upon startup:			
Turbine Rating (bhp)	NO _x (ppmvd @15% O ₂)	CO (ppmvd @ 15% O ₂)	NMNEHC (as propane, ppmvd @15% O ₂)
≥1,000 and <5,000	25	25	9
≥5,000 and <15,900	15	10	9
≥15,900	9.0 Uncontrolled or 2.0 with Control	10 Uncontrolled or 1.8 with Control	5

(8) The owner or operator of a stationary natural gas-fired combustion turbine with NO_x emission control technology that uses ammonia or urea as a reagent shall ensure that the exhaust ammonia slip is limited to 10 ppmvd or less, corrected to fifteen percent oxygen.

(9) The owner or operator of an engine or turbine shall install an EMT on the engine or turbine in accordance with 20.2.50.112 NMAC.

(10) The owner or operator of an emergency use engine that is operated less than 100 hours per year is not subject to the emissions standards in this Part but shall be equipped with a non-resettable hour meter to monitor and record any hours of operation.

C. Monitoring requirements:

(1) Maintenance and repair for a spark-ignition engine, compression-ignition engine, and stationary combustion turbine shall meet the minimum manufacturer recommended maintenance schedule. The following maintenance, adjustment, replacement, or repair events for engines and turbines shall be documented as they occur:

(a) routine maintenance that takes a unit out of service for more than two hours during any 24-hour period; and

(b) unscheduled repairs that require a unit to be taken out of service for more than two hours during any 24-hour period.

(2) Catalytic converters (oxidative, selective and non-selective) and AFR controllers shall be maintained according to manufacturer or supplier recommended maintenance schedules, including replacement of

oxygen sensors as necessary for oxygen-based controllers. During periods of catalytic converter or AFR controller maintenance, the owner or operator shall shut down the engine or turbine until the catalytic converter or AFR controller can be replaced with a functionally equivalent spare to allow the engine or turbine to return to operation.

(3) For equipment operated for 500 hours per year or more, compliance with the emission standards in Subsection B of 20.2.50.113 NMAC shall be demonstrated by performing an initial emissions test, followed by annual tests, for NO_x, CO, and non-methane non-ethane hydrocarbons (NMNEHC) using a portable analyzer or U.S. EPA reference method. For units with g/hp-hr emission standards, the engine load shall be calculated using the following equations:

$$\text{Load (Hp)} = \frac{\text{Fuel consumption (scf/hr)} \times \text{Measured fuel heating value (LHV btu/scf)}}{\text{Manufacturer's rated BSFC (btu/bhp-hr) at 100\% load or best efficiency}}$$

$$\text{Load (Hp)} = \frac{\text{Fuel consumption (gal/hr)} \times \text{Measured fuel heating value (LHV btu/gal)}}{\text{Manufacturer's rated BSFC (btu/bhp-hr) at 100\% load or best efficiency}}$$

Where: LVH = lower heating value, btu/scf, or btu/gal, as appropriate; and
BSFC = brake specific fuel consumption

(a) emissions testing events shall be conducted at ninety percent or greater of the unit's capacity. If the ninety percent capacity cannot be achieved, the monitoring and testing shall be conducted at the maximum achievable capacity or load under prevailing operating conditions. The load and the parameters used to calculate it shall be recorded to document operating conditions at the time of testing and shall be included with the test report.

(b) emissions testing utilizing a portable analyzer shall be conducted in accordance with the requirements of the current version of ASTM D 6522. If a portable analyzer has met a previously approved department criterion, the analyzer may be operated in accordance with that criterion until it is replaced.

(c) the default time period for a test run shall be at least 20 minutes.

(d) an emissions test shall consist of three separate runs, with the arithmetic mean of the results from the three runs used to determine compliance with the applicable emission standard.

(e) during emissions tests, pollutant and diluent concentration shall be monitored and recorded. Fuel flow rate shall be monitored and recorded if stack gas flow rate is determined utilizing U.S. EPA reference method 19. This information shall be included with the periodic test report.

(f) stack gas flow rate shall be calculated in accordance with U.S. EPA reference method 19 utilizing fuel flow rate (scf) determined by a dedicated fuel flow meter and fuel heating value (Btu/scf). The owner or operator shall provide a contemporaneous fuel gas analysis (preferably on the day of the test, but no earlier than three months before the test date) and a recent fuel flow meter calibration certificate (within the most recent quarter) with the final test report. Alternatively, stack gas flow rate may be determined by using U.S. EPA reference methods 1 through 4 or through the use of manufacturer provided fuel consumption rates.

(g) upon request by the department, an owner or operator shall submit a notification and protocol for an initial or annual emissions test.

(h) emissions testing shall be conducted at least once per calendar year. Emission testing required by Subparts GG, IIII, JJJJ, or KKKK of 40 CFR 60, or Subpart ZZZZ of 40 CFR 63, may be used to satisfy the emissions testing requirements if it meets the requirements of 20.2.50.113 NMAC and is completed at least once per calendar year.

(4) The owner or operator of equipment operated less than 500 hours per year shall monitor the hours of operation using a non-resettable hour meter and shall test the unit at least once per 8760 hours of operation in accordance with the emissions testing requirements in Paragraph (3) of Subsection C of 20.2.50.113 NMAC.

(5) An owner or operator of an emergency use engine operated for less than 100 hours per year shall monitor the hours of operation by a non-resettable hour meter.

(6) An owner or operator limiting the annual operating hours of an engine to meet the requirements of Paragraph (2) of Subsection B of 20.2.50.113 NMAC shall monitor the hours of operation by a non-resettable hour meter.

(7) Prior to monitoring, testing, inspection, or maintenance of an engine or turbine, the owner or operator shall scan the EMT, and the monitoring data entry shall be made in accordance with the requirements of 20.2.50.112 NMAC.

D. Recordkeeping requirements:

- (1) The owner or operator of a spark ignition engine, compression ignition engine, or stationary combustion turbine shall maintain a record in accordance with 20.2.50.112 NMAC for the engine or turbine. The record shall include:
- (a) the make, model, serial number, and EMT for the engine or turbine;
 - (b) a copy of the engine, turbine, or control device manufacturer recommended maintenance and repair schedule;
 - (c) all inspection, maintenance, or repair activity on the engine, turbine, and control device, including:
 - (i) the date and time of an inspection, maintenance or repair;
 - (ii) the date a subsequent analysis was performed (if applicable);
 - (iii) the name of the personnel conducting the inspection, maintenance or repair;
 - (iv) a description of the physical condition of the equipment as found during the inspection;
 - (v) a description of maintenance or repair activity conducted; and
 - (vi) the results of the inspection and any required corrective actions.
- (2) The owner or operator of a spark ignition engine, compression ignition engine, or stationary combustion turbine shall maintain records of initial and annual emissions testing for the engine or turbine. The records shall include:
- (a) the make, model, serial number, and EMT for the tested engine or turbine;
 - (b) the date and time of sampling or measurements;
 - (c) the date analyses were performed;
 - (d) the name of the personnel and the qualified entity that performed the analyses;
 - (e) the analytical or test methods used;
 - (f) the results of analyses or tests;
 - (g) for equipment operated less than 500 hours per year, the total annual hours of operation as recorded by the non-resettable hour meter; and
 - (h) operating conditions at the time of sampling or measurement.
- (3) The owner or operator of an emergency use engine operated less than 100 hours per year shall record the total annual hours of operation as recorded by the non-resettable hour meter.
- (4) The owner or operator limiting the annual operating hours of an engine to meet the requirements of Paragraph (2) of Subsection B of 20.2.50.113 NMAC shall record the hours of operation by a non-resettable hour meter. The owner or operator shall calculate and record the annual NO_x and VOC emission calculation, based on the engine's actual hours of operation, to demonstrate the ninety-five percent emission reduction requirement is met.

E. Reporting requirements: The owner or operator shall comply with the reporting requirements in 20.2.50.112 NMAC.
[20.2.50.113 NM-C - N, XX/XX/2021]

20.2.50.114 COMPRESSOR SEALS:**A. Applicability:**

(1) Centrifugal compressors using wet seals and located at tank batteries, gathering and boosting sites, natural gas processing plants, or transmission compressor stations are subject to the requirements of 20.2.50.114 NMAC. Centrifugal compressors located at wellhead sites are not subject to the requirements of 20.2.50.114 NMAC.

(2) Reciprocating compressors located at tank batteries, gathering and boosting sites, natural gas processing plants, or transmission compressor stations are subject to the requirements of 20.2.50.114 NMAC. Reciprocating compressors located at wellhead sites are not subject to the requirements of 20.2.50.114 NMAC.

B. Emission standards:

(1) The owner or operator of an existing centrifugal compressor shall control VOC emissions from a centrifugal compressor wet seal fluid degassing system by at least ninety-five percent within two years of the effective date of this Part. Emissions shall be captured and routed via a closed vent system to a control device, recovery system, fuel cell, or a process stream.

(2) The owner or operator of an existing reciprocating compressor shall, either:

- (a) replace the reciprocating compressor rod packing after every 26,000 hours of

compressor operation or every 36 months, whichever is reached later. The owner or operator shall begin counting the hours of compressor operation toward the first replacement of the rod packing upon the effective date of this Part; or

(b) beginning no later than two years from the effective date of this Part, collect emissions from the rod packing under negative pressure and route them via a closed vent system to a control device, recovery system, fuel cell, or a process stream.

(3) The owner or operator of a new centrifugal compressor shall control VOC emissions from the centrifugal compressor wet seal fluid degassing system by at least ninety-eight percent upon startup. Emissions shall be captured and routed via a closed vent system to a control device, recovery system, fuel cell, or process stream.

(4) The owner or operator of a new reciprocating compressor shall, upon startup, either:
(a) replace the reciprocating compressor rod packing after every 26,000 hours of compressor operation, or every 36 months, whichever is reached later; or

(b) collect emissions from the rod packing under negative pressure and route them via a closed vent system to a control device, a recovery system, fuel cell or a process stream.

(5) The owner or operator of a centrifugal or reciprocating compressor shall install an EMT on the compressor in accordance with 20.2.50.112 NMAC.

(6) The owner or operator complying with the emission standards in Subsection B of 20.2.50.114 NMAC through use of a control device shall comply with the control device requirements in 20.2.50.115 NMAC.

C. Monitoring requirements:

(1) The owner or operator of a centrifugal compressor complying with Paragraph (1) or (3) of Subsection B of 20.2.50.114 NMAC shall maintain a closed vent system encompassing the wet seal fluid degassing system that complies with the monitoring requirements in 20.2.50.115 NMAC.

(2) The owner or operator of a reciprocating compressor complying with Subparagraph (a) of Paragraph (2) or Subparagraph (a) of Paragraph (4) of Subsection B of 20.2.50.114 NMAC shall continuously monitor the hours of operation with a non-resettable hour meter and track the number of hours since initial startup or since the previous reciprocating compressor rod packing replacement.

(3) The owner or operator of a reciprocating compressor complying with Subparagraph (b) of Paragraph (2) or Subparagraph (b) of Paragraph (4) of Subsection B of 20.2.50.114 NMAC shall monitor the rod packing emissions collection system semiannually to ensure that it operates under negative pressure and routes emissions through a closed vent system to a control device, recovery system, fuel cell, or process stream.

(4) The owner or operator of a centrifugal or reciprocating compressor complying with the requirements in Subsection B of 20.2.50.114 NMAC through use of a closed vent system or control device shall comply with the monitoring requirements in 20.2.50.115 NMAC.

(5) The owner or operator of a centrifugal or reciprocating compressor shall comply with the monitoring requirements in 20.2.50.112 NMAC.

D. Recordkeeping requirements:

(1) The owner or operator of a centrifugal compressor using a wet seal fluid degassing system shall maintain a record of the following:

(a) the location of the centrifugal compressor;

(b) the date of construction, reconstruction, or modification of the centrifugal compressor;

(c) the monitoring required in Subsection C of 20.2.50.114 NMAC, including the time and date of the monitoring, the personnel conducting the monitoring, a description of any problem observed during the monitoring, and a description of any corrective action taken; and

(d) the type, make, model, and identification number of a control device used to comply with the control requirements in Subsection B of 20.2.50.114 NMAC.

(2) The owner or operator of a reciprocating compressor shall maintain a record of the following:

(a) the location of the reciprocating compressor;

(b) the date of construction, reconstruction, or modification of the reciprocating compressor; and

(c) the monitoring required in Subsection C of 20.2.50.114 NMAC, including:
(i) the number of hours of operation since initial startup or the last rod packing replacement;

(ii) the records of pressure in the rod packing emissions collection system;
and

(iii) the time and date of the inspection, the personnel conducting the inspection, a notation of which checks required in Subsection C of 20.2.50.114 NMAC were completed, a description of problems observed during the inspection, and a description and date of corrective actions taken.

(3) The owner or operator of a centrifugal or reciprocating compressor complying with the requirements in Subsection B of 20.2.50.114 NMAC through use of a control device or closed vent system shall comply with the recordkeeping requirements in 20.2.50.115 NMAC.

(4) The owner or operator of a centrifugal or reciprocating compressor shall comply with the recordkeeping requirements in 20.2.50.112 NMAC.

E. Reporting requirements: The owner or operator of a centrifugal or reciprocating compressor shall comply with the reporting requirements in 20.2.50.112 NMAC.
[20.2.50.114 NM-C - N, XX/XX/2021]

20.2.50.115 CONTROL DEVICES:

A. Applicability: These requirements apply to control devices as defined in 20.2.50.7 NMAC and used to comply with the emission standards and emission reduction requirements in this Part.

B. General requirements:

(1) Control devices used to demonstrate compliance with this Part shall be installed, operated, and maintained consistent with manufacturer specifications, and good engineering and maintenance practices.

(2) Control devices shall be adequately designed and sized to achieve the control efficiency rates required by this Part and to handle fluctuations in emissions of VOC or NO_x.

(3) The owner or operator of a control device used to comply with the emission standards in this Part shall install an EMT on the control device in accordance with 20.2.50.112 NMAC.

(4) The owner or operator shall inspect control devices used to comply with this Part at least monthly to ensure proper maintenance and operation. Prior to an inspection or monitoring event, the owner or operator shall scan the EMT and the required monitoring data shall be electronically captured in accordance with this Part.

(5) The owner or operator shall ensure that a control device used to comply with emission standards in this Part operates as a closed vent system that captures and routes VOC emissions to the control device, and that unburnt gas is not directly vented to the atmosphere.

(6) The owner or operator of a closed vent system for a centrifugal compressor wet seal fluid degassing system, reciprocating compressor, pneumatic controller or pump, ~~or~~ storage vessel, or flowback vessel using a control device or routing emissions to a process shall:

(a) ensure the control device or process is of sufficient design and capacity to accommodate all emissions from the affected sources;

(b) conduct an assessment to confirm that the closed vent system is of sufficient design and capacity to ensure that all emissions from the affected equipment are routed to the control device or process; and

(c) have the closed vent system certified by a qualified professional engineer or an in-house engineer with expertise regarding the design and operation of the closed vent system in accordance with Paragraphs (c)(i) and (ii) of this Section.

(i) The assessment of the closed vent system shall be prepared under the direction or supervision of a qualified professional engineer or an in-house engineer who signs the certification in Paragraph (c)(ii) of this Section.

(ii) the owner or operator shall provide the following certification, signed and dated by a qualified professional engineer or an in-house engineer: "I certify that the closed vent system design and capacity assessment was prepared under my direction or supervision. I further certify that the closed vent system design and capacity assessment was conducted, and this report was prepared pursuant to the requirements of this Part. Based on my professional knowledge and experience, and inquiry of personnel involved in the assessment, the certification submitted herein is true, accurate, and complete."

(7) The owner or operator shall keep manufacturer specifications for all control devices on file. The information shall include:

(a) manufacturer name, make, and model;

(b) maximum heating value for an open flare, ECD, or TO;

1 (c) maximum rated capacity for an open flare, ECD/TO, or VRU;
2 (d) gas flow range for an open flare, ECD, or TO; and
3 (e) designed destruction or vapor recovery efficiency.

4 **C. Requirements for open flares:**

5 (1) Emission standards:

6 (a) the flare shall combust the gas sent to the flare and combustion shall be
7 maintained for the duration of time that gas is sent to the flare. The owner or operator shall not send gas to the flare
8 in excess of the manufacturer maximum rated capacity.

9 (b) the owner or operator shall equip each new and existing flare (except those
10 flares required to meet the requirements of Paragraph (C) of this Subsection) with a continuous pilot flame, an
11 operational auto-igniter, or require manual ignition, and shall comply with the following:

12 (i) a flare with a continuous pilot flame or an auto-igniter shall be
13 equipped with a system to ensure the flare is operated with a flame present at all times when gas is being sent to the
14 flare.

15 (ii) the owner or operator of a flare with manual ignition shall inspect and
16 ensure a flame is present upon initiating a flaring event.

17 (iii) a new flare controlling a continuous gas stream shall be equipped with
18 a continuous pilot flame upon startup.

19 (iv) an existing flare controlling a continuous gas stream constructed before
20 the effective date of this Part shall be equipped with a continuous pilot no later than one year after the effective date
21 of this Part.

22 (c) an existing flare located at a site with an annual average daily production of
23 equal to or less than 10 barrels of oil per day or an average daily production of 60,000 standard cubic feet of natural
24 gas shall be equipped with an auto-igniter, continuous pilot, or technology (e.g. alarm) that alerts the owner or
25 operator of a flare malfunction, if replaced or reconstructed after the effective date of this Part.

26 (d) the owner or operator shall operate a flare with no visible emissions, except for
27 periods not to exceed a total of 30 seconds during any 15 consecutive minutes. The flare shall be designed so that an
28 observer can, by means of visual observation from the outside of the flare or by other means such as a continuous
29 monitoring device, determine whether it is operating properly.

30 (e) the owner or operator shall repair the flare within three business days of any
31 alarm activation.

32 (2) Monitoring requirements:

33 (a) the owner or operator of a flare with a continuous pilot or auto igniter shall
34 continuously monitor the presence of a pilot flame, or presence of flame during flaring if using an auto igniter, using
35 a thermocouple equipped with a continuous recorder and alarm to detect the presence of a flame. An alternative
36 equivalent technology alerting the owner or operator of failure of ignition of the gas stream may be used in lieu of a
37 continuous recorder and alarm, if approved by the department;

38 (b) the owner or operator of a manually ignited flare shall monitor the presence of a
39 flame using continuous visual observation during a flaring event;

40 (c) the owner or operator shall, at least quarterly, and upon observing visible
41 emissions, perform a U.S. EPA method 22 observation while the flare pilot or auto igniter flame is present to certify
42 compliance with visible emission requirements. The observation period shall be a minimum of 15 consecutive
43 minutes;

44 (d) prior to an inspection or monitoring event, the EMT on the flare shall be
45 scanned and the required monitoring data shall be electronically captured during the event in accordance with the
46 monitoring requirements of 20.2.50.112 NMAC; and

47 (e) the owner or operator shall monitor the technology that alerts the owner or
48 operator of a flare malfunction and any instances of technology or alarm activation.

49 (3) Recordkeeping requirements: The owner or operator of an open flare shall keep a record
50 of the following:

51 (a) any instance of alarm activation, including the date and cause of alarm
52 activation, action taken to bring the flare into a normal operating condition, the name of the personnel conducting
53 the inspection, and any maintenance activity performed;

54 (b) the results of the U.S. EPA method 22 observations;

55 (c) the monitoring of the presence of a flame on a manual flare during a flaring
56 event as required under Subparagraph (b) of Paragraph (2) of Subsection C of 20.2.50.115 NMAC;

(d) the results of the gas analysis for the gas being flared, including VOC content and heating value; and

(e) any instance of technology or alarm activation of a malfunctioning flare, including the date and cause of the activation, the action taken to bring the flare into normal operating condition, date of repair, name of the personnel conducting the inspection, and any maintenance activities performed.

(4) Reporting requirements: The owner or operator shall comply with the reporting requirements in 20.2.50.112 NMAC.

D. Requirements for enclosed combustion devices (ECD) and thermal oxidizers (TO):

(1) Emission standards:

(a) the ECD/TO shall combust the gas sent to the ECD/TO. The owner or operator shall not send gas to the ECD/TO in excess of the manufacturer maximum rated capacity.

(b) the owner or operator shall equip an ECD/TO with a continuous pilot flame or an auto-igniter. Existing ECD/TO shall be equipped with a continuous pilot flame or an auto-igniter no later than one year after the effective date. New ECD/TO shall be equipped with a continuous pilot flame or an auto-igniter upon startup.

(c) ECD/TO with a continuous pilot flame or an auto-igniter shall be equipped with a system to ensure that the ECD/TO is operated with a flame present at all times when gas is sent to the ECD/TO. Combustion shall be maintained for the duration of time that gas is sent to the ECD/TO.

(d) the owner or operator shall operate an ECD/TO with no visible emissions, except for periods not to exceed a total of 30 seconds during any 15 consecutive minutes. The ECD/TO shall be designed so that an observer can, by means of visual observation from the outside of the ECD/TO or by other means such as a continuous monitoring device, determine whether it is operating properly.

(2) Monitoring requirements:

(a) the owner or operator of an ECD/TO with a continuous pilot or an auto igniter shall continuously monitor the presence of a pilot flame, or of a flame during combustion if using an auto-igniter, using a thermocouple equipped with a continuous recorder and alarm to detect the presence of a flame. An alternative equivalent technology alerting the owner or operator of failure of ignition of the gas stream may be used in lieu of a continuous recorder and alarm, if approved by the department.

(b) the owner or operator shall, at least quarterly, and upon observing visible emissions, perform a U.S. EPA method 22 observation while the ECD/TO pilot flame or auto igniter flame is present to certify compliance with the visible emission requirements. The period of observation shall be a minimum of 15 consecutive minutes.

(c) prior to an inspection or monitoring event, the EMT on the unit shall be scanned and the required monitoring data shall be electronically captured during the monitoring event in accordance with the monitoring requirements of 20.2.50.112 NMAC.

(3) Recordkeeping requirements: The owner or operator of an ECD/TO shall keep records of the following:

(a) any instance of an alarm activation, including the date and cause of the activation, any action taken to bring the ECD/TO into normal operating condition, the name of the personnel conducting the inspection, and any maintenance activities performed;

(b) the result of the U.S. EPA method 22 observation; and

(c) the results of gas analysis for the gas being combusted, including VOC content and heating value.

(4) Reporting requirements: The owner or operator shall comply with the reporting requirements in 20.2.50.112 NMAC.

E. Requirements for vapor recover units (VRU):

(1) Emission standards:

(a) the owner or operator shall operate the VRU as a closed vent system that captures and routes all VOC emissions directly back to the process or to a sales pipeline and does not vent to the atmosphere.

(b) the owner or operator shall control VOC emissions during startup, shutdown, maintenance, or other VRU downtime with a backup control device (e.g. flare, ECD, TO) or redundant VRU.

(2) Monitoring Requirements:

(a) the owner or operator shall comply with the standards for equipment leaks in 20.2.50.116 NMAC, or, alternatively, shall implement a program that meets the requirements of Subpart OOOOa of 40 CFR 60.

(b) prior to a VRU inspection or monitoring event, the EMT on the unit shall be scanned and the required monitoring data shall be electronically captured during the monitoring event in accordance with the monitoring requirements of 20.2.50.112 NMAC.

(3) Recordkeeping requirements: For a VRU inspection or monitoring event, the owner or operator shall record the result of the event in accordance with 20.2.50.112 NMAC, including the name of the personnel conducting the inspection, and any maintenance or repair activities required. The owner or operator shall record the type of redundant control device used during VRU downtime.

(4) Reporting requirements: The owner or operator shall comply with the reporting requirements in 20.2.50.112 NMAC.

F. Recordkeeping requirements: The owner or operator of a control device shall maintain a record of the following:

- (1) the certification of the closed vent system as required by this Part; and
- (2) the information required in Paragraph (7) of Subsection B of 20.2.50.115 NMAC.

G. Reporting requirements: The owner or operator shall comply with the reporting requirements in 20.2.50.112 NMAC.

H. Requirements for flowback vessels and preproduction operations:

(1) Emissions standards:

(a) the owner or operator of a well that begins flowback on or after the effective date of this Part must collect and control emissions from each flowback vessel on and after the date flowback is routed to the flowback vessel by routing emissions to an operating control device that achieves a hydrocarbon control efficiency of at least 95 percent. If a TO or ECD is used, it must have a design destruction efficiency of at least 98 percent for hydrocarbons.

(i) the owner or operator shall use enclosed, vapor-tight flowback vessels with an appropriate pressure relief system to be used only as necessary to ensure safety.

(ii) flowback vessels must be inspected, tested, and refurbished where necessary to ensure the flowback vessel is vapor-tight prior to receiving flowback.

(iii) the owner or operator shall use a vessel measurement system to determine the quantity of liquids in the flowback vessel(s).

(A) Thief hatches or other access points to the flowback vessel must remain closed and latched during activities to determine the quantity of liquids in the flowback vessel(s).

(B) Opening the thief hatch or other access point if required to inspect, test, or calibrate the vessel measurement system or to add biocides or chemicals is not a violation of 20.2.50.115.H(1)(a)(i) NMAC.

(2) Monitoring

(a) Owners and or operators of a well with flowback that begins on or after the effective date of 20.2.50 NMAC, must conduct daily visual inspections of the flowback vessel and any associated equipment, including

(i) visual inspection of any thief hatch, pressure relief valve, or other access point to ensure that they are closed and properly seated.

(ii) visual inspection or monitoring of the control device to ensure that it is operating.

(iii) visual inspection of the control device to ensure that the valves for the piping from the flowback vessel to the control device are open.

(3) Recordkeeping

(a) The owner or operator of each flowback vessel subject to Paragraph (1) of Subsection H of Section 20.2.50.115 NMAC must maintain records for a period of five (5) years and make them available to the NMED upon request, including

(i) the API number of the well and the associated facility location, including latitude and longitude coordinates.

(ii) the date and time of the onset of flowback.

(iii) the date and time the flowback vessels were permanently disconnected, if applicable.

(iv) the date and duration of any period where the control device is not operating.

(v) records of the inspections required in Paragraph (2) of Subsection H of Section 20.2.50.115 NMAC, including the time and date of each inspection, a description of any problems observed,

a description and date of any corrective action(s) taken, and the name of the employee or third party performing corrective action(s).

[20.2.50.115 NM-C - N, XX/XX/2021]

20.2.50.116 EQUIPMENT LEAKS AND FUGITIVE EMISSIONS:

A. Applicability: Wellhead sites, tank batteries, gathering and boosting sites, gas processing plants, transmission compressor stations, and associated piping and components are subject to the requirements of 20.2.50.116 NMAC.

B. Emission standards: The owner or operator of oil and gas production and processing equipment located at wellhead sites, tank batteries, gathering and boosting sites, gas processing plants, or transmission compressor stations shall demonstrate compliance with this Part by performing the monitoring, recordkeeping, and reporting requirements specified in 20.2.50.116 NMAC.

C. Default Monitoring requirements: Owners and operators shall comply with the following monitoring requirements and the monitoring requirements in 20.2.50.112 NMAC:

(1) The owner or operator of a facility with an annual average daily production of greater than 10 barrels of oil per day or an average daily production of greater than 60,000 standard cubic feet per day of natural gas shall, at least weekly, conduct audio, visual, and olfactory (AVO) inspections of thief hatches, closed vent systems, pumps, compressors, pressure relief devices, open-ended valves or lines, valves, flanges, connectors, piping, and associated equipment to identify defects and leaking components as follows:

(a) conduct a visual inspection for: cracks, holes, or gaps in piping or covers; loose connections; liquid leaks; broken or missing caps; broken, cracked or otherwise damaged seals or gaskets; broken or missing hatches; or broken or open access covers or other closure or bypass devices;

(b) conduct an audio inspection for pressure leaks and liquid leaks;

(c) conduct an olfactory inspection for unusual or strong odors;

(d) any positive detection during the AVO inspection shall be considered a leak; and

(e) a leak discovered by an AVO inspection shall be tagged with a visible tag and reported to management or their designee within three calendar days.

(2) The owner or operator of a facility with an annual average daily production of equal to or less than 10 barrels of oil per day or an average daily production of equal to or less than 60,000 standard cubic feet per day of natural gas shall, at least monthly, conduct an audio, visual, and olfactory (AVO) inspection of thief hatches, closed vent systems, pumps, compressors, pressure relief devices, open-ended valves or lines, valves, flanges, connectors, piping, and associated equipment to identify a defect and leaking component as specified in Subparagraphs (a) through (e) of Paragraph (1) of Subsection (C) of 20.2.50.116 NMAC.

(3) The owner or operator of the following facilities shall conduct an inspection using U.S. EPA method 21 or optical gas imaging (OGI) of thief hatches, closed vent systems, pumps, compressors, pressure relief devices, open-ended valves or lines, valves, flanges, connectors, piping, and associated equipment to identify leaking components at a frequency determined according to the following schedules:

(a) for wellhead sites or tank battery facilities:

(i) annually at facilities with a PTE less than two tpy VOC;

(ii) semi-annually at facilities with a PTE equal to or greater than two tpy and less than five tpy VOC; and

(iii) quarterly at facilities with a PTE equal to or greater than five tpy VOC.

(b) for gathering and boosting sites, gas processing plants, and transmission compressor stations:

(i) quarterly at facilities with a PTE less than 25 tpy VOC; and

(ii) monthly at facilities with a PTE equal to or greater than 25 tpy VOC.

(c) for wellhead sites within 1,000 feet of an occupied area:

(i) quarterly at facilities with a PTE less than 5 tpy VOC; and

(ii) monthly at facilities with a PTE equal to or greater than 5 tpy VOC.

(4) Inspections using U.S. EPA method 21 shall meet the following requirements:

(a) the instrument shall be calibrated before each day of its use by the procedures specified in U.S. EPA method 21;

(b) the instrument shall be calibrated with zero air (less than 10 ppm of hydrocarbon in air), and a mixture of methane or n-hexane and air at a concentration near, but not more than, 10,000 ppm methane or n-hexane; and

(c) a leak is detected if the instrument records a measurement of 500 ppm or greater

of hydrocarbon and the measurement is not associated with normal equipment operation, such as pneumatic device actuation and crank case ventilation.

(5) Inspections using OGI shall meet the following requirements:

(a) the instrument shall comply with the specifications, daily instrument checks, and leak survey requirements set forth in Subparagraphs (1) through (3) of Paragraph (i) of 40 CFR 60.18;

(b) a leak is detected if the emission images recorded by the OGI instrument are not associated with normal equipment operation, such as pneumatic device actuation or crank case ventilation.

(6) Components that are difficult, unsafe, or inaccessible to monitor, as determined by the following conditions, are not required to be inspected until it becomes feasible to do so:

(a) difficult to monitor components are those that require elevating the monitoring personnel more than two meters above a supported surface, or that cannot be reached via a wheeled scissor-lift or hydraulic type scaffold that allows access to components up to seven and six tenths meters (25 feet) above the ground;

(b) unsafe to monitor components are those that cannot be monitored without exposing monitoring personnel to an immediate danger as a consequence of completing the monitoring; and

(c) inaccessible to monitor components are those that are buried, insulated, or obstructed by equipment or piping that prevents access to the components by monitoring personnel.

D. Alternative equipment leak monitoring plans: As an equivalent means of compliance with Subsection C of 20.2.50.116 NMAC, an owner or operator may comply with the equipment leak requirements through an alternative monitoring plan as follows:

(1) An owner or operator may comply with an individual alternative monitoring plan, subject to the following requirements:

(a) the proposed alternative monitoring plan shall be submitted to and approved by the department prior to conducting monitoring under that plan.

(b) the department may terminate an approved alternative monitoring plan if the department finds that the owner or operator failed to comply with a provision of the plan and failed to correct and disclose the violation to the department within 15 calendar days of identifying the violation.

(c) upon department denial or termination of an approved alternative monitoring plan, the owner or operator shall comply with the default monitoring requirements under Subsection C of 20.2.50.116 NMAC within 15 days.

(2) An owner or operator may comply with a pre-approved monitoring plan maintained by the department, subject to the following requirements:

(a) the owner or operator shall notify the department of the intent to conduct monitoring under a pre-approved monitoring plan, and identify which pre-approved plan will be used, at least 15 days prior to conducting monitoring under that plan.

(b) the department may terminate the use of a pre-approved monitoring plan by the owner or operator if the department finds that the owner or operator failed to comply with the provision of the plan and failed to correct and disclose the violation to the department within 15 calendar days of identifying the violation.

(c) upon department denial or termination of an approved alternative monitoring plan, the owner or operator shall comply with the default monitoring requirements under of Subsection C of 20.2.50.116.C NMAC within 15 days.

E. Repair requirements: For a leak detected pursuant to monitoring conducted under 20.2.50.116 NMAC:

(1) the owner or operator shall place a visible tag on the leaking component until the component has been repaired;

(2) leaks shall be repaired within 15 days of discovery, except for leaks detected using OGI, which shall be repaired within seven days of discovery;

(3) the equipment must be re-monitored no later than 15 days after discovery of the leak to demonstrate that it has been repaired; and

(4) if the leak cannot be repaired within 15 days of discovery, or within seven days for a leak detected using OGI, without a process unit shutdown, the leak may be designated "Repair delayed," and must be repaired before the end of the next process unit shutdown.

F. Recordkeeping requirements:

(1) The owner or operator shall keep a record of the following for all AVO, RM21, OGI, or alternative equipment leak monitoring inspection conducted as required under 20.2.50.116 NMAC, and shall provide the record to the department upon request:

(a) facility location;
 (b) date of inspection;
 (c) monitoring method (e.g. AVO, RM 21, OGI, alternative method approved by the department);
 (d) name of the personnel performing the inspection;
 (e) a description of any leak requiring repair or a note that no leak was found; and
 (f) whether a visible flag was placed on the leak or not;
 (2) The owner or operator shall keep the following record for any leak that is detected:
 (a) the date the leak is detected;
 (b) the date of attempt to repair;
 (c) for a leak with a designation of "repair delayed" the following shall be recorded:
 (i) reason for delay if a leak is not repaired within the required number of days after discovery;
 (ii) signature of the authorized representative who determined that the repair could not be implemented without a process unit shutdown;
 (d) date of successful leak repair;
 (e) date the leak was monitored after repair and the results of the monitoring; and
 (f) a description of the component that is designated as difficult, unsafe, or inaccessible to monitor, an explanation stating why the component was so designated, and the schedule for repairing and monitoring the component.
 (3) For a leak detected using OGI, the owner or operator shall keep records of the specifications, the daily instrument check, and the leak survey requirements specified at 40 CFR 60.18(i)(1)-(3).
 (4) The owner or operator shall comply with the recordkeeping requirements in 20.2.50.112 NMAC.

G. Reporting requirements:

(1) The owner or operator shall certify the use of an alternative equipment leak monitoring plan under Subsection D of 20.2.50.116 NMAC to the department annually, if used.
 (2) The owner or operator shall comply with the reporting requirements in 20.2.50.112 NMAC.
 [20.2.50.116 NMAC - N, XX/XX/2021]

20.2.50.117 NATURAL GAS WELL LIQUID UNLOADING:

A. Applicability: Liquid unloading operations including down-hole well maintenance events at natural gas wells are subject to the requirements of 20.2.50.117 NMAC.

B. Emission standards:

(1) The owner or operator of a natural gas well shall use best management practices during the life of the well to avoid the need for liquid unloading.
 (2) The owner or operator of a natural gas well shall use the following best management practices during liquid unloading to minimize emissions, consistent with well site conditions and good engineering practices:
 (a) reduce wellhead pressure before blowdown;
 (b) monitor manual liquid unloading in close proximity to the well or via remote telemetry; and
 (c) close well head vents to the atmosphere and return the well to normal production operation as soon as practicable.
 (3) The owner or operator of a natural gas well shall use one of the following methods to reduce emissions during an unloading event:
 (a) installation and use of a plunger lift;
 (b) installation and use of an artificial lift engine; or
 (c) installation and use of a control device.
 (4) The owner or operator of a natural gas well shall install an EMT on the natural gas well in accordance with 20.2.50.112 NMAC.

C. Monitoring requirements:

(1) The owner or operator shall monitor the following parameters during liquid unloading:
 (a) wellhead pressure;
 (b) flow rate of the vented natural gas (to the extent feasible); and

(c) duration of venting to the storage vessel or atmosphere.
(2) The owner or operator shall calculate the volume and mass of VOC vented during a liquid unloading event.
(3) A liquid unloading event shall include the scanning of the EMT and monitoring data entry in accordance with the requirements of 20.2.50.112 NMAC.
(4) The owner or operator shall comply with the monitoring requirements in 20.2.50.112 NMAC.

D. Recordkeeping requirements:

(1) The owner or operator shall keep the following records for liquid unloading:
(a) identification number and location of the well;
(b) date the liquid unloading was performed;
(c) wellhead pressure;
(d) flow rate of the vented natural gas (to the extent feasible. If not feasible, the owner or operator shall use the maximum potential flow rate in the emission calculation);
(e) duration of venting to the storage vessel or atmosphere;
(f) a description of the management practice used to minimize release of VOC emissions before and during the liquid unloading;
(g) the type of control device used to control VOC emissions during the liquid unloading; and
(h) a calculation of the VOC emissions vented during the liquid unloading based on the duration, volume, and mass of VOC.
(2) The owner or operator shall comply with the recordkeeping requirements in 20.2.50.112 NMAC.

E. Reporting requirements: The owner or operator shall comply with the reporting requirements in 20.2.50.112 NMAC.
[20.2.50.117 NMAC - N, XX/XX/2021]

20.2.50.118 GLYCOL DEHYDRATORS:

A. Applicability: Glycol dehydrators with a PTE equal to or greater than two tpy of VOC and located at wellhead sites, tank batteries, gathering and boosting sites, natural gas processing plants, and transmission compressor stations are subject to the requirements of 20.2.50.118 NMAC.

B. Emission standards:

(1) Existing glycol dehydrators with a PTE equal to or greater than two tpy of VOC shall achieve a minimum combined capture and control efficiency of ninety-five percent of VOC emissions from the still vent and flash tank no later than two years after the effective date. If a combustion control device is used, the combustion control device shall have a minimum design combustion efficiency of ninety-eight percent.

(2) New glycol dehydrators with a PTE equal to or greater than two tpy of VOC shall achieve a minimum combined capture and control efficiency of ninety-five percent of VOC emissions from the still vent and flash tank upon startup. If a combustion control device is used, the combustion control device shall have a minimum design combustion efficiency of ninety-eight percent.

(3) The owner or operator of a glycol dehydrator shall comply with the following requirements:

(a) still vent and flash tank emissions shall be routed at all times to the reboiler firebox, condenser, combustion control device, fuel cell, to a process point that either recycles or recompresses the emissions or uses the emissions as fuel, or to a VRU that reinjects the VOC emissions back into the process stream or natural gas gathering pipeline;

(b) if a VRU is used, it shall consist of a closed loop system of seals, ducts and a compressor that reinjects the natural gas into the process or the natural gas pipeline. The VRU shall be operational at least ninety-five percent of the time the facility is in operation, resulting in a minimum combined capture and control efficiency of ninety-five percent. The VRU shall be installed, operated, and maintained according to the manufacturer's specifications;

(c) still vent and flash tank emissions shall not be vented to the atmosphere; and

(d) the owner or operator of a glycol dehydrator shall install an EMT on the glycol dehydrator in accordance with 20.2.50.112 NMAC.

(4) an owner or operator complying with the requirements in Subsection B of 20.2.50.118 NMAC through use of a control device shall comply with the requirements in 20.2.50.115 NMAC.

(5) The requirements of Subsection B of 20.2.50.118 NMAC cease to apply when the uncontrolled actual annual VOC emissions from a new or existing glycol dehydrator are less than two tpy VOC.

C. Monitoring requirements:

(1) The owner or operator of a glycol dehydrator shall conduct an annual extended gas analysis on the dehydrator inlet gas and calculate the uncontrolled and controlled VOC emissions in tpy.

(2) The owner or operator of a glycol dehydrator shall inspect the glycol dehydrator, including the reboiler and regenerator, and the control device or process the emissions are being routed, semi-annually to ensure it is operating as initially designed and in accordance with the manufacturer recommended operation and maintenance schedule.

(3) An owner or operator complying with the requirements in Subsection B of 20.2.50.118 NMAC through the use of a control device shall comply with the monitoring requirements in 20.2.50.115 NMAC.

(4) Owners and operators shall comply with the monitoring requirements in 20.2.50.112 NMAC.

D. Recordkeeping requirements:

(1) The owner or operator of a glycol dehydrator shall maintain a record of the following:

(a) dehydrator location and identification number;

(b) glycol circulation rate, monthly natural gas throughput, and the date of the most recent throughput measurement;

(c) data and methodology used to estimate the PTE of VOC (must be a department approved calculation methodology);

(d) amount of controlled and uncontrolled VOC emissions in tpy;

(e) type, make, model, and identification number of the control device or process the emissions are being routed;

(f) date and results of any equipment inspection, including maintenance or repair activities required to bring the glycol dehydrator into compliance; and

(g) a copy of the glycol dehydrator manufacturer operation and maintenance recommendations.

(2) An owner or operator complying with the requirements in Paragraph (1) or (2) of Subsection B of 20.2.50.118 NMAC through use of a control device as defined in this Part shall comply with the recordkeeping requirements in 20.2.50.115 NMAC.

(3) The owner or operator shall comply with the recordkeeping requirements in 20.2.50.112 NMAC.

E. Reporting requirements: The owner or operator shall comply with the reporting requirements in 20.2.50.112 NMAC.

[20.2.50.118 NMAC - N, XX/XX/2021]

20.2.50.119 HEATERS:

A. Applicability: Natural gas-fired heaters with a rated heat input equal to or greater than 10 MMBtu/hour including heater treaters, heated flash separators, evaporator units, fractionation column heaters, and glycol dehydrator reboilers in use at wellhead sites, tank batteries, gathering and boosting sites, natural gas processing plants, and transmission compressor stations are subject to the requirements of 20.2.50.119 NMAC.

B. Emission standards:

(1) Natural gas-fired heaters shall comply with the emission limits in table 1 of 20.2.50.119 NMAC.

Table 1 - EMISSION STANDARDS FOR NO_x AND CO

Date of Construction:	NO _x (ppmvd @ 3% O ₂)	CO (ppmvd @ 3% O ₂)
Constructed or reconstructed before the effective date of 20.2.50 NMAC	30	300
Constructed or reconstructed on or after the effective date of 20.2.50 NMAC	30	130

(2) Existing natural gas-fired heaters shall comply with the requirements of 20.2.50.119 NMAC no later than one year after the effective date of this Part.

(3) New natural gas-fired heaters shall comply with the requirements of 20.2.50.119 NMAC

upon startup.

(4) The owner or operator of a natural gas-fired heater shall install an EMT on the heater in accordance with 20.2.50.112 NMAC.

C. Monitoring requirements:

(1) The owner or operator shall:

(a) conduct emission testing for NO_x and CO within 180 days of the compliance date specified in Paragraph (2) or (3) of Subsection B of 20.2.50.119 NMAC and at least every two years thereafter.

(b) inspect, maintain, and repair the heater in accordance with the manufacturer specifications at least once every two years following the applicable compliance date specified in 20.2.50.119 NMAC. The inspection, maintenance, and repair shall include the following:

(i) inspecting the burner and cleaning or replacing components of the burner as necessary;

(ii) inspecting the flame pattern and adjusting the burner as necessary to optimize the flame pattern consistent with the manufacturer specifications and good engineering practices;

(iii) inspecting the AFR controller and ensuring it is calibrated and functioning properly;

(iv) optimizing total emissions of CO consistent with the NO_x requirement, manufacturer specifications, and good combustion engineering practices; and

(v) measuring the concentrations in the effluent stream of CO in ppmvd and O₂ in volume percent before and after adjustments are made in accordance with Subparagraph (c) of Paragraph (2) of Subsection C of 20.2.50.119 NMAC.

(2) The owner or operator shall comply with the following periodic testing requirements:

(a) conduct three test runs of at least 20-minutes duration within ten percent of one-hundred percent peak, or the highest achievable, load;

(b) determine NO_x and CO emissions and O₂ concentrations in the exhaust with a portable analyzer used and maintained in accordance with the manufacturer specifications and following the procedures specified in the current version of ASTM D6522;

(c) if the measured NO_x or CO emissions concentrations are exceeding the emissions limits of table 1 of 20.2.50.119 NMAC, the owner or operator shall repeat the inspection and tune-up in Subparagraph (b) of Paragraph (1) of Subsection C of 20.2.50.119 NMAC within 30 days of the periodic testing; and

(d) if at any time the heater is operated in excess of the highest achievable load plus ten percent, the owner or operator shall perform the testing specified in Subparagraph (a) of Paragraph (2) of Subsection C of 20.2.50.119 NMAC within 60 days from the anomalous operation.

(3) When conducting periodic testing of a heater, the owner or operator shall follow the procedures in Paragraph (2) of Subsection C of 20.2.50.119 NMAC. An owner or operator may deviate from those procedures by submitting a written request to use an alternative procedure to the department at least 60 days before performing the periodic testing. In the alternative procedure request, the owner or operator must demonstrate the alternative procedure's equivalence to the standard procedure. The owner or operator must receive written approval from the department prior to conducting the periodic testing using an alternative procedure.

(4) Prior to a monitoring, inspection, maintenance, or repair event, the owner or operator shall scan the EMT and the required monitoring data shall be captured in accordance with this Part.

D. Recordkeeping requirements: The owner or operator shall maintain a record of the following:

(1) location of the heater;

(2) summary of the complete test report and the results of periodic testing; and

(3) inspections, testing, maintenance, and repairs, which shall include at a minimum:

(a) the date the inspection, testing, maintenance, or repair was conducted;

(b) name of the personnel conducting the inspection, testing, maintenance, or repair;

(c) concentrations in the effluent stream of CO in ppmv and O₂ in volume percent;

and

(d) the results of the inspections and any the corrective action taken.

E. Reporting requirements: The owner or operator shall comply with the reporting requirements in 20.2.50.112 NMAC.

[20.2.50.119 NMAC - N, XX/XX/2021]

20.2.50.120 HYDROCARBON LIQUID TRANSFERS:

A. Applicability: Hydrocarbon liquid transfers located at wellhead sites, tank batteries, gathering and boosting sites, natural gas processing plants, or transmission compressor stations are subject to the requirements of 20.2.50.120 NMAC beginning one year from the effective date of this Part.

B. Emission standards:

(1) The owner or operator of a hydrocarbon liquid transfer operation shall use vapor balance, vapor recovery, or a control device to control VOC emissions by at least ninety-eight percent when transferring liquid from a storage vessel to a transfer vessel, or when transferring liquid from a transfer vessel to a storage vessel.

(2) An owner or operator using vapor balance during a liquid transfer operation shall:

(a) transfer the vapor displaced from the vessel being loaded back to the vessel being emptied via a pipe or hose connected before the start of the transfer operation;

(b) ensure that the transfer does not begin until the vapor collection and return system is properly connected;

(c) ensure that connector pipes, hoses, couplers, valves, and pressure relief devices are maintained in a leak-free condition;

(d) check the liquid and vapor line connections for proper connections before commencing the transfer operation; and

(e) operate transfer equipment at a pressure that is less than the pressure relief valve setting of the receiving transport vehicle or storage vessel.

(3) Bottom loading or submerged filling shall be used for the liquid transfer.

(4) Connector pipes and couplers shall be maintained in a leak-free condition.

(5) Connections of hoses and pipes used during liquid transfer operations shall be supported on drip trays that collect any leaks, and the materials collected shall be returned to the process or disposed of in a manner compliant with state law.

(6) Liquid leaks that occur shall be cleaned and disposed of in a manner that prevents emissions to the atmosphere, and the material collected shall be returned to the process or disposed of in a manner compliant with state law.

(7) An owner or operator complying with Paragraph (1) of Subsection B of 20.2.50.120 NMAC through use of a control device shall comply with the control device requirements in 20.2.50.115 NMAC.

C. Monitoring requirements:

(1) The owner or operator shall visually inspect the transfer equipment during a transfer operation to ensure that liquid transfer lines, hoses, couplings, valves, and pipes are not dripping or leaking. Leaking components shall be repaired to prevent dripping or leaking before the next transfer operation.

(2) The owner or operator of a liquid transfer operation controlled by a control device must follow manufacturer recommended operation and maintenance procedures for the device.

(3) Tanker trucks and tanker rail cars used in liquid transfer service shall be tested annually for vapor tightness in accordance with the following test methods and vapor tightness standards:

(a) method 27 of appendix A of 40 CFR Part 60. Conduct the test using a time period (t) for the pressure and vacuum tests of five minutes. The initial pressure (Pi) for the pressure test shall be 460 mm H₂O (18 inches H₂O), gauge. The initial vacuum (Vi) for the vacuum test shall be 150 mm H₂O (six inches H₂O) gauge. The maximum allowable pressure and vacuum changes (Δp , Δv) are shown in table 1 of 20.2.50.120 NMAC.

Table 1 - ALLOWABLE CARGO TANK TEST PRESSURE OR VACUUM CHANGE

Cargo tank or compartment capacity, liters (gallons)	Allowable vacuum change (Δv) in five minutes, mm H ₂ O (inches H ₂ O)	Allowable pressure change (Δp) in five minutes, mm H ₂ O (inches H ₂ O)
< 3,785 (< 1,000)	64 (2.5)	102 (4.0)
3,785 < 5,678 (1,000 < 1,500)	51 (2.0)	89 (3.5)
5,678 < 9,464 (1,500 < 2,500)	38 (1.5)	76 (3.0)
> 9,464 (> 2,500)	25 (1.0)	64 (2.5)

(b) pressure test the tanker truck or tanker railcar tank's internal vapor valve as follows:

(i) after completing the tests under Subparagraph (a) of Paragraph (3) of Subsection C of 20.2.50.120 NMAC, use the procedures in method 27 to re-pressurize the tank to 460 mm H₂O (18 inches H₂O) gauge. Close the tank's internal vapor valve, thereby isolating the vapor return line and manifold from the tank.

(ii) relieve the pressure in the vapor return line to atmospheric pressure, then reseal the line. After five minutes, record the gauge pressure in the vapor return line and manifold. The maximum allowable five-minute pressure increase is 130 mm H₂O (five inches H₂O).

(4) Owners and operators complying with Paragraph (1) of Subsection B of 20.2.50.120 NMAC through use of a control device shall comply with the monitoring requirements in 20.2.50.115 NMAC.

(5) Owners and operators shall comply with the monitoring requirements in 20.2.50.112 NMAC.

D. Recordkeeping requirements:

(1) The owner or operator shall maintain a record of the location of the storage vessel and if using a control device, the type, make, and model of the control device:

(2) The owner or operator shall maintain a record of the inspections and testing required in Subsection C of 20.2.50.120 NMAC and shall include the following:

(a) the time and date of the inspection and testing;
(b) the name of the personnel conducting the inspection and testing;
(c) a description of any problem observed during the inspection and testing; and
(d) the results of the inspection and testing and a description of any repair or corrective action taken.

(3) The owner or operator shall maintain a record for each site of the annual total hydrocarbon liquid transferred and annual total VOC emissions. Each calendar year, the owner or operator shall create a company-wide record summarizing the annual total hydrocarbon liquid transferred and the annual total calculated VOC emissions.

(4) The owner or operator shall comply with the recordkeeping requirements in 20.2.50.112 NMAC.

E. Reporting requirements: The owner or operator shall comply with the reporting requirements in 20.2.50.112 NMAC.

[20.2.50.120 NMAC - N, XX/XX/2021]

20.2.50.121 PIG LAUNCHING AND RECEIVING:

A. Applicability: Pipeline pig launching and receiving operations located within or outside of the property boundary of wellhead sites, tank batteries, gathering and boosting sites, natural gas processing plants, and transmission compressor stations are subject to the requirements of 20.2.50.121 NMAC.

B. Emission standards:

(1) Owners and operators of pipeline pig launching and receiving operations with a PTE equal to or greater than one tpy of VOC shall capture and reduce VOC emissions by at least ninety-eight percent, beginning on the effective date of this Part.

(2) The owner or operator conducting the pig launching and receiving operation shall:

(a) employ best management practices to minimize the liquid present in the pig receiver chamber and to prevent emissions from the pig receiver chamber to the atmosphere after receiving the pig in the receiving chamber and before opening the receiving chamber to the atmosphere;

(b) employ a method to prevent emissions, such as installing a liquid ramp or drain, routing a high-pressure chamber to a low-pressure line or vessel, using a ball valve type chamber, or using multiple pig chambers;

(c) recover and dispose of receiver liquid in a manner that prevents emissions to the atmosphere; and

(d) ensure that the material collected is returned to the process or disposed of in a manner compliant with state law.

(3) The emission standards in Paragraphs (1) and (2) of Subsection B of 20.2.50.121 NMAC cease to apply to a pipeline pig launching and receiving operation if the uncontrolled actual annual VOC emissions of the operation are less than one half ton per year of VOC.

(4) An owner or operator complying with Paragraph (2) of Subsection B of 20.2.50.121 NMAC through use of a control device shall comply with the control device requirements in 20.2.50.115 NMAC.

C. Monitoring requirements:

(1) The owner or operator of pig launching and receiving operations shall monitor the type and volume of liquid cleared.

(2) The owner or operator of pig launching and receiving operations shall inspect the equipment for a leak using RM 21 or OGI immediately before the commencement and immediately after the

conclusion of the pig launching or receiving operation, and according to the requirements in 20.2.50.116 NMAC.

(3) An owner or operator complying with Paragraph (1) of Subsection B of 20.2.50.121 NMAC through use of a control device shall comply with the monitoring requirements in 20.2.50.115 NMAC.

(4) The owner or operator shall comply with the monitoring requirements in 20.2.50.112 NMAC.

D. Recordkeeping requirements:

(1) The owner or operator of pig launching and receiving operations shall maintain a record of the following:

(a) the pigging operation, including the date and time of the pigging operation and the type and volume of liquid cleared;

(b) the data and methodology used to estimate the actual emissions to the atmosphere and used to estimate the PTE; and

(c) the type of control device and its location, make, and model.

(2) The owner or operator shall comply with the recordkeeping requirements in 20.2.50.112 NMAC.

E. Reporting requirements: The owner or operator shall comply with the reporting requirements in 20.2.50.112 NMAC.

[20.2.50.121 NMAC - N, XX/XX/2021]

20.2.50.122 PNEUMATIC CONTROLLERS AND PUMPS:

A. Applicability: Natural gas-driven pneumatic controllers and pumps located at wellhead sites, tank batteries, gathering and boosting sites, natural gas processing plants, and transmission compressor stations are subject to the requirements of 20.2.50.122 NMAC.

B. Emission standards:

(1) A new natural gas-driven pneumatic controller or pump shall comply with the requirements of 20.2.50.122 NMAC upon startup.

(2) An existing natural gas-driven pneumatic pump shall comply with the requirements of 20.2.50.122 NMAC within three years of the effective date of this Part.

(3) An existing natural gas-driven pneumatic controller at a site with access to commercial line electrical power, and any existing natural-gas driven pneumatic controller at a transmission compressor station or a natural gas processing plant, shall comply with this Section within six months of the effective date of this Part.

(4) At sites that do not have access to commercial line electrical power, owners and operators shall retrofit their fleet of existing natural gas-driven pneumatic controllers according to the following schedule: shall comply with the requirements of 20.2.50.122 NMAC according to the following schedule:

TABLE 1. REQUIREMENTS FOR EXISTING NATURAL GAS-DRIVEN PNEUMATIC CONTROLLERS

<u>Total Historic Percentage of Non-Emitting Controllers</u>	<u>Additional Percentage Required by May 1, 2023</u>	<u>Maximum Percentage Required by May 1, 2023</u>	<u>Additional Percentage Required by May 1, 2025</u>	<u>Maximum Percentage Required by May 1, 2025</u>
<u>> 75 %</u>	<u>+15%</u>	<u>97%</u>	<u>+5%</u>	<u>98%</u>
<u>> 60-75%</u>	<u>+20%</u>	<u>90%</u>	<u>+10%</u>	<u>98%</u>
<u>> 40-60 %</u>	<u>+25%</u>	<u>75%</u>	<u>+20%</u>	<u>95%</u>
<u>> 20-40 %</u>	<u>+35%</u>	<u>65%</u>	<u>+25%</u>	<u>90%</u>
<u>0-20 %</u>	<u>+40%</u>	<u>55%</u>	<u>+35%</u>	<u>90%</u>

Table 1— WELLHEAD SITES, TANK BATTERIES, GATHERING AND BOOSTING FACILITIES

<u>Total Historic Percentage of Non-Emitting Controllers</u>	<u>Total Required Percentage of Non-Emitting Controllers by January 1, 2024</u>	<u>Total Required Percentage of Non-Emitting Controllers by January 1, 2027</u>	<u>Total Required Percentage of Non-Emitting Controllers by January 1, 2030</u>
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>75 %	80%	85%	90%
>60-75 %	80%	85%	90%
>40-60 %	65%	70%	80%
>20-40 %	45%	70%	80%
0-20 %	25%	65%	80%

Table 2—NATURAL GAS COMPRESSOR STATIONS AND GAS PROCESSING PLANTS

Total Historic Percentage of Non-Emitting Controllers	Total Required Percentage of Non-Emitting Controllers by January 1, 2024	Total Required Percentage of Non-Emitting Controllers by January 1, 2027	Total Required Percentage of Non-Emitting Controllers by January 1, 2030
>75 %	80%	95%	98%
>60-75 %	80%	95%	98%
>40-60 %	65%	95%	98%
>20-40 %	50%	95%	98%
0-20 %	35%	95%	98%

(45) Standards for natural gas-driven pneumatic controllers.

(a) new pneumatic controllers shall have an emission rate of zero.

(b) existing pneumatic controllers at sites with access to commercial line electrical power, and any existing pneumatic controller at a transmission compressor station or a natural gas processing plant, shall have an emission rate of zero.

(c) At sites without access to commercial line electrical power, existing pneumatic controllers shall meet the required percentage of non-emitting controllers within the deadlines in tables 1 ~~and 2~~ of Paragraph (34) of Subsection B of 20.2.50.122 NMAC, and shall comply with the following:

(i) by January 1, 2023, the owner or operator shall determine the total controller count for all controllers at all of the owner or operator's affected facilities that commenced construction before the effective date of this Part. The total controller count must include all emitting pneumatic controllers and all non-emitting pneumatic controllers, except that pneumatic controllers that are permitted under Subparagraph (d) of Paragraph (4) of Subsection B of 20.2.50.122 NMAC, necessary for a safety or process purpose that cannot otherwise be met without emitting natural gas shall not be included in the total controller count.

(ii) determine which controllers in the total controller count are non-emitting and sum the total number of non-emitting controllers and designate those as total historic non-emitting controllers.

(iii) determine the total historic non-emitting percent of controllers by dividing the total historic non-emitting controller count by the total controller count and multiplying by 100.

(iv) based on the percent calculated in (iii) above, the owner or operator shall determine which provisions of tables 1 ~~and 2~~ of Paragraph (34) of Subsection B of 20.2.50.122 NMAC apply and the replacement schedule the owner or operator must meet.

~~(v) if an owner or operator meets at least seventy five percent total non-emitting controllers by January 1, 2025, the owner or operator has satisfied the requirements of tables 1 and 2 of Paragraph (3) of Subsection B of 20.2.50.122 NMAC.~~

~~(vi) if after January 1, 2027, an owner or operator's remaining pneumatic controllers are not cost effective to retrofit, the owner or operator shall submit a cost analysis of retrofitting those remaining units to the department. The department shall review the cost analysis and determine whether those units qualify for a waiver from meeting additional retrofit requirements.~~

(d) a pneumatic controller with a bleed rate greater than ~~six standard cubic feet per hour~~ zero is permitted when the owner or operator has demonstrated that a higher bleed rate is required based on functional needs, including response time, safety, and positive actuation. An owner or operator that seeks to maintain operation of an emitting pneumatic controller must prepare and document the justification for the safety or process purposes prior to the installation of a new emitting controller or the retrofit of an existing controller. The justification shall be certified by a qualified professional engineer.

(56) Standards for natural gas-driven pneumatic pumps.

(a) pneumatic pumps located at a natural gas processing plants shall have an emission rate of zero.

(b) pneumatic pumps located at a wellhead sites, tank batteries, gathering and boosting sites, or transmission compressor stations with access to commercial line electrical power shall have an emission rate of zero.

(c) owners and operators of pneumatic pumps located at wellhead sites, tank batteries, gathering and boosting sites, or transmission compressor stations without access to commercial line electrical power shall reduce VOC emissions from the pneumatic pumps by ninety-five percent if it is technically feasible to route emissions to a control device, fuel cell, or process. If there is a control device available onsite but it is unable to achieve a ninety-five percent emission reduction, and it is not technically feasible to route the pneumatic pump emissions to a fuel cell or process, the owner or operator shall route the pneumatic pump emissions to the control device.

(6) The owner or operator of a pneumatic controller or pump shall install an EMT on the controller or pump in accordance with 20.2.50.112 NMAC.

C. Monitoring requirements:

(1) Pneumatic controllers or pumps with a natural gas bleed rate equal to zero are not subject to the monitoring requirements in Subsection C of 20.2.5.122 NMAC.

(2) The owner or operator of a pneumatic controller subject to the deadlines set forth in tables 1 and 2 of Paragraph (34) of Subsection B of 20.2.50.122 NMAC shall monitor the compliance status of each subject controller at each facility.

(3) The owner or operator of a pneumatic controller with a bleed rate greater than zero shall, on a monthly basis, scan the controller and conduct an AVO inspection, and shall also inspect the pneumatic controller, perform necessary maintenance (such as cleaning, tuning, and repairing a leaking gasket, tubing fitting and seal; tuning to operate over a broader range of proportional band; eliminating an unnecessary valve positioner), and maintain the pneumatic controller according to manufacturer specifications to ensure that the VOC emissions are minimized.

(4) The owner or operator of a pneumatic controller with a bleed rate greater than zero shall comply with the requirements in Paragraph (3) of Subsection C or Subsection D of 20.2.50.116 NMAC. During instrumental inspections, operators shall use Method 21, OGI, or alternative instruments used under Subsection D of 20.2.50.116 to verify that intermittent controllers are not emitting when not actuating. Any intermittent controller emitting when not actuating shall be repaired consistent with Subsection E of 20.2.50.116 NMAC.

(5) The EMT shall be linked to a database that contains the following:

- (a) pneumatic controller identification number;
- (b) type of controller (continuous or intermittent);
- (c) if continuous, design continuous bleed rate in standard cubic feet per hour;
- (d) if intermittent, bleed volume per intermittent bleed in standard cubic feet; and
- (e) design annual bleed in standard cubic feet per year.

~~(5)~~ (6) The owner or operator of a pneumatic pump with a bleed rate greater than zero shall, on a monthly basis, scan the pump and conduct an AVO inspection and shall also inspect the pneumatic pump and perform necessary maintenance, and maintain the pneumatic pump according to manufacturer specifications to ensure that the VOC emissions are minimized.

~~(6)~~ (7) The owner or operator shall comply with the monitoring requirements in 20.2.50.112 NMAC.

D. Recordkeeping requirements:

(1) Pneumatic controllers and pumps with a natural gas bleed rate equal to zero are not subject to the recordkeeping requirements in Subsection D of 20.2.5.122 NMAC.

(2) The owner or operator shall maintain a record of the total controller count for all controllers at all of the owner's or operator's affected facilities that commenced operation before the effective date of this Part. The total controller count must include all emitting and non-emitting pneumatic controllers.

(3) The owner or operator shall maintain a record of the total count of pneumatic controllers necessary for a safety or process purpose that cannot otherwise be met without emitting VOC.

(4) The owner or operator of a pneumatic controller subject to the requirements in tables 1 and 2 of Paragraph (34) of shall generate a schedule for meeting the compliance deadlines for each pneumatic controller. The owner or operator shall keep a record of the compliance status of each subject controller.

(5) The owner or operator shall maintain an electronic record for each pneumatic controller with a natural gas bleed rate greater than zero. The record shall include the following:

- (a) pneumatic controller identification number;
- (b) inspection dates;

(c) name of the personnel conducting the inspection;
 (d) AVO inspection result;
 (e) AVO level discrepancy in continuous or intermittent bleed rate;
 (f) maintenance date and maintenance activity; and
 (g) a record of the justification and certification required in Subparagraph (d) of Paragraph (4) of Subsection B of 20.2.50.122 NMAC.

(6) The owner or operator of a natural gas-driven pneumatic controller with a bleed rate greater ~~than six standard cubic feet per hour~~zero shall maintain a record in the EMT database of the pneumatic controller documenting why a bleed rate greater than ~~six scfh~~zero is necessary, as required in Subsection B of 20.2.50.122 NMAC.

(7) The owner or operator shall maintain a record in the EMT database for a natural gas-driven pneumatic pump with an emission rate greater than zero and the associated pump number at the facility. The record shall include:

(a) for a natural gas-driven pneumatic pump in operation less than 90 days per calendar year, a record for each day of operation during the calendar year.

(b) a record of any control device designed to achieve at least a ninety-five percent emission reduction, including an evaluation or manufacturer specifications indicating the percentage reduction the control device is designed to achieve.

(c) records of the engineering assessment and certification by a qualified professional engineer that routing pneumatic pump emissions to a control device, fuel cell, or process is technically infeasible.

(8) The owner or operator shall comply with the recordkeeping requirements in 20.2.50.112 NMAC.

(9) The owner or operator of a pneumatic controller with a bleed rate greater than zero shall comply with the requirements in Subsection F of 20.2.50.116 NMAC.

E. Reporting requirements: The owner or operator shall comply with the reporting requirements in 20.2.50.112 NMAC.
 [20.2.50.122 NMAC - N, XX/XX/2021]

20.2.50.123 STORAGE VESSELS

A. Applicability: Storage vessels with an uncontrolled PTE equal to or greater than two tpy of VOC and located at wellhead sites, tank batteries, gathering and boosting sites, natural gas processing plants, or transmission compressor stations are subject to the requirements of 20.2.50.123 NMAC.

B. Emission standards:

(1) An existing storage vessel with a PTE equal to or greater than two tpy and less than 10 tpy of VOC shall have a combined capture and control of VOC emissions of at least ninety-five percent no later than three years after the effective date of this Part.

(2) An existing storage vessel with a PTE equal to or greater than 10 tpy of VOC shall have a combined capture and control of VOC emissions of at least ninety-eight percent no later than one year after the effective date of this Part.

(3) A new storage vessel with a PTE equal to or greater than two tpy and less than 10 tpy of VOC shall have a combined capture and control of VOC emissions of at least ninety-five percent upon startup.

(4) A new storage vessel with a PTE equal to or greater than 10 tpy of VOC shall have a combined capture and control of VOC emissions of at least ninety-eight percent upon startup.

(5) The emission standards in Subsection B of 20.2.50.123 NMAC cease to apply to a storage vessel if the uncontrolled actual annual VOC emissions decrease to less than two tpy.

(6) If a control device is not installed by the date specified in Paragraphs (1) through (4) of Subsection B of 20.2.50.123 NMAC, an owner or operator may comply with Subsection B of 20.2.50.123 NMAC by shutting in the well supplying the storage vessel by the applicable date, and not resuming production from the well until the control device is installed and operational.

(7) The owner or operator of a new or existing storage vessel with a thief hatch shall install a control device that allows the thief hatch to open sufficiently to relieve overpressure in the vessel and to automatically close once the vessel overpressure is relieved. The thief hatch shall be equipped with a manual lock-open safety device to ensure positive hatch opening during times of human ingress. The lock-open safety device shall only be engaged when an owner or operator are present and during an active ingress activity.

(8) The owner or operator of a new or existing storage vessel shall install an EMT on the

storage vessel in accordance with 20.2.50.112 NMAC.

(9) An owner or operator complying with Paragraphs (1) through (4) of Subsection B of 20.2.50.123 NMAC through use of a control device shall comply with the control device operational requirements in 20.2.50.115 NMAC.

C. Storage Vessel Measurement Requirements

(1) The owners and operators of controlled storage tanks at well production facilities, natural gas compressor stations, or natural gas processing plants constructed on or after the effective date of this Part, and at any facilities that are modified on or after the effective date of this Part such that an additional controlled storage vessel is constructed to receive an anticipated increase in throughput of hydrocarbon liquids or produced water, must use a storage vessel measurement system to determine the quantity of liquids in the storage tank(s).

(2) Owners and operators subject to the storage vessel measurement system requirements in this Subsection must keep thief hatches (or other access points to the tank) and pressure relief devices on storage tanks closed and latched during activities to determine the quality and/or quantity of liquids in the storage vessel(s).

(3) Operators may inspect, test, and calibrate the storage vessel measurement system semi-annually, or as directed by the Bureau of Land Management (see 43 CFR Section 3174.6(b)(5)(ii)(B) (November 17, 2016)) or system manufacturer. Opening the thief hatch if required to inspect, test, or calibrate the system is not a violation of Paragraph (1) of this Subsection.

(4) The owner or operator must install signage at or near the storage vessel that indicates which equipment and method(s) are used and the appropriate and necessary operating procedures for that system.

(5) The owner or operator must develop and implement an annual training program for employees and third parties conducting activities subject to this Subsection that includes, at a minimum, operating procedures for each type of system.

(6) Owner or operators must retain records for at least two (2) years and make such records available to the department upon request, including:

(a) Date of construction of the storage vessel or facility;

(b) Description of the storage vessel measurement system used to comply with this

Subsection;

(c) Date(s) of storage vessel measurement system inspections, testing, and calibrations pursuant to Paragraph (3) of this Subsection;

(d) Manufacturer specifications regarding storage vessel measurement system inspections, and/or calibrations, if followed pursuant to Paragraph (3) of this Subsection; and

(e) Records of the annual training program, including the date and names of persons trained.

D. Monitoring requirements: The owner or operator of a storage vessel shall:

(1) monitor on a monthly basis the total monthly liquid throughput (in barrels) and the upstream separator pressure (in psig). When a storage vessel is unloaded less frequently than monthly, the throughput and separator pressure monitoring shall be conducted before the storage vessel is unloaded;

(2) conduct an AVO inspection on a weekly basis. If the storage vessel is unloaded less frequently than weekly, the AVO inspection shall be conducted before the storage vessel is unloaded;

(3) inspect the vessel monthly to ensure compliance with the requirements of 20.2.50.123 NMAC. The inspection shall include a check to ensure the vessel does not have a leak;

(4) scan the EMT and enter the required monitoring data in accordance with the requirements of 20.2.50.112 NMAC;

(5) comply with the monitoring requirements in 20.2.50.115 NMAC if using a control device to comply with the requirements in Paragraphs (1) through (4) of Subsection B of 20.2.50.123 NMAC; and

(6) comply with the monitoring requirements in 20.2.50.112 NMAC.

E. Recordkeeping requirements:

(1) The owner or operator shall, on a monthly basis, maintain a record in accordance with 20.2.50.112 NMAC for a storage vessel. The record shall include:

(a) the vessel location and identification number;

(b) monthly liquid throughput and the most recent date of measurement;

(c) the average monthly upstream separator pressure;

(d) the data and methodology used to calculate the PTE of VOC (the calculation methodology shall be department approved);

(e) the controlled and uncontrolled VOC emissions (tpy); and

(f) the type, make, model, and identification number of any control device.

(2) A record of liquid throughput in shall be verified by a dated delivery receipt from the purchaser of the hydrocarbon liquid, the metered volume of hydrocarbon liquid sent downstream, or other proof of transfer.

(3) A record of the inspection required in Subsection C of 20.2.50.123 NMAC shall include:

- (a) the time and date of the inspection;
- (b) the personnel conducting the inspection;
- (c) a notation that the required leak check was completed;
- (d) a description of any problem observed during the inspection; and
- (e) a description and date of any corrective action taken.

(4) An owner or operator complying with the requirements in Paragraphs (1) through (4) of Subsection B of 20.2.50.123 NMAC through use of a control device shall comply with the recordkeeping requirements in 20.2.50.115 NMAC.

(5) The owner or operator shall comply with the recordkeeping requirements in 20.2.50.112 NMAC.

FF. Reporting requirements:

(1) An owner or operator complying with the requirements in Paragraphs (1) through (4) of Subsection B of 20.2.50.123 NMAC through use of a control device shall comply with the reporting requirements in 20.2.50.15 NMAC.

(2) The owner or operator shall comply with the reporting requirements in 20.2.50.112 NMAC.

[20.2.50.123 NMAC - N, XX/XX/2021]

20.2.50.124 WELL WORKOVERS

A. Applicability: Workovers performed at oil and natural gas wells are subject to the requirements of 20.2.50.124 NMAC as of the effective date of this Part.

B. Emission standards: The owner or operator of an oil or natural gas well shall use the following best management practices during a workover to minimize emissions, consistent with the well site condition and good engineering practices:

(1) reduce wellhead pressure before blowdown to minimize the volume of natural gas vented;

(2) monitor manual venting at the well until the venting is complete; and

(3) route natural gas to the sales line, if possible.

C. Monitoring requirements:

(1) The owner or operator shall monitor the following parameters during a workover:

(a) wellhead pressure;

(b) flow rate of the vented natural gas (to the extent feasible); and

(c) duration of venting to the atmosphere.

(2) The owner or operator shall calculate the volume and mass of VOC vented during a workover.

(3) The owner or operator shall comply with the monitoring requirements in 20.2.50.112 NMAC.

D. Recordkeeping requirements:

(1) The owner or operator shall keep the following record for a workover:

(a) identification number and location of the well;

(b) date the workover was performed;

(c) wellhead pressure;

(d) flow rate of the vented natural gas to the extent feasible, and if measurement of the flow rate is not feasible, the owner or operator shall use the maximum potential flow rate in the emission calculation;

(e) duration of venting to the atmosphere;

(f) description of the management practices used to minimize release of VOC before and during the workover; and

(g) calculation of the VOC emissions vented during the workover based on the duration, volume, and mass of VOC.

(2) The owner or operator shall comply with the recordkeeping requirements in 20.2.50.112 NMAC.

1 **E. Reporting requirements**

2 (1) The owner or operator shall comply with the reporting requirements in 20.2.50.112
3 NMAC.

4 (2) If it is not feasible to prevent VOC emissions from being emitted to the atmosphere from
5 a workover event, the owner or operator shall notify by certified mail all residents located within one-quarter mile of
6 the well of the planned workover at least three calendar days before the workover event.
7 [20.2.50.124 NMAC - N, XX/XX/2021]

8
9 **20.2.50.125 SMALL BUSINESS FACILITIES**

10 **A. Applicability:** Small business facilities as defined in this Part are subject to the requirements of
11 20.2.50.125 NMAC.

12 **B. General requirements:**

13 (1) The owner or operator shall ensure that all equipment is operated and maintained
14 consistent with manufacturer specifications, and good engineering and maintenance practices. The owner or operator
15 shall keep manufacturer specifications and maintenance practices on file and make them available to the department
16 upon request.

17 (2) The owner or operator shall calculate the VOC and NO_x emissions from the facility on an
18 annual basis. The calculation shall be based on the actual production or processing rates of the facility.

19 (3) The owner or operator shall maintain a database of company-wide VOC and NO_x
20 emission calculations for all subject facilities and associated equipment and shall update the database annually.

21 (4) The owner or operator shall comply with Paragraph (10) of Subsection A of 20.2.50.112
22 NMAC if requested by the department.

23 **C. Monitoring requirements:** The owner or operator shall comply with the requirements in
24 Subsections C or D of 20.2.50.116 NMAC.

25 **D. Repair requirements:** The owner or operator shall comply with the requirements of Subsection
26 E of 20.2.50.116 NMAC.

27 **E. Recordkeeping requirements:** The owner or operator shall maintain the following electronic
28 records for each facility:

29 (1) annual certification that the small business facility meets the definition in this Part;

30 (2) calculated VOC and NO_x emissions from each facility and the company-wide VOC and
31 NO_x emissions for all subject facilities;

32 (3) records as required under Subsection F of 20.2.50.116 NMAC.

33 **F. Reporting requirements:** The owner or operator shall submit to the department an initial small
34 business certification within sixty days of the effective date of this Part, and by March 1 each calendar year
35 thereafter. The certification shall be made on a form provided by the department. The owner or operator shall
36 comply with the reporting requirements in 20.2.50.112 NMAC.

37 **G. Failure to comply with 20.2.50.125 NMAC:** Notwithstanding the provisions of Section
38 20.2.50.125 NMAC, a source that meets the definition of a small business facility can be required to comply with
39 the other Sections of 20.2.50 NMAC if the Secretary finds based on credible evidence that the source (1) presents an
40 imminent and substantial endangerment to the public health or welfare or to the environment; (2) is not being
41 operated or maintained in a manner that minimizes emissions of air contaminants; or (3) has violated any other
42 requirement of 20.2.50.125 NMAC.
43 [20.2.50.125 NMAC - N, XX/XX/2021]

44
45 **20.2.50.126 PRODUCED WATER MANAGEMENT UNITS**

46 **A. Applicability:** Produced water management units as defined in this Part are subject to
47 20.2.50.126 NMAC and shall comply with these requirements no later than 180 days after the effective date of this
48 Part.

49 **B. Emission standards:**

50 (1) The owner or operator shall use best management and good engineering practices to
51 minimize emissions of VOC from produced water management units.

52 (2) The owner or operator shall control VOC emissions from each produced water
53 management unit to less than two tons per year.

54 **C. Monitoring requirements:** The owner or operator shall:

55 (1) calculate the monthly rolling 12-month total of VOC emissions in tons from each unit;

56 (2) monthly, monitor the best management and engineering practices implemented to reduce

emissions at each unit to ensure their effectiveness; and

(3) comply with the monitoring requirements in 20.2.50.112 NMAC.

D. Recordkeeping requirements:

(1) The owner or operator shall maintain the following electronic records for each produced water management unit:

(a) name or identification of the unit and UTM coordinates of the unit and county;

(b) a description of the best management and engineering practices used to minimize release of VOC at the unit; and

(c) a record of the monthly rolling 12-month total VOC emissions from each unit.

(2) The owner or operator shall comply with the recordkeeping requirements in 20.2.50.112 NMAC.

E. Reporting requirements: The owner or operator shall comply with the reporting requirements in 20.2.50.112 NMAC.
[20.2.50.126 NMAC - N, XX/XX/2021]

20.2.50.127 PROHIBITED ACTIVITY AND CREDIBLE INFORMATION PRESUMPTION

A. Failure to comply with the emissions standards, monitoring, recordkeeping, reporting or other requirements of this Part within the timeframes specified shall constitute a violation of this Part subject to enforcement action under Section 74-2-12 NMSA 1978.

B. If credible information obtained by the department indicates that a source is not in compliance with the provisions of this Part, the source shall be presumed to be in violation of this Part unless and until the owner or operator provides credible evidence or information demonstrating otherwise.

C. If credible information provided to the department by a member of the public indicates that a source is not in compliance with the provisions of this Part, the source shall be presumed to be in violation of this Part unless and until the owner or operator provides credible evidence or information demonstrating otherwise.
[20.2.50.127 NMAC - N, XX/XX/2021]

HISTORY OF 20.2.50 NMAC: [RESERVED]

CENTER FOR CIVIC POLICY AND NAVA EDUCATION PROJECT

EXHIBIT 2

James Povijua

Education: BA, Industrial Labor Relations, *Goddard College, VT.*

Qualifications/Experience

- 14 years developing and executing organizing campaigns, coalition building, organizational development, strategic planning, and capacity building.
 - 14 years motivating and facilitating supports for organizational partners to create social change.
 - 11 years implementing educational programs and developing and facilitating trainings.
 - 9 years developing and implementing issue based campaigns.
 - 9 years lobbying experience for legislation and ordinances at state, city, and federal levels.
 - 8 years community organizing.
 - 7 years labor union organizing and support for workers in education and low wage professions.
 - 6 years training and mobilizing constituents in labor union and general elections.
 - 5 years managing and developing staff in labor and community organizing.
-

Skills

- Ability to build strong diverse coalitions that drive or support winning campaigns.
 - Proven experience analyzing city, state and national public policies, for specific impacts to constituents and leveraging research to support strategic campaigns to pass legislation.
 - Proven ability to develop multilateral campaigns and coalitions that cultivate community leaders, grow an organized base, and forward the values of social justice.
 - Strong experience and ability to track legislation; in real time and for longterm reporting.
 - Experience in managing affiliate organizations, local staff, interns, and volunteers.
 - Long-term and effective experience in lobbying and building relationships with elected officials.
 - Excellent written and verbal communication skills, including: public speaking, external communications, press releases, concept papers, fact sheets, flyers, social media, and supporter email blasts and online communications.
 - Experience in cultivating support of various constituents to lobby elected officials.
 - Intermediate in conversation and written Spanish.
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EMPLOYMENT

- | | |
|---|-----------------------------|
| • Policy Director, <i>Center for Civic Policy</i> , Albuquerque, NM | January 2019 to Present |
| • Community Organizing Coordinator, <i>SEIU Local 1</i> , Chicago, IL | July 2016 - November 2017 |
| • Campaign Director, <i>National Domestic Workers Alliance</i> , Chicago, IL | January 2015 – July 2016 |
| • Community and Labor Union Organizer
<i>Chicago Jobs with Justice</i> , Chicago, IL | August 2011 – December 2014 |
| • Union Organizer, <i>United Professions AFT Vermont</i> | June 2010 – July 2011 |
| • Community Organizer
<i>Organizers in the Land of Enchantment</i> , Albuquerque, NM | January 2009 – June 2010 |
| • Academic Outreach Officer and Office Manager
<i>Institute of American Indian Arts - Santa Fe, NM</i> | January 2007 – January 2009 |
| • Reporter and Freelance Reporter <i>The Santa Fe New Mexican</i> | 2002 – January 2007 |
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Affiliations: Member Federally Recognized Tribe - *Ohkay Owingeh Pueblo.*

Boards and Committees: Bernalillo/Albuquerque Census Complete Count Committee, Co-Chair (2020); Member, Grid Modernization Advisory Group led by NM Energy Natural Resource Department (2020);

Board Member, Center for Southwest Culture (January 2021 to present).

Awards: First Place for Investigative Journalism by the *New Mexico Associated Press*, 2003.

CENTER FOR CIVIC POLICY AND NAVA EDUCATION PROJECT

EXHIBIT 3

DIRECT TESTIMONY OF JAMES POVIJUA

I. BACKGROUND

My name is Warren James Honaberger, but I go by James Povijua. I am the Policy Director for Center for Civic Policy, also known as CCP. CCP is a non-profit organization that works to empower and amplify the voices of everyday New Mexicans, especially those who experience oppression, in collaboration with local and national partners to incubate campaigns and foster strategic partnerships to achieve a more just and equitable New Mexico. Center for Civic Policy serves as the convener of the NM Civic Engagement Table, the largest 501c3 progressive advocacy hub in the state. We work to ensure broad and inclusive civic engagement among New Mexico's diverse and underrepresented communities through policy work, voter engagement, and issue education campaigns. With our partner organizations, our advocacy efforts span across various policy areas, which include: inclusive democracy, immigrant rights, early childhood education, workers' rights, reproductive justice, healthcare, economic justice, conservation, the environment and climate equity. Our work is often at the intersections of these various policy buckets.

I am from Alcalde, New Mexico and I am a member of the Ohkay Owingeh Pueblo, one of the 23 federally recognized tribes in New Mexico. Ohkay Owingeh, is located in Rio Arriba County in the north-central part of New Mexico that overlays the San Juan Basin.

I attained a Bachelor of Arts degree in Industrial Labor Relations from Goddard College in Vermont and, prior to working with CCP, I have worked in community and labor union organizing which included leading a state-wide campaign in Illinois to pass the "Domestic Workers Bill of Rights." Earlier in my career, as a reporter for The Santa Fe New Mexican, I

earned a 2002 Associated Press award for investigative journalism for my coverage of Native American Education in New Mexico. My resume is CCP and NAVA Education Projects' Exhibit 2.

I currently live in Albuquerque where my work with CCP allows me to interact with populations that live or work in oil and gas country. These populations include members of the Navajo Nation and Native American Pueblos, as well as immigrant communities of color located within oil and gas country here in New Mexico.

Since January 2019, I have worked directly with organizations that organize low-wage oil and gas workers from low to moderate income communities in New Mexico who are often on the frontlines of climate change. This includes facilitating the Power for New Mexico Coalition, which is a coalition of organizations—many of whom conduct community organizing in communities in the San Juan and Permian basin—that works toward growing community power and amplifying community voices to inform New Mexico's transition to a regenerative economy that works for the people. The Power for New Mexico coalition was formed in 2018 out of the concern that communities disproportionately impacted by the impacts of the extractive industry would be left behind in the state's long term economic development. During the 2019 state legislature I guided the coalition to win the funding and the mandate for the New Mexico Department of Workforce Solutions to conduct the "NM Clean Energy Workforce Development Study," of which I am listed as a coauthor. In 2020, I helped to ensure that over 1800 New Mexicans participated in the study, which has informed my insight into the experiences everyday New Mexicans who live and work in oil and gas producing regions of our state.

I have also been highly engaged with the University of New Mexico's Natural Resources and Environmental Law Clinic's representation of CCP during the New Mexico Environment

Department's (NMED) and New Mexico Energy, Minerals and Natural Resources' Methane Advisory Panel process and in developing comments on earlier versions of the ozone precursor rule and the New Mexico Oil Conservation Commission's natural gas waste rule.

In my capacity as Public Policy Director for CCP, I have also served on various state and local committees, including: Co-Chair of the Albuquerque/Bernalillo Complete Census Count Committee (2020), Member EMNRD's Grid Modernization Advisory Group (2020), and an Equity Working group of the Governor's Climate Change Task Force (June 2021).

I am testifying in a non-expert capacity based on my personal knowledge and the policy positions of the Center for Civic Policy.

II. PERSONAL EXPERIENCE

My experience as a member of the Ohkay Owingeh tribe, working with other Native American tribes, and communities of color located in proximity to oil and gas producing fields has allowed me to observe the adverse health effects of natural gas emissions on individuals.

I have personally observed members of Native populations living near Oil and Gas producing lands experience difficulty accessing health care.

III. CENTER FOR CIVIC POLICY URGES EIB TO PROMULGATE A RULE THAT PRIORITIZES EQUITABLE HEALTH PROTECTIONS

In keeping with the EIB's obligation "to give weight it deems appropriate to all facts and circumstances," when making rules, including "the character and degree of injury to or interference with health, welfare, visibility and property" and "the public interest," the Center for Civic Policy and NAVA Education Project urges the EIB to consider the following specific issues.

The EIB should ensure that all people have adequate protection from the health harms caused by oil and gas pollution, including people of color and low-income people.

In the context of this rulemaking, the EIB should ensure that the rule adequately reduces ozone precursors—nitrous oxides and volatile organic compounds (VOCs)—with an adequate margin of safety in those counties that are in danger of exceeding federal National Ambient Air Quality Standards.

CCP strongly urges the EIB to also consider whether the strategies adopted to reduce ozone precursors will also prevent direct health harms from VOCs, especially VOCs that are toxic to humans.

It is especially important that the EIB consider how proposed regulations can ensure that communities that have historically been disparately harmed by oil and gas pollution in New Mexico receive the best health protections from strategies that are being used to reduce ozone precursors.

Similarly, CCP urges the EIB to consider how the pollution controls employed by this rule to reduce ozone precursors can also be used to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, such as methane, and therefore mitigate the impacts of climate change.

Finally, CCP urges the EIB to consider how these regulations, and the pollution control measures they require, can produce the co-benefits of increased revenues received from oil and gas production that can be used for public benefit.

IV. RECOMMENDATION THAT EIB ADOPT PROPOSAL WITH AMENDMENT PUT FORTH BY CCP, NAVA EDUCATION PROJECT, ENVIRONMENTAL DEFENSE FUND, CONSERVATION VOTERS NEW MEXICO, DINÉ C.A.R.E.,

**EARTHWORKS, NATURAL RESOURCES DEFENSE COUNCIL, SAN JUAN
CITIZENS ALLIANCE, SIERRA CLUB, 350 NEW MEXICO, AND 350 SANTA FE.**

CCP and NAVAEP recommends that the EIB adopt the proposed amendments set forth in Exhibit 1 to the ozone precursor rule for several reasons.

First, the proposed amendments will provide additional safeguards to ensure that people who are living or working—or children who are studying or playing—in close proximity to oil and gas wells get the full benefit of the pollution control strategies used to find and fix pollution leaks.

The proposed amendment requires that wells within 1000 feet of a home, school, large work facility, or playground more frequently check for leaks, including of volatile organic compounds.

I understand that Dr. Tammy Thompson on behalf of EDF will testify that some volatile organic compounds emitted from well sites are toxic chemicals that can harm people living in close proximity to their release, and that many people in the eight counties subject to this regulation are people of color, including Native Americans.

This “proximity proposal” would not only result in the reduction of emission of ozone precursors but also would have the co-benefit of helping to prevent serious health harms that can result from direct exposure to toxic pollutants.

It is also an important policy to ensure that minority and low-income residents are not disparately impacted by these air pollutants.

Additionally, the proposed amendments would require a more protective schedule of retrofits to pneumatic controllers.

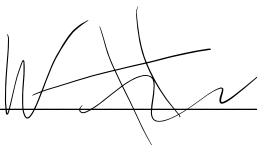
I understand that Dr. David McCabe on behalf of a coalition of clean air advocates will testify that pneumatic controllers are a large source of ozone precursor emissions, and that current technology exists to significantly reduce these emissions through retrofits.

The proposed amendments would also require additional protections from emissions during completion and recompletion of wells, requiring pollution control of at least 95% from the preproduction flowback.

As such, our proposed amendments are important in order to fully protect the public health and the environment from one of the largest sources of oil and gas pollution, including to reduce ozone formation as well as to reduce direct emissions of VOCs and greenhouse gases.

Based on my personal knowledge and the policy positions of the Center for Civic Policy, I encourage and support our coalition's joint proposed amendments to the ozone precursor rule proposed by NMED to the EIB.

This ends my testimony, which is accurate to the best of my knowledge.



James Povijua (Warren James Honaberger)

July 28, 2021

Date

CENTER FOR CIVIC POLICY AND NAVA EDUCATION PROJECT

EXHIBIT 4

DIRECT TESTIMONY OF JOSEPH F. HERNANDEZ

I. BACKGROUND

My name is Joseph F. Hernandez. I am the Diné Energy Organizer at the NAVA Education Project (“NAVAEP”). NAVAEP is a non-profit organization dedicated to uniting community stakeholders to actively improve the quality of life for Native American communities and protect the continuity of Native American cultures. NAVAEP is committed to social, economic, and environmental justice principles that advance healthy and sustainable communities for Native families living in New Mexico. NAVA’s Diné Energy project aims to educate Native American communities on sustainable energy and economy models).

I am from Shiprock, New Mexico and I am enrolled as a member of the Navajo Nation, located in the northeastern part of New Mexico that overlays the Four Corners Region. Shiprock is part of the Eastern Navajo Agency (“ENA”). The ENA is subdivided into 31 chapters or chapter houses. I am a member of the Yá’át’ééh chapter house, located west of Shiprock. Prior to working for NAVAED, I served as president of my chapter house’s Community Land Use Planning Committee (“Club C”).

My family are owners of several allotments in the ENA, and I am an heir to those allotments, in an area with oil and gas production.

After graduating from Shiprock High School in May 2006, I went on to take courses at the Southwestern Indian Polytechnic Institute (“SIPI”) in Albuquerque, New Mexico. At SIPI, I was admitted into SIPI’s Pre-Engineering program as well as its Business Administration program. Following my time at SIPI, I worked for Riley Industrial Services Inc., as a hydro-blast technician on oil & gas wells in Bloomfield, New Mexico. After that, I returned to Shiprock and began to get involved with local government, and eventually

became president of my chapter house's Club C. While in that role, I became heavily involved with State Representative Anthony Allison's campaign. As a field organizer for Rep. Allison, I became aware of NAVAEP and its platform. In July 2019, I was hired as NAVA's Diné Energy Organizer, where I have worked since then.

I currently live in Shiprock where my work with NAVA provides me the opportunity to interact with Native American communities located in oil & gas country. As NAVA's Diné Energy Organizer, I have worked directly with these communities, and I am familiar with the daily challenges they face stemming from environmental justice issues. These challenges are non-binary and intersect on a fundamental level for these communities, negatively impacting their economic prospects as well as their population's general health and wellbeing.

I am testifying in a non-expert capacity based on my personal knowledge and the policy positions of NAVA.

II. PERSONAL EXPERIENCE

My experience as an enrolled member of the Navajo Nation, alongside my career experience working as a hydro-blast technician on oil & gas wells and as NAVAEP's Diné Energy Organizer, has given me a firsthand insight into the harmful effects of oil & gas production faced by Native American communities.

I have personally observed that many Navajo people live and work in close proximity to oil and gas production, especially in the allotment areas where my family owns allotments.

I have personally breathed in air thick with the taste of emissions produced by oil & gas operations, and I have also observed crashes in Native American communities due to issues with oil & gas tanker transportation.

III. NAVA EDUCATION PROJECT URGES EIB TO PROMULGATE A RULE THAT PRIORITIZES EQUITABLE HEALTH PROTECTIONS

In keeping with the EIB’s obligation “to give weight it deems appropriate to all facts and circumstances,” when making rules, including “the character and degree of injury to or interference with health, welfare, visibility and property” and “the public interest,” the NAVA Education Project urges the EIB to consider the following specific issues.

The EIB should ensure that all people have adequate protection from the health harms caused by oil and gas pollution, especially Native American people. In the context of this rulemaking, the EIB should ensure that the rule adequately reduces ozone precursors—nitrous oxides and volatile organic compounds (VOCs)—with an adequate margin of safety in those counties that are in danger of exceeding federal National Ambient Air Quality Standards.

It is crucial that the EIB consider how proposed regulations can ensure that communities that have historically been most impacted by oil and gas development—including Native American people and communities—receive full health benefits of any pollution control measures implemented by this rule. In a similar vein, NAVAEP urges the EIB to consider how the pollution controls employed by this rule to reduce ozone precursors can also be used to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, such as methane, and therefore mitigate the impacts of climate change, which are disproportionately felt by Native American communities.

IV. RECOMMENDATION THAT EIB ADOPT PROPOSAL WITH AMENDMENT PUT FORTH BY CCP, NAVA EDUCATION PROJECT, ENVIRONMENTAL DEFENSE FUND, CONSERVATION VOTERS NEW MEXICO, DINÉ C.A.R.E., EARTHWORKS, NATURAL RESOURCES DEFENSE COUNCIL, SAN JUAN CITIZENS ALLIANCE, SIERRA CLUB, 350 NEW MEXICO, AND 350 SANTA FE.

NAVAEP recommends that the EIB adopt the proposed amendments set forth in Exhibit 1 to the ozone precursor rule for several reasons. First, the proposed amendments will provide

additional safeguards to ensure that people who are living or working—or children who are studying or playing—in close proximity to oil and gas wells get the full benefit of the pollution control strategies used to find and fix pollution leaks. This is particularly important because of the many Navajo people living and working in close proximity to oil and gas wells.

NAVAEP also recommends the EIB adopt the proposed amendments because they include other changes that are important to fully protect the public health and the environment from one of the largest sources of oil and gas pollution, including to reduce ozone formation as well as to reduce direct emissions of VOCs and greenhouse gases.

Therefore, based on my personal knowledge and the policy positions of NAVAEP, I encourage and support our coalition's joint proposed amendments to the ozone precursor rule proposed by NMED to the EIB.

This ends my testimony, which is accurate to the best of my knowledge.

/s/ Joseph F. Hernandez
Joseph F. Hernandez

July 28, 2021
Date