



NMED'S PROPOSED METHANE ABATEMENT RULE

What is the new proposed rule?

The rule contains two key provisions:

1. A methane Super-Emitter Program to quickly address large methane leaks that might otherwise go undetected and unrepaired for long periods of time, and
2. A mandate that natural gas-driven process controllers (devices that measure parameters such as liquid level or pressure and automatically adjust valves to maintain desired levels) at oil and gas facilities emit zero greenhouse gases into the atmosphere.

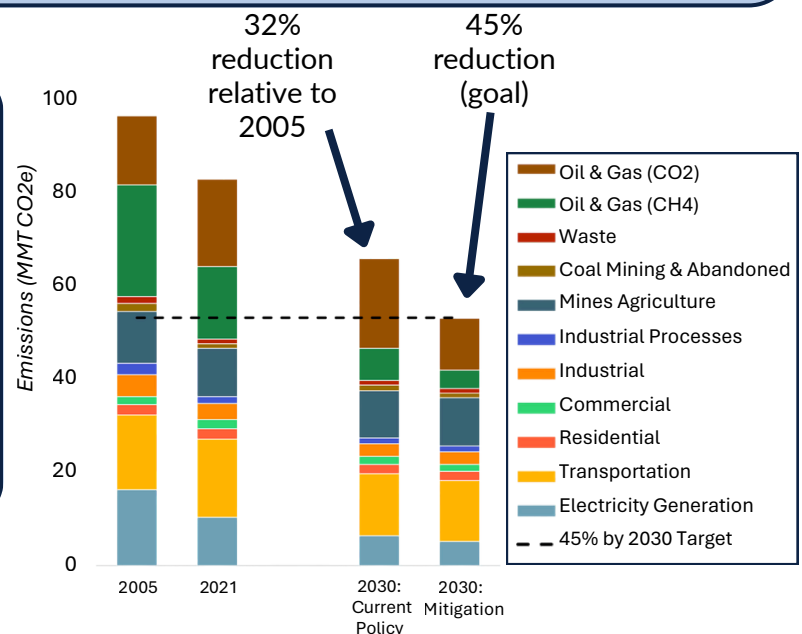
Why is the rule needed?

- Climate change presents significant challenges for human health and safety, quality of life, and economic growth in New Mexico.
- To address these challenges, Governor Lujan Grisham issued an executive order in 2019 establishing New Mexico's objective to reduce statewide greenhouse gas emissions at least 45 percent by 2030 as compared to 2005 levels.
- In 2025, NMED and the New Mexico Energy, Minerals and Natural Resources Department released the New Mexico Climate Action Plan, the state's roadmap for achieving these reductions.
- The Climate Action Plan calls for the adoption of rules to address methane super-emitter events and reduce methane emissions from the oil and gas sector, the primary source of methane emissions in New Mexico, by eliminating emissions from natural gas-driven process controllers.

How will the rule benefit New Mexicans?

The rule will help New Mexico achieve its greenhouse gas emissions reduction target, positioning the state to lead in climate action and make our communities more resilient.

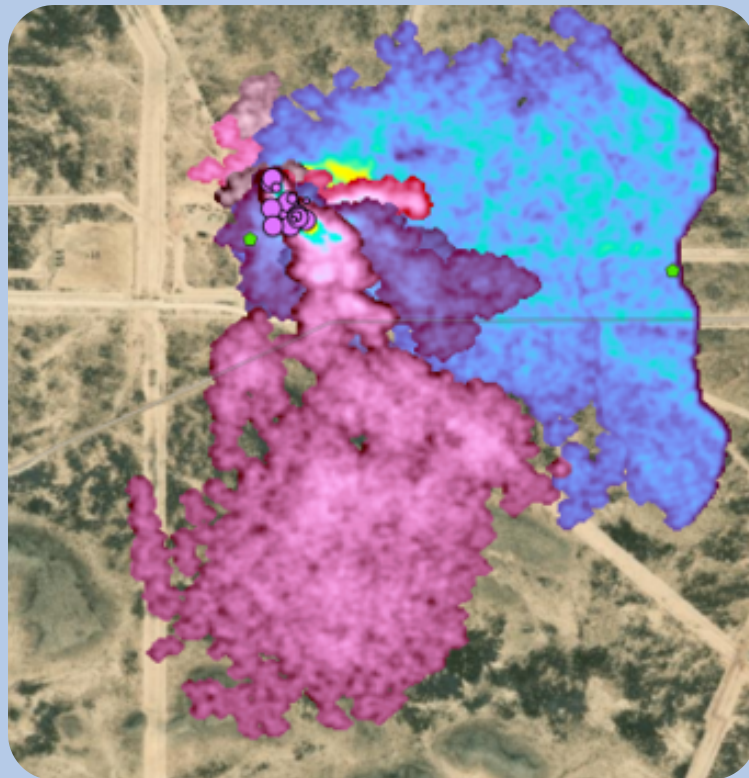
The Super-emitter Program will save industry product and revenue by identifying large methane leaks so that they can be quickly repaired.



Why are methane super-emitter events a problem?

A methane super-emitter event is a large release of methane ($\geq 50\text{kg/hr}$ emission rate) detected by remote sensing (satellite or airplane).

Methane super-emitter events are responsible for a significant fraction of methane emissions in the state.



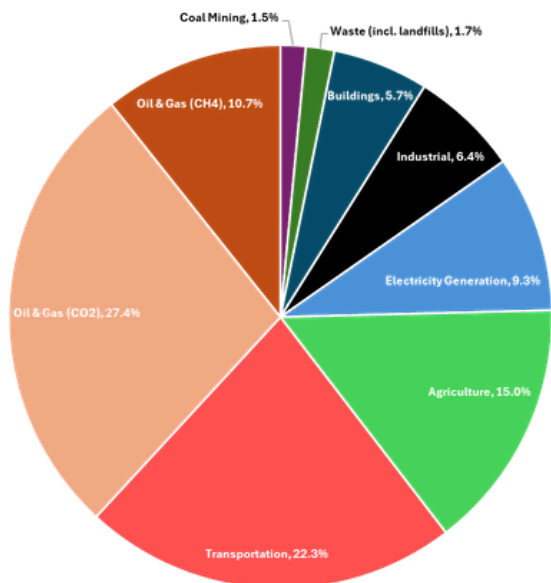
Why are emissions from process controllers a problem?

Process controllers powered by natural gas are a significant source of greenhouse gases. Alternatives exist that are powered by non-emitting technologies or that capture emissions before they are emitted to the atmosphere.

Who does the rule apply to?

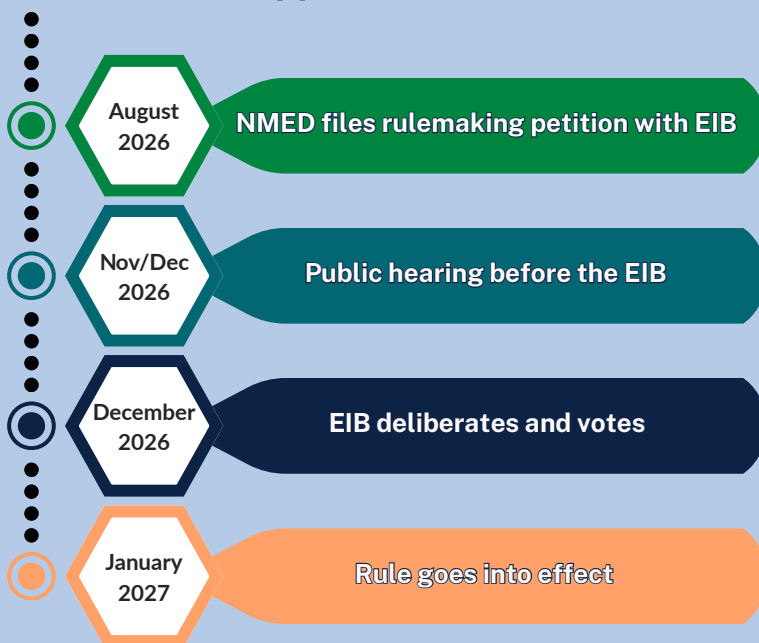
The Super-emitter Program provisions apply to any source that might produce a methane release with an emission rate of 50kg/hr or greater.

The process controller provisions apply to all natural gas-driven process controllers at oil and gas production, processing, transportation, and storage facilities.



■ Coal Mining ■ Waste (incl. landfills) ■ Buildings
■ Industrial ■ Electricity Generation ■ Agriculture
■ Transportation ■ Oil & Gas (CO2) ■ Oil & Gas (CH4)

What happens next? Timeline:



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