

Rule Preamble: The New Mexico Environment Department has developed the following draft regulation pursuant to the directives of Section 74-2-5.3 of the New Mexico Air Quality Control Act. The objective of the proposed rule is to establish emissions standards for volatile organic compounds (VOC) and nitrogen oxides (NO_x) for oil and gas production and processing sources located in areas of the State within the Environmental Improvement Board's jurisdiction where ozone concentrations are exceeding 95% of the national ambient air quality standard.

This is a preliminary draft being released for public input in advance of the Department filing a formal rulemaking petition with the Board and requesting a public hearing. The purpose of this initial, pre-petition comment period is to foster transparency and facilitate continued engagement from stakeholders, members of the public, and other interested parties. Specifically, the Department is seeking public input on the proposed rule language to assist in identifying potential regulatory and technical issues, and areas that require additional clarification or modification. Additional opportunities for public input and changes to the draft rule will occur through the formal rule-making process following the filing of the rulemaking petition. This initial, pre-petition process will help ensure that major issues or problematic areas are identified and can be addressed prior to the initiation of the formal process.

NMED is soliciting specific review and public input on a number of proposed provisions and concepts in the draft rule. In particular, for the equipment standards section, NMED requests feedback on the following:

1. The proposed definitions of stripper wells and marginal wells under the draft rule and the regulatory requirements that would apply to those wells under Section 20.2.50.25 NMAC;
2. Examples of technologies or regulatory programs utilizing non-combustion emission control technologies, like fuel cells, as a means of reducing or eliminating emissions for inclusion in Section 20.2.50.15 NMAC;
3. Specific regulatory language regarding criteria necessary to demonstrate equivalency of alternative equipment leak monitoring plans in Section 20.2.50.16(C) NMAC;
4. Specific regulatory language to establish a pre-approved equipment leak monitoring plan in 20.2.50.16(C) NMAC;
5. For leak detection and repair requirements under Section 20.2.50.16 NMAC, specific standards to be used by NMED to determine if certain new or existing technologies (real-time remote fence line and aerial surveillance, for example) or proposals are enforceable, effective, and equivalent. Specific feedback on data capture requirements, quality assurance, error rates, calibration requirements, training and certification, interference issues, quantification methods, and pollutant identification will assist the Department in exploring this option further;
6. Regulatory requirements for oil and gas evaporative ponds in Section 20.2.50.26 NMAC, including whether to establish emission standards based on the pond's potential to emit or throughput; and
7. Opportunities for greater transparency.

Comments or input on the draft rules may be submitted electronically to nm.methanestrategy@state.nm.us or via hardcopy to Liz Bisbey-Kuehn, NMED Air Quality Bureau, 525 Camino de los Marquez, Santa Fe, NM 87505 by 5 p.m. Aug. 20, 2020.

**TITLE 20 ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION
 CHAPTER 2 AIR QUALITY (STATEWIDE)
 PART 50 OIL AND NATURAL GAS REGULATION FOR OZONE PRECURSORS**

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TITLE 20 ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION
CHAPTER 2 AIR QUALITY (STATEWIDE)
PART 50 OIL AND NATURAL GAS REGULATION FOR OZONE PRECURSORS

20.2.50.1 ISSUING AGENCY:

New Mexico Environmental Improvement Board.

20.2.50.2 SCOPE:

This rule applies to sources located within counties that have areas with ambient ozone concentrations in excess of ninety-five percent of the national ambient air quality standard for ozone, including but not limited to Chaves, Eddy, Lea, Rio Arriba, Sandoval, and San Juan. Sources located in Bernalillo County, on Tribal Lands, and in other areas that are not within the Board's jurisdiction are excluded.

20.2.50.3 STATUTORY AUTHORITY: NMSA 1978, § 74-2-5.3

20.2.50.4 DURATION: Permanent.

20.2.50.5 EFFECTIVE DATE:

[To be determined], except where a later date is cited in a section or paragraph.

20.2.50.6 APPLICABILITY:

- A. Except as provided in paragraph (B), Part 50 applies to crude oil production and natural gas production equipment and operations that extract, collect, store, transport, or handle hydrocarbon liquids or produced water in the areas specified in 20.2.50.2 NMAC. Crude oil production includes the well and extends to the point of custody transfer to the crude oil transmission pipeline or any other form of transportation. Natural gas production, processing, transmission, and storage includes the well and extends to, but does not include, the local distribution company custody transfer station.
- B. Oil refineries are not subject to this Part.
- C. Equipment located at stripper wells, as defined in 20.2.50.8 NMAC, is exempt from the requirements of this Part 50, except as specified in 20.2.50.25 NMAC.
- D. Individual facilities with a site-wide total annual potential to emit less than 15 tons per year (tpy) of volatile organic compounds (VOC) are exempt from the requirements of this Part, except as specified in 20.2.50.25 NMAC.

20.2.50.7 OBJECTIVE:

The objective of this Part is to establish emission standards for volatile organic compounds (VOC) and nitrogen oxides (NO_x) for oil and gas production and processing sources.

20.2.50.8 DEFINITIONS:

In addition to the terms defined in 20.2.2 NMAC (Definitions), as used in this Part:

- A. "Air Pollution Control Equipment" means open flares, enclosed combustion devices, thermal oxidizers, vapor recovery units, fuel cells, condensers, other combustion devices, air fuel ratio controllers, oxidative catalytic converters, selective and non-selective catalytic converters, or emission reduction equipment or technologies used to

comply with emission standards and emission reduction requirements in 20.2.50 NMAC that are approved by the Department.

- B.** “Approved Instrument Monitoring Method” means an infra-red camera, U.S. EPA Method 21, or other instrument-based monitoring method or program approved by the Department in advance and in accordance with 20.2.50 NMAC.
- C.** “Auto-Igniter” means a device which will automatically attempt to relight the pilot flame in the combustion chamber of a control device in order to combust volatile organic compound emissions.
- D.** “Bleed rate” means the rate in standard cubic feet per hour at which natural gas and VOC is continuously vented (bleeds) from a pneumatic controller.
- E.** “Calendar Year” means a year beginning January 1 and ending December 31.
- F.** “Centrifugal Compressor” means any 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 mechanical rotating vanes or impellers. Screw, sliding vane, and liquid ring compressors are not centrifugal compressors.
- G.** “Commencement of operation” means for oil and natural gas wellheads, the date any permanent production equipment is in use and product is flowing to sales lines, gathering lines, or storage tanks from the first producing well at the stationary source, but no later than the end of well completion operations.
- H.** “Compressor station” means any permanent combination of one or more compressors that move natural gas at increased pressure through gathering or transmission pipelines, or into or out of storage. This includes, but is not limited to, gathering and boosting stations and transmission compressor stations.
- I.** “Component” means each pump seal, flange, pressure relief device (including thief hatches or other openings on a controlled storage tank), connector, and valve that contains or contacts a process stream with hydrocarbons, except for components in process streams consisting of glycol, amine, produced water, or methanol.
- J.** “Connector” means flanged, screwed, or other joined fittings used to connect two pipes or a pipe and a piece of process equipment or that close an opening in a pipe that could be connected to another pipe. Joined fittings welded completely around the circumference of the interface are not considered connectors.
- K.** “Custody Transfer” means the transfer of oil or natural gas after processing and/or treatment in the producing operations or from storage vessels or automatic transfer facilities or other such equipment, including product loading racks, to pipelines or any other forms of transportation.
- L.** “Department” means the New Mexico Environment Department.
- M.** “Downtime” means the period of time when equipment is not operational or a well is producing and the air pollution control equipment is not in operation.
- N.** “Enclosed Combustion Device” means any combustion device where gaseous fuel is combusted in an enclosed chamber. This may include, but is not limited to enclosed flares, boilers, re-boilers, and heaters.
- O.** “Existing” means any piece of equipment regulated by this Part that began operation prior to the effective date of the rule and has not since been modified or reconstructed.
- P.** “Gas processing plant” means equipment assembled for the extraction of natural gas liquids from natural gas, the fractionation of the liquids into natural gas products, or other operations associated with the processing of natural gas products. A process unit

can operate independently if supplied with sufficient feed or raw materials and sufficient storage facilities for the products.

- Q.** “Gathering and boosting site” means any permanent combination of equipment that collect or move natural gas, crude oil, condensate, or produced water between the wellhead site and midstream oil and natural gas collection or distribution facilities such as tank batteries or compressor stations, or into or out of storage.
- R.** “Glycol Dehydrator” means any device in which a liquid glycol absorbent (including, ethylene glycol, diethylene glycol, or triethylene glycol) directly contacts a natural gas stream and absorbs water.
- S.** “Hydrocarbon liquids” means any naturally occurring, unrefined petroleum liquid and can include oil, condensate, produced water, and intermediate hydrocarbons.
- T.** “Infra-red Camera” means an optical gas imaging instrument designed for and capable of detecting hydrocarbons.
- U.** “Liquids Unloading” means the removal of accumulated liquids from the wellbore that reduce or stop natural gas production.
- V.** “Liquid Transfers” means the loading and unloading of hydrocarbon liquids or produced water between storage tanks and tanker trucks or tanker rail cars for transport.
- W.** “Modification” means any physical change in, or change in the method of operation of, a stationary source which results in an increase in the potential emission rate of any regulated air contaminant emitted by the source or which results in the emission of any regulated air contaminant not previously emitted, but does not include:
- (1) a change in ownership of the source;
 - (2) routine maintenance, repair or replacement;
 - (3) installation of air pollution control equipment, and all related process equipment and materials necessary for its operation, undertaken for the purpose of complying with regulations adopted by the board or pursuant to the federal act; or
 - (4) unless previously limited by enforceable permit conditions:
 - (a) an increase in the production rate, if such increase does not exceed the operating design capacity of the source;
 - (b) an increase in the hours of operation; or
 - (c) use of an alternative fuel or raw material if, prior to January 6, 1975, the source was capable of accommodating such fuel or raw material, or if use of an alternate fuel or raw material is caused by any natural gas curtailment or emergency allocation or any other lack of supply of natural gas.
- X.** “Natural Gas Compressor Station” means one or more compressors designed to compress natural gas from well pressure to gathering system pressure prior to the inlet of a natural gas processing plant, or to move compressed natural gas through a transmission pipeline.
- Y.** “Natural Gas-Fired Heater” means an enclosed device using 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.
- Z.** “Natural Gas Processing Plant” means any processing equipment engaged in the extraction of natural gas liquids from natural gas, fractionation of mixed natural gas liquids to natural gas products, 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.

- AA.** “New” means any piece of equipment regulated by this Part that began operation on or after the effective date.
- BB.** “Optical gas imaging” means an imaging technology that utilizes high-sensitivity infrared cameras designed for and capable of detecting hydrocarbons.
- CC.** “Pneumatic Controller” means an automated instrument used for maintaining a process condition such as liquid level, pressure, flow volume, delta-pressure and temperature.
- DD.** “Pneumatic 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.
- EE.** “Potential to Emit” means the maximum capacity of a stationary source to emit any air pollutant under its physical and operational design. Any physical or operational limitation on the capacity of a source to emit an air pollutant, including air pollution control equipment and restrictions on 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 potential to emit for nitrogen dioxide shall be based on total oxides of nitrogen.
- FF.** “Produced Water” means water that is extracted from the earth from an oil or natural gas production well, or that is separated from crude oil, condensate, or natural gas after extraction.
- GG.** “Reciprocating Compressor” means a piece of equipment that increases the pressure of process gas by positive displacement, employing linear movement of the piston rod.
- HH.** “Responsible Official” means one of the following:
 - (1)** For a corporation: a 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 such person if the representative is responsible for the overall operation of one or more manufacturing, production, or operating.
 - (2)** For a partnership or sole proprietorship: a general partner or the proprietor, respectively.
 - (3)** For a municipality, state, federal or other public agency: either a principal executive officer or ranking elected official. For the purposes of this part, a principal executive officer of a federal agency includes the chief executive officer having responsibility for the overall operations of a principal geographic unit of the agency (e.g., a regional administrator of US EPA).
- II.** “Startup” means the setting into operation of any air pollution control equipment or process equipment.
- JJ.** “Storage tank” means any process vessel, or fixed roof storage vessel or series of storage vessels that are connected together via a liquid line.
- KK.** “Storage vessel” means a single tank or other vessel that is designed to contain an accumulation of hydrocarbon liquids or produced water and is constructed primarily of non-earthen materials (such as wood, concrete, steel, fiberglass, or plastic) which

provide structural support, or a process vessel such as surge control vessels, bottom receivers, or knockout vessels. A well completion vessel that receives recovered liquids from a well after commencement of operation for a period which exceeds 60 days is considered a storage vessel. A storage vessel does not include: vessels that are skid-mounted or permanently attached to something that is mobile (such as trucks, railcars, barges, or ships); are located at the site for less than 180 consecutive days; or pressure vessels designed to operate in excess of 204.9 kilopascals and without emissions to the atmosphere.

LL. “Stripper well” means an oil well with a maximum daily average oil production not exceeding 10 barrels of oil per day, or a natural gas well with a maximum daily average natural gas production not exceeding 60,000 standard cubic feet per day, or a well with a maximum daily average combined oil and natural gas production not exceeding 10 barrels of oil equivalent per day during any 12-month consecutive time period.

MM. “Wellhead site” means all equipment at a single stationary source directly associated with one or more oil wells or natural gas wells upstream of the natural gas processing plant. This equipment includes, but is not limited to, equipment used for extraction, collection, routing, storage, separation, treating, dehydration, artificial lift, combustion, compression, pumping, metering, monitoring, and flowline.

20.2.50.9 AMENDMENT AND SUPERSESION OF PRIOR REGULATIONS [PLACEHOLDER]

20.2.50.10 DOCUMENTS:

Documents incorporated and cited in this Part may be viewed at the New Mexico Environment Department, Air Quality Bureau, Harold Runnels Building, 1190 St. Francis Dr., or 2048 Galisteo St., Santa Fe, NM 87502 [87505].

20.2.50.11 PLACEHOLDER

20.2.50.12 GENERAL PROVISIONS

A. General Requirements

- (1) All equipment subject to requirements under 20.2.50 NMAC shall be operated and maintained consistent with manufacturer specifications and good engineering and maintenance practices. The owner or operator shall keep manufacturer specifications and maintenance practices on file and make them available upon request by the Department.
- (2) Owners and operators of equipment subject to requirements under 20.2.50 NMAC shall establish and implement a plan to minimize emissions during routine or predictable startup, shutdown, and scheduled maintenance through work practice standards and good air pollution control practices. [20.2.7.14 NMAC]
- (3) The emission of an air contaminant in excess of the quantity, rate, opacity, or concentration specified in 20.2.50 NMAC that results in an excess emission is a violation of 20.2.50 NMAC.

- (4) The owner or operator of equipment having an excess emission shall comply with 20.2.7 NMAC and, to the extent practicable, operate the equipment, including associated air pollution control equipment, in a manner consistent with good air pollution control practices for minimizing emissions.
- (5) The owner or operator of equipment that has an excess emission may claim an affirmative defense for the excess emission pursuant to 20.2.7.111, 20.2.7.112, and 20.2.7.113 NMAC.
- (6) Within one year of the effective date of this rule, owners and operators of equipment requiring an Equipment Monitoring Information and Tracking Tag (EMITT) shall physically tag the unit with an EMITT that is scannable with a hand held scanner (RFID or QR) that uniquely identifies the unit to which it is assigned and the EMITT shall be maintained by the owner or operator. Data in the EMITT shall be scannable by state inspectors to provide at a minimum, the following information:
 - (a) Unique unit identification number;
 - (b) UTM coordinates of the facility;
 - (c) Type of unit (tank, VRU, dehydrator, pneumatic controller, etc.);
 - (d) For equipment, the VOC (and NO_x, if applicable) potential to emit in pounds per hour and tons per year; and
 - (e) For control equipment, the controlled VOC (and NO_x, if applicable) potential to emit in pounds per hour and tons per year and the design control efficiency in percent.
- (7) The EMITT shall be linked to an EMITT Database accessible to state inspectors that at a minimum supplies the data required by Section 20.2.50.12 NMAC and any other data required for that equipment under this Part.

B. Monitoring Requirements

- (1) All equipment subject to control or monitoring requirements under this Part shall be inspected monthly to ensure proper maintenance and operation, unless a different inspection schedule is specified in the section below applicable to that particular type equipment. If the emission unit is shutdown at the time when periodic monitoring or inspections are due to be accomplished, the owner or operator is not required to restart the unit for the sole purpose of performing the monitoring or inspection but shall so note in the equipment or controller's records.
- (2) All periodic monitoring events shall be conducted at 90% or greater of the unit's capacity. If the 90% capacity cannot be achieved, the monitoring will be conducted at the maximum achievable load under prevailing operating conditions.
- (3) In order to allow for equivalent new and alternate monitoring technologies that satisfy the requirements of this regulation, prior to implementing, owners and operators may request an equally effective, enforceable, and equivalent alternative monitoring strategy to the Department for approval.
 - (a) Each request shall be made on application forms provided by the Department. Upon approval of a request, the Department will issue an Alternative Monitoring Approval Letter. All Alternative Monitoring Approval Letters will

be published on a link on the Department's webpage to provide authorization for the use of the approved alternative monitoring method.

- (b) Each owner or operator will need to request and receive approval from the Department in order to operate under an approved Alternative Monitoring Strategy.
- (4) Each EMITT shall be initially scanned and the required monitoring data shall be electronically captured during the monitoring event. The captured data shall be uploaded (either live or subsequently) into the database. At a minimum, the uploaded data shall include:
 - (a) Date and time of the monitoring event;
 - (b) The name of the monitoring personnel;
 - (c) Unique unit identification number;
 - (d) Type of unit;
 - (e) A description of any maintenance or repair activities conducted; and
 - (f) Required results of any monitoring required by 20.2.50 NMAC.

C. Recordkeeping Requirements

- (1) Owners and operators shall keep records of any inspections and/or maintenance required under this Part. Records shall include:
 - (a) Date and time of the monitoring event;
 - (b) The name of the monitoring personnel;
 - (c) Unique unit identification number;
 - (d) Type of unit;
 - (e) Required results of any monitoring required by 20.2.50 NMAC;
 - (f) Equipment make, model and serial number;
 - (g) A copy of the equipment manufacturer's maintenance or repair recommendations;
 - (h) A description of any maintenance or repair activities conducted; and
 - (i) All results of any required parameter readings.
- (2) Owners and operators shall keep records required this Part for a period of five years. The records shall be retained electronically. The Department may treat any loss of data or failure to maintain records (including failure to transfer records upon sale or transfer or ownership or operating authority) as a failure to collect the data.
- (3) Owners and operators shall keep records of emissions from equipment malfunctions and routine or predictable emissions during startup, shutdown, and scheduled maintenance.
- (4) Owners and operators of equipment having an excess emission shall record the following information no later than ten (10) days after the end of the excess emission event:
 - (a) The equipment type and identification number;
 - (b) The location, date, and time;
 - (c) The emission limit or air quality regulation that was exceeded;
 - (d) The air contaminant and the magnitude of the excess emission expressed in the units of the limit or air quality regulation;

- (e) The cause of the excess emission and any steps taken to limit the magnitude and duration of the excess emissions;
 - (f) The corrective action(s) taken to eliminate the cause of the excess emission and prevent a recurrence, if required; and
 - (g) Whether the owner or operator attributes the excess emission to malfunction, startup, or shutdown.
- (5) Records of each EMITT monitoring event required by 20.2.50.12.B NMAC shall be electronically uploaded (either in real time or subsequently) into the EMITT database. At a minimum, the uploaded data shall include the data required in 20.2.50.12.B(4) and 20.2.50.12.C(4) NMAC.
- (6) Prior to the transfer of ownership of any equipment subject to this Part, the current owner or operator shall conduct and document a full compliance evaluation of all equipment subject to the rule. The documentation shall indicate whether or not each piece of equipment subject to requirements under this Part is currently complying with those requirements. The compliance determination shall be conducted no earlier than one year prior to the transfer.

D. Reporting Requirements

- (1) Owners and operators shall submit reports upon the request of the Department. Any reports requested by the Department shall be submitted electronically via the Department's Secure Extranet Portal (SEP) at <https://sep.net.env.nm.gov/sep/login-form>.
- (2) Owner and operators of a source having an excess emission shall submit a Root Cause and Corrective Action Analysis, as directed in 20.2.7.114 NMAC, upon the request of the department.

20.2.50.13 STANDARDS FOR ENGINES AND TURBINES

A. Applicability

- (1) New and existing portable and stationary natural gas-fired spark ignition engines, compression ignition engines, and natural gas-fired combustion turbines located at wellheads, tank batteries, gathering and boosting sites, natural gas processing plants, and transmission compressor stations are subject to the requirements of 20.2.50.13 NMAC.
- (2) Existing sources that were subject to federal standards of performance under 40 CFR Part 60 and Part 63 between March 25, 2004 and January 1, 2009 are exempt from the requirements of 20.2.50.13 NMAC.

B. Emission Standards

- (1) Owners and operators of each portable or stationary natural gas-fired spark ignition engine, compression ignition engine, and natural gas-fired combustion turbine shall ensure compliance with the emission standards in 20.2.50.13.B NMAC by the dates specified in 20.2.50.13.B NMAC.
- (2) Each natural gas-fired spark ignition engine shall comply with the applicable emission standards in Table 1 of 20.2.50.13 NMAC.

- (3) By January 1, 2022, owners and operators of existing engines shall complete an inventory of all existing engines and shall prepare a schedule for each existing engine to ensure that all existing engines comply with these requirements and meet or exceed the emission standards in Table 1 by January 1, 2028. The schedule shall meet the following requirements:
- (a) By January 1, 2024, owners and operators shall ensure 30% of the company's fleet of existing engines meet the requirements of Table 1.
 - (b) By January 1, 2026, owners and operators shall ensure an additional 35% of the company's fleet of existing engines meet the requirements of Table 1.
 - (c) By January 1, 2028, owners and operators shall ensure that the remaining 35% of the company's fleet of existing engines meet the requirements of Table 1.

Table 1 - Emission Standards for Natural Gas-Fired Spark-Ignition Engines

For each natural gas-fired spark-ignition engine constructed or reconstructed and installed before the effective date of 20.2.50 NMAC, the owner or operator shall ensure the existing engine(s) does not exceed the following emission standards as determined by the compliance schedule required in 20.2.50.13.B(3) NMAC:				
Engine Type	Rated bhp	NOx	CO	NMNEHC (as propane)
Lean-burn	≤100	2.0 g/bhp-h	2.0 g/bhp-h	-
Lean-burn	>100 - ≤500	1.0 g/bhp-h	2.0 g/bhp-h	0.70 g/bhp-h
Lean-burn	>500	0.50 g/bhp-h	47 ppmvd @ 15% O2 or 93% reduction	0.30 g/bhp-h
Rich-burn	≤100	2.0 g/bhp-h	2.0 g/bhp-h	-
Rich-burn	>100 - ≤500	0.25 g/bhp-h	0.30 g/bhp-h	0.20 g/bhp-h
Rich-burn	>500	0.20 g/bhp-h	0.30 g/bhp-h	0.20 g/bhp-h
For each natural gas-fired spark-ignition engine constructed or reconstructed and installed on or after the effective date of 20.2.50 NMAC, the owner or operator shall ensure the engine does not exceed the following emission standards upon startup:				
Engine Type	Rated bhp	NOx	CO	NMNEHC (as propane)
Lean-burn	≤100	1.0 g/bhp-h	2.0 g/bhp-h	0.70 g/bhp-h
Lean-burn	>100 - ≤500	1.0 g/bhp-h	0.70 g/bhp-h	0.30 g/bhp-h
Lean-burn	>500 - <2,370	0.50 g/bhp-h	0.25 g/bhp-h	0.30 g/bhp-h
Lean-burn	≥2,370	0.30 g/bhp-h Uncontrolled or 0.05 g/bhp-h with Control	0.25 g/bhp-h	0.30 g/bhp-h
Rich-burn	≤100	1.0 g/bhp-h	2.0 g/bhp-h	0.70 g/bhp-h
Rich-burn	>100 - ≤500	0.25 g/bhp-h	0.30 g/bhp-h	0.20 g/bhp-h
Rich-burn	>500	0.20 g/bhp-h	0.30 g/bhp-h	0.20 g/bhp-h

- (4) Owners and operators of natural gas-fired spark ignition engines that control NOx emissions with a 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

- 15 percent oxygen.
- (5) Owners and operators of each compression ignition engine shall ensure compliance with the applicable emission standards in 20.2.50.13.B(5)(a) NMAC and 20.2.50.13.B(5)(b) NMAC.
- (a) Stationary compression ignition engines that are subject to and complying with standards in 40 CFR Part 60, subpart III, Standards of Performance for Stationary Compression Ignition Internal Combustion Engines, are exempt from the requirements of this paragraph.
- (b) Portable and stationary compression ignition engines with a maximum design power output equal to or greater than 500 horsepower that are not subject to the emission standards under 20.2.50.13.B(5)(a) NMAC shall limit NOx emissions to no more than 9 g/bhp-h. For each compression-ignition engine constructed or reconstructed and installed before the effective date of this Part, the owner or operator shall ensure compliance no later than one year from the effective date. For each compression-ignition engine constructed or reconstructed and installed on or after the effective date of this Part, the owner or operator shall ensure compliance upon startup.
- (6) Owners and operators of portable or stationary compression ignition engines that control NOx emissions with a 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 15 percent oxygen.
- (7) Owners and operators of stationary natural gas-fired combustion turbines with a maximum design rating equal to or greater than 1,000 bhp (or a maximum heat input capacity equal to or greater than 2.54 MMBtu/hr) shall comply with the applicable emission standards for existing, new, or reconstructed turbines listed in Table 2 of 20.2.50.13 NMAC.

Table 2 - 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 one year from the effective date:				
Turbine Rating (bhp)	Turbine Rating (MMBtu/hr)	NOx (ppmvd @ 15% O2)	CO (ppmvd @ 15% O2)	NMNEHC (as propane, ppmvd @ 15% O2)
≥1,000 and <5,000	≥2.54 and <12.7	25	25	9
≥5,000 and <15,000	≥12.7 and <38.2	15	25	9
≥15,000	≥38.2	15	10 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)	Turbine Rating (MMBtu/hr)	NOx (ppmvd @ 15% O2)	CO (ppmvd @ 15% O2)	NMNEHC (as propane, ppmvd @ 15% O2)

≥1,000 and <5,000	≥2.54 and <12.7	25	25	9
≥5,000 and <15,900	≥12.7 and <40.4	15	10	9
≥15,900	≥40.4	9.0 Uncontrolled or 2.0 with Control	10 Uncontrolled or 1.8 with Control	5

- (8) Owners and operators of stationary natural gas-fired combustion turbines that control NOx emissions with a 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 15% oxygen.
- (9) Owners and operators of new or existing engines or turbines shall install an Equipment Monitoring and Information Tracking Tag (EMITT) on each engine or turbine in accordance with 20.2.50.12 NMAC.

C. Monitoring Requirements

- (1) Maintenance and repair for all spark ignition engines, compression ignition engines, and stationary combustion turbines shall meet the minimum engine or turbine manufacturer's recommended maintenance schedule. Activities that involve engine or turbine maintenance, adjustment, replacement, or repair of functional components with the potential to affect the operation of an emission unit shall be documented as they occur for the following events:
 - (a) Routine maintenance that takes a unit out of service for more than two hours during any 24-hour period.
 - (b) Unscheduled repairs that require a unit to be taken out of service for more than two hours in any 24-hour period.
- (2) Oxidation catalytic converters, selective and non-selective catalytic converters, and air-fuel ratio (AFR) controllers shall be maintained according to manufacturer's or supplier's recommended maintenance, including replacement of oxygen sensors as necessary for oxygen-based controllers. During periods of catalyst or AFR controller maintenance, the owner or operator shall shut down the engine(s) or turbine(s) until the catalyst or AFR controller can be replaced with a functionally equivalent spare to allow the engine or turbine to remain in operation.
- (3) Compliance with the emission standards in 20.2.50.13.B NMAC shall be demonstrated by performing an initial and annual test for NOx, CO, and non-methane non-ethane hydrocarbons (NMNEHC) using a portable analyzer or EPA Reference Methods. For units with g/hp-hr emission standards, the engine load shall be calculated by using the following equations:

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

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

Where:

LVH = lower heating value, btu/scf, or btu/gal, as appropriate

BSCF = brake specific fuel consumption

- (a) Periodic monitoring utilizing a portable analyzer shall be conducted in accordance with the requirements of the current version of ASTM D 6522. However, if a facility has met a previously approved Department criterion for portable analyzers, the analyzer may be operated in accordance with that criterion until it is replaced.
 - (b) The default time period for each test run shall be at least 20 minutes.
 - (c) Each performance test shall consist of three separate runs. The arithmetic mean of results of the three runs shall be used to determine compliance with the applicable emission standard.
 - (d) For all periodic monitoring events, three test runs shall be conducted at 90% or greater of the unit's capacity. If the 90% capacity cannot be achieved, the monitoring will be conducted at the maximum achievable load under prevailing operating conditions. The load and the parameters used to calculate it shall be recorded to document operating conditions and shall be included with the monitoring test report.
 - (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 EPA Reference Method 19. This information shall be included with the monitoring test report.
 - (f) Stack gas flow rate shall be calculated in accordance with 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 prior to 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 EPA Reference Methods 1 through 4.
 - (g) The owner or operator shall submit a notification and protocol for periodic emissions tests upon the request of the Department.
- (4) Testing shall be conducted once per calendar year. Performance testing required by 40 CFR 60, Subparts GG, IIII, JJJJ, or KKKK, or 40 CFR 63, Subpart ZZZZ may be used to satisfy these periodic testing requirements if they meet the requirements of this section and are completed once per calendar year.
 - (5) Each monitoring, testing, inspection, or tune-up of an engine or turbine shall include the initial scanning of the EMITT, and the monitoring data entry shall be made in accordance with the requirements of 20.2.50.12 NMAC.

D. Recordkeeping Requirements

- (1) The owner or operator of spark ignition engines, compression ignition engines, or stationary combustion turbines shall maintain records in accordance with 20.2.50.12 NMAC for each engine or turbine of:

- (a) The make, model, serial number, and equipment identification number for each engine, turbine, and any control equipment,
- (b) A copy of the engine or turbine manufacturer's or control equipment manufacturer's recommended maintenance and repair schedule,
- (c) Inspections, maintenance and repairs activities on all engines, turbines, and control equipment, including:
 - (i) Date(s) and time(s) of inspection, maintenance, and/or repair;
 - (ii) Date(s) any subsequent analyses were performed (if applicable);
 - (iii) Name of the person or qualified entity conducting the inspection, maintenance, and/or repair;
 - (iv) A description of the physical condition of the equipment as found during any required inspection;
 - (v) Description of maintenance or repair activities conducted; and
 - (vi) Results of required equipment inspections including a description of any condition which required adjustment to bring the equipment back into compliance and a description of the required adjustments.
- (d) Results of any required parameter readings.
- (2) The owner or operator of spark ignition engines, compression ignition engines, or stationary combustion turbines shall maintain records of initial and annual performance testing in accordance with 20.2.50.12 NMAC for each engine or turbine, including:
 - (a) The make, model, serial number, and equipment identification number for all tested engines, turbines, and emission control equipment);
 - (b) Date(s) and time(s) of sampling or measurements;
 - (c) Date(s) analyses were performed;
 - (d) The qualified entity that performed the analyses;
 - (e) Analytical or test methods used;
 - (f) Results of analyses or tests; and
 - (g) Operating conditions existing at the time of sampling or measurement.
- (3) Owners and operators shall comply with the recordkeeping requirements in 20.2.50.12 NMAC.

E. Reporting Requirements.

Owners and operators shall comply with the reporting requirements in 20.2.50.12 NMAC.

20.2.50.14 STANDARDS FOR COMPRESSOR SEALS

A. Applicability

- (1) All new and existing centrifugal compressors using wet seals located at tank batteries, gathering and boosting sites, natural gas processing plants, and transmission compressor stations are subject to the requirements of 20.2.50.14 NMAC. Any new or existing centrifugal compressor located at a wellhead is not subject to the requirements of 20.2.50.14 NMAC.
- (2) All new and existing reciprocating compressors located at tank batteries,

gathering and boosting sites, natural gas processing plants, and transmission compressor stations are subject to the requirements of 20.2.50.14 NMAC. Any new or existing reciprocating compressor located at a wellhead is not subject to the requirements of 20.2.50.14 NMAC.

B. Emission Standards

- (1) Owners and operators of existing centrifugal compressors shall control VOC emissions from each centrifugal compressor wet seal fluid degassing system by 95%, beginning on the effective date of this Part. Emissions shall be captured and routed via a closed vent system to a control system, a recovery system, fuel cell, or a process stream.
- (2) Owners and operators of existing reciprocating compressors 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 and months of compressor operation toward the first replacement of the rod packing beginning no later than one year from the effective date; OR
 - (b) Beginning no later than one year from the effective date, collect emissions from the rod packing under negative pressure and route via a closed vent system to a control system, a recovery system, fuel cell, or a process stream.
- (3) Owners and operators of new centrifugal compressors shall control VOC emissions from each centrifugal compressor wet seal fluid degassing system by 98% upon startup. Emissions shall be captured and routed via a closed vent system to a control system, a recovery system, fuel cell, or a process stream.
- (4) Owners and operators of new reciprocating compressors 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 via a closed vent system to a control system, a recovery system, fuel cell, or a process stream.
- (5) Owners and operators of new and existing centrifugal and reciprocating compressors shall install an Equipment Monitoring Information Tracking Tag (EMITT) on each compressor in accordance with 20.2.50.12 NMAC.
- (6) Owners and operators complying with the control requirements in 20.2.50.14.B NMAC through use of a control device shall comply with the control device requirements in 20.2.50.15 NMAC.
- (7) Owners and operators with an air permit shall incorporate these requirements in their permit during their next scheduled or requested permit or permit revision.

C. Monitoring Requirements

- (1) The owner or operator of a centrifugal compressor complying with 20.2.50.14.B(1) NMAC or 20.2.50.14.B(3) NMAC shall maintain a closed vent system encompassing the wet seal fluid degassing system that complies with the monitoring requirements in 20.2.50.15 NMAC.
- (2) The owner or operator of a reciprocating compressor complying with

20.2.50.14.B(2)(a) NMAC or 20.2.50.14.B(4)(a) NMAC shall continuously monitor the number of hours of operation with a non-resettable hour meter and track the number of months since initial startup or since the previous reciprocating compressor rod packing replacement.

- (3) The owner or operator of a reciprocating compressor complying with 20.2.50.14.B(2)(b) NMAC or 20.2.50.14.B(4)(b) 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.
- (4) Owners and operators complying with the requirements in 20.2.50.14.B NMAC through use of a control device shall comply with the monitoring requirements in 20.2.50.15 NMAC.
- (5) Owners and operators of new and existing centrifugal and reciprocating compressors, during each required monitoring activity, shall scan the compressor EMITT and perform monitoring data entry in accordance with the requirements of 20.2.50.12 NMAC.
- (6) Owners and operators shall comply with the monitoring requirements in 20.2.50.12 NMAC.

D. Recordkeeping Requirements

- (1) The owner or operator of a centrifugal compressor shall maintain records of:
 - (a) The identification number and location of each centrifugal compressor using a wet seal system,
 - (b) The date of construction, reconstruction, or modification of each centrifugal compressor,
 - (c) The records of the monitoring and inspections required in 20.2.50.14.C NMAC. The records shall include the time and date of the inspection, the person conducting the inspection, a notation of which checks required in 20.2.50.12.C NMAC were completed, a description of any problems observed during the inspection, and a description and date of any corrective actions taken, and
 - (d) The location, type, make, model and unique identification number of any control equipment, recovery system, fuel cell, or process used to comply with the control requirements in 20.2.50.14.B NMAC.
- (2) The owner or operator of a reciprocating compressor shall maintain records of the following:
 - (a) The identification number and location of each reciprocating compressor;
 - (b) The date of construction, reconstruction, or modification of each reciprocating compressor; and
 - (c) The records of the monitoring and inspections required in 20.2.50.14.C NMAC. The records shall meet the requirements of 20.2.50.14.C NMAC and shall include:
 - (i) The number of hours of operation and the number of months 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 person conducting the inspection, a notation of which checks required in 20.2.50.14.C NMAC were completed, a description of any problems observed during the inspection, and a description and date of any corrective actions taken.
- (3) Owners and operators complying with the requirements in 20.2.50.14.B NMAC through use of a control device shall comply with the recordkeeping requirements in 20.2.50.15 NMAC.
- (4) Owners and operators shall comply with the recordkeeping requirements in 20.2.50.12 NMAC.

E. Reporting Requirements

- (1) Owners and operators shall comply with the reporting requirements in 20.2.50.12 NMAC.

20.2.50.15 STANDARDS FOR CONTROL DEVICES

A. Applicability

- (1) These requirements apply to open flares, enclosed combustors, thermal oxidizers, vapor recovery units, condensers, closed vent collection systems, other combustion devices, or emissions reduction equipment or technologies used to comply with the emission standards and emission reduction requirements in this Part.

B. General Requirements

- (1) All air pollution control equipment used to demonstrate compliance with this Part shall be installed, operated, and maintained consistent with manufacturer specifications and good engineering and maintenance practices.
- (2) All air pollution control equipment 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) Owners and operators of a flare, combustion device, vapor recovery equipment, or other emission reduction technology or control device used to comply with the emission standards in this Part shall install an Equipment Monitoring and Information Tracking Tag (EMITT) on each flare, combustion device, vapor recovery equipment, or other emission reduction technology or control device in accordance with 20.2.50.12 NMAC.
- (4) Owners and operators shall inspect all air pollution control equipment used to control emissions from equipment subject to emission standards under this Part at least monthly to ensure proper maintenance and operation. Each EMITT inspection or monitoring event shall be initially scanned and the required monitoring data shall be electronically captured during the monitoring event.
- (5) Owners and operators shall ensure that any flare, combustion device, vapor recovery equipment, or other emission reduction technology or control device used to comply with emission standards in this Part shall at all times operate as a closed vent system that captures and routes all VOC emissions from equipment

subject to regulation under this Part to the control or vapor recovery device and that un-combusted gas is not vented to the atmosphere.

- (6) Owners and operators shall keep manufacturer specifications for all control or vapor recovery equipment on file. The information shall include:
 - (a) Manufacturer's name, control device name and model;
 - (b) Maximum heating value for open flares, enclosed combustors, and thermal oxidizers;
 - (c) Fuel gas flow range for open flares, enclosed combustors, and thermal oxidizers; and
 - (d) Designed destruction or vapor recovery efficiency.
- (7) Owners and operators shall keep records of any stack testing or control or vapor recovery efficiency testing for all control equipment. The records shall be kept in accordance with 20.2.50.12 NMAC for each flare, combustion device, vapor recovery equipment, or other emission reduction technology or control device and shall include:
 - (a) Control device type, name and model;
 - (b) Location;
 - (c) Date of the stack test; and
 - (d) A summary of the stack test results.

C. Requirements for Open Flares

(1) Emission Standards

- (a) The flare shall combust all gas sent to the flare. Owners and operators shall not send gas to the flare in excess of the flare's maximum rated capacity.
- (b) Owners and operators shall equip all flares with a continuous pilot flame, an auto-igniter, or require manual ignition.
 - (i) Flares with a continuous pilot flame or an auto-igniter shall be equipped with a system to ensure the flare is operated with a flame present at all times that gas is being sent to the flare.
 - (ii) Owners and operators of flares with manual ignition shall inspect and ensure a flame is present upon initiating each flaring event.
 - (iii) Any new flare constructed or re-constructed after the effective date of this Part shall be equipped with an auto-igniter. The auto-igniter shall be installed and operational upon startup.
 - (iv) Any existing flare constructed prior to the effective date of this Part shall be equipped with an auto-igniter no later than one year after the effective date.
- (c) Owners and operators shall operate any flare used for controlling VOC emissions to comply with this Part with no visible emissions, except for periods not to exceed a total of sixty (60) seconds during any fifteen (15) consecutive minutes. The flare shall be designed so that an observer can, by means of visual observation from the outside of the flare, or by other means such as a continuous monitoring device, determine whether it is operating properly.

(2) Monitoring Requirements

- (a) Owners and operators of flares with a continuous pilot or an auto igniter shall continuously monitor the presence of a pilot flame using a thermocouple equipped with a continuous recorder and alarm to detect the presence of a flame. Owners and operators may use any other equivalent device that fulfills the same purpose.
 - (b) Owners and operators of manually ignited flares shall monitor the presence of a flame using continual visual observation during each flaring event.
 - (c) Owners and operators, at least quarterly, and upon observing any visible emissions, shall perform a U.S. EPA Method 22 observation while the flare pilot flame is present to certify compliance with visible emission requirements. The observation period shall be a minimum of fifteen (15) consecutive minutes.
 - (d) Each EMITT inspection or monitoring event shall be initially scanned and the required monitoring data shall be electronically captured during the monitoring event in accordance with the monitoring requirements of 20.2.50.12 NMAC.
- (3) Recordkeeping Requirements
- (a) The owner or operator of open flares subject to regulation under 20.2.50.15.A NMAC shall keep records for each flare in accordance with 20.2.50.12 NMAC of the following:
 - (i) All instances of alarm activation, including the date and cause of alarm activation, actions taken to bring the flare into a normal operating condition, the name of the personnel conducting the inspection, and any maintenance activities performed;
 - (ii) The results of the U.S. EPA Method 22 observations and flame inspection for manual flares and
 - (iii) The results of any gas analysis for the gas being flared, including VOC content and heating value.
- (4) Reporting Requirements
- Owners and operators shall comply with the reporting requirements in 20.2.50.12 NMAC.

D. Requirements for Enclosed Combustion Devices (ECD) and Thermal Oxidizers (TO)

- (1) Emission Standards
- (a) The ECD/TO shall combust all gas sent to the ECD/TO. Owners and operators shall not send gas to the ECD/TO in excess of the ECD/TO's maximum rated capacity.
 - (b) Owners and operators shall equip all ECDs/TOs with a continuous pilot flame or an operational auto-igniter. ECDs/TOs constructed or re-constructed prior to the effective date of this Part shall be equipped with a continuous pilot flame or an auto-igniter no later than one year after the effective date. ECDs/TOs constructed or re-constructed on or after the effective date shall be equipped with a continuous pilot flame or an operational auto-igniter upon startup.
 - (c) ECDs/TOs 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 that gas is being sent the ECD/TO. Combustion shall be maintained for the duration of time that gas is being sent to the ECD/TO.

- (d) Owners and operators shall operate ECDs/TOs used to control VOC emissions to comply with the emission standards in this Part with no visible emissions, except for periods not to exceed a total of sixty (60) seconds during any fifteen (15) consecutive minutes. The combustion device shall be designed so that an observer can, by means of visual observation from the outside of the combustion device, or by other means, such as a continuous monitoring device, determine whether it is operating properly.

(2) Monitoring Requirements

- (a) Owners and operators of ECDs/TOs with a continuous pilot or an auto igniter shall continuously monitor the presence of a pilot flame using a thermocouple equipped with a continuous recorder and alarm to detect the presence of a flame. Owners and operators may use any other equivalent device that fulfills the same purpose.
- (b) Owners and operators, at least quarterly, and upon observing any visible emissions, shall perform a Method 22 observation while the ECD/TO pilot flame is present to certify compliance with the visible emission requirements. The observation shall be a minimum of fifteen minutes.
- (c) Each EMITT inspection or monitoring event shall be initially scanned and the required monitoring data shall be electronically captured during the monitoring event in accordance with the monitoring requirements of 20.2.50.12 NMAC.

(3) Recordkeeping Requirements

- (a) The owner or operator of an ECD/TO subject to regulation under 20.2.50.15.A NMAC shall keep records in accordance with 20.2.50.12 NMAC for each ECD/TO of:
 - (i) All instances of alarm activation, including the date and cause of alarm activation, actions taken to bring the ECD/TO into normal operating conditions, the name of the personnel conducting the inspection, and any maintenance activities performed;
 - (ii) The results of the Method 22 observations; and
 - (iii) The results of any gas analysis for the gas being combusted, including VOC content and heating value.

(4) Reporting Requirements

- (a) Owners and operators shall comply with the reporting requirements in 20.2.50.12 NMAC.

E. Requirements for Vapor Recovery Units (VRU)

(1) Emission Standards

- (a) Owners and operators shall operate the VRU as a closed vent system that captures and routes all VOC emissions from units back to the process stream or to a sales pipeline and does not vent to the atmosphere.
- (b) Owners and operators shall control emissions during startup, shutdown, and maintenance (SSM) or other VRU downtime with a backup control device (flare/ECD/TO) or redundant VRU.

- (2) Monitoring Requirements
 - (a) Owners and operators shall comply with the standards for equipment leaks in 20.2.50.16 NMAC, or, alternatively, shall implement a program that meets the requirements of NSPS Subpart OOOOa (40 CFR 60.5416a).
 - (b) Each VRU EMITT inspection or monitoring event shall be initially scanned and the required monitoring data shall be electronically captured during the monitoring event requirements of 20.2.50.12 NMAC.
- (3) Recordkeeping Requirements
 - (a) For each VRU inspection or monitoring event, the owner or operator shall record the results of the VRU inspections in accordance with 20.2.50.12 NMAC, including the name of the personnel conducting the inspection, and noting any maintenance or repairs that are required.
- (4) Reporting Requirements
 - Owners and operators shall comply with the reporting requirements in 20.2.50.12 NMAC.

20.2.50.16 STANDARDS FOR EQUIPMENT LEAKS

A. Applicability

All new and existing wellheads, tank batteries, gathering and boosting sites, gas processing plants, transmission compressor stations and associated piping are subject to the requirements of 20.2.50.16 NMAC.

B. Emission Standards

Each owner and operator of oil and gas production and processing equipment located at a site identified in 20.2.50.16.A NMAC shall demonstrate compliance with 20.2.50.16 NMAC by performing the monitoring, recordkeeping, and reporting requirements specified in this Section.

C. Monitoring Requirements

- (1) Owners or operators shall comply with the monitoring requirements in 20.2.50.12 NMAC.
- (2) Default Equipment Leak Monitoring Requirements:
 - (a) Owners or operators shall conduct an audible, visual, and olfactory (AVO) inspection of each thief hatch, closed vent system, pump, compressor, pressure relief device, open-ended valve or line, valve, flange, connector, piping, and any associated equipment to identify defects and leaking components at least weekly as follows:
 - (i) Visually inspect 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 devices;
 - (ii) Listen for pressure leaks or liquid leaks.
 - (iii) Smell for unusual or strong odors.

- (iv) Any positive audible, visual, or odorous indication shall be considered a leak. All AVO leaks shall be tagged with a visible tag and reported to management or designee within three calendar days.
- (b) Owners or operators shall conduct an inspection using EPA Reference Method 21 (40 CFR 60, Appendix B) (RM 21) or optical gas imaging (OGI) with infrared cameras of each thief hatch, closed vent system, pump, compressor, pressure relief device, open-ended valve or line, valve, flange, connector, piping, and any associated equipment to identify leaking components at a frequency determined according to the following schedule:
 - (i) For well production and tank battery facilities:
 - (A) Annually at facilities with a potential to emit less than 2 tpy VOC.
 - (B) Semi-annually at facilities with a potential to emit equal to or greater than 2 tpy and less than 5 tpy VOC.
 - (C) Quarterly at facilities with a potential to emit equal to or greater than 5 tpy VOC.
 - (ii) For gathering and boosting sites, gas processing plants, and transmission compressor stations:
 - (A) Quarterly at facilities with a potential to emit less than 25 tpy VOC.
 - (B) Monthly at facilities with a potential to emit equal to or greater than 25 tpy VOC.
- (c) The inspections required under 20.2.50.16.C(2)(b) NMAC shall be conducted using RM 21 or OGI with infrared cameras.
 - (i) For leaks determined using RM 21:
 - (A) The instrument shall be calibrated before each day of its use by the procedures specified in RM 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 of about, but less than, 10,000 ppm methane or n-hexane.
 - (C) A leak is detected if an instrument reading of 500 ppm or greater of hydrocarbon is measured that is not associated with normal equipment operation, such as pneumatic device actuation and crank case ventilation.
 - (ii) For leaks determined using OGI:
 - (A) The instrument must comply with the specifications, the daily instrument checks, and the leak survey requirements at 40 CFR 60.18(i)(1) through (3).
 - (B) A leak is detected if any emissions are imaged by the OGI instrument that are not associated with normal equipment operation, such as pneumatic device actuation and crank case ventilation.
- (d) If a component is unsafe, difficult, or inaccessible to monitor, the owner or operator is not required to inspect the component until it becomes feasible to do so.
 - (i) Difficult to monitor components are those that cannot be monitored without elevating the monitoring personnel more than two (2) meters

above a supported surface or are unable to be reached via a wheeled scissor-lift or hydraulic type scaffold that allows access to components up to 7.6 meters (25 feet) above the ground.

- (ii) 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.
- (iii) 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.

(3) Alternative Equipment Leak Monitoring Plans

- (a) As an equivalent means of compliance with 20.2.50.16 NMAC, owners or operators may comply with the equipment leak requirements through an individual alternative monitoring plan approved by the Department, subject to the following requirements:
 - (i) Upon the Department's approval of an alternative monitoring plan, the owner or operator shall comply with the terms and conditions of the approved alternative monitoring plan.
 - (ii) A responsible official shall certify compliance with the approved alternative monitoring plan on behalf of the owner or operator on an annual basis.
 - (iii) The Department may terminate an approved alternative monitoring plan if the Department finds that the owner or operator failed to comply with any provision of the plan and failed to correct and disclose the violation(s) to the Department within 15 calendar days of identifying the violation.
 - (iv) Upon the Department's denial or termination of an approved alternative monitoring plan, the owner or operator shall comply with the default monitoring requirements under 20.2.50.16.C(2) NMAC within 30 days.
- (b) As an equivalent means of compliance with 20.2.50.16 NMAC, owners or operators may comply with equipment leak requirements through one of the pre-approved monitoring plans maintained by the Department, subject to the following requirements:
 - (i) The owner or operator shall notify the Department of the pre-approved monitoring plan that the owner or operator will follow and shall comply with the terms and conditions of the pre-approved monitoring plan.
 - (ii) A responsible official shall certify compliance with the pre-approved monitoring plan on behalf of the owner or operator on an annual basis.
 - (iii) 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 any provision of the plan and failed to correct and disclose the violation(s) to the Department within 15 calendar days of identifying the violation.
 - (iv) Upon the Department terminating the use of an approved monitoring plan by an owner or operator, the owner or operator shall comply with the

default monitoring requirements under 20.2.50.16.C(2) NMAC within 30 days.

D. Repair Requirements

- (1) For any leaks detected in 20.2.50.16(C) NMAC:
 - (a) The owner or operator shall place a visible tag on the leaking component until the component has been repaired;
 - (b) All leaks detected using optical gas imaging shall be repaired within 7 days of discovery, all other leaks shall be repaired within 15 days of discovery;
 - (c) The equipment must be re-monitored no later than 15 days after discovery of the leak to demonstrate that it has been repaired; and
 - (d) If the leak cannot be repaired within 7 days for leaks detected using optical gas imaging and within 14 days for all other leaks without a process unit shutdown, it may be designated “Repair delayed,” and must be repaired before the end of the next process unit shutdown.

E. Recordkeeping Requirements

- (1) Owners or operators shall keep records of all monitoring under 20.2.50.16.C NMAC and provide such records to the Department upon request.
- (2) Owners or operators subject to 20.2.50.16.C NMAC shall keep records of the following for all AVO, RM21, and OGI inspections conducted as required under 20.2.50.16.C NMAC:
 - (a) The facility location and unique inventory control number or name;
 - (b) The date of inspection;
 - (c) The monitoring method (AVO, RM 21, or OGI);
 - (d) The name of the operator(s) performing the inspection;
 - (e) A list of the leaks requiring repair or a statement that no leaks were found; and
 - (f) Whether a visible flag was placed on the leak or not;
- (3) Owners or operators shall keep the following records for any leak detected:
 - (a) Date the leak is detected;
 - (b) Dates of attempts to repair;
 - (c) For leaks with a designation of “repair delayed” keep the following:
 - (i) The reason for delay if the leak is not repaired within 30 days of leak discovery;
 - (ii) The signature of the authorized representative whose decision it was that the repair could not be implemented without a process shutdown;
 - (d) The date of successful leak repair;
 - (e) The date the leak was monitored after the repair and the results of the monitoring; and
 - (f) A list of components that are designated as unsafe, difficult, or inaccessible to monitor, an explanation stating why the component is so designated, and the schedule for monitoring such component(s).
- (4) For leaks determined using optical gas imaging with infrared cameras, owners or operators shall keep the records of the specifications, the daily instrument checks and the leak survey requirements specified at 40 CFR §60.18(i)(1) – (3).
- (5) Owners or operators shall comply with the recordkeeping requirements in

20.2.50.12 NMAC.

F. Reporting Requirements

- (1) Owners and operators shall report the certifications required under 20.2.50.16.C(3)(a)(ii) and (b)(ii) NMAC to the Department annually.
- (2) Owners or operators shall comply with the reporting requirements in 20.2.50.12 NMAC.

20.2.50.17 STANDARDS FOR NATURAL GAS WELL LIQUIDS UNLOADING

A. Applicability

- (1) All manual liquids unloading, including those associated with down-hole well maintenance events, performed at natural gas wells are subject to the requirements of 20.2.50.17 NMAC.
- (2) Owners and operators shall comply with these requirements for any manual liquids unloading performed after the effective date of this Part.

B. Emission Standards

- (1) Owners and operators of natural gas wells shall use best management practices during the life of the well to avoid the need for manual liquids unloading.
- (2) Owners and operators of natural gas wells shall use the following best management practices during manual liquids unloading to minimize emissions, consistent with well site conditions and good engineering practices:
 - (a) Reduce wellhead pressure prior to blowdown;
 - (b) Monitor manual liquids unloading in close proximity to the well or via remote telemetry; and
 - (c) Close all well head vents to the atmosphere and return the well to normal production operation as soon as practicable.
- (3) Owners and operators of a natural gas well shall install an Equipment Monitoring and Information Tracking Tag (EMITT) on each natural gas well in accordance with 20.2.50.12 NMAC.

C. Monitoring Requirements

- (1) Owners and operators subject to 20.2.50.17 NMAC shall monitor the following parameters during manual liquids unloading:
 - (a) Wellhead pressure;
 - (b) Flow rate of the vented natural gas (to the extent feasible); and
 - (c) Duration of venting to the storage tank/atmosphere.
- (2) Owners and operators shall calculate the volume and mass of VOC vented during each manual liquids unloading event.
- (3) Each manual liquids unloading event shall include the scanning of the EMITT and monitoring data entry in accordance with the requirements of 20.2.50.12 NMAC.
- (4) Owners and operators shall comply with the monitoring requirements in 20.2.50.12 NMAC.

D. Recordkeeping Requirements

- (1) Owners and operators subject to 20.2.50.17 NMAC shall keep the following records for each manual liquids unloading:
 - (a) The identification number and location of the well;
 - (b) The date(s) the manual liquids 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 tank/atmosphere;
 - (f) A description of the management practices used to minimize release of VOC prior to and during the manual liquids unloading; and
 - (g) A calculation of the VOC emissions vented during the manual liquids unloading based on the duration, volume, and mass of VOC.
- (2) Owners and operators shall comply with the recordkeeping requirements in 20.2.50.12 NMAC.

E. Reporting Requirements

Owners and operators shall comply with the reporting requirements in 20.2.50.12 NMAC.

20.2.50.18 STANDARDS FOR GLYCOL DEHYDRATORS

A. Applicability

- (1) All new and existing glycol dehydrators with a potential to emit equal to or greater than 2 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 20.2.50.18 NMAC.

B. Emission Standards

- (1) Owners and operators of an existing glycol dehydrator constructed on or before the effective date of this Part with a potential to emit equal to or greater than 2 tpy of VOC shall have a minimum combined capture and control efficiency of 95 percent of VOC emissions from the still vent and flash tank, no later than one year after the effective date. If a combustion control device is used, the combustion control device shall have a minimum design combustion efficiency of 98 percent.
- (2) Owners and operators of a new glycol dehydrator constructed after the effective date of this Part with a potential to emit equal to or greater than 2 tpy of VOC shall have a combined capture and control efficiency of 95 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 98 percent.
- (3) Owners and operators of a new or existing glycol dehydrator subject to control requirements under 20.2.50.18 NMAC shall comply with the following equipment requirements:
 - (a) The 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 vapor recovery unit (VRU) that reinjects the VRU 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 will reinject the natural gas into the process stream or the natural gas gathering pipeline. The VRU shall be operational at least 95 percent of the time the facility is in operation, resulting in a minimum combined capture and control efficiency of 95 percent. The VRU shall be installed, operated, and maintained according to the manufacturer's specifications.
- (c) The still vent and flash tank emissions shall not be vented to the atmosphere.
- (d) Owners and operators of a glycol dehydrator shall install an Equipment Monitoring and Information Tracking Tag (EMITT) on each glycol dehydrator in accordance with 20.2.50.12 NMAC.
- (4) Any new or existing glycol dehydrator subject to control requirements under 20.2.50.18 NMAC will become exempt from these requirements when its uncontrolled actual annual VOC emissions decreases to an amount less than 2 tpy.
- (5) Owners and operators complying with the control requirements in 20.2.50.18.B(1) NMAC or 20.2.50.18.B(2) NMAC through use of a control device shall comply with the control device operational requirements in 20.2.50.15 NMAC.

C. Monitoring Requirements

- (1) The owner or operator of a glycol dehydrator subject to control requirements in 20.2.50.18 NMAC shall conduct an annual extended gas analysis on the dehydrator inlet gas and calculate the uncontrolled VOC emissions (tpy) and controlled VOC emissions (tpy).
- (2) The owner or operator of any glycol dehydrator subject to control requirements shall inspect the glycol dehydrator, including the reboiler and regenerator, and the control equipment semi-annually to ensure it is operating as initially designed and in accordance with the manufacturer's recommended procedures.
- (3) Owners and operators complying with the requirements in 20.2.50.18.B(1) NMAC or 20.2.50.18.B(2) NMAC through use of a control device shall comply with the monitoring requirements in 20.2.50.15 NMAC.
- (4) Owners and operators shall comply with the monitoring requirements in 20.2.50.12 NMAC.

D. Recordkeeping Requirements

- (1) Owners and operators subject to control requirements in 20.2.50.18 NMAC shall maintain records of the following for each glycol dehydrator, in accordance with 20.2.50.12 NMAC:
 - (a) The dehydrator's location and unique inventory control number or name;
 - (b) Glycol circulation rate, monthly natural gas throughput, and the date of the most recent throughput measurement;
 - (c) The data and methodology used to estimate the potential to emit of VOC (the method must be a Department approved calculation methodology);

- (d) The controlled and uncontrolled VOC emissions (tpy);
 - (e) The location, type, make, model and unique identification number of any control equipment;
 - (f) The date and the results of all equipment inspections, including any maintenance or repairs needed to bring the glycol dehydrator into compliance; and
 - (g) Copies of the glycol dehydrator manufacturer’s operation and maintenance recommendations.
- (2) Owners and operators complying with the requirements in 20.2.50.18.B(1) NMAC or 20.2.50.18.B(2) NMAC through use of a control device shall comply with the recordkeeping requirements in 20.2.50.15 NMAC.
 - (3) Owners and operators shall comply with the recordkeeping requirements in 20.2.50.12 NMAC.

E. Reporting Requirements.

- (1) Owners and operators complying with the requirements in 20.2.50.18.B(1) NMAC or 20.2.50.18.B(2) NMAC through use of a control device shall comply with the reporting requirements in 20.2.50.15 NMAC.
- (2) Owners and operators shall comply with the reporting requirements in 20.2.50.12 NMAC.

20.2.50.19 STANDARDS FOR HEATERS

A. Applicability

- (1) All new and existing natural gas-fired heater units with a rated heat input equal to or greater than 10 MMBtu/hr including, but not limited to, heater treaters, heated flash separator units, 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 20.2.50.19 NMAC.

B. Emission Standards

- (1) In order to ensure compliance with good combustion engineering practices, the owner or operator of a natural gas-fired heater units shall ensure compliance with the emission limits in Table 1 of 20.2.50.19 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) Natural gas-fired heater units constructed or reconstructed prior to the effective date of this Part shall come into compliance with the requirements of 20.2.50.19 NMAC beginning no later than one year after the effective date.
- (3) Natural gas-fired heater units that are constructed or reconstructed on or after the effective date of this Part shall be in compliance with the requirements of this section upon startup.
- (4) Owners and operators of a natural gas-fired heater unit shall install an Equipment Monitoring and Information Tracking Tag (EMITT) on each combustion unit in accordance with 20.2.50.12 NMAC.

C. Monitoring Requirements

- (1) Owners and operators of natural gas-fired heater units with a rated heat input of greater than or equal to 10 MMBtu/hr shall:
 - (a) Conduct the monitoring for NO_x and CO specified in paragraph C(2) of this section within 180 days of the compliance date specified in the relevant paragraph B(2) or B(3) of this section and every 2 years thereafter.
 - (b) inspect, maintain, and repair each combustion unit consistent with the manufacturers specifications at least once every 2 years following the compliance date specified in the relevant paragraph B(2) or B(3) of this section. The inspection, maintenance, and repair shall include, at a minimum:
 - (i) Inspecting the burner and cleaning or replacing any 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's specifications or good combustion engineering practices;
 - (iii) Inspecting the system air-to-fuel ratio controller and ensuring it is calibrated and functioning properly;
 - (iv) Optimizing total emissions of CO consistent with the NO_x requirement and the manufacturer's specifications or 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 paragraph C(2)(a) of this section.
- (2) Owners and operators of combustion units shall comply with the following combustion unit periodic monitoring requirements:
 - (a) Conduct three test runs of at least 20-minutes duration within 10% of 100% peak (or the highest achievable) load;
 - (b) Determine NO_x and CO emissions and O₂ concentrations in the exhaust with either an electro-chemical cell portable gas analyzer used and maintained in accordance with the manufacturer's 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 this section, the owner or operator shall repeat the inspection and tune-up in paragraph C(1)(b) of this section within 180 days of the periodic monitoring; and

- (d) If at any time the owner or operator operates the combustion unit in excess of the highest achievable load plus 10%, the owner or operator shall perform the monitoring specified in paragraph C(2)(a) within 180 days from the anomalous operation.
- (3) When conducting periodic monitoring on a combustion unit, the owner or operator shall follow the procedures in paragraph C(2) of this section. If the owner or operator decides to deviate from those procedures, they must submit a request to use an alternative procedure, in writing, at least 60 days prior to performing the periodic monitoring. In the alternative procedure request, the owner or operator must demonstrate the alternative procedure's equivalence to the standard procedure to the satisfaction of the Department.
- (4) The owner or operator of any combustion unit subject to periodic monitoring, inspections, and/or tune-up shall monitor, inspect, maintain, and repair as required under 20.2.50.19.C NMAC. Each monitoring, inspection, maintenance or repair event shall include the scanning of the EMITT and the simultaneous monitoring data entry in accordance with the requirements of 20.2.50.12 NMAC.

D. Recordkeeping Requirements

- (1) For each combustion unit with a rated heat input of greater than or equal to 10 MMBtu/h, the owner or operator shall maintain the following records in accordance with 20.2.50.12 NMAC:
 - (a) The location of the combustion unit;
 - (b) Either the summary for each complete test report described in paragraph C(2) of this section, or the results of each periodic monitoring described in paragraph C(3) this section;
 - (c) The records of the inspection/maintenance/repair described in paragraph C(1)(c) of this section, which shall include at a minimum:
 - (i) The date the inspection/maintenance/repair was conducted;
 - (ii) The concentrations in the effluent stream of CO in ppmv and O₂ in volume percent as determined in paragraph C(2)(a) of this section; and
 - (iii) A description of any corrective actions taken as part of the inspection/maintenance/repair.

E. Reporting Requirements

Owners or operators shall comply with the reporting requirements in 20.2.50.12 NMAC.

20.2.50.20 STANDARDS FOR HYDROCARBON LIQUID TRANSFERS

A. Applicability

- (1) All new and existing hydrocarbon liquid transfer operations located at wellheads, tank batteries, gathering and boosting sites, natural gas processing plants, and transmission compressor stations are subject to the requirements of 20.2.50.20 NMAC, beginning on the effective date of this Part.

B. Emission Standards

- (1) Owners and operators of all existing and new liquid transfer operations subject to 20.2.50.20 NMAC shall use vapor balance, vapor recovery, or control VOC emissions by 98% or greater using vapor combustion when transferring liquids from storage tanks to transfer vessels, or when transferring liquids from transfer vessels to storage tanks.
- (2) Owners and operators using vapor balance during liquid transfer operations shall:
 - (i) Transfer the vapors displaced from the vessel being loaded back to the vessel being emptied via pipes and/or hoses connected prior to the start of transfer operations;
 - (ii) Ensure that the transfer does not begin until the vapor collection and return system is connected;
 - (iii) Maintain connector pipes, hoses, couplers, valves, and pressure relief devices in a condition that prevents leaks;
 - (iv) Check all liquid and vapor line connections for proper connection prior to commencing transfer operations; and
 - (v) Operate all transfer equipment at a pressure that is less than the pressure relief valve setting of the receiving transport vehicle or storage tank.
- (3) Bottom loading or submerged filling shall be used for all liquids transfers.
- (4) Connector pipes and couplers shall be maintained in a condition that prevents leaks.
- (5) All connections of hoses or piping used during liquid transfer operations shall be supported on a drip tray that collects any leaks, and any material collected shall be returned to the process or disposed of in a manner compliant with the state law.
- (6) Any liquid leaks that occur shall be cleaned and disposed of in a manner that prevents emissions to the atmosphere, and any material collected shall be returned to the process or disposed of in a manner compliant with the state law.
- (7) All owners and operators complying with the control requirements in 20.2.50.20.B(1) NMAC through use of a control device shall comply with the control device operational requirements in 20.2.50.15 NMAC.

C. Monitoring Requirements

- (1) All transfer equipment must be visually inspected during transfer operations to ensure that liquid transfer lines, hoses, couplings, valves, and pipes are not dripping or leaking. All leaking components shall be repaired to prevent dripping or leaking before the next transfer operation.
- (2) The owner or operator of any liquid transfer operations controlled by air pollution control equipment must follow manufacturer's recommended operation and maintenance procedures.
- (3) All tanker trucks or 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:
 - (i) Method 27, appendix A, 40 CFR Part 60. Conduct the test using a time period (t) for the pressure and vacuum tests of 5 minutes. The initial pressure (Pi) for the pressure test shall be 460 mm H₂O (18 in. H₂O), gauge. The initial vacuum (Vi) for the vacuum test shall be 150 mm H₂O

(6 in. H₂O), gauge. The maximum allowable pressure and vacuum changes (Δp , Δv) are as shown in Table 1 of this section.

Table 1 - Allowable Cargo Tank Test Pressure or Vacuum Change

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

(ii) Pressure test of the cargo tank's internal vapor valve as follows:

(A) After completing the tests under 20.2.50.20.C(3)(i) NMAC, use the procedures in Method 27 to repressurize the tank to 460 mm H₂O (18 in. H₂O), gauge. Close the tank's internal vapor valve(s), thereby isolating the vapor return line and manifold from the tank.

(B) Relieve the pressure in the vapor return line to atmospheric pressure, then reseal the line. After 5 minutes, record the gauge pressure in the vapor return line and manifold. The maximum allowable 5-minute pressure increase is 130 mm H₂O (5 in. H₂O).

- (4) Owners or operators complying with the requirements in 20.2.50.20.B(1) NMAC through use of a control device shall comply with the monitoring requirements in 20.2.50.15 NMAC.
- (5) Owners or operators shall comply with the monitoring requirements in 20.2.50.12 NMAC.

D. Recordkeeping Requirements

- (1) For each liquid transfer operation, the owner or operator shall maintain records of:
- The tank's location and the tank's unique inventory control number or name and,
 - The location, type, make, and model of any control equipment.
- (2) Each owner or operator shall maintain records of the inspections required in 20.2.50.20.C NMAC. These records shall include the following:
- the time and date of the inspection;
 - the person conducting the inspection;
 - a notation that each of the checks required under 20.2.50.20.C NMAC were completed;
 - a description of any problems observed during the inspection; and
 - a description and date of any repairs and corrective actions taken.
- (3) Owners and operators shall create and maintain a calendar year record for each site summarizing, calculating, recording, and totaling the liquid loading operation

liquids and associated VOC emissions. Each calendar year, the owners and operators shall create a company-wide record summarizing the liquid transfer total calculated emissions for the company.

- (4) Owners and operators complying with the requirements in 20.2.50.20.B(1) NMAC through use of a control device shall comply with the recordkeeping requirements in 20.2.50.15 NMAC.
- (5) Owners and operators shall comply with the recordkeeping requirements in 20.2.50.12 NMAC.

E. Reporting Requirements

- (1) Owners and operators complying with the requirements in 20.2.50.20.B(1) NMAC through use of a control device shall comply with the reporting requirements in 20.2.50.15 NMAC.
- (2) Owners and operators shall comply with the reporting requirements in 20.2.50.12 NMAC.

20.2.50.21 STANDARDS FOR PIG LAUNCHING AND RECEIVING

A. Applicability

- (1) All new and existing pipeline pig launching and receiving operations located within the property boundary at wellhead sites, tank batteries, gathering and boosting sites, natural gas processing plants, and transmission compressor stations are subject to the requirements of 20.2.50.21 NMAC.

B. Emission Standards

- (1) The owner or operator of new and existing pipeline pig launching and receiving operations with a potential to emit equal to or greater than 1.0 tpy of VOC shall capture and reduce VOC emissions by at least 98%, beginning on the effective date of this Part.
- (2) The owner or operator conducting the pig launching and receiving operations shall:
 - (a) Employ best management practices to minimize the liquids 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 prior to opening the receiving chamber to the atmosphere;
 - (b) Employ methods to prevent emissions including, but not limited to, installing liquids ramps, installing liquid drains, routing high-pressure chambers to a low-pressure line or vessel, using ball valve type chambers, or using multiple pig chambers;
 - (c) Recover and dispose of all receiver liquids in a manner that prevents emissions to the atmosphere; and
 - (d) Ensure that any material collected is returned to the process or disposed of in a manner compliant with the state law.
- (3) Owners and operators of a pig launching and receiving operation shall install an Equipment Monitoring and Information Tracking Tag (EMITT) on each pig launcher and each pig receiver in accordance with 20.2.50.12 NMAC.

- (4) Any existing pipeline pig launching and receiving operation subject to control requirements may become exempt from those requirements when its actual annual emissions of VOC decreases to an amount less than 0.5 tpy of VOC.
- (5) Owners and operators complying with the control requirements in 20.2.50.21.B(2) NMAC through use of a control device shall comply with the control device operational requirements in 20.2.50.15 NMAC.

C. Monitoring Requirements

- (1) The owner or operator of any pig launching and receiving equipment shall monitor the type and volume of liquids cleared.
- (2) The owner or operator of any pig launching and receiving equipment subject to control requirements shall inspect the equipment for leaks using RM 21 or OGI with infrared cameras immediately prior to the commencement and immediately after the conclusion of each pig launching or receiving operation, and according to the requirements in 20.2.50.16 NMAC.
- (3) Owners and operators complying with the requirements in 20.2.50.21.B(1) NMAC through use of a control device shall comply with the monitoring requirements in 20.2.50.15 NMAC.
- (4) Owners and operators shall comply with the monitoring requirements in 20.2.50.12 NMAC.

D. Recordkeeping Requirements

- (1) Owners and operators shall maintain the following records in accordance with 20.2.50.12.C NMAC for each pig launching and receiving operation or event:
 - (a) Records of each pigging operation including the date and time of the pigging operation, and the type and volume of liquids cleared;
 - (b) The data and methodology used to estimate the actual emissions to the atmosphere;
 - (c) The data and methodology used to estimate the potential to emit; and
 - (d) The type of control(s), location, make, model and, if applicable, the unique identification number of the control equipment.
- (2) Owners and operators complying with the requirements in 20.2.50.21.B(1) NMAC through use of a control device shall comply with the recordkeeping requirements in 20.2.50.15 NMAC.
- (3) Owners and operators shall comply with the recordkeeping requirements in 20.2.50.12 NMAC.

E. Reporting Requirements

- (1) Owners and operators complying with the requirements in 20.2.50.21.B(1) NMAC through use of a control device shall comply with the reporting requirements in 20.2.50.15 NMAC.
- (2) Owners and operators shall comply with the reporting requirements in 20.2.50.12 NMAC.

20.2.50.22 STANDARDS FOR PNEUMATIC CONTROLLERS AND PUMPS

A. Applicability

- (1) All new and existing 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 20.2.50.22 NMAC.

B. Emission Standards

- (1) Natural gas-driven pneumatic controllers and natural gas-driven pneumatic pumps constructed on or after the effective date of this Part shall comply with the requirements of 20.2.50.22 NMAC upon startup.
- (2) Natural gas-driven pneumatic controllers and natural gas-driven pneumatic pumps constructed before the effective date of this Part shall comply with the requirements of 20.2.50.22 NMAC within one year of the effective date of this Part.
- (3) Standards for natural gas-driven pneumatic controllers.
 - (a) Owners and operators of each pneumatic controller located at a natural gas processing plant shall ensure the pneumatic controller has a VOC emission rate of zero.
 - (b) Owners and operators of each pneumatic controller located at a wellhead site, tank battery, gathering and boosting site, or transmission compressor station with access to electrical power shall ensure the pneumatic controller has a VOC emission rate of zero.
 - (c) Owners and operators of each pneumatic controller located at a wellhead site, tank battery, gathering and boosting site, or transmission compressor station without access to electrical power shall ensure the pneumatic controller has a bleed rate of less than or equal to 6 standard cubic feet per hour.
 - (d) Pneumatic controllers with a bleed rate greater than 6 standard cubic feet per hour are permitted where the owner or operator has demonstrated that a higher bleed rate is required based on functional needs, including but not limited to response time, safety, and positive actuation.
- (4) Standards for natural gas-driven pneumatic pumps.
 - (a) Owners and operators of each pneumatic pump located at a natural gas processing plant shall ensure the pneumatic pump has a VOC emission rate of zero.
 - (b) Owners and operators of each pneumatic pump located at a wellhead site, tank battery, gathering and boosting site, or transmission compressor station with access to electrical power shall ensure the pump has a VOC emission rate of zero.
 - (c) Owners and operators of each pneumatic pump located at a wellhead site, tank battery, gathering and boosting site, or transmission compressor station without access to electrical power shall reduce VOC emissions from the pneumatic pump by 95% if it is technically feasible to route emissions to a control device, fuel cell, or process.
 - (d) If there is a control device available onsite, but it is unable to achieve a 95%

emission reduction, and it is not technically feasible to route the pneumatic pump emissions to a fuel cell or process this section, the owner or operator shall route the pneumatic pump emissions to this control device.

C. Monitoring Requirements

- (1) Owners and operators of pneumatic controllers or pumps with a natural gas bleed rate equal to zero are not subject to the requirements of this section.
- (2) Owners and operators of pneumatic controllers with a natural gas bleed rate greater than zero shall on a monthly basis scan each controller and, considering the EMITT specified design continuous or intermittent bleed rate, conduct an audible, visual, and olfactory (AVO) inspection and shall also inspect each pneumatic controller, perform necessary maintenance (such as cleaning, tuning, and repairing leaking gaskets, tubing fittings, and seals; tuning to operate over a broader range of proportional band; eliminating unnecessary valve positioners), and maintain the pneumatic controller according to manufacturer specifications to ensure that the controller's natural gas emissions are minimized.
- (3) Each EMITT shall be linked to a database allowing the state inspectors to, at a minimum, identify:
 - (a) unique pneumatic controller and pneumatic pump 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.
- (4) Owners and operators of natural gas-driven a pneumatic pump with a natural gas bleed rate greater than zero shall on a monthly basis scan each pump or actuator and, considering the EMITT specified design pump rate or actuation volume, conduct an audible, visual, and olfactory (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 pump's natural gas emissions are minimized.
- (5) Owners and operators shall comply with the monitoring requirements in 20.2.50.12 NMAC.

D. Recordkeeping Requirements

- (1) Owners and operators of pneumatic controllers, pumps with a natural gas bleed rate equal to zero are not subject to the requirements of this section.
- (2) Owners and operators shall maintain an electronic pneumatic controller inspection log for each pneumatic controller with a natural gas bleed rate greater than zero at each facility, including for each inspection:
 - (a) Unique pneumatic controller ID number;
 - (b) EMITT scanned inspection dates;
 - (c) Name of the inspector;
 - (d) AVO inspection results;
 - (e) Any AVO level discrepancy in continuous or intermittent bleed rate;
 - (f) Maintenance dates; and
 - (g) Maintenance activities.

- (3) Owners and operators who determine that the use of a natural gas-driven pneumatic controller with a bleed rate greater than 6 standard cubic feet per hour is required shall maintain a record in the EMITT database of each such pneumatic controller documenting why a bleed rate greater than 6 standard cubic feet per hour is required per the requirements in 20.2.50.22.B NMAC.
- (4) Owners and operators shall maintain records in the EMITT database of natural gas-driven pneumatic pumps with an emission rate greater than zero and their associated pump numbers at each facility, including:
 - (a) For natural gas-driven pneumatic pumps in operation less than 90 days per calendar year, records of the days of operation each calendar year.
 - (b) Records of control devices designed to achieve less than 95% 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.
- (5) Owners and operators shall comply with the recordkeeping requirements in 20.2.50.12 NMAC.

E. Reporting Requirements.

Owners and operators shall comply with the reporting requirements in 20.2.50.12 NMAC.

20.2.50.23 STANDARDS FOR STORAGE TANKS

A. Applicability

- (1) All new and existing hydrocarbon storage tanks with an uncontrolled potential to emit equal to or greater than 2 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 regulation under 20.2.50.23 NMAC.

B. Emission Standards

- (1) All existing storage tanks with a potential to emit equal to or greater than 2 tpy and less than 10 tpy of VOC shall have a combined capture and control of VOC emissions by at least 95 percent no later than one year after the effective date of this Part.
- (2) All existing storage tanks with a potential to emit equal to or greater than 10 tpy of VOC shall have a combined capture and control of VOC emissions by at least 98 percent, no later than one year after the effective date of this Part.
- (3) All new storage tanks constructed after the effective date of this part with a potential to emit equal to or greater than 2 tpy and less than 10 tpy of VOC shall have a combined capture and control of VOC emissions by at least 95 percent upon startup.
- (4) All new storage tanks constructed after the effective date of this Part with a

potential to emit equal to or greater than 10 tpy of VOC shall have a combined capture and control and control of VOC emissions by at least 98 percent upon startup.

- (5) Any new or existing storage tank subject to control requirements under 20.2.50.23 NMAC becomes exempt from those requirements when its uncontrolled actual annual VOC emissions decreases to less than 2 tpy.
- (6) If air pollution control equipment is not installed by the applicable date specified in 20.2.50.23.B(1) through 20.2.50.23.B(4) NMAC, compliance with 20.2.50.23.B(1) through 20.2.50.23.B(4) NMAC may be demonstrated by shutting in all wells producing into that storage tank by that applicable date and so long as production does not resume from any such well until the air pollution control equipment is installed and operational.
- (7) Owners and operators of an existing or new tank with a thief hatch shall install a control device on the thief hatch which allows the thief hatch to open sufficiently to relieve overpressure in the tank and to automatically close once the tank 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 will only be engaged during in the presence of owner or operator staff and during active ingress activities.
- (8) Owners and operators of a new or existing hydrocarbon storage tank(s) shall install an Equipment Monitoring and Information Tracking Tag (EMITT) on each storage tank in accordance with 20.2.50.12 NMAC.
- (9) Owners and operators complying with the control requirements in 20.2.50.23.B(1) NMAC through 20.2.50.23.B(4) NMAC through use of a control device shall comply with the control device operational requirements in 20.2.50.15 NMAC.
- (10) After the compliance deadlines established in the rule, it is a violation to operate any tank not complying with the requirements of this section.

C. Monitoring Requirements

- (1) The owner or operator of any storage tank subject to control requirements shall monitor the total monthly liquid throughput (barrels) and the upstream separator pressure (psig) on a monthly basis. Any time the storage tank is unloaded less frequently than monthly, the throughput and separator pressure monitoring shall be conducted prior to the storage tank being unloaded.
- (2) The owner or operator of any storage tank subject to control requirements shall conduct an auditory, visual, and olfactory (AVO) inspection on a weekly basis. Any time the storage tank is unloaded less frequently than weekly, the AVO inspections shall be conducted prior to the storage tank being unloaded.
- (3) The owner or operator of any storage tank subject to control requirements shall inspect the tanks monthly to ensure compliance with the requirements of 20.2.50.23 NMAC. Inspections shall include a check to ensure the tanks have no leaks, that all hatches are closed, the pressure relief valves are properly seated, and all vent lines are closed.
- (4) Each monitoring or inspection shall include the scanning of the EMITT and the simultaneous entry of the required monitoring data in accordance with the requirements of 20.2.50.12 NMAC.

- (5) Owners and operators complying with the requirements in 20.2.50.23.B(1) NMAC through 20.2.50.23.B(4) NMAC through use of a control device shall comply with the monitoring requirements in 20.2.50.15 NMAC.
- (6) Owners and operators shall comply with the monitoring requirements in 20.2.50.12 NMAC.

D. Recordkeeping Requirements

- (1) Owners and operators subject to control requirements under 20.2.50.23 NMAC shall, on a monthly basis, maintain records in accordance with 20.2.50.12 NMAC for each storage tank of:
 - (a) The tank's location and unique inventory control number or name;
 - (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 potential to emit of VOC (the calculation methodology must be a Department approved methodology);
 - (e) The controlled and uncontrolled VOC emissions (tpy); and
 - (f) The location, type, make, model and unique identification number of any control equipment.
- (2) Records of liquid throughput required in 20.2.50.23.D(1) NMAC shall be verified by dated delivery receipts from the purchaser of the hydrocarbon liquids, or metered volumes of hydrocarbon liquids sent downstream, or other proof of transfer.
- (3) Records of the inspections required in 20.2.50.23.C NMAC shall include the time and date of the inspection, the person conducting the inspection, a notation that each check required under 20.2.50.23.C NMAC was completed, a description of any problems observed during the inspection, and a description and date of any corrective actions taken in accordance with 20.2.50.12 NMAC.
- (4) Owners and operators complying with the requirements in 20.2.50.23.B(1) NMAC through 20.2.50.23.B(4) NMAC through use of a control device shall comply with the recordkeeping requirements in 20.2.50.15 NMAC.
- (5) Owners and operators shall comply with the recordkeeping requirements in 20.2.50.12 NMAC.

E. Reporting Requirements.

- (1) Owners and operators complying with the requirements in 20.2.50.23.B(1) NMAC through 20.2.50.23.B(4) NMAC through use of a control device shall comply with the reporting requirements in 20.2.50.15 NMAC.
- (2) Owners and operators shall comply with the reporting requirements in 20.2.50.12 NMAC.

20.2.50.24 STANDARDS FOR WORKOVERS

A. Applicability

- (1) All workovers performed at oil and natural gas wells are subject to the requirements of 20.2.50.24 NMAC for any workovers performed after the effective date of this Part.

B. Emission Standards

- (1) Owners and operators of oil or natural gas wells shall use the following best management practices during workovers to minimize emissions, consistent with well site conditions and good engineering practices:
 - (a) Reduce wellhead pressure prior to blowdown to minimize the volume of natural gas vented;
 - (b) Monitor manual venting in close proximity to the well or via remote telemetry; and
 - (c) Route natural gas flow to the sales line, if possible.

C. Monitoring Requirements

- (1) Owners and operators subject to 20.2.50.24 NMAC shall monitor the following parameters during workovers:
 - (a) Wellhead pressure;
 - (b) Flow rate of the vented natural gas (to the extent feasible); and
 - (c) Duration of venting to the atmosphere.
- (2) Owners and operators shall calculate the volume and mass of VOC vented during each workover.
- (3) Owners and operators shall comply with the monitoring requirements in 20.2.50.12 NMAC.

D. Recordkeeping Requirements

- (1) Owners and operators subject to 20.2.50.24 NMAC shall keep the following records for each workover:
 - (a) The identification number and location of the well;
 - (b) The date(s) the workover was performed;
 - (c) Wellhead pressure;
 - (d) Flow rate of the vented natural gas (to the extent feasible. 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) A description of the management practices used to minimize release of VOC prior to and during the workover; and
 - (g) A calculation of the VOC emissions vented during the workover based on the duration, volume, and mass of VOC.
- (2) Owners and operators shall comply with the recordkeeping requirements in 20.2.50.12 NMAC.

E. Reporting Requirements

- (1) Owners and operators shall comply with the reporting requirements in 20.2.50.12 NMAC.
- (2) If it is not feasible to prevent VOC emissions from being emitted to the atmosphere from any workover event, the owner or operator shall notify all residents by certified mail located within 0.25 miles of the well of the planned workover at least three (3) calendar days prior to the workover event.

20.2.50.25 STANDARDS FOR OIL AND NATURAL GAS STRIPPER WELLS AND FACILITIES WITH SITE-WIDE VOC POTENTIAL TO EMIT LESS THAN 15 TPY

A. Applicability

- (1) Stripper wells, defined as any oil and natural gas well producing less than 10 barrels of oil per day or less than 60 thousand standard cubic feet of natural gas per day, are subject to the requirements of 20.2.50.25 NMAC.
- (2) Owners or operators of stripper wells shall comply with these requirements no later than one year after the effective date of this Part.
- (3) Facilities with a site-wide annual PTE of less than 15 tons per year of VOC are subject to the requirements of 20.2.50.25 NMAC.
- (4) Owners or operators of facilities with a site-wide annual PTE of less than 15 tons per year of VOC shall comply with these requirements no later than one year after the effective date of this Part.
- (5) If at any time a facility identified in 20.2.50.25.A(1) or (3) NMAC exceeds the daily production limit or PTE threshold of 15 tpy of VOC, the owner or operator shall conduct semi-annual LDAR monitoring as required by 20.2.50.16.C(2)(b) NMAC for a period of two years.

B. Emission Standards

- (1) Owners or operators shall ensure that all equipment located at a stripper well or low-PTE facility shall be operated and maintained consistent with manufacturer specifications and good engineering and maintenance practices. The owner or operator shall keep manufacturer specifications and maintenance practices on file and make them available upon request by the Department.
- (2) Owners or operators of an oil or natural gas stripper well or individual facility with a site-wide PTE less than 15 tpy of VOC shall, within the first calendar quarter of the year, use actual production volumes to calculate the VOC and NO_x emissions from the stripper well site.
- (3) Owners or operators of an oil or natural gas stripper well(s) or facility(s) with a site-wide PTE less than 15 tpy of VOC shall maintain a database of company-wide calculated VOC and NO_x emissions estimates for each site and must update the database annually.

C. Monitoring Requirements

- (1) Owners or operators complying with 20.2.50.25 NMAC shall monitor the following for each stripper well or facility with a site-wide PTE of VOC less than 15 tpy:
 - (a) the unique identifier of the stripper well or facility (number and name, as applicable);
 - (b) the UTM coordinates of the stripper well or facility and its county of location;
 - (c) the annual total well production rate in barrels of oil per year and natural gas production in thousand standard cubic feet per year; and
 - (d) Dates, duration, and VOC emission estimates of any venting or flaring event longer than eight (8) hours.

- (2) Owners or operators shall comply with the monitoring requirements in 20.2.50.12 NMAC.

D. Recordkeeping Requirements

- (1) Owners or operators complying with 20.2.50.25 NMAC shall:
 - (a) maintain electronic records of the following for each stripper well and low-PTE facility:
 - (i) the unique identifier of the stripper well and low-PTE facility (number and name, as applicable);
 - (ii) the UTM coordinates of the stripper well and low-PTE facility and its county of location;
 - (iii) the total annual well production in barrels of oil per year and natural gas production in thousand standard cubic feet; and
 - (iv) Dates, duration, and VOC emission calculation of any venting or flaring event lasting longer than eight (8) hours, and the cause of the event.
 - (2) Within the first calendar quarter of the year, record the calculated total annual emissions of VOC and NO_x from each stripper well site and low-PTE facility in tons, and the company-wide total VOC and NO_x emissions from stripper wells and low-PTE facilities in tons. All venting and flaring emissions shall be included in the calculated total annual emissions.
 - (3) Within the first calendar quarter of the year, provide a description of the management practices used to minimize and prevent the release of VOC and NO_x at each stripper well and low-PTE facility.
 - (4) Owners or operators shall comply with the recordkeeping requirements in 20.2.50.12 NMAC.

E. Reporting Requirements

Owners or operators shall comply with the reporting requirements in 20.2.50.12 NMAC.

20.2.50.26 STANDARDS FOR EVAPORATION PONDS

A. Applicability

- (1) All new and existing oil and natural gas evaporation ponds with pond capacity equal to or greater than [TBD barrels] or a potential to emit greater than [10 lbs/day VOC] and located at wellhead sites, tank batteries, gathering and boosting sites, natural gas processing plants, transmission compressor stations, or not associated with a facility but located in San Juan, Lea, Eddy, Rio Arriba, Sandoval counties are subject to the requirements of 20.2.50.26 NMAC.
- (2) Owners or operators of oil and natural gas evaporation ponds shall comply with these requirements no later than 180 days after the effective date of this Part.

B. Emission Standards

- (1) Owners or operators of an oil or natural gas evaporation pond shall use best management practices to minimize emissions of VOC, consistent with good engineering practices.

- (2) Prior to unloading into a pond(s), all liquids shall be first loaded into a 20.2.50.23 NMAC compliant liquid storage tank designed to minimize subsequent VOC emissions from the pond.
- (3) Owners or operators shall install an impermeable continuous barrier or cover over the entire surface area of the liquid, which prevents VOC emissions from being emitted to the atmosphere. Owners and operators shall ensure that VOC emissions are collected and routed to a control device for destruction.

C. Monitoring Requirements

- (1) For each oil or natural gas evaporation pond, the owners or operators subject to 20.2.50.26 NMAC shall:
 - (a) on a monthly basis, perform an inspection to ensure that the barrier is an impermeable continuous barrier or cover that covers the entire surface area of liquid;
 - (b) on a monthly basis, ensure that all VOC emissions are being captured and routed to a control device; and
 - (c) monitor the monthly total and annual total oil and natural gas evaporation pond throughput in thousands of gallons of liquids.
- (2) Owners or operators shall comply with the monitoring requirements in 20.2.50.12 NMAC.

D. Recordkeeping Requirements

- (1) Owners or operators subject to 20.2.50.26 NMAC shall maintain electronic records of the following for each evaporation pond:
 - (a) the unique identifier of the evaporation pond (number and name, as applicable);
 - (b) the UTM coordinates of the evaporation pond site and its county of location;
 - (c) the results of the barrier or cover inspection, including the date, time, and name of the personnel performing the inspection;
 - (d) the results of the VOC capture and control device inspection, including the date, time, and name of the personnel performing the inspection; and
 - (e) the total calculated VOC emissions in tons per year.
- (2) Owners or operators of an oil or natural gas evaporation pond shall, within the first calendar quarter of the year, record the calculated emission estimates of VOC from the evaporation pond in tons per year.
- (3) Owners or operators of an oil or natural gas evaporation pond shall record a description of the management practices used to minimize release of VOC at the evaporation pond, and the company-wide total VOC emissions from evaporation ponds in tons per year.
- (4) Owners or operators of an oil or natural gas evaporation pond shall, within the first calendar quarter of the year, use actual volumes of liquid loaded into each site's pond(s) to calculate total site-wide VOC emissions from all evaporation ponds.
- (5) Owners or operators of an oil or natural gas evaporation pond(s) shall maintain a database of company-wide calculated annual total VOC emissions estimates in tons per year from each pond.

(6) Owners or operators shall comply with the recordkeeping requirements in 20.2.50.12 NMAC.

E. Reporting Requirements

Owners or operators shall comply with the reporting requirements in 20.2.50.12 NMAC.

20.2.50.27 PROHIBITED ACTIVITIES AND CREDIBLE INFORMATION PRESUMPTIONS

- A. Failure to comply with any of the emissions standards, 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 of the Act.
- B. If credible information obtained by the Department indicates that a source is not in compliance with any provision 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 any provision 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.