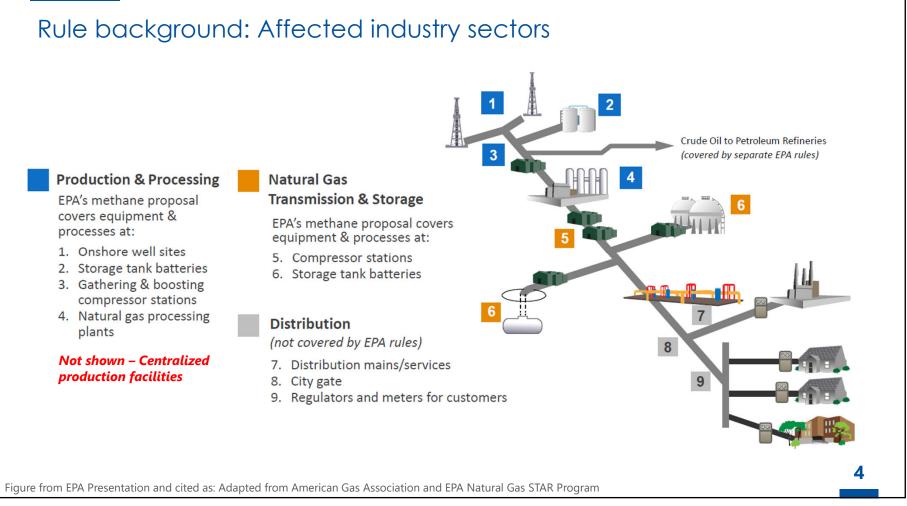
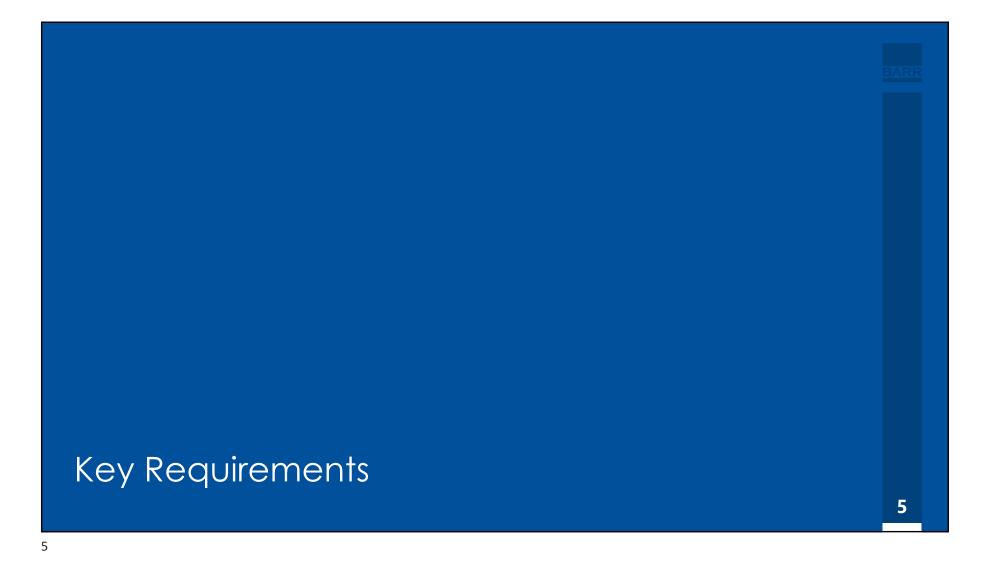
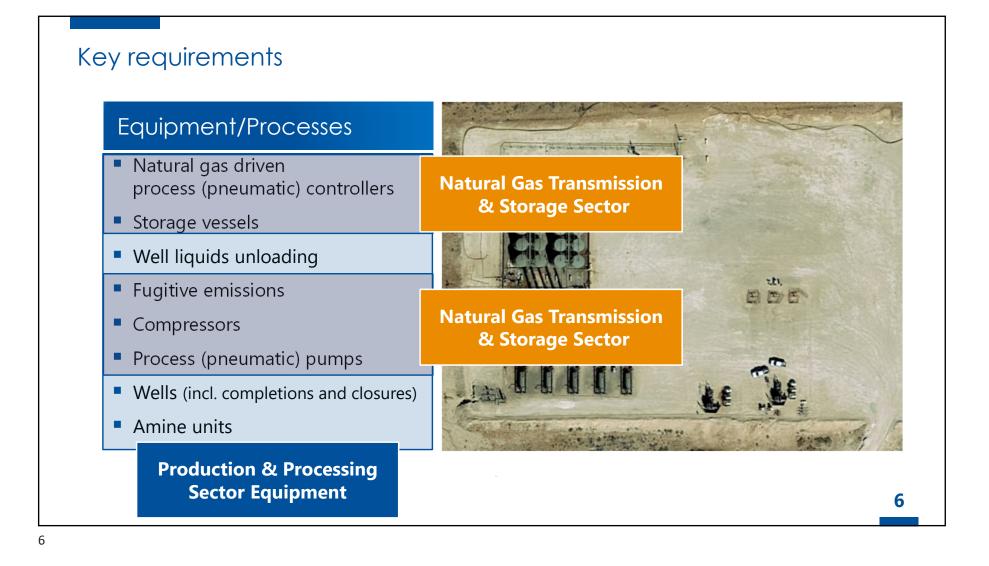


Rule background: Affected NSPS subparts

Subpart	Source type	Applicable dates
40 CFR part 60 , subpart 0000	New, modified, or reconstructed sources	After August 23, 2011, and on or before September 18, 2015
40 CFR part 60 , subpart OOOOa	New, modified, or reconstructed sources	After September 18, 2015, and on or before December 6, 2022
40 CFR part 60 , subpart 0000b	New, modified, or reconstructed sources	After December 6, 2022
40 CFR part 60 , subpart OOOOc	Existing sources	On or before December 6, 2022







Key requirements: Fugitive emissions monitoring and repair

Source	Monitoring	Repair Timelines
Single well sites	Quarterly Audible, Visual, and Olfactory (AVO)	AVO: Commence repair within 15 days and complete within 15 days after first repair.
Multi-wellhead sites	Semiannual Optical Gas Imaging (OGI) and Quarterly AVO	OGI: Commence repair within 30 days and complete within 30 days
Well sites with major production equipment	Quarterly OGI and Bimonthly AVO	after first repair.
Compressor Stations	Quarterly OGI and Monthly AVO	
Natural Gas Processing Plants	Bimonthly OGI following Appendix K	Commence repair within 5 days and complete within 15 days after detection.

Key requirements: Fugitive emissions alternative monitoring methods

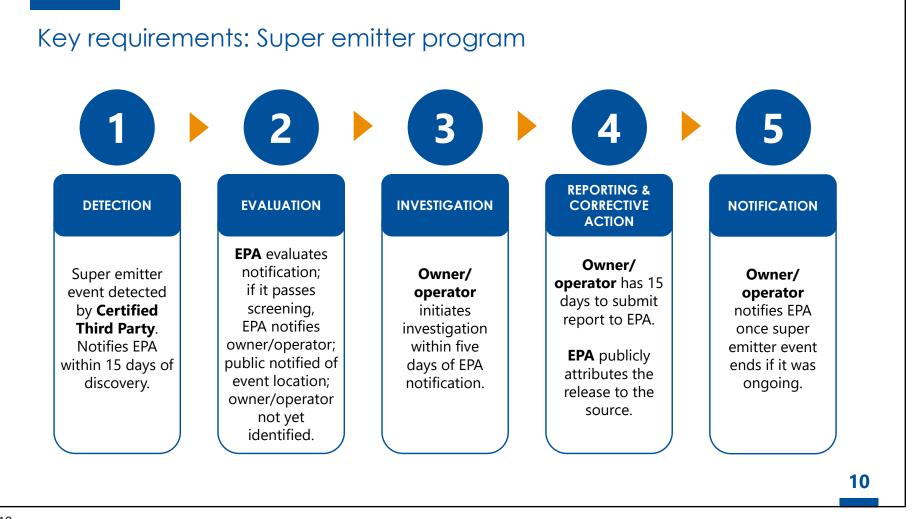
Minimum Screening Frequency to replace Quarterly OGI	Minimum Detection Level (kg/hr methane)
Quarterly (first 2 years only)	≤ 3 kg/hr
Quarterly	≤ 1 kg/hr
Bimonthly	≤ 2 kg/hr
Bimonthly + Annual OGI	≤ 10 kg/hr
Monthly	≤ 5 kg/hr
Monthly + Annual OGI	≤ 15 kg/hr

- Different tables corresponding to quarterly vs semiannual OGI equivalency
- Follow-up monitoring requirements vary by spatial resolution
- Alternative test methods must be approved by EPA
- Continuous monitors may be used under this framework or under separate "action levels" framework

Key requirements: Fugitive emissions

Appendix K: Detailed procedures for OGI inspections at Natural Gas Processing Plants

- Camera specifications
- Initial performance verification
- Camera calibration and maintenance
- Monitoring plan
- Camera operator training
- QA/QC
- Recordkeeping



Key requirements: Process (pneumatic) controllers Regulator \square 100+psi Regulated Gas Supply (SS Tubing) All controllers that vent Vent to Gas 20-50 psi Atmosphere to atmosphere must Process have VOC and methane Measurement Pneumatic Controller emission rates of zero Mechanical. Liquid Level, or Electrical, or Other Pressure, Temperature, Signal Power Gas or Flow Line To/From Actuator Interim standard (1 yr): < 6 scf/hr or controlled * Note that the affected facility is Valve Actuator the collection of natural gasdriven process controllers Process Flow Control Valve 11 Figure 8-1 from EPA-HQ-OAR-2021-0317-0166

Key requirements: Process (pneumatic) pumps

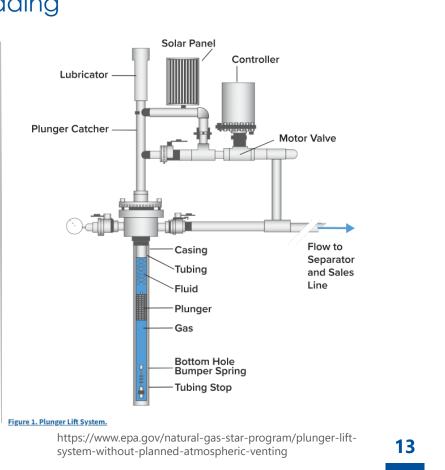
Electricity Access	Number of diaphragm pumps	Standard
Yes	Any	Zero emissions *
No	>3	Zero emissions *
No	<3	(1) Route to VRU if present,(2) Route to controls if present, or(3) Certify controls are not present or feasible

- * Interim standard (1 year) route to VRU/controls/certification
- Affected facility is the collection of pumps at production, processing, and transmission and storage facilities

Key requirements: Well liquids unloading

Requirements

- If no venting, keep records of unplanned emissions
- If venting do one of the following:
 - Implement BMPs to minimize venting to maximum extent possible
 - Route to control device that achieves 95% destruction efficiency
- Keep records of all events and submit annual report



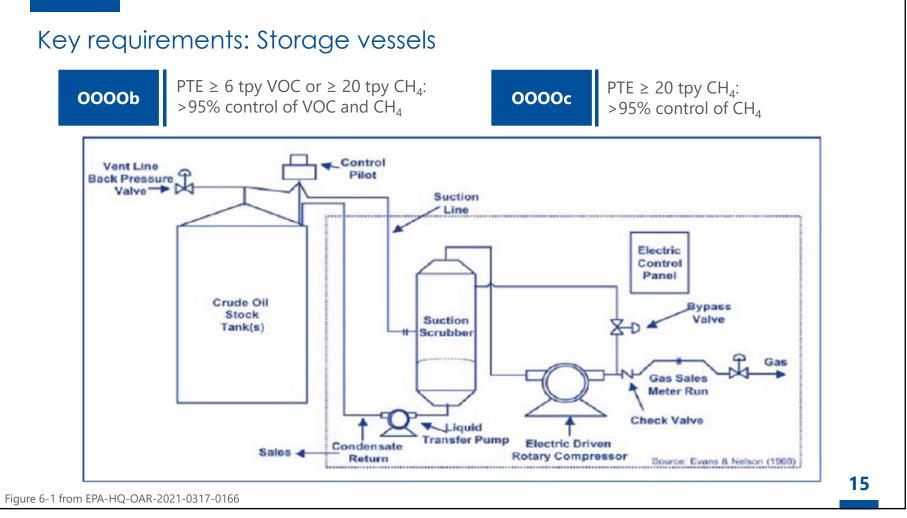
Key requirements: Storage vessels

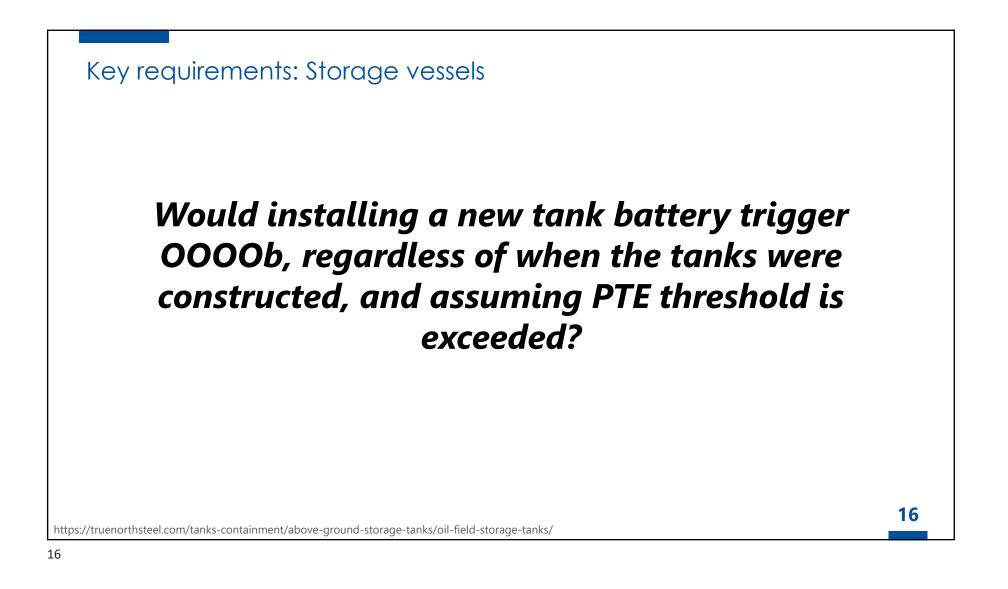


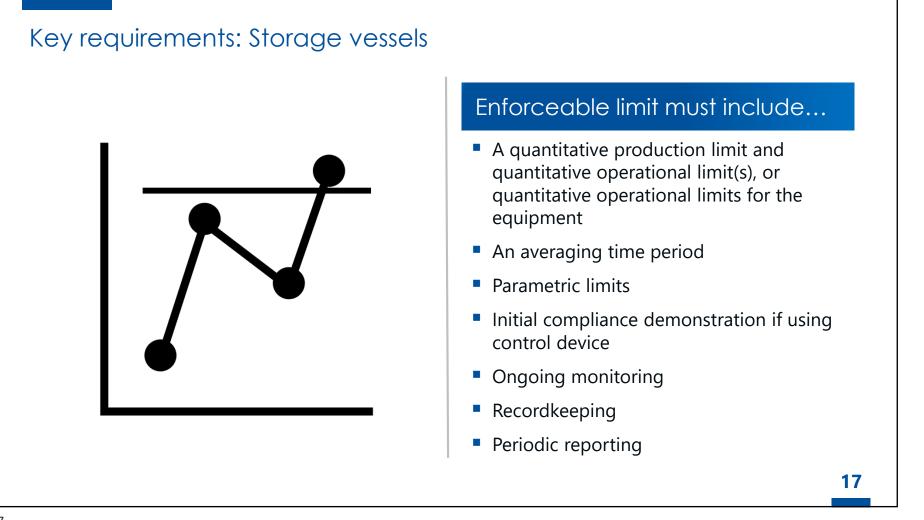
Updated definitions

- Storage vessel: A single storage vessel or tank battery
- Modification: physical or operational changes that result in an increase in the potential methane or VOC emissions

https://truenorthsteel.com/tanks-containment/above-ground-storage-tanks/oil-field-storage-tanks/

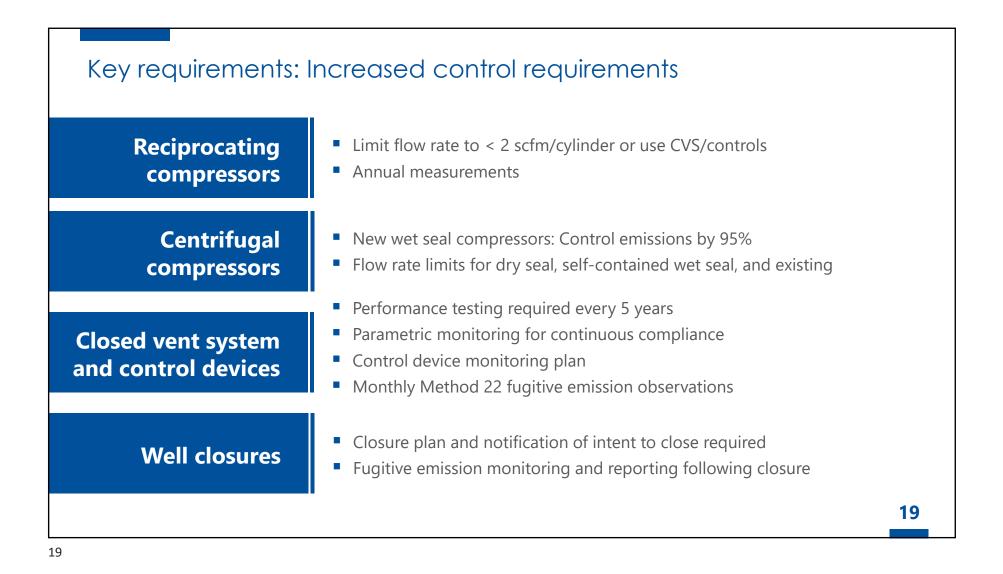






Key requirements: Associated gas

Commenced Construction Timing	Best System of Emission Reduction (BSER)	Exceptions
New wells commenced 790 days after publication	Route recovered gas to sales line, use as onsite fuel source, use for another useful purpose, or inject the gas	May route gas to a control device either under specific
New wells commenced 60 days after publication		purpose, or inject the gas conditions or by certifying that the BSER
New wells commenced Dec 6, 2022 to 60 days after publication		methods are technically infeasible
Existing wells > 40tpy CH4		
Existing wells \leq 40 tpy CH4	May route gas to a control device through a closed vent system	
	TimingNew wells commenced 790 days after publicationNew wells commenced 60 days after publicationNew wells commenced Dec 6, 2022 to 60 days after publicationExisting wells > 40tpy CH4	TimingReduction (BSER)New wells commenced 790 days after publicationRoute recovered gas to sales line, use as onsite fuel source, use for another useful purpose, or inject the gasNew wells commenced 60 days after publicationPurpose, or inject the gasNew wells commenced Dec 6, 2022 to 60 days after publicationExisting wells > 40tpy CH4Existing wells ≤ 40 tpy CH4May route gas to a control device through a closed vent







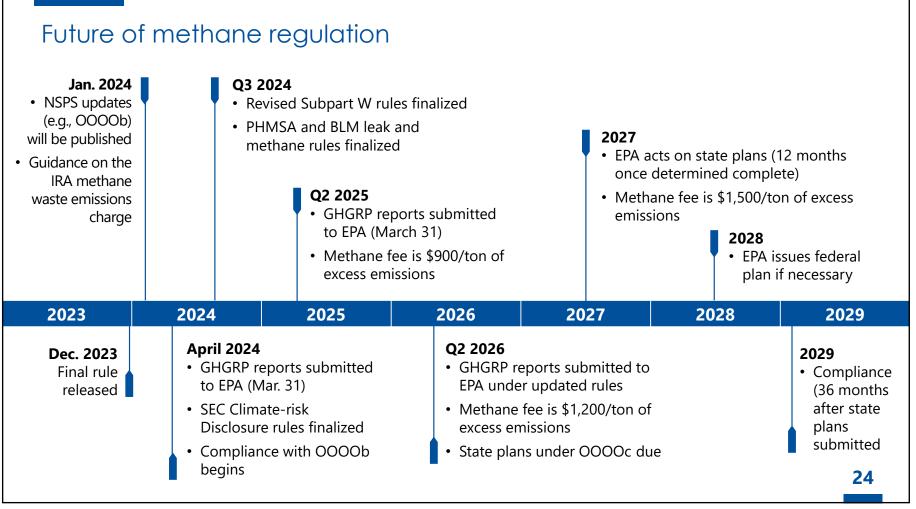
- Applicability can be complex particularly for affected sources which are "collections" (storage tanks, process controllers and pumps)
- Consider the updated applicability date (12/6/22 vs. 11/15/21)
- Confirm effective dates
 - 60 days after rule published in FR with some exceptions (interim standards, recip compressor rod packing schedules)
- Review storage vessel emissions and "legally and practically enforceable" limits

Gap Assessment

- With your listing of affected facilities, what are the new compliance requirements that aren't already met?
- What actions need to be taken to comply and by when?
 - Flag long-lead and high capital cost items (e.g., new controls)
 - Strategize for responding to super emitter claims
 - Begin recordkeeping
- Consider when to change your existing approach
 - e.g., does alternative fugitive emission monitoring make more sense for your company than OGI?



- Closing the identified gaps
 - Who is responsible (e.g., maintenance, capital projects)
 - Schedule for completion by effective date
- Preventing future gaps
 - Evaluate new facility construction standards and construction permitting
- Consider the broader picture for methane regulation and your company's ESG program





Methane Waste Emissions Charge (WEC)

Industry Segment/Facility Type	WEC on Reported Emissions that Exceed the following:
Offshore and onshore petroleum and natural gas production	(A) 0.20 % of natural gas sent to sale; OR(B) 10 metric tons of methane per million bbls of oil sent to sale, if facility sent no natural gas to sale
Onshore natural gas processing; Onshore petroleum and natural gas gathering and boosting; Liquefied natural gas storage; and Liquefied natural gas import and export equipment	0.05 % of natural gas sent to sale from or through facility
Onshore natural gas transmission compression; Underground natural gas storage; and Onshore natural gas transmission pipeline	0.11 % of natural gas sent to sale from or through facility
 Option for netting Fees increase each reporting year 2024: \$900 2025: \$1200 2026 forward: \$1500 WEC collection is based on current and future Second Possible fee exemption for facilities fully in comparison of the second se	ubpart W provisions pliance with OOOOb and OOOOc starting in 2027 c

