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- ction facilities.

The full analysis including underlying data is available online at oilandgasthreatmap.com. Any address can be searched to determine if it lies within the ½ mile threat radius — and data regarding threatened populations can be viewed at the national, state, and county levels.

The Threat Radius is Conservative

Although health impacts are correlated with living further than ½ mile from oil and gas production facilities, this analysis conservatively uses ½ mile because it is the distance within which health impacts have been most clearly correlated. Living within ½ mile of a facility is not a guarantee that a person's health will be harmed, nor is living further than a ½ mile from a facility a guarantee of safety.

The Importance of Strengthening EPA's Methane Safeguards

In the United States, oil and gas production is the largest industrial methane polluter. With methane, it releases toxic volatile organic compounds including benzene, a carcinogen, and smog precursors. These toxics help explain why the threat radius exists.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has proposed new safeguards to cut methane and associated toxics from new and existing oil and gas operations. In order to better protect the climate and frontline communities, EPA must make improvements to the proposed rule, including:

- Ensuring frequent leak detection and repair inspections at all wells, including regular monitoring of small, leak-prone wells.
- Stopping the wasteful and polluting practice of routine flaring of associated gas from oil wells.
- Allowing community monitoring data collected from frontline communities and other third parties to assist EPA in the implementation and enforcement of the methane safeguards.
- Require monitoring and plugging of abandoned wells that are leaking methane.

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No matter how strong the EPA methane rule is, it is only a step towards averting climate catastrophe. According to the International Energy Agency and the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, we must stop permitting new oil and gas production entirely.

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New Mexico Compared to Other States

Total Residents within Threat Radius

Rank	State	Residents within Threat Radius	Oil & Gas Production Facilities
1	TX	5,258,809	510,502
2	OH	3,316,783	101,160
3	CA	2,290,153	64,438
4	PA	1,482,810	109,510
16	NM	144,377	62,492

% of Total Residents within Threat Radius

Rank	State	Residents within Threat Radius	% of Total Residents
1	OH	3,316,783	**Oil and gas production in New Mexico threatens the health of 144,377 residents including 38,749 children** Peer-reviewed science indicates that *living within a ½ mile of oil and gas production facilities is clearly correlated with negative health impacts* including cancer, respiratory illness, fetal defects, blood disorders, and neurological problems. **Threatened by Oil and Gas Air Pollution** A geospatial analysis of state oil and gas permitting, Census

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			Bureau and Department of Education data shows that *within the ½ mile threat radius in New Mexico*: ● live **144,377** residents; ● **28,357** students go to **119** schools & day cares**;** ● encompasses **8,799** square miles; and **62,492** oil and28.11
2	WV	495,586	27.63
3	KS	655,263	22.30
4	TX	5,258,809	18.04
8	NM	144,377	6.82

Of those within Threat Radius, % who are Native American

Rank	State	Native American % of Threatened	Native Americans in Threat Radius
1	MT	21.52	3,031
2	NM	19.51	28,174
3	UT	9.72	1,690
4	ND	7.31	2,797
5	OK	6.53	21,464

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New Mexico County Comparison

Total Residents within Threat Radius

Rank	County	Residents within Threat Radius	Oil & Gas Production Facilities
1	San Juan	94,451	12,763
2	Lea	25,532	18,533
3	Eddy	23,292	18,006
4	Rio Arriba	347	8,657
5	Chaves	325	2,477

% of Residents within Threat Radius

Rank	County	Total Pop.	Total Pop in Threat Radius	% in Threat Radius
1	San Juan	121,661	94,451	77.6
2	Eddy	62,314	23,292	37.4
3	Lea	74,455	25,532	34.3