DCP Midstream
10 Desta Drive, Suite 400 West
Midland TX, 79705

432.620.4000

September 30, 2015

CERTIFIED MAIL 7013 1090 0000 5694 3743

Ms. Kellie Jones
Environmental Specialist
NMOCD, District I
1625 N. French Dr.
Hobbs, NM 88240

HOBBS OCD

OCT 0 5 2015

RECEIVED

RE: 19.15.29 NMAC Reporting

Dear Ms. Jones:

Attached is a summary report of venting and/or flaring that occurred between September 1 and September 15, 2015 in DCP's Linam and Eunice Gathering Systems. These venting and/or flaring events resulted from startups, shutdowns, malfunctions, or maintenance of DCP's field facilities, and were reported to the New Mexico Environment Department pursuant to 20.2.7 NMAC as excess emissions.

At this time, DCP is continuing its long-standing practice with NMOCD of submitting summary reports for relevant events, and by this submittal does not concede that each or any of the relevant events qualify for reporting under 19.15.29 NMAC. DCP notes the lack of published OCD guidance on how to report unauthorized gas releases and to what activities the reporting applies. The OCD's current reporting guidance appears to address only releases that could adversely impact soil or ground water.

If you have any questions, comments or concerns please contact me at 432/620-4207.

Sincerely,

Dan Lawderback FOR

Jon Bebbington
Principal Environmental Specialist
DCP Midstream, LP
Permian

cc: Denver Corporate File 1.3.4
File: Linam Gathering System 1.3.4
File: Eunice Gathering System 1.3.4

Air Release Event Summary

Eunice Gathering System (NM Supersystem Subsys)

Report Date: Wednesday, September 30, 2015 12:04:46

Facility	Start Date	Cause	MCF's Lost	Release Type
Antelope Ridge Gas Plant				
	September 2015			
	09/14/2015	000621-09152015-01. The Antelope Ridge Gas Plant processes natural gas to remove liquids and produces pipeline quality natural gas for commercial distribution. On September 14th, 2015, the Regenerative Thermal Oxidizer (RTO) at Antelope Ridge Gas Plant tripped offline due to the Lower Explosive Limit (LEL) transmitter failing to give the RTO the permissive to start up as a result of foaming in the amine treater causing high LEL levels. The LEL transmitter shuts down the RTO when it detects high LELs to prevent an explosion and catastrophic damage to the RTO. When the RTO shuts down the bypass valve opens and emissions are routed to the emergency vent. Probable cause: Process Variability	3.57	Vented
	09/06/2015	000621-09082015-02 The Antelope Ridge Gas Plant processes natural gas to remove liquids and produces pipeline quality natural gas for commercial distribution. On September 6th, 2015, the Regenerative Thermal Oxidizer (RTO) at Antelope Ridge Gas Plant tripped offline due to the Lower Explosive Limit (LEL) transmitter failing to give the RTO the permissive to start up as a result of a faulty input/output (I/O) signal. The LEL transmitter shuts down the RTO when it detects high LELs to prevent an explosion and catastrophic damage to the RTO. When the RTO shuts down the bypass valve opens and emissions are routed to the emergency vent. Probable cause: I/E Circuit Failure	215.77	Vented
	09/05/2015	000621-09082015-01 The Antelope Ridge Gas Plant processes natural gas to remove liquids and produces pipeline quality natural gas for commercial distribution. On September 5th, 2015, the Regenerative Thermal Oxidizer (RTO) at Antelope Ridge Gas Plant tripped offline due to the Lower Explosive Limit (LEL) transmitter failing to give the RTO the permissive to start up as a result of foaming in the amine treater causing high LEL levels. The LEL transmitter shuts down the RTO when it detects high LELs to prevent an explosion and catastrophic damage to the RTO. When the RTO shuts down the bypass valve opens and emissions are routed to the emergency vent. Probable cause: Process Variability	402.71	Vented
	Total for September 2015:		**622.05**	
Total for Antelope Ridge Gas Plant:			**622.05**	
Eunice Gas Plant				
	September 2015			
	09/06/2015	000595-09082015-01. The Eunice Gas Plant processes natural gas to remove liquids and produces pipeline quality natural gas for commercial distribution. From September 6th through September 13th, 2015, the SO2 emissions from the sulfur recovery unit (SRU) incinerator rose and exceeded the 629.7 lb/hr limit for more than three consecutive hours. The root cause of the exceedance was due to abnormally and persistently low temperatures in the reaction beds which caused the SRU to fail to meet its design destruction efficiency. Probable Cause: Process Variability.	1,549.00	Vented
	Total for September 2015:		**1,549.00**	
Total for Eunice Gas Plant:			**1,549.00**	
Loving Booster				
	September 2015			
	09/01/2015	TCEQ STEERS #219708. During the evening of September 1st, all units at Loving Booster Station tripped offline due to the suction controller not reacting quickly enough to swings and surges in process flow. While the units were offline, the gathering system pressure increased past the vent set point, initiating the venting episode at Loving Booster Station.	1,821.90	Vented
	Total for September 2015:		**1,821.90**	
Total for Loving Booster:			**1,821.90**	
Lynch Booster				
	September 2015			
	09/06/2015	000641-09082015-02 The Lynch Booster is part of a network of unmanned compressor stations that transports natural gas to gas processing facilities. On September 6th, 2015, Lynch #5 (EU 3) tripped offline on suction scrubber liquid level high due to a large quantity of liquids from producers entering the site and the scrubber dump valve not reacting quickly enough. While the unit was down, the field pressure increased and the emergency blowdown vent at Lynch Booster activated. Activation of the emergency blowdown vent prevents over pressuring of the gathering system, piping and equipment, which protects the system from catastrophic failure or rupture. Probable cause: Mechanical Failure	102.41	Vented

Air Release Event Summary

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Facility	Start Date	Cause	MCF's Lost	Release Type
Lynch Booster				
	September 2015			
	09/05/2015	000641-09082015-01 The Lynch Booster is part of a network of unmanned compressor stations that transports natural gas to gas processing facilities. On September 5th,2015, Lynch #1 (EU 1) tripped offline due to the compressor valves mechanically malfunctioning. While Lynch #1 was offline, Lynch #4, #5, and #6 (EU 2A, 3, & 4) became overloaded and tripped offline. While the units were down, the field pressure increased and the emergency blowdown vent at Lynch Booster activated. Activation of the emergency blowdown vent prevents over pressuring of the gathering system, piping and equipment, which protects the system from catastrophic failure or rupture. Probable cause: Mechanical Failure	601.58	Vented
	Total for September 2015:		**703.99**	
Total for Lynch Booster:			**703.99**	
Grand Total for Eunice Gathering System (NM Supersystem Subsys):			**4,696.94**	

Air Release Event Summary

Linam Gathering System (NM Supersystem Subsys)

Report Date: Wednesday, September 30, 2015 12:05:07

Facility	Start Date	Cause	MCF's Lost	Release Type
Linam Ranch Gas Plant				
	September 2015			
	09/11/2015	Operator had to blow down the flare on 1410 compressor at the AGI well site for mechanics so that they could replace a bad valve.	6.00	Flared
	09/02/2015	000589-09022015-01 The Linam Ranch Gas Plant is a natural gas processing facility that processes wet field gas for distribution into commerce. On September 2nd, 2015, the plant operators purged and blew down the 1410 Acid Gas Injection (AGI) Compressor in order to check for packing leaks. During the process, the system pressure increased and the AGI Flare at the Linam Ranch Gas Plant activated. Activation of the AGI Flare prevents over pressuring of piping and equipment, which prevents catastrophic failure or rupture of those pipelines. Probable cause: Intentional SSM	110.15	Flared
	Total for September 2015:		**116.15**	
Total for Linam Ranch Gas Plant:			**116.15**	
Lovington Booster				
	September 2015			
	09/11/2015	The Eunice Gas Plant processes natural gas to remove liquids and produces pipeline quality natural gas for commercial distribution. From September 6th through September 13th, 2015, the SO2 emissions from the sulfur recovery unit (SRU) incinerator rose and exceeded the 629.7 lb/hr limit for more than three consecutive hours. The root cause of the exceedance was due to abnormally and persistently low temperatures in the reaction beds which caused the SRU to fail to meet its design destruction efficiency. Multiple attempts were made during this time to determine the root cause and terminate the emission event. On September 9th, 2015, additional gas was curtailed to the plant to further facilitate maintenance. On September 13th, 2015, DCPM made the decision to lock-out-tag-out and shut down the SRU for extensive maintenance, terminating the emission event. On September 11th, 2015, while the gas plant was running limited throughput due to process unit restrictions, the gathering system pressure increased and the flare at the Lovington Booster Station activated. When there is an issue in the gathering system it causes an increase in the gathering system pressure, and the flare or vent at one or multiple booster stations will activate to relieve the pressure. Activation of the flare prevents over pressuring of the gathering system, piping and equipment, which protects the system from catastrophic failure or rupture. Probable Cause: Process Variability State: 598-09142015-01	2,162.15	Flared
	Total for September 2015:		**2,162.15**	
Total for Lovington Booster:			**2,162.15**	
Parkway Booster				
	September 2015			
	09/15/2015	The Parkway Booster Station is part of a network of unmanned compressor stations that transports natural gas to gas processing facilities. On September 15th, 2015, Parkway #1 (EU 1) tripped offline on high compressor cylinder temperature as a result of hot compressor valves. The compressor valves become hot commonly due to broken plates or debris contamination from the gathering system. The plates are steel rounds that sit on a spring, which move up and down when gas passes through them. Due to mechanical wear and elevated temperatures, broken plates on the valves can occur at any given time. Subsequently, Triple C #2 tripped offline on engine crank oil level low. While the units were offline, the gathering system pressure increased and the flare at Parkway Booster Station activated. Activation of the flare prevents over pressuring of the gathering system, piping and equipment, which protects the system from catastrophic failure or rupture. Probable Cause: Mechanical Failure	13.38	Flared
	09/14/2015	000261-09152015-01. The Parkway Booster Station is part of a network of unmanned compressor stations that transports natural gas to gas processing facilities. On August 17th, 2015 Parkway #2 (EU 2) was down for repairs and Strawberry #2 (EU 2) tripped offline on low engine oil pressure. While the units were down, the field pressure increased and the flare at Parkway Booster Station activated. Strawberry Booster Station does not have a flare or vent, so when an event originating at Strawberry causes an increase in the gathering system pressure, the flare at Parkway Booster Station will activate to release the pressure. Activation of the flare prevents over pressuring of the gathering system, piping and equipment, which protects the system from catastrophic failure or rupture. Probable cause: Mechanical Failure	44.54	Flared

Air Release Event Summary

Linam Gathering System (NM Supersystem Subsys)

Report Date: Wednesday, September 30, 2015 12:05:07

Facility	Start Date	Cause	MCF's Lost	Release Type
Parkway Booster				
	September 2015			
	09/12/2015	000261-09142015-01. The Parkway Booster Station is part of a network of unmanned compressor stations that transports natural gas to gas processing facilities. On August 6, 2015 Parkway #1 (EU 1) tripped offline due to mechanical issues with the ignition system. While the unit was down, the field pressure increased and the flare at Parkway Booster Station activated. Activation of the flare prevents over pressuring of the gathering system, piping and equipment, which protects the system from catastrophic failure or rupture. Probable cause: Mechanical Failure	158.82	Flared
	09/09/2015	000261-09102015-01 The Parkway Booster Station is part of a network of unmanned compressor stations that transports natural gas to gas processing facilities. On September 9th, 2015, Parkway #3 (EU 3) tripped offline on 4th stage scrubber level high. While the unit was offline, the gathering system pressure increased and the flare at Parkway Booster Station activated. Activation of the flare prevents over pressuring of the gathering system, piping and equipment, which protects the system from catastrophic failure or rupture. Probable Cause: Process Variability	42.64	Flared
	09/08/2015	000261-09092015-02 The Parkway Booster Station is part of a network of unmanned compressor stations that transports natural gas to gas processing facilities. On September 8th, 2015, Strawberry #1 (EU E-1) tripped offline on compressor oil pressure low. While the unit was offline, the gathering system pressure increased and the flare at Parkway Booster Station activated. Activation of the flare prevents over pressuring of the gathering system, piping and equipment, which protects the system from catastrophic failure or rupture. Probable Cause: Process Variability	109.26	Flared
	09/07/2015	000261-09092015-01 The Parkway Booster Station is part of a network of unmanned compressor stations that transports natural gas to gas processing facilities. On September 7th, 2015, Triple C #1 and #2 (EU 1 & 2A) tripped offline due to a third party power outage. While the units were offline, the gathering system pressure increased and the flare at Parkway Booster Station activated. Activation of the flare prevents over pressuring of the gathering system, piping and equipment, which protects the system from catastrophic failure or rupture. Probable Cause: 3rd Party	5.03	Flared
	09/06/2015	000261-09082015-03 The Parkway Booster Station is part of a network of unmanned compressor stations that transports natural gas to gas processing facilities. On September 6th, 2015, Parkway #2 (EU 2) tripped offline on high compressor cylinder temperature as a result of hot compressor valves. The compressor valves become hot commonly due to broken plates or debris contamination from the gathering system. The plates are steel rounds that sit on a spring, which move up and down when gas passes through them. Due to mechanical wear and elevated temperatures, broken plates on the valves can occur at any given time. While the unit was offline, the gathering system pressure increased and the flare at Parkway Booster Station activated. Activation of the flare prevents over pressuring of the gathering system, piping and equipment, which protects the system from catastrophic failure or rupture. Probable Cause: Mechanical Failure	92.26	Flared
	09/05/2015	000261-09082015-02 The Parkway Booster Station is part of a network of unmanned compressor stations that transports natural gas to gas processing facilities. On September 5th, 2015, Lusk #6 (EU 6) tripped offline on lubricator no flow. While the unit was offline, the gathering system pressure increased and the flare at Parkway Booster Station activated. Activation of the flare prevents over pressuring of the gathering system, piping and equipment, which protects the system from catastrophic failure or rupture. Probable cause: 3rd Party	14.93	Flared
	09/04/2015	000261-09082015-01 The Parkway Booster Station is part of a network of unmanned compressor stations that transports natural gas to gas processing facilities. On September 4th, 2015, Strawberry #2 (EU E-2) tripped offline on 1st interstage scrubber level high as a result of viscous liquids entering the booster from the field. The viscosity of the liquid was so high that the liquids could not pass through the dump valve easily, causing the liquid to back up. While the unit was offline, the gathering system pressure increased and the flare at Parkway Booster Station activated. Activation of the flare prevents over pressuring of the gathering system, piping and equipment, which protects the system from catastrophic failure or rupture. Probable Cause: Process Variability	44.79	Flared
	09/03/2015	000261-09042015-01 The Parkway Booster Station is part of a network of unmanned compressor stations that transports natural gas to gas processing facilities. On September 3rd, 2015, the Parkway Booster Station tripped offline on high discharge pressure as a result of the Zia II Gas Plant having to back gas out into the field. While the units were offline, the gathering system pressure increased and the flare at Parkway Booster Station activated. Activation of the flare prevents over pressuring of the gathering system, piping and equipment, which protects the system from catastrophic failure or rupture. Probable Cause: Process Variability	114.42	Flared

Air Release Event Summary

Linam Gathering System (NM Supersystem Subsys)

Report Date: Wednesday, September 30, 2015 12:05:07

Facility	Start Date	Cause	MCF's Lost	Release Type
Parkway Booster				
	September 2015			
	09/01/2015	000261-09022015-01 The Parkway Booster Station is part of a network of unmanned compressor stations that transports natural gas to gas processing facilities. On September 1st, 2015, Parkway #3 (EU 3) tripped offline on 1st stage scrubber level high. In addition, Strawberry #2 and #3 (EU E-2 & E-3) also tripped offline on 1st stage scrubber level high. While the units were offline, the gathering system pressure increased and the flare at Parkway Booster Station activated. Activation of the flare prevents over pressuring of the gathering system, piping and equipment, which protects the system from catastrophic failure or rupture. Probable Cause: Process Variability	11.11	Flared
	Total for September 2015:		**651.18**	
Total for Parkway Booster:			**651.18**	
Grand Total for Linam Gathering System (NM Supersystem Subsys):			**2,929.48**	