PIMA COUNTY DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY

AIR QUALITY OPERATING PERMIT #1767

CHEVRON PRODUCTS COMPANY
3865 EAST REFINERY WAY
TUCSON, AZ 85713

Effective: July 15, 2004 Expires: July 14, 2009

SUMMARY

Chevron Products Company operates a tank farm at 3865 East Refinery Way, in Tucson Arizona. This is a distribution terminal for petroleum products. This facility stores in its tanks Super and Regular Unleaded Gasoline fuel, Ethanol fuel, Low and High Sulfur Diesel fuel, gasoline additives and water. Chevron sells to carriers who distribute to filling stations and other commercial clients. Chevron also sells Jet Fuel to airport customers, but does not store any of this product on site. The Jet Fuel is transferred directly from the pipeline to the airport from the nearby Kinder Morgan plant site. Applicable regulations are listed in Part C.

There are 13 Tanks of various sizes ranging from 10,000 gallons to 970,000 gallons. All the tanks are classified as existing tanks, except Tank #8 which was reconstructed in 1998, and Tank #9 reconstructed in 2001. Both these tanks are classified as tanks subject to New Source Performance Standards, (NSPS), Subpart Kb. There are two loading racks and a vapor recovery unit. Annual throughput has been on the order of 83 million gallons per year.

This is a five-year permit for a Class II synthetic minor, stationary source. The source is a synthetic minor for VOCs.

The loading racks are vented to a vapor recovery unit where the vapors are passed over an activated charcoal Vapor Recovery Unit. The unit is a John Zink Adsorption/ Absorption Gasoline Vapor Recovery Unit. Hydrocarbon vapors enter one of two carbon adsorbers. The hydrocarbon-air mixture flows up through the adsorber where the bulk of the hydrocarbons are adsorbed. The air continues through the Carbon Adsorber and is vented to the atmosphere. The saturated carbon is then desorbed by employing vacuum regeneration while the second Carbon Adsorber is receiving the hydrocarbon-air mixture generated in transport loading activity. The two carbon adsorbers alternate between adsorption and regeneration at 15-minute intervals.

The Annual Potential To Emit for individual pollutants, from all Chevron operations is given in the Table below. These numbers are for reference purposes only and are not intended for direct enforcement unless specified otherwise in the permit.

Potential to Emit (tons per year) with Controls					
Nitrogen Oxides	Carbon Monoxide	Volatile Organic Compounds	Sulfur Dioxide	Particulate Matter (as PM_{10})	Hazardous Air Pollutants
Insignificant	Insignificant	17.07	Insignificant	Insignificant	Insignificant

Terms and conditions of this permit that are Material Permit Conditions or are Federally Enforceable are specifically indicated as such.

Chevron Products Company
Air Quality Permit # 1767

PART A: General Provisions

All references are to Title 17 of the Pima County Code unless otherwise noted.
References "ARS" are to the Arizona Revised Statutes, and references "AAC" are to the Arizona Administrative Code

I. Permit Expiration And Renewal [17.12.160.C.2, 17.12.180.A.1 & A.R.S § 49-480.A]

A. This permit is valid for a period of five years from the date of issuance of the permit.

B. The Permittee shall submit an application for renewal of this permit at least 6 months, but not greater than 18 months prior to the date of permit expiration.

II. Compliance with Permit Conditions [17.12.180.A.8]

A. The Permittee shall comply with all conditions of this permit including all applicable requirements of Arizona air quality statutes and the air quality rules. Any permit noncompliance constitutes a violation of the Arizona Revised Statutes and is grounds for enforcement action; for permit termination, revocation and reissuance, or revision; or for denial of a permit renewal application. In addition, noncompliance with any federally enforceable requirement constitutes a violation of the Clean Air Act.

B. Need to halt or reduce activity not a defense. It shall not be a defense for a Permittee in an enforcement action that it would have been necessary to halt or reduce the permitted activity in order to maintain compliance with the conditions of this permit.

III. Permit Revision, Reopening, Revocation and Reissuance, or Termination for Cause [17.12.180.A.8.c & 17.12.270]

A. The permit may be revised, reopened, revoked and reissued, or terminated for cause. The filing of a request by the Permittee for a permit revision, revocation and reissuance, or termination; or of a notification of planned changes or anticipated noncompliance does not stay any permit condition.

B. The permit shall be reopened and revised under any of the following circumstances:

1. Additional applicable requirements under the Act become applicable to a major source. Such reopening shall only occur if there are three or more years remaining in the permit term. The reopening shall be completed not later than 18 months after promulgation of the applicable requirement. No such reopening is required if the effective date of the requirement is later than the date on which the permit is due to expire, unless the original permit or any of its terms and conditions has been extended pursuant to 17.12.280. Any permit reopening required pursuant to this paragraph shall comply with provisions in 17.12.280 for permit renewal and shall reset the five-year permit term.

2. Additional requirements, including excess emissions requirements, become applicable to an affected source under the acid rain program. Upon approval by the Administrator, excess emissions offset plans shall be deemed to be incorporated into the Class I permit.

3. The control officer or the Administrator determines that the permit contains a material mistake or that inaccurate statements were made in establishing the emissions standards or other terms or conditions of the permit.

4. The control officer or the Administrator determines that the permit needs to be revised or revoked to assure compliance with the applicable requirements.

C. Proceedings to reopen and issue a permit, including appeal of any final action relating to a permit reopening, shall follow the same procedures as apply to initial permit issuance. Such reopenings shall be made as expeditiously as practicable. Permit reopenings for reasons other than those stated in paragraph III.B.1 of this Part shall not result in the resetting of the five-year permit term.

IV. Posting of Permit [17.12.080]

A. Permittee shall post such permit, or a certificate of permit issuance on location where the equipment is installed in such a manner as to be clearly visible and accessible. All equipment covered by the permit shall be clearly marked with one of the following:

1. Current permit number.

2. Serial number or other equipment number that is also listed in the permit to identify that piece of equipment.

B. In the event that the equipment is so constructed or operated that such permit cannot be so placed, the permit shall be mounted so as to be clearly visible in an accessible place within a reasonable distance of the equipment or maintained readily available at all times on the operating premises.

C. A copy of the complete permit shall be kept on the site.

V. Fee Payment [17.12.180.A.9 & 17.12.510]

Permittee shall pay fees to the control officer pursuant to 17.12.510 and A.R.S. § 49-480.D.

VI. Annual Emissions Inventory Questionnaire [17.12.320]

A. When requested by the control officer, the Permittee shall complete and submit an annual emissions inventory questionnaire. The questionnaire is due by March 31 or ninety days after the control officer makes the request and provides the inventory form each year, whichever occurs later, and shall include emission information for the previous calendar year.

B. The questionnaire shall be on a form provided by or approved by the control officer and shall include the information required by 17.12.320.

VII. Compliance Certification [17.12.180.A.5 & 17.12.210.A.2]

Permittee shall submit to the control officer a compliance certification that describes the compliance status of the source with respect to each permit condition. Certifications shall be submitted as specified in Part "B" of this permit. The compliance certification shall include the following:

A. Identification of each term or condition of the permit that is the basis of the certification;

B. Compliance status of each applicable requirement;

C. Whether compliance was continuous or intermittent;

D. Method(s) used for determining the compliance status of the source, currently and over the reporting period;

E. A progress report on all outstanding compliance schedules submitted pursuant to 17.12.180.A.5.d.

VIII. Certification of Truth, Accuracy and Completeness [17.12.210.A.3]

Any document required to be submitted by this permit, including reports, shall contain a certification by a responsible official of truth, accuracy, and completeness. This certification and any other certification

required by this permit shall state that, based on information and belief formed after reasonable inquiry, the statements and information in the document are true, accurate, and complete.

IX. Inspection and Entry [17.12.210.A.4]

The Permittee shall allow the control officer or the authorized representative of the control officer upon presentation of proper credentials to:

A. Enter upon the Permittee's premises where a source is located or emissions-related activity is conducted, or where records are required to be kept under the conditions of the permit;

B. Have access to and copy, at reasonable times, any records that are required to be kept under the conditions of the permit;

C. Inspect, at reasonable times, any facilities, equipment (including monitoring and air pollution control equipment), practices, or operations regulated or required under the permit;

D. Sample or monitor, at reasonable times, substances or parameters for the purpose of assuring compliance with the permit or other applicable requirements; and

E. Record any inspection by use of written, electronic, magnetic and photographic media.

X. Permit Revision Pursuant to Federal Hazardous Air Pollutant Standard [17.12.160.C.4]

If this source becomes subject to a standard promulgated by the Administrator pursuant to section 112(d) of the Act, then the Permittee shall, within twelve months of the date on which the standard is promulgated, submit an application for a permit revision demonstrating how the source will comply with the standard.

XI. Affirmative Defenses for Excess Emissions due to Malfunctions, Startup, and Shutdown [ARS. §49-480.B & A.A.C, 18-2-310]

A. Applicability. This permit condition establishes affirmative defenses for certain emissions in excess of an emission standard or limitation and applies to all emission standards or limitations except for standards or limitations:

1. Promulgated pursuant to Sections 111 or 112 of the Act,

2. Promulgated pursuant to Titles IV or VI of the Clean Air Act,

3. Contained in any Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD) or New Source Review (NSR) permit issued by the U.S. E.P.A.,

4. Contained in 17.16.280.F, or

5. Included in a permit to meet the requirements of 17.16.590.A.5.

B. Affirmative Defense for Malfunctions

Emissions in excess of an applicable emission limitation due to malfunction shall constitute a violation. The owner or operator of a source with emissions in excess of an applicable emission limitation due to malfunction has an affirmative defense to a civil or administrative enforcement proceeding based on that violation, other than a judicial action seeking injunctive relief, if the owner or operator of the source has complied with the reporting requirements of XIII.B of this Part and has demonstrated all of the following:

1. The excess emissions resulted from a sudden and unavoidable breakdown of process equipment or air pollution control equipment beyond the reasonable control of the operator;

2. The air pollution control equipment, process equipment, or processes were at all times maintained and operated in a manner consistent with good practice for minimizing emissions;

3. If repairs were required, the repairs were made in an expeditious fashion when the applicable emission limitations were being exceeded. Off-shift labor and overtime were utilized where practicable to ensure that the repairs were made as expeditiously as possible. If off-shift labor and overtime were not utilized, the owner or operator satisfactorily demonstrated that the measures were impracticable;

4. The amount and duration of the excess emissions (including any bypass operation) were minimized to the maximum extent practicable during periods of such emissions;

5. All reasonable steps were taken to minimize the impact of the excess emissions on ambient air quality;

6. The excess emissions were not part of a recurring pattern indicative of inadequate design, operation, or maintenance;

7. During the period of excess emissions there were no exceedances of the relevant ambient air quality standards established in Chapter 17.08 that could be attributed to the emitting source;

8. The excess emissions did not stem from any activity or event that could have been foreseen and avoided, or planned, and could not have been avoided by better operations and maintenance practices;

9. All emissions monitoring systems were kept in operation if at all practicable; and

10. The owner or operator's actions in response to the excess emissions were documented by contemporaneous records.

C. Affirmative Defense for Startup and Shutdown

1. Except as provided in XI.C.2, and unless otherwise provided for in the applicable requirement, emissions in excess of an applicable emission limitation due to startup and shutdown shall constitute a violation. The owner or operator of a source with emissions in excess of an applicable emission limitation due to startup and shutdown has an affirmative defense to a civil or administrative enforcement proceeding based on that violation, other than a judicial action seeking injunctive relief, if the owner or operator of the source has complied with the reporting requirements of XIII.B of this Part and has demonstrated all of the following:

   a. The excess emissions could not have been prevented through careful and prudent planning and design;

   b. If the excess emissions were the result of a bypass of control equipment, the bypass was unavoidable to prevent loss of life, personal injury, or severe damage to air pollution control equipment, production equipment, or other property;

   c. The source's air pollution control equipment, process equipment, or processes were at all times maintained and operated in a manner consistent with good practice for minimizing emissions;

   d. The amount and duration of the excess emissions (including any bypass operation) were minimized to the maximum extent practicable during periods of such emissions;

   e. All reasonable steps were taken to minimize the impact of the excess emissions on ambient air quality;

f. During the period of excess emissions there were no exceedances of the relevant ambient air quality standards established in Chapter 17.08 that could be attributed to the emitting source;

g. All emissions monitoring systems were kept in operation if at all practicable; and

h. The owner or operator's actions in response to the excess emissions were documented by contemporaneous records.

2. If excess emissions occur due to a malfunction during routine startup and shutdown, then those instances shall be treated as other malfunctions subject to XI.B.

D. Affirmative Defense for Malfunctions During Scheduled Maintenance

If excess emissions occur due to a malfunction during scheduled maintenance, then those instances will be treated as other malfunctions subject to XI.B.

E. Demonstration of Reasonable and Practicable Measures

For an affirmative defense under XI.B or C, the owner or operator of the source shall demonstrate, through submission of the data and information required by this Section and XII.B, that all reasonable and practicable measures within the owner or operator's control were implemented to prevent the occurrence of the excess emissions.

XII. Record Keeping Requirements [17.12.180.A.4]

A. Permittee shall keep records of all required monitoring information including, but not limited to, the following:

1. The date, place as defined in the permit, and time of sampling or measurements;

2. The date(s) analyses were performed;

3. The name of the company or entity that performed the analyses;

4. A description of the analytical techniques or methods used;

5. The results of such analyses; and

6. The operating conditions as existing at the time of sampling or measurement.

B. Permittee shall retain records of all required monitoring data and support information for a period of at least 5 years from the date of the monitoring sample, measurement, report, or application. Support information includes all calibration and maintenance records and all original strip-chart recordings for continuous monitoring instrumentation, and copies of all reports required by the permit.

XIII. Reporting Requirements [17.12.180.A.5.a]

The Permittee shall comply with all of the reporting requirements of this permit. These include all of the following:

A. Compliance certifications pursuant to Part "A", Section VII of this permit.

B. Excess Emissions Reporting Requirements [A.R.S. §49-480.B & A.A.C. 18-2-310.01]

1. The owner or operator of any source shall report to the control officer any emissions in excess of the limits established by this permit. The report shall be in two parts as specified below:

   a. Notification by telephone or facsimile within 24 hours of the time the owner or operator first learned of the occurrence of excess emissions that includes all available information from XIII.B.2.

   b. Detailed written notification by submission of an excess emissions report within 72 hours of the notification under XIII.B.1.a.

2. The excess emissions report shall contain the following information:

   a. The identity of each stack or other emission point where the excess emissions occurred;

   b. The magnitude of the excess emissions expressed in the units of the applicable emission limitation and the operating data and calculations used in determining the magnitude of the excess emissions;

   c. The time and duration or expected duration of the excess emissions;

   d. The identity of the equipment from which the excess emissions emanated;

   e. The nature and cause of the emissions;

   f. The steps taken, if the excess emissions were the result of a malfunction, to remedy the malfunction and the steps taken or planned to prevent the recurrence of the malfunctions;

   g. The steps that were or are being taken to limit the excess emissions; and

   h. If the source's permit contains procedures governing source operation during periods of startup or malfunction and the excess emissions resulted from startup or malfunction, a list of the steps taken to comply with the permit procedures.

3. In the case of continuous or recurring excess emissions, the notification requirements of this Section shall be satisfied if the source provides the required notification after excess emissions are first detected and includes in the notification an estimate of the time the excess emissions will continue. Excess emissions occurring after the estimated time period or changes in the nature of the emissions as originally reported shall require additional notification pursuant to XIII.B.1 and 2.

C. Permit Deviations (Other Than Excess Emissions) Reporting Requirements. The Permittee shall promptly report deviations from permit requirements, including those attributable to upset conditions as defined in the permit, the probable cause of such deviations, and any corrective actions or preventive measures taken. For the purposes of this condition, "promptly report" shall mean that the Permittee submitted the report to the control officer by certified mail or hand-delivery within two working days of the of time the deviation was discovered.

D. Reporting requirements listed in Part "B" of this permit.

XIV. Duty to Provide Information [17.12.160.G. and 17.12.180.A.8.e]

A. The Permittee shall furnish to the control officer, within a reasonable time, any information that the control officer may request in writing to determine whether cause exists for revising, revoking and

reissuing, or terminating the permit or to determine compliance with the permit. Upon request, the Permittee shall also furnish to the control officer copies of records required to be kept by the permit. For information claimed to be confidential, the Permittee, for Class I sources, shall furnish an additional copy of such records directly to the Administrator along with a claim of confidentiality.

B. If the Permittee has failed to submit any relevant facts or if the Permittee has submitted incorrect information in the permit application, the Permittee shall, upon becoming aware of such failure or incorrect submittal, promptly submit such supplementary facts or corrected information.

XV. Permit Amendment or Revision [17.12.240, 17.12.250, and 17.12.260]

Permittee shall apply for a permit amendment or revision for changes to the facility which do not qualify for a facility change without revision under Section XVI, as follows:

A. Administrative Permit Amendment (17.12.240.);

B. Minor Permit Revision (17.12.250.);

C. Significant Permit Revision (17.12.260.).

The applicability and requirements for such action are defined in the above referenced regulations.

XVI. Facility Change without Permit Revision [17.12.230]

A. Permittee may make changes at the permitted source without a permit revision if all of the following apply:

1. The changes are not modifications under any provision of Title I of the Act or under A.R.S. § 49-401.01(24).

2. The changes do not exceed the emissions allowable under the permit whether expressed therein as a rate of emissions or in terms of total emissions.

3. The changes do not violate any applicable requirements or trigger any additional applicable requirements.

4. The changes satisfy all requirements for a minor permit revision under 17.12.250.

5. The changes do not contravene federally enforceable permit terms and conditions that are monitoring (including test methods), recordkeeping, reporting, or compliance certification requirements.

B. The substitution of an item of process or pollution control equipment for an identical or substantially similar item of process or pollution control equipment shall qualify as a change that does not require a permit revision, if it meets all of the requirements of subsections (A) and (C) of this Section.

C. For each such change under subsections A and B of this Section, a written notice by certified mail or hand delivery shall be received by the control officer and, for Class I permits, the Administrator, a minimum of 7 working days in advance of the change. Notifications of changes associated with emergency conditions, such as malfunctions necessitating the replacement of equipment, may be provided less than 7 working days in advance of the change but must be provided as far in advance of the change as possible or, if advance notification is not practicable, as soon after the change as possible. Each notification shall include:

1. When the proposed change will occur.

2. A description of each such change.

3. Any change in emissions of regulated air pollutants.

4. The pollutants emitted subject to the emissions trade, if any.

5. The provisions in the implementation plan that provide for the emissions trade with which the source will comply and any other information as may be required by the provisions in the implementation plan authorizing the trade.

6. If the emissions trading provisions of the implementation plan are invoked, then the permit requirements with which the source will comply.

7. Any permit term or condition that is no longer applicable as a result of the change.

XVII. Testing Requirements [17.12.050]

A. Operational Conditions During Testing

Tests shall be conducted while the unit is operating at full load under representative operational conditions unless other conditions are required by the applicable test method or in this permit. With prior written approval from the control officer, testing may be performed at a lower rate. Operations during start-up, shutdown, and malfunction (as defined in 17.04.340.A.) shall not constitute representative operational conditions unless otherwise specified in the applicable requirement.

B. Test Plan

At least 14 calendar days prior to performing a test, the Permittee shall submit a test plan to the control officer, in accordance with 17.12.050.B. and the Arizona Testing Manual. This test plan must include the following:

1. test duration;

2. test location(s);

3. test method(s); and

4. source operation and other parameters that may affect test results.

C. Stack Sampling Facilities

Permittee shall provide or cause to be provided, performance testing facilities as follows:

1. Sampling ports adequate for test methods applicable to the facility;

2. Safe sampling platforms;

3. Safe access to sampling platforms; and

4. Utilities for sampling and testing equipment.

D. Interpretation of Final Results

Each performance test shall consist of three separate runs using the required test method. Each run shall be conducted in accordance with the applicable standard and test method. For the purpose of determining compliance with an applicable standard, the arithmetic means of results of the three runs shall apply. If a sample is accidentally lost or conditions occur which are not under the

Permittee's control and which may invalidate the run, compliance may, upon the control officer's approval, be determined using the arithmetic mean of the other two runs.

E. Report of Final Test Results

A written report of the results of all performance tests shall be submitted to the control officer within 30 days after the test is performed. The report shall be submitted in accordance with the Arizona Testing Manual and 17.12.050.A.

F. Cessation of Testing After the First Run Has Started

If the control officer or the control officer's designee is not present, tests may only be stopped for good cause. Good cause includes, forced shutdown, failure of an irreplaceable portion of the sample train, extreme meteorological conditions or other conditions beyond the Permittee's control. Termination of any test without good cause after the first run is commenced shall constitute a failure of the test. Supporting documentation that demonstrates good cause must be submitted.

XVIII. Property Rights [17.12.180.A.8.d]

This permit does not convey any property rights of any sort, or any exclusive privilege.

XIX. Severability Clause [17.12.180.A.7]

The provisions of this permit are severable. If any provision of this permit is held invalid, the remainder of this permit shall not be affected thereby.

XX. Permit Shield [17.12.310]

Compliance with the conditions of this permit shall be deemed compliance with the applicable requirements identified in Part "C" of this permit. The permit shield shall not apply to any change made pursuant to Section XV.B of this Part and Section XVI of this Part.

XXI. Accident Prevention Requirements Under the Clean Air Act (CAA Section 112(r))

Should this stationary source, as defined in 40 CFR Section 68.3, become subject to the accidental release prevention regulations in Part 68, then the Permittee shall submit a risk management plan (RMP) by the date specified in Section 68.10 and shall certify compliance with the requirements of Part 68 as part of the semiannual compliance certification as required by 40 CFR Part 70 and Part "B" of this permit.

Chevron Products Company
Tucson AZ, 85705
Permit #1767

Summary of Permit Requirements

Emission Unit	Pollutants Emitted	Control Measure	Emission Limits/ Standards	Monitoring/ Recordkeeping	Reporting	Testing Frequency/ Methods
NSPS Storage Tanks 8 & 9	VOCs	Internal floating roof, External floating roof, primary & secondary seals, mechanical shoes and other fittings.	Tanks shall be equipped with an internal floating roof or external floating roof.	All records shall be kept for at least 2 years except the dimensions & capacity of storage vessels that shall be kept for the life of the source.	Notify the Control Officer at least 30 days prior to filling or refilling of each storage vessel for which an inspection is required. Notify the Control Officer 30 days in advance of any gap measurements.	Visually inspect the internal floating roof, primary seal, secondary seal and fittings once every 12 months after initial fill. After installing external floating roof, determine gap areas and maximum gap widths according to permit instructions. Visually inspect the external floating roof, primary seal, secondary seal and fittings each time the vessel is emptied and degassed.
Non NSPS Storage Tanks 1 - 7	VOCs	Floating roof tank	Tanks with a capacity greater than 40,000 gal & petroleum liquid with pressure of 1.5 psi or more shall be installed with a floating roof tank.		Report any occurrence of excess emissions in writing.	No Testing Required
All Facilities & Operations.	VOCs	Gasoline Vapor Recovery Unit.	Collect at least 90 % of hydrocarbon vapors by weight. Apply good modern practices to prevent emissions from malodorous matter to cross property lines. Ensure that all pumps and compressors are equipped with mechanical seals etc to prevent release of organic contaminants into the atmosphere.	Maintain an operation log according to permit instructions. All records shall be kept for at least 5 years.	Initial Notifications shall have been completed. Prompt reporting of deviations from permit requirements. Annual compliance certification. Emissions inventory report when requested. The Permittee shall submit semi-annual summary reports during periods in which a permit deviation occurs.	According to Permit Instructions
Truck Loading Racks	VOCs	Gasoline Vapor Recovery Unit. Use submersible filling arms or other equivalently effective controls.	Use a closed system connected to a vapor recovery system. Use submersible filling arms or other equivalently effective controls. Permittee shall not dispense more than 120,000,000 gallons of gasoline in any 12-month consecutive period.		See above	Use Method 21 to monitor for leakages in vapor collection system before performance test is conducted. Conduct performance test while trucks are loaded according to permit instructions.

PART B: SPECIFIC CONDITIONS
Air Quality Control Permit No. 1767
For
Chevron USA Products Company
Tucson Marketing Terminal

Note: This Part B includes emissions limitations, standards, monitoring, recordkeeping, reporting, and testing provisions that apply to the NSPS tanks at the Chevron facility. All records associated with this permit shall be retained for at least five years. References in this permit that specify a period less than five years refer to those periods that are federally enforceable for the stated section.

I. APPLICABILITY:

The following are equipment specific requirements for the operation of fuel storage tanks and associated equipment at the Chevron facility meeting the definition of existing source.

A. Storage Tanks

The following storage tanks are in use at Chevron. Tanks 8 and 9 were reconstructed in 1998 and 2001 respectively and are thus subject to NSPS standards.

STORAGE TANK APPLICABILITY SUMMARY

TANK #	DATE BUILT	CONTENTS	RULE	VOLUME (GALLONS)
1	1955	Super Unleaded Gas	PCC	609,252
2	1955	Ethanol/Super Unleaded Gas	PCC	323,820
3	1955	Regular Unleaded Gas	PCC	255,738
4	1955	Low Sulfur Diesel	N/A	183,120
5	1955	High Sulfur Diesel	N/A	88,704
6	1959	Low Sulfur Diesel	N/A	418,236
7	1959	Regular Unleaded Gas	PCC	378,378
8	1963/ 1998	Regular Unleaded Gas	Kb	810,726
9	1959/ 2001	Regular Unleaded Gas	Kb	658,686
10	1983	Additive	N/A	18,880
11	1983	Water	N/A	23,617
Transmix Tank	1992	Pipeline transmix tank	N/A	12,000
Wastewater Collection Tank	1993	Tank Drain Water	N/A	10,000

B. Truck Loading Rack

There are two loading rack stations at the site. Two tanker trucks can be loaded simultaneously.

C. Vapor Recovery Unit

Chevron has one John Zink Adsorption/ Absorption Gasoline Vapor Recovery Unit.

II EMISSION LIMITATIONS AND STANDARDS

A. STORAGE TANKS SUBJECT TO NEW SOURCE PERFORMANCE STANDARDS

The Permittee of each storage vessel either with a design capacity greater than or equal to 151 m^3 containing a Volatile Organic Liquid (VOL) that, as stored, has a maximum true vapor pressure equal to or greater than 5.2 kPa but less than 76.6 kPa shall equip each storage vessel with one of the following:

1. A fixed roof in combination with an internal floating roof meeting the following specifications:
[Federally Enforceable & Material Permit Condition]
[40 CFR 60.112b.a.1, SIP Rule 314.A.2.a & PCC 17.16.230.A]

   a. The internal floating roof shall rest or float on the liquid surface (but not necessarily in complete contact with it) inside a storage vessel that has a fixed roof. The internal floating roof shall be floating on the liquid surface at all times, except during initial fill and during those intervals when the storage vessel is completely emptied or subsequently emptied and refilled. When the roof is resting on the leg supports, the process of filling, emptying, or refilling shall be continuous and shall be accomplished as rapidly as possible. [40 CFR 60.112b.a.1.i]

   b. Each internal floating roof shall be equipped with one of the following closure devices between the wall of the storage vessel and the edge of the internal floating roof:

      i. A foam- or liquid-filled seal mounted in contact with the liquid (liquid-mounted seal). A liquid-mounted seal means a foam- or liquid-filled seal mounted in contact with the liquid between the wall of the storage vessel and the floating roof continuously around the circumference of the tank. [40 CFR 60.112b.a.1.ii.A]

      ii. Two seals mounted one above the other so that each forms a continuous closure that completely covers the space between the wall of the storage vessel and the edge of the internal floating roof. The lower seal may be vapor-mounted, but both must be continuous. [40 CFR 60.112b.a.1.ii.B]

      iii. A mechanical shoe seal. A mechanical shoe seal is a metal sheet held vertically against the wall of the storage vessel by springs or weighted levers and is connected by braces to the floating roof. A flexible coated fabric (envelope) spans the annular space between the metal sheet and the floating roof. [40 CFR 60.112b.a.1.ii.C]

   c. Each opening in a noncontact internal floating roof except for automatic bleeder vents (vacuum breaker vents) and the rim space vents is to provide a projection below the liquid surface. [40 CFR 60.112b.a.1.iii]

   d. Each opening in the internal floating roof except for leg sleeves, automatic bleeder vents, rim space vents, column wells, ladder wells, sample wells, and stub drains is to be equipped with a cover or lid which is to be maintained in a closed position at all times (i.e., no visible gap) except when the device is in actual use. The cover or lid shall be equipped with a gasket. Covers on each access hatch and automatic gauge float well shall be bolted except when they are in use. [40 CFR 60.112b.a.1.iv]

   e. Automatic bleeder vents shall be equipped with a gasket and are to be closed at all times when the roof is floating except when the roof is being floated off or is being landed on the roof leg supports. [40 CFR 60.112b.a.1.v]

f. Rim space vents shall be equipped with a gasket and are to be set to open only when the internal floating roof is not floating or at the manufacturer's recommended setting. [40 CFR 60.112b.a.1.vi]

g. Each penetration of the internal floating roof for the purpose of sampling shall be a sample well. The sample well shall have a slit fabric cover that covers at least 90 percent of the opening. [40 CFR 60.112b.a.1.vii]

h. Each penetration of the internal floating roof that allows for passage of a column supporting the fixed roof shall have a flexible fabric sleeve seal or a gasketed sliding cover. [40 CFR 60.112b.a.1.viii]

i. Each penetration of the internal floating roof that allows for passage of a ladder shall have a gasketed sliding cover. [40 CFR 60.112b.a.1.ix]

2. An external floating roof. An external floating roof means a pontoon-type or double-deck type cover that rests on the liquid surface in a vessel with no fixed roof. Each external floating roof must meet the following specifications:

[Federally Enforceable & Material Permit Condition]
[40 CFR 60.112b.a.2, SIP Rule 314.A.2.a & PCC 17.16.230.B]

a. Each external floating roof shall be equipped with a closure device between the wall of the storage vessel and the roof edge. The closure device is to consist of two seals, one above the other. The lower seal is referred to as the primary seal, and the upper seal is referred to as the secondary seal.

i. The primary seal shall be either a mechanical shoe seal or a liquid-mounted seal. Except as provided in Part B, V.A.2.d, the seal shall completely cover the annular space between the edge of the floating roof and tank wall.

ii. The secondary seal shall completely cover the annular space between the external floating roof and the wall of the storage vessel in a continuous fashion except as allowed in Part B, V.A.2.d.

b. Except for automatic bleeder vents and rim space vents, each opening in a noncontact external floating roof shall provide a projection below the liquid surface. Except for automatic bleeder vents, rim space vents, roof drains, and leg sleeves, each opening in the roof is to be equipped with a gasketed cover, seal, or lid that is to be maintained in a closed position at all times (i.e., no visible gap) except when the device is in actual use. Automatic bleeder vents are to be closed at all times when the roof is floating except when the roof is being floated off or is being landed on the roof leg supports. Rim vents are to be set to open when the roof is being floated off the roof legs supports or at the manufacturer's recommended setting. Automatic bleeder vents and rim space vents are to be gasketed. Each emergency roof drain is to be provided with a slotted membrane fabric cover that covers at least 90 percent of the area of the opening.

c. The roof shall be floating on the liquid at all times (i.e., off the roof leg supports) except during initial fill until the roof is lifted off leg supports and when the tank is completely emptied and subsequently refilled. The process of filling, emptying, or refilling when the roof is resting on the leg supports shall be continuous and shall be accomplished as rapidly as possible.

B. STORAGE TANKS NOT SUBJECT TO NEW SOURCE PERFORMANCE STANDARDS

1. The Permittee shall not place, store or hold in any reservoir, stationary tank or other container having a capacity of forty thousand (151,400 liters) or more gallons any petroleum liquid having a vapor pressure of 1.5 pounds per square inch absolute or greater under actual storage conditions, unless such tank, reservoir or other container is a pressure tank maintaining working pressure sufficient at all times to prevent hydrocarbon vapor or gas loss to the atmosphere or is equipped with one of the following vapor loss control devices, properly installed, in operation, and in good working order: **[Material Permit Condition]**[PCC 17.16.230.A.1 & A.2]

   a. A floating roof consisting of a pontoon type double-deck type roof resting on the surface of the liquid contents and equipped with a closure seal to close the space between the roof eave and tank wall and a vapor balloon or vapor dome, designed in accordance with accepted standards of the petroleum industry. The control equipment shall not be used if the petroleum liquid has a vapor pressure of twelve pounds per square inch absolute or greater under actual conditions.

      i. All tank gauging and sampling devices shall be gas tight except when gauging or sampling is taking place.

      ii. There shall be no visible holes, tears or other openings in the seal, or in any seal fabric. Where applicable, all openings except drains shall be equipped with a cover seal or lid. The cover seal or lid shall be in a closed position at all times, except when the device is in actual use.

      iii. Automatic bleeder vents shall be closed at all times, except when the roof is floated off or landed on the roof leg supports.

      iv. Rim vents, if provided, shall be set to open when the roof is being floated off the roof leg supports, or at the manufacturer's recommended setting.

   b. Other equipment proven to be of equal efficiency for preventing discharge of hydrocarbon gases and vapors to the atmosphere.

2. The Permittee shall equip any other petroleum liquid storage tank with a submerged filling device, or acceptable equivalent, for the control of hydrocarbon emissions. [PCC 17.16.230.B]
[Material Permit Condition]

3. The Permittee shall ensure that emissions of hydrocarbons from a stationary reservoir, or other container used for storing petroleum liquids must be minimized by applying and maintaining the following control:

   a. A stationary tank, reservoir, or other container having a capacity greater than 40,000 gallons which is used for storing gasoline or other petroleum liquid must be equipped with an adequately maintained floating roof, refrigeration-type vapor recovery system or equivalently effective control system, if the container is used for storage of a petroleum liquid which has a vapor pressure of at least 1.5 pounds but less than 11 pounds per square inch absolute under actual storage conditions. [SIP Rule 314.A.2.a]
[Federally Enforceable & Material Permit Condition]

C. TRUCK LOADING RACKS

1. The Permittee shall ensure that when flush buckets are used to discharge small amounts of product from the truck, the flush bucket vessel is equipped with a lid. [PCC 17.16.430.F]

2. The Permittee shall ensure that a gasoline loading facility, which handles at least 20,000 or more gallons of fuel per day, must be equipped with submersible filling arms or other equivalently effective controls. **[Federally Enforceable & Material Permit Condition]** [SIP Rule 314.A.3]

3. The Permittee shall ensure that all facilities for dock loading of petroleum products, having a vapor pressure of 1.5 pounds per square inch absolute or greater at loading pressure, shall provide for submerged filling or acceptable equivalent for control of hydrocarbon emissions. [PCC 17.16.230.C]

4. The Permittee shall not dispense more than 120,000,000 gallons of gasoline from the loading racks during any consecutive 12-month period. [17.12.220.B] **[Federally Enforceable & Material Permit Condition]**

5. The Permittee shall equip the loading racks with a vapor collection system designed to collect the total organic compounds vapors displaced from tank trucks during product loading. **[Federally Enforceable & Material Permit Condition]** [40 CFR 60.502.a]

6. The Permittee shall ensure that the emissions to the atmosphere from the vapor collection system due to the loading of liquid product into gasoline tank trucks are not to exceed 35 milligrams of total organic compounds per liter of gasoline loaded. [40 CFR 60.502.b] **[Federally Enforceable & Material Permit Condition]**

7. The Permittee shall ensure that each vapor collection system shall be designed to prevent any total organic compounds vapors collected at one loading rack from passing to another loading rack. **[Federally Enforceable & Material Permit Condition]** [40 CFR 60.502.d]

8. The Permittee shall ensure that loadings of liquid product into gasoline storage tank trucks shall be limited to vapor-tight gasoline tank trucks using the following procedures:

   a. The Permittee shall obtain the vapor tightness documentation described in Part B, III.C.2 for each gasoline tank truck which is to be loaded at the affected facility. **[Federally Enforceable Condition]** [40 CFR 60.502.e.1]

   b. The Permittee shall require the tank identification number to be recorded as each gasoline tank truck is loaded at the affected facility. [40 CFR 60.502.e.2] **[Federally Enforceable & Material Permit Condition]**

   c. (i) The Permittee shall cross-check each tank identification number obtained in paragraph II.C.8.b of this section with the file tank vapor tightness documentation within 2 weeks after the corresponding tank is loaded, unless either of the following conditions is maintained: [40 CFR 60.502.e.3] **[Federally Enforceable & Material Permit Condition]**

      (A) If less than an average of one gasoline tank truck per month over the last 26 weeks is loaded without vapor tightness documentation then the documentation cross-check shall be performed each quarter; or

      (B) If less than an average of one gasoline tank truck per month over the last 52 weeks is loaded without vapor tightness documentation then the documentation cross-check shall be performed semiannually.

      (ii) If either the quarterly or semiannual cross-check provided in paragraphs II.C.8.c.i.A through B of this section reveals that these conditions were not maintained, the source must return to biweekly monitoring until such time as these conditions are again met.

d. The Permittee shall notify the owner or operator of each non-vapor-tight gasoline tank truck loaded at the affected facility within 1 week of the documentation cross-check in paragraph II.C.8.c of this section. **[Federally Enforceable Condition]** [40 CFR 60.502.e.4]

e. The Permittee shall take steps assuring that the non-vapor-tight gasoline tank truck will not be reloaded at the affected facility until vapor tightness documentation for that tank is obtained. **[Federally Enforceable Condition]** [40 CFR 60.502.e.5]

f. The Permittee may use alternate procedures to those described in paragraphs II.C.8.a through e of this section for limiting gasoline tank truck loadings upon application to, and approval by, the Control Officer. [40 CFR 60.502.e.6]
[Federally Enforceable Condition]

9. The Permittee shall act to assure that loadings of gasoline tank trucks at the affected facility are made only into tanks equipped with vapor collection equipment that is compatible with the terminal's vapor collection system. [40 CFR 60.502.f]
[Federally Enforceable & Material Permit Condition]

10. The Permittee shall act to assure that the terminal's and the tank truck's vapor collection systems are connected during each loading of a gasoline tank truck at the affected facility. Examples of actions to accomplish this include training drivers in the hookup procedures and posting visible reminder signs at the affected loading racks. [40 CFR 60.502.g]
[Federally Enforceable & Material Permit Condition]

11. The Permittee shall ensure that the vapor collection and liquid loading equipment shall be designed and operated to prevent gauge pressure in the delivery tank from exceeding 4,500 pascals (450 mm of water) during product loading. This level is not to be exceeded when measured by the procedures specified in Part B, V.B.4. [40 CFR 60.502.h]
[Federally Enforceable & Material Permit Condition]

12. The Permittee shall ensure that no pressure-vacuum vent in the bulk gasoline terminal's vapor collection system shall begin to open at a system pressure less than 4,500 Pascals (450 mm of water). [40 CFR 60.502.i]
[Federally Enforceable & Material Permit Condition]

13. The Permittee shall each calendar month, inspect the vapor collection system, the vapor processing system, and each loading rack handling gasoline, during the loading of gasoline tank trucks for total organic compounds liquid or vapor leaks. For purposes of this paragraph, detection methods incorporating sight, sound, or smell are acceptable. Each detection of a leak shall be recorded and the source of the leak repaired within 15 days after it is detected. [40 CFR 60.502.j]
[Federally Enforceable Condition]

D ALL FACILITIES AND OPERATIONS

1. The Permittee shall operate a refrigeration-type vapor recovery system or equivalent must be capable of collecting at least 90 percent of the hydrocarbon vapors by weight which would otherwise be vented to the atmosphere during filling of the tank. The system must also be equipped with either an on-site or remotely located vapor-disposal system, which processes the vapors so that their escape to the atmosphere is prevented. [SIP Rule 314.B]
[Federally Enforceable & Material Permit Condition]

a. The Control Officer shall determine compliance of a vapor recovery system by evaluating the equipment planned for or used at the source and certifying the equipment as meeting the applicable standard. **[Federally Enforceable & Material Permit Condition]**
[SIP Rule 314.B.1]

2. The Permittee shall ensure that all pumps and compressors, which handle volatile organic compounds, shall be equipped with mechanical seals or other equipment of equal efficiency to prevent the release of organic contaminants into the atmosphere. [PCC 17.16.230.D]

3. The Permittee shall not cause or permit emissions from malodorous matter to cross a property line between the source and a residential, recreational, institutional, educational, retail sales, hotel, or business premise without minimizing the emissions by applying good modern practices. **[Federally Enforceable Condition]**[SIP Rule 344.A & PCC 17.16.030]

III REPORTING AND RECORDKEEPING REQUIREMENTS

A. STORAGE TANKS SUBJECT TO NEW SOURCE PERFORMANCE STANDARDS

1. The Permittee of each storage vessel as specified in Part B, II.A, shall keep records and furnish reports as required by paragraphs III.A.2 or III.A.3 of this section depending upon the control equipment installed to meet the requirements of Part B, II.B. The owner or operator shall keep copies of all reports and records required by this section for at least 2 years.
[Federally Enforceable Condition]
[40 CFR 60.115b]

2. After installing control equipment for operating a fixed roof and internal floating roof, the Permittee shall meet the following requirements: **[Federally Enforceable Condition]**
[40 CFR 60.115b.a.1 – a.4]

   a. Furnish the Control Officer with a report that describes the control equipment and certifies that the control equipment meets the specifications of Part B, II.B.1 and Part B, V.A.1.a. This report shall be an attachment to the notification required by Sec. 60.7(a)(3).

   b. Keep a record of each inspection performed as required by Part B, V.A.1.a, 1.b, 1.c, and 1.d. Each record shall identify the storage vessel on which the inspection was performed and shall contain the date the vessel was inspected and the observed condition of each component of the control equipment (seals, internal floating roof, and fittings).

   c. If any of the conditions described in Part B, V.A.1.b are detected during the annual visual inspection required by Part B, V.A.1.b, a report shall be furnished to the Control Officer within 30 days of the inspection. Each report shall identify the storage vessel, the nature of the defects, and the date the storage vessel was emptied or the nature of and date the repair was made.

   d. After each inspection required by Part B, V.A.1.c that finds holes or tears in the seal or seal fabric, or defects in the internal floating roof, or other control equipment defects listed in Part B, V.A.1.c.ii, a report shall be furnished to the Administrator within 30 days of the inspection. The report shall identify the storage vessel and the reason it did not meet the specifications of Part B, II.A.1 or Part B, V.A.1.c and list each repair made.

3. After installing control equipment for operating an external floating roof, the Permittee shall meet the following requirements: **[Federally Enforceable Condition]**
[40 CFR 60.115b.b]

a. Furnish the Control Officer with a report that describes the control equipment and certifies that the control equipment meets the specifications of Part B, II.A.2 and Part B, V.A.2.b, 2.c, and 2.d. This report shall be an attachment to the notification required by 40 CFR 60.7.a.3.

b. Within 60 days of performing the seal gap measurements required by Part B, V.A.2.a, furnish the Control Officer with a report that contains:

i. The date of measurement.

ii. The raw data obtained in the measurement.

iii. The calculations described in Part B, V.A.2.b and V.A.2.c.

c. Keep a record of each gap measurement performed as required by Part B, V.A.2. Each record shall identify the storage vessel in which the measurement was performed and shall contain:

i. The date of measurement.

ii. The raw data obtained in the measurement.

iii. The calculations described in Part B, V.A.2.b and V.A.2.c.

d. After each seal gap measurement that detects gaps exceeding the limitations specified by Part B, V.A.2.d, submit a report to the Control Officer within 30 days of the inspection. The report will identify the vessel and contain the information specified in paragraph III.A.3.b of this section and the date the vessel was emptied or the repairs made and date of repair.

B. STORAGE TANKS NOT SUBJECT TO NEW SOURCE PERFORMANCE STANDARDS

1. The Permittee shall keep and maintain an operation log showing the following: [PCC 17.12.180.A.4]

a. Tank identification number.

b. The type of petroleum liquid stored, the typical Reid vapor pressure of each type of petroleum liquid stored, and dates of storage.

c. The total quantity in gallons of gasoline dispensed from the loading racks during the month of record.

d. The total quantity in gallons of gasoline dispensed from the loading racks during the eleven (11) months prior to the month of record plus the month of record. The totals for each month shall be recorded within five working days after the end of the month of record. If no fuel was loaded into tanker trucks during a given month, the log shall note that no fuel was loaded.

2. Location of Records. The Permittee shall retain all records relating to this permit, and a copy of the permit at the permit site. The Permittee shall comply with the permit posting requirements of Section XII of Part “A” of this permit.

3. Any occurrence of excess emissions shall be immediately reported in writing to the Control Officer. An excess emission occurrence shall include, but not be limited to, any time period in

which the 12-month rolling total of throughput exceeds the limit described in Part B, Section II.C.4 of this Permit. [PCC 17.12.180.A.5.b]

C TRUCK LOADING RACKS

1. The Permittee shall ensure that the tank truck vapor tightness documentation required under Part B, II.C.8.a shall be kept on file at the terminal in a permanent form available for inspection. **[Federally Enforceable Condition]**[40 CFR 60.505.a]

2. The Permittee shall ensure that the documentation file for each gasoline tank truck shall be updated at least once per year to reflect current test results as determined by Method 27. This documentation shall include, as a minimum, the following information: **[Federally Enforceable Condition]**[40 CFR 60.505.b]

   a. Test title: Gasoline Delivery Tank Pressure Test – EPA Reference Method 27.
   b. Tank owner and address.
   c. Tank identification number.
   d. Testing location.
   e. Date of test.
   f. Tester name and signature.
   g. Witnessing inspector, if any: Name, signature, and affiliation.
   h. Test results: Actual pressure change in 5 minutes, mm of water (average for 2 runs).

3. The Permittee shall ensure that a record of each monthly leak inspection required under Part B, II.C.13 shall be kept on file at the terminal for at least 2 years, Inspection records shall include as a minimum, the following information: **[Federally Enforceable Condition]**[40 CFR 60.505.c]

   a. Date of inspection.
   b. Findings (may indicate no leads discovered; or location, nature, and severity of each leak).
   c. Leak determination method.
   d. Corrective action (date each leak repaired; reasons for any repair interval in excess of 15 days).
   e. Inspector name and signature.

4. The Permittee shall keep documentation of all notifications required under Part B, II.C.8.d on file at the terminal for at least 2 years. **[Federally Enforceable Condition]**[40 CFR 60.505.d]

5. The Permittee shall keep records of all replacements or additions of components performed on an existing vapor processing system for at least 3 years. **[Federally Enforceable Condition]** [40 CFR 60.505.d]

D ALL FACILITIES & OPERATIONS [17.12.180.A.5. & 17.12.210]

1. Special Reporting for the Affected Source or Process

   Permittee shall promptly submit written reports to the Control Officer of any instances of deviation from permit requirements. (refer to Section XIII of Part "A" of this permit).

2. Semiannual Summary Reports of Required Monitoring. [17.12.180.A.5.a]

Permittee shall submit a semiannual summary report of all permit deviations and exceedences that have occurred during the reporting period. Semiannual reports shall be due on January 31st and July 31st of each year and shall cover the period July 1st through December 31st and January 1st through June 30th, respectively. The first semiannual report may not cover a six-month period. If there are no deviations or exceedences in a reporting period, no report shall be required.

3. Compliance Certification Reporting:

Permittee shall submit an annual compliance certification to the Control Officer pursuant to Part "A", Section VII. Annual compliance certification reports shall be due on January 31st of each year and shall cover the period January 1st through December 31st. The first annual report may not cover a 12-month period.

4. Emissions Inventory Reporting: [17.12.320]

Every source subject to a permit requirement shall complete and submit to the control officer, when requested, an annual emissions inventory questionnaire pursuant to 17.12.320 of the Pima County Code. (See Section VI of Part "A" of this permit).

IV MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

A. STORAGE TANKS SUBJECT TO NEW SOURCE PERFORMANCE STANDARDS

1. The Permittee shall keep copies of all records required by IV.A of this section, except for the record required by paragraph IV.A.2 of this section, for at least 2 years. The record required by paragraph IV.A.2 of this section will be kept for the life of the source.
[Federally Enforceable Condition]
[40 CFR 60.116b.a]

2. The Permittee of each storage vessel as specified in 40 CFR Sec 60.110b(a) shall keep readily accessible records showing the dimension of the storage vessel and an analysis showing the capacity of the storage vessel. Each storage vessel with a design capacity less than 75 m^3 is subject to no provision of Part B, IV.A other than those required by this paragraph.
[Federally Enforceable Condition]
[40 CFR 60.116b.b]

3. The Permittee of each storage vessel either with a design capacity greater than or equal to 151 m^3 storing a liquid with a maximum true vapor pressure greater than or equal to 3.5 kPa or with a design capacity greater than or equal to 75 m^3 but less than 151 m^3 storing a liquid with a maximum true vapor pressure greater than or equal to 15.0 kPa shall maintain a record of the VOL stored, the period of storage, and the maximum true vapor pressure of that VOL during the respective storage period. **[Federally Enforceable Condition]**
[40 CFR 60.116b.c]

4. The Permittee may use available data on the storage temperature to determine the maximum true vapor pressure as determined below.

   a. For crude oil or refined petroleum products the vapor pressure may be obtained by the following: **[Federally Enforceable Condition]**
   [40 CFR 60.116b.e.2.i & ii]

i. Available data on the Reid vapor pressure and the maximum expected storage temperature based on the highest expected calendar-month average temperature of the stored product may be used to determine the maximum true vapor pressure from nomographs contained in API Bulletin 2517 (incorporated by reference--see 40 CFR 60.17), unless the Control Officer specifically requests that the liquid be sampled, the actual storage temperature determined, and the Reid vapor pressure determined from the sample(s).

ii. The true vapor pressure of each type of crude oil with a Reid vapor pressure less than 13.8 kPa or with physical properties that preclude determination by the recommended method is to be determined from available data and recorded if the estimated maximum true vapor pressure is greater than 3.5 kPa.

b. For other liquids, the vapor pressure: **[Federally Enforceable Condition]**
[40 CFR 60.116b.e.3.i - iv]

i. May be obtained from standard reference texts, or

ii. Determined by ASTM D2879-83, 96, or 97 (incorporated by reference—40 CFR 60.17); or

iii. Measured by an appropriate method approved by the Control Officer; or

iv. Calculated by an appropriate method approved by the Control Officer.

V TESTING REQUIREMENTS

A. STORAGE TANKS SUBJECT TO NEW SOURCE PERFORMANCE STANDARDS

The Permittee of each storage vessel as specified in Part B, II.A shall meet the requirements of Part B, V.A.1 or V.A.2 of this permit. The applicable paragraph for a particular storage vessel depends on the control equipment installed to meet the requirements of Part B, II.A.

1. After installing the control equipment required to meet Part B, II.A.1 (permanently affixed roof and internal floating roof), each owner or operator shall:
[Federally Enforceable Condition]

a. Visually inspect the internal floating roof, the primary seal, and the secondary seal (if one is in service), prior to filling the storage vessel with VOL. If there are holes, tears, or other openings in the primary seal, the secondary seal, or the seal fabric or defects in the internal floating roof, or both, the owner or operator shall repair the items before filling the storage vessel. [40 CFR 60.113b.a.1]

b. For Vessels equipped with a liquid-mounted or mechanical shoe primary seal, visually inspect the internal floating roof and the primary seal or the secondary seal (if one is in service) through manholes and roof hatches on the fixed roof at least once every 12 months after initial fill. If the internal floating roof is not resting on the surface of the VOL inside the storage vessel, or there is liquid accumulated on the roof, or the seal is detached, or there are holes or tears in the seal fabric, the owner or operator shall repair the items or empty and remove the storage vessel from service within 45 days. If a failure that is detected during inspections required in this paragraph cannot be repaired within 45 days and if the vessel cannot be emptied within 45 days, a 30-day extension may be requested from the Control Officer in the inspection report required in Part B, III.A.2.c. Such a request for an extension must document that alternate storage capacity is

unavailable and specify a schedule of actions the company will take that will assure that the control equipment will be repaired or the vessel will be emptied as soon as possible. [40 CFR 60.113b.a.2]

c. For vessels equipped with a double-seal system as specified in Part B, II.A.1.b.i: [40 CFR 60.113b.a.3]

i. Visually inspect the vessel as specified in paragraph V.A.1.d of this section at least every 5 years; or

ii. Visually inspect the vessel as specified in paragraph V.A.1.b of this section.

d. Visually inspect the internal floating roof, the primary seal, the secondary seal (if one is in service), gaskets, slotted membranes and sleeve seals (if any) each time the storage vessel is emptied and degassed. If the internal floating roof has defects, the primary seal has holes, tears, or other openings in the seal or the seal fabric, or the secondary seal has holes, tears, or other openings in the seal or the seal fabric, or the gaskets no longer close off the liquid surfaces from the atmosphere, or the slotted membrane has more than 10 percent open area, the owner or operator shall repair the items as necessary so that none of the conditions specified in this paragraph exist before refilling the storage vessel with VOL. In no event shall inspections conducted in accordance with this provision occur at intervals greater than 10 years in the case of vessels conducting the annual visual inspection as specified in paragraphs V.A.1.b and V.A.1.c.ii of this section and at intervals no greater than 5 years in the case of vessels specified in paragraph V.A.1.c.i of this section. [40 CFR 60.113b.a.4]

e. Notify the Control Officer in writing at least 30 days prior to the filling or refilling of each storage vessel for which an inspection is required by paragraphs V.A.1.a and V.A.1.d of this section to afford the Control Officer the opportunity to have an observer present. If the inspection required by paragraph V.A.1.d of this section is not planned and the owner or operator could not have known about the inspection 30 days in advance or refilling the tank, the owner or operator shall notify the Control Officer at least 7 days prior to the refilling of the storage vessel. Notification shall be made by telephone immediately followed by written documentation demonstrating why the inspection was unplanned. Alternatively, this notification including the written documentation may be made in writing and sent by express mail so that it is received by the Control Officer at least 7 days prior to the refilling. [40 CFR 60.113b.a.5]

2. After installing the control equipment required to meet Part B, II.A.2 (external floating roof), the Permittee shall: **[Federally Enforceable Condition]**

a. Determine the gap areas and maximum gap widths, between the primary seal and the wall of the storage vessel and between the secondary seal and the wall of the storage vessel according to the following frequency. [40 CFR 60.113b.b.1.i - iii]

i. Measurements of gaps between the tank wall and the primary seal (seal gaps) shall be performed during the hydrostatic testing of the vessel or within 60 days of the initial fill with VOL and at least once every 5 years thereafter.

ii. Measurements of gaps between the tank wall and the secondary seal shall be performed within 60 days of the initial fill with VOL and at least once per year thereafter.

iii. If any source ceases to store VOL for a period of 1 year or more, subsequent introduction of VOL into the vessel shall be considered an initial fill for the purposes of paragraphs V.A.2.a.i and V.A.2.a.ii of this section.

b. Determine gap widths and areas in the primary and secondary seals individually by the following procedures: [40 CFR 60.113b.b.2.i - iii]

i. Measure seal gaps, if any, at one or more floating roof levels when the roof is floating off the roof leg supports.

ii. Measure seal gaps around the entire circumference of the tank in each place where a 0.32-cm diameter uniform probe passes freely (without forcing or binding against seal) between the seal and the wall of the storage vessel and measure the circumferential distance of each such location.

iii. The total surface area of each gap described in paragraph V.A.2.b.ii of this section shall be determined by using probes of various widths to measure accurately the actual distance from the tank wall to the seal and multiplying each such width by its respective circumferential distance.

c. Add the gap surface area of each gap location for the primary seal and the secondary seal individually and divide the sum for each seal by the nominal diameter of the tank and compare each ratio to the respective standards in paragraph V.A.2.d of this section. [40 CFR 60.113b.b.3]

d. Make necessary repairs or empty the storage vessel within 45 days of identification in any inspection for seals not meeting the requirements listed in V.A.2.d.i and 2.d.ii of this section: [40 CFR 60.113b.b.4.i - iii]

i. The accumulated area of gaps between the tank wall and the mechanical shoe or liquid-mounted primary seal shall not exceed 212 Cm^2 per meter of tank diameter, and the width of any portion of any gap shall not exceed 3.81 cm.

(A) One end of the mechanical shoe is to extend into the stored liquid, and the other end is to extend a minimum vertical distance of 61 cm above the stored liquid surface.

(B) There are to be no holes, tears, or other openings in the shoe, seal fabric, or seal envelope.

ii. The secondary seal is to meet the following requirements:

(A) The secondary seal is to be installed above the primary seal so that it completely covers the space between the roof edge and the tank wall except as provided in paragraph V.A.2.b.iii of this section.

(B) The accumulated area of gaps between the tank wall and the secondary seal shall not exceed 21.2 cm^2 per meter of tank diameter, and the width of any portion of any gap shall not exceed 1.27 cm.

(C) There are to be no holes, tears, or other openings in the seal or seal fabric.

iii. If a failure that is detected during inspections required in paragraph V.A.2.a of V.A.2 of this section cannot be repaired within 45 days and if the vessel cannot be emptied within 45 days, a 30-day extension may be requested from the Control Officer in the inspection report required in Part B, III.A.3.d. Such extension request must include a demonstration of unavailability of alternate storage capacity and a specification of a schedule that will assure that the control equipment will be repaired or the vessel will be emptied as soon as possible.

e. Notify the Control Officer 30 days in advance of any gap measurements required by paragraph V.A.2 of this section to afford the Control Officer the opportunity to have an observer present. [40 CFR 60.113b.b.5]

f. Visually inspect the external floating roof, the primary seal, secondary seal, and fittings each time the vessel is emptied and degassed. [40 CFR 60.113b.b.6.i & ii]

i. If the external floating roof has defects, the primary seal has holes, tears, or other openings in the seal or the seal fabric, or the secondary seal has holes, tears, or other openings in the seal or the seal fabric, the owner or operator shall repair the items as necessary so that none of the conditions specified in this paragraph exist before filling or refilling the storage vessel with VOL.

ii. For all the inspections required by paragraph V.A.2.f of this section, the owner or operator shall notify the Control Officer in writing at least 30 days prior to the filling or refilling of each storage vessel to afford the Control Officer the opportunity to inspect the storage vessel prior to refilling. If the inspection required by paragraph V.A.2.f of this section is not planned and the owner or operator could not have known about the inspection 30 days in advance of refilling the tank, the owner or operator shall notify the Control Officer at least 7 days prior to the refilling of the storage vessel. Notification shall be made by telephone immediately followed by written documentation demonstrating why the inspection was unplanned. Alternatively, this notification including the written documentation may be made in writing and sent by express mail so that it is received by the Control Officer at least 7 days prior to the refilling.

B. TRUCK LOADING

1. The Permittee shall, in conducting the performance tests required in 40 CFR 60.8, use as reference methods and procedures the test methods in 40 CFR Part 60 Appendix A of this part or other methods and procedures as specified in this section, except as provided in 40 CFR 60.8.b. The three-run requirement of 40 CFR 60.8.f does not apply to the loading racks. **[Federally Enforceable Condition]** [40 CFR 60.503.a]

2. The Permittee shall immediately before the performance test required to determine compliance with Part B, II.C.6 and 11, use Method 21 to monitor for leakage of vapor all potential sources in the terminal's vapor collection system equipment while a gasoline tank truck is being loaded. The Permittee shall repair all leaks with readings of 10,000 ppm (as methane) or greater before conducting the performance test. **[Federally Enforceable Condition]** [40 CFR 60.503.b]

3. The Permittee shall determine compliance with the standard in Part B, II.C.6 as follows: **[Federally Enforceable Condition]** [40 CFR 60.503.c.1 – c.7]

a. The performance test shall be 6 hours long during which at least 300,000 liters of gasoline is loaded. If this is not possible, the test may be continued the same day until 300,000 liters of gasoline is loaded or the test may be resumed the next day with another complete 6-hour period. In the latter case, the 300,000-liter criterion need not be met. However, as much as possible, testing should be conducted during the 6-hour period in which the highest throughput normally occurs.

b. If the vapor processing system is intermittent in operation, the performance test shall begin at a reference vapor holder level and shall end at the same reference point. The test shall include at least two startups and shutdowns of the vapor processor. If this does not occur under automatically controlled operations, the system shall be manually controlled.

c. The emission rate (E) of total organic compounds shall be computed using the following equation:

$$E = K \sum_{i=1}^{n} (V_{esi} C_{ei}) / (L 10^6)$$

where:
E = emission rate or total organic compounds, mg/liter of gasoline loaded.
V_{esi} = volume of air-vapor mixture exhausted at each interval "i", scm.
C_{ei} = concentration of total organic compounds at each interval "i", ppm.
L = total volume of gasoline loaded, liters.
n = number of testing intervals.
i = emission testing interval of 5 minutes.
K = density of calibration gas, 1.83×10^6 for propane and 2.41×10^6 for butane, mg/scm.

d. The performance test shall be conducted in intervals of 5 minutes. For each interval "i", readings from each measurement shall be recorded, and the volume exhausted (V_{esi}) and the corresponding average total organic compounds concentration (C_{ei}) shall be determined. The sampling system response time shall be considered in determining the average total organic compounds concentration corresponding to the volume exhausted.

e. The following methods shall be used to determine the volume (V_{esi}) air-vapor mixture exhausted at each interval:

i. Method 2B shall be used for combustion vapor processing systems.

ii. Method 2A shall be used for all other vapor processing systems.

f. Method 25A or 25B shall be used for determining the total organic compounds concentration (C_{ei}) at each interval. The calibration gas shall be either propane or butane. The owner or operator may exclude the methane and ethane content in the exhaust vent by any method (e.g., Method 18) approved by the Administrator.

g. To determine the volume (L) of gasoline dispensed during the performance test period at all loading racks whose vapor emissions are controlled by the processing system being tested, terminal records or readings from gasoline dispensing meters at each loading rack shall be used.

4. The Permittee shall determine compliance with the standard in Part B, II.C.11 as follows:
[Federally Enforceable Condition][40 CFR 60.503.d.1 – d.2]

i. A pressure measurement device (liquid manometer, magnehelic gauge, or equivalent instrument), capable of measuring up to 500 mm of water gauge pressure with ± 2.5 mm of water precision, shall be calibrated and installed on the terminal's vapor collection system at a pressure tap located as close as possible to the connection with the gasoline tank truck.

ii. During the performance test, the pressure shall be recorded every 5 minutes while a gasoline truck is being loaded; the highest instantaneous pressure that occurs during each loading shall also be recorded. Every loading position must be tested at least once during the performance test.

5. Periodic Testing. [PCC 17.20.010.B]

i. The Permittee shall conduct a performance test on the vapor recovery unit at least once during the term of this permit to ensure compliance with the standard in Part B, II.D.1.

ii. The Permittee shall conduct performance tests on the vapor recovery unit under such conditions as the Control Officer shall specify to the Permittee based on representative performance of the affected facility. The Permittee shall make available to the Control officer such records as may be necessary to determine the conditions of the performance tests. Operations during periods of startup, shutdown, and malfunction shall not constitute representative conditions for the purpose of a performance test nor shall emissions in excess of the level of the applicable emission limit during periods of startup, shutdown, and malfunction be considered a violation of the applicable emission limit unless otherwise specified in the applicable standard. [40 CFR 60.8.c]

[Federally Enforceable Condition]

iii. The Permittee shall provide the Control Officer at least 30 days prior notice of any performance test, except as specified under other subparts, to afford the Control Officer the opportunity to have an observer present. If after 30 days notice for an initially scheduled performance test, there is a delay (due to operational problems, etc.) in conducting the scheduled performance test, the owner or operator of an affected facility shall notify the Control Officer as soon as possible of any delay in the original test date, either by providing at least 7 days prior notice of the rescheduled date of the performance test, or by arranging a rescheduled date with the Control Officer by mutual agreement.

[Federally Enforceable Condition][40 CFR 60.8.d]

Part "C": APPLICABLE REGULATIONS
Air Quality Control Permit Number 1767
For
Chevron USA Products Company
Tucson Marketing Terminal

REQUIREMENTS SPECIFICALLY IDENTIFIED AS APPLICABLE

Compliance with the terms contained in this permit shall be deemed compliance with the following federally applicable requirements in effect on the date of permit issuance:

Code of Federal Regulations (CFR):

40 CFR 60	Subpart Kb;	Standards of Performance for Volatile Organic Liquid Storage Vessels (Including Petroleum Liquid Storage Vessels) for Which Construction, Reconstruction, or Modification Commenced After July 23, 1984
40 CFR 60	Subpart XX;	Standards of Performance for Bulk Gasoline Terminals

State Implementation Plan, Pima County:

Rule 314	Petroleum Liquids
Rule 344	Odor Limiting Standards

Compliance with the terms contained in this permit shall be deemed compliance with the following non-federally applicable requirements in effect on the date of permit issuance:

Pima County Code (PCC) Title 17, Chapters

PCC 17.12.180	Permit Contents
PCC 17.12.220	Permits Containing Voluntarily Accepted Emission Limitations and Standards
PCC 17.16.030	Odor Limiting Standards
PCC 17.16.230	Standards of Performance For Storage Vessels for Petroleum Liquids
PCC 17.16.430.F	Standards of Performance for Unclassified Sources

Part D: EQUIPMENT LIST
Air Quality Control Permit No. 1767
For
Chevron Products Company

Equipment/ Process Flow Number	Equipment Name	Description (Make, Model, Serial Number & Mfg/ Reconstruction Yr)	Capacity	Fuel Type/ Product	NSPS
01	Truck unloading Coupler	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
02	Truck unloading Coupler	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
03-06	4 railcar unloading Couplers	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
07	Railcar unloading Coupler	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
08-16	9 Loading arm & couplers	4”	N/A	N/A	N/A
17-18	Flush bucket	N/A	1’7” DI. x 2’0” (±) deep with lid	N/A	N/A
19	Filter drain pot	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
20	Truck loading coupler & hose	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
21	Truck Fueling dispenser & nozzle	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
22-23	Loading rack drain	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
24	Truck loading coupler & hose	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
25	External Floating Roof Tank (T-7)	1959	378,378 gallons	Gasoline	N/A
26	Fixed Roof Tank (T-3)	1955	255,738 gallons	Jet-A	N/A
27	Internal Floating Roof Tank (T-8)	1963/ 1998	810,726 gallons	Gasoline	Yes
28	External Floating Roof Tank (T-1)	1955	609,252 gallons	Gasoline	N/A
29	Internal Floating Roof Tank (T-9)	1959/ 2001	658,686 gallons	Gasoline	Yes
30	Internal Floating Roof Tank (T-5)	1955	88,704 gallons	Diesel	N/A
31	Internal Floating Roof Tank (T-2)	1955	323,820 gallons	Gasoline	N/A
32	Fixed Roof Tank (T-10)	1983	18,880 gallons	Additives	N/A
33	Fixed Roof Tank (T-4)	1955	183,120 gallons	Jet-A	N/A
34	Fixed Roof Tank (T-6)	1959	418,236 gallons	Jet-A	N/A
35	Fixed Roof Tank (T-11)	1983	23,617 gallons	Petroleum Contact Water	N/A
36	Fixed Roof, horizontal U.G. tank (WW)	1993	10,000 gallons	WasteWater	N/A
37	Fixed Roof, horizontal U.G. tank (TR)	1992	12,000 gallons	Transmix	N/A
38	Fixed Roof, horizontal A.G. tank at vapor recovery unit	N/A	300 gallons	N/A	N/A
39	Zink Carbon adsorption/ absorption vapor recovery unit	John Zink	N/A	N/A	Yes