PIMA COUNTY DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY

150 West Congress Street ●Tucson, AZ 85701 ●Phone: (520) 740-3340

AIR QUALITY OPERATING PERMIT

(As required by Title 17.12, Article II, Pima County Code)

ISSUED TO

SFPP, L.P.

OPERATING PARTNER FOR KINDER MORGAN ENERGY PARTNERS

2905/2913 NORTH SILVER ISLAND WAY
TUCSON, ARIZONA 85745

This air quality operating permit does not relieve applicant of responsibility for meeting all air pollution regulations

THIS PERMIT ISSUED SUBJECT TO THE FOLLOWING **Conditions contained in Parts A & B AND Attachments 1, 2 & 3.**

PERMIT NUMBER **1673** PERMIT CLASS **III**

ISSUED: **OCTOBER 17, 2005** REVISED: **SEPTEMBER 22, 2009** EXPIRES: **OCTOBER 17, 2010**

Mukonde Chama, P.E. Air Permits Supervisor, PDEQ

SIGNATURE TITLE

Permit Issued To:
Santa Fe Pacific Pipeline, L.P.
Silvercroft Wash Release Site

Permit Number: 1673

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Permit Issued To:
Santa Fe Pacific Pipeline, L.P.
Silvercroft Wash Release Site

Permit Number: 1673

SUMMARY

This operating permit is a 5-yr permit issued to SFPP, LP (Operating partner for Kinder Morgan Energy Partners, (SFPP)) the Permittee. The source is a Soil Vapor Extraction Unit (SVEU) to be used for the extraction of petroleum hydrocarbon vapors from soil vapor extraction (SVE) wells. The unit is located at SFPP's Silvercroft Wash Release Site in Tucson, Arizona. This is the only piece of equipment that will be operated at the site.

The permit was revised in September 2009 to eliminate the need for further EPA Method 23 sampling and to eliminate the triggers for more frequent monitoring. PDEQ approved this as various stack test results had successfully demonstrated that the levels of dioxins and furans generated and emitted from the SVEU are inconsequential.

There are two types of pollution control equipment that will be utilized at the site.

1. An oxidizer will be used to treat the Volatile Organic Compounds, (VOCs) from the oil spill.

2. Tetrachloroethylene (PCE) & Trichloroethylene (TCE) termed (CVOCs) are present in the soil. The source of these CVOCs is currently undefined. The combination of CVOCs and hydrocarbons in the oxidizer could form polychlorinated dibenzo-*para*-dioxins (PCDD) and polychlorinated dibenzofurans (PCDF), also known as dioxins and furans. If dioxins and furans are formed, the granular activated carbon (GAC) will be used to completely remove them. Based on various stack test results the levels of dioxins and furans formed are inconsequential.

The source is a Class III true minor stationary source with near zero emissions due to the air pollution equipment and oxidizer that are used with the SVEU.

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PART A: GENERAL PROVISIONS

(References to A.R.S. are references to the Arizona Revised Statutes, references to A.A.C. are references to the Arizona Administrative Code, and references to PCC are references to Title 17 of the Pima County Code)

I. PERMIT EXPIRATION AND RENEWAL [PCC 17.12.165.C.2 & PCC 17.12.185.A.1]

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 [PCC 17.12.185.A.8.a & b]

A. The Permittee shall comply with all conditions of this permit including all applicable requirements of Arizona air quality statutes A.R.S. Title 49, Chapter 3, and Pima County air quality rules. Any permit noncompliance 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. 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 [PCC 17.12.185.A.7.c & PCC 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 PCC 17.12.280. Any permit reopening required pursuant to this paragraph shall comply with provisions in PCC 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 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 and shall affect only those parts of the permit for which cause to reopen exists. Such reopenings shall be made as expeditiously as practicable. Permit reopenings for reasons other than those stated in paragraph III.B.1 of Part A shall not result in the resetting of the five-year permit term.

IV. POSTING OF PERMIT [PCC 17.12.080]

The Permittee shall maintain a complete copy of the complete permit shall be kept onsite. If it is not feasible to maintain a copy of the permit onsite the Permittee may request in writing, to maintain a copy of the permit at an alternate location. Upon written approval by the Control Officer, the Permittee must maintain a complete copy of the permit at the approved alternative location.

V. FEE PAYMENT [PCC 17.12.185.A.8 & PCC 17.12.510]

The Permittee shall pay fees to the Control Officer pursuant to PCC 17.12.510.

VI. ANNUAL EMISSIONS INVENTORY QUESTIONNAIRE [PCC 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 PCC 17.12.320.

VII. CERTIFICATION OF TRUTH, ACCURACY AND COMPLETENESS [PCC 17.12.165.H]

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.

VIII. INSPECTION AND ENTRY [PCC 17.12.220.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.

IX. PERMIT REVISION PURSUANT TO FEDERAL HAZARDOUS AIR POLLUTANT STANDARD

[PCC 17.12.165.C.3]

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.

X EXCESS EMISSIONS, PERMIT DEVIATIONS, AND EMERGENCY REPORTING [PCC 17.12.040]

A. Excess Emissions Reporting [PCC 17.12.040]

1. Excess emissions shall be reported as follows:

a. The Permittee shall report to the Control Officer any emissions in excess of the limits established by this permit. The report shall be in 2 parts as specified below:

i. Notification by telephone or facsimile within 24 hours of the time the Permittee first learned of the occurrence of excess emission that includes all available information from 17.12.040.B. The number to call to report excess emissions is **520-740-3340.** The facsimile number to report excess emissions is **520-243-7340.**

ii. Detailed written notification by submission of an excess emissions report within 72 hours of the notification under X.A.1.a.i of Part A above.

Send to PDEQ Air Program, 33 N. Stone Avenue, Ste 730, Tucson, Arizona 85701.

b. The excess emission report shall contain the following information:

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

ii. 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;

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

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

v. The nature and cause of the emissions;

vi. 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; and

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

2. 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 subsections XI.A.1.a & b of Part A.

B. Permit Deviations Reporting [PCC 17.12.185.A.5]

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. Notice in accordance with PCC 17.12.185.D.3.d shall be considered prompt for purposes of this permit.

C. Emergency Provision [PCC 17.12.185.D]

1. An "Emergency" means any situation arising from sudden and reasonably unforeseeable events beyond the control of the source, including acts of God, that requires immediate corrective action to restore normal operation and that causes the source to exceed a technology-based emission limitation under the permit, due to unavoidable increases in emission attributable to the emergency. An emergency shall not include noncompliance to the extent caused by improperly designed equipment, lack of preventive maintenance, careless or improper operation, or operator error.

2. An emergency constitutes an affirmative defense to an action brought for noncompliance with the technology-based emission limitations if the conditions of PCC 17.12.185.D.3 are met.

3. The affirmative defense of emergency shall be demonstrated through properly signed, contemporaneous operating logs, or other relevant evidence that:

a. An emergency occurred and that the Permittee can identify the cause or causes of the emergency;

b. At the time of the emergency, the permitted facility was being properly operated;

c. During the period of the emergency the Permittee took all reasonable steps to minimize levels of emissions that exceeded the emissions standards or other requirements in the permit; and

d. The Permittee submitted notice of the emergency to the Control Officer by certified

mail or hand delivery within two (2) working days of the time when emission limitations were exceeded due to the emergency. This notice shall contain a description of the emergency, any steps taken to mitigate emissions, and corrective action taken.

4. In any enforcement proceeding, the Permittee seeking to establish the occurrence of an emergency has the burden of proof.

5. This provision is in addition to any emergency or upset provision contained in any applicable requirement.

D. Compliance Schedule [ARS § 49-480.F.3 & 5]

For any excess emission or permit deviation that cannot be corrected with 72 hours, the Permittee is required to submit a compliance schedule to the Director within 21 days of such occurrence. The compliance schedule shall include a schedule of remedial measures, including an enforceable sequence of actions with milestones, leading to compliance with the permit terms or conditions that have been violated.

E. Affirmative Defenses for Excess Emissions Due to Malfunctions, Startup, and Shutdown. [PCC 17.12.035]

1. Applicability

This rule establishes affirmative defenses for certain emission in excess of a n emission standard or limitation and applies to all emission standards or limitations except for standards or limitations:

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

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

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

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

2. 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:

a. 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;

b. 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;

c. 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;

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

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

h. 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;

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

j. The Permittee's actions in response to the excess emissions were documented by contemporaneous records.

3. Affirmative Defense for Startup and Shutdown

a. Except as provided in X.E.3.b of Part A, 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 XII.B of Part A and has demonstrated all of the following:

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

ii. 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;

iii. 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;

iv. The amount and duration of the excess emissions (including any bypass

operation) were minimized to the maximum extent practicable during periods of such emissions;

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

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

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

viii. The Permittee's actions in response to the excess emissions were documented by contemporaneous records.

b. If excess emissions occur due to a malfunction during routine startup and shutdown, then those instances shall be treated as other malfunctions subject to X.E.2 of Part A.

4. 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 X.E.2 of Part A.

5. Demonstration of Reasonable and Practicable Measures

For an affirmative defense under X.E.2 or 3 of Part A, the Permittee 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.

XI. RECORDKEEPING REQUIREMENTS [PCC 17.12.185.A.4]

A. The Permittee shall keep records of all required monitoring information including, where applicable, 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. The 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.

C. All required records shall be maintained either in an unchangeable electronic format or in a handwritten logbook utilizing indelible ink.

XII. REPORTING REQUIREMENTS [PCC 17.12.185.A.5]

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

A. Excess emissions; permit deviations, and emergency reports in accordance with X of Part A.

B. Performance test results in accordance with XVI.F of Part A.

C. Reporting requirements listed in Part B of this permit.

XIII. DUTY TO PROVIDE INFORMATION [PCC 17.12.185.A.7.e & PCC 17.12.165.G]

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.

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. In addition, an applicant shall provide additional information as necessary to address any requirements that become applicable to the source after the date it filed a complete application but prior to release of a proposed permit.

XIV. PERMIT AMENDMENT OR REVISION [PCC 17.12.245, PCC 17.12.255 & PCC 17.12.260]

The 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 (PCC 17.12.245.);

B. Minor Permit Revision (PCC 17.12.255.);

C. Significant Permit Revision (PCC 17.12.260.).

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

XV. FACILITY CHANGES WITHOUT A PERMIT REVISION [PCC 17.12.240]

A. Except for a physical change or change in the method of operation at a Class II source requiring a permit revision under PCC 17.12.235, or a change subject to logging or notice requirements in subsection XV.B or C of Part A, a change at a Class II source shall not be subject to revision, notice, or logging requirements under this Chapter.

B. Except as otherwise provided in the conditions applicable to an emissions cap created under PCC 17.12.195, the following changes may be made if the source keeps onsite records of the changes according to XV.I of Part A:

1. Implementing an alternative operating scenario, including raw material changes;

2. Changing process equipment, operating procedures, or making any other physical change if the permit requires the change to be logged;

3. Engaging in any new insignificant activity listed in PCC 17.04.340, Insignificant Activities definition; (a) through (i) but not listed in the permit;

4. Replacing an item of air pollution control equipment listed in the permit with an identical (same model, different serial number) item. The Control Officer may require verification of efficiency of the new equipment by performance tests; and

5. A change that results in a decrease in actual emissions if the source wants to claim credit for the decrease in determining whether the source has a net emissions increase for any purpose. The logged information shall include a description of the change that will produce the decrease in actual emissions. A decrease that has not been logged is creditable only if the decrease is quantifiable, enforceable, and otherwise qualifies as a creditable decrease.

C. Except as provided in the conditions applicable to an emissions cap created under PCC 17.12.195, the following changes may be made if the source provides written notice to the Department in advance of the change as provided below:

1. Replacing an item of air pollution control equipment listed in the permit with one that is not identical but that is substantially similar and has the same or better pollutant removal efficiency: seven days. The Control Officer may require verification of efficiency of the new equipment by performance tests;

2. A physical change or change in the method of operation that increases actual emissions more than 10% of the major source threshold for any conventional pollutant but does not require a permit revision: seven days;

3. Replacing an item of air pollution control equipment listed in the permit with one that is not substantially similar but that has the same or better efficiency: 30 days. The Control Officer may require verification of efficiency of the new equipment by performance tests;

4. A change that would trigger an applicable requirement that already exists in the permit: 30 days unless otherwise required by the applicable requirement;

5. A change that amounts to reconstruction of the source or an affected facility: seven days. For purposes of this subsection, reconstruction of a source or an affected facility shall be presumed if the fixed capital cost of the new components exceeds 50% of the fixed capital cost of a comparable entirely new source or affected facility and the changes to the components have occurred over the 12 consecutive months beginning with commencement of construction; and

6. A change that will result in the emissions of a new regulated air pollutant above an applicable regulatory threshold but that does not trigger a new applicable requirement for that source category: 30 days. For purposes of this requirement, an applicable regulatory

threshold for a conventional air pollutant shall be 10% of the applicable major source threshold for that pollutant.

D. For each change under XV.C of Part A, the written notice shall be by certified mail or hand delivery and shall be received by the Control Officer the minimum amount of time in advance of the change. Notifications of changes associated with emergency conditions, such as malfunctions necessitating the replacement of equipment, may be provided with less than required notice, but must be provided as far in advance of the change, or if advance notification is not practicable, as soon after the change as possible. The written notice shall include:

1. When the proposed change will occur,

2. A description of the change,

3. Any change in emissions of regulated air pollutants, and

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

E A source may implement any change in XV.C of Part A without the required notice by applying for a minor permit revision under PCC 17.12.255 and complying with PCC 17.12.255.D.2 and G.

F. The permit shield described in PCC 17.12.310 shall not apply to any change made under this Section, other than implementation of an alternate operating scenario under XV.B.1 of Part A.

G. Notwithstanding any other part of this Section, the Control Officer may require a permit to be revised for any change that, when considered together with any other changes submitted by the same source under this Section over the term of the permit, constitutes a change under PCC 17.12.235.A.

H. If a source change is described under both XV.B and C of Part A, the source shall comply with XV.C of Part A. If a source change is described under both subsections XV.C of Part A and PCC 17.12.235.B, the source shall comply with PCC 17.12.235.B.

I. A copy of all logs required under XV.B of Part A shall be filed with the Control Officer within 30 days after each anniversary of the permit issue date. If no changes were made at the source requiring logging, a statement to that effect shall be filed instead.

J. Logging Requirements

1. Each log entry required by a change under PCC 17.12.240.B shall include at least the following information:

a. A description of the change, including:

i. A description of any process change.

ii. A description of any equipment change, including both old and new equipment descriptions, model numbers and serial numbers, or any other unique equipment number.

iii. A description of any process material change.

b. The date and time that the change occurred.

c. The provision of PCC 17.12.240.B that authorizes the change to be made with logging.

d. The date the entry was made and the first and last name of the person making the entry.

2. Logs shall be kept for five years from the date created. Logging shall be performed in indelible ink in a bound log book with sequentially numbered pages, or in any other form, including electronic format, approved by the Control Officer.

XVI. TESTING REQUIREMENTS [PCC 17.12.050]

A. Operational Conditions During Testing

Performance 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 PCC 17.04.340.A.) shall not constitute representative operational conditions unless otherwise specified in the applicable requirement.

B. Tests shall be conducted and data reduced in accordance with the test methods and procedures contained in the Arizona Testing Manual, 40 CFR 52; Appendices D and E, 40 CFR 60; Appendices A through F; and 40 CFR 61, Appendices B and C unless modified by the Control Officer pursuant to PCC 17.12.050.B. by the Director pursuant to A.A.C. R18-2-312.B.

C. 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 PCC 17.12.050.D. and the Arizona Testing Manual.

D. Stack Sampling Facilities

The 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 platform(s);

3. Safe access to sampling platform(s); and

4. Utilities for sampling and testing equipment.

E. Interpretation of Final Results

Each performance test shall consist of three separate runs using the applicable test method. Each run shall be conducted for the time and under the conditions specified in the applicable standard. For the purpose of determining compliance with an applicable standard, the arithmetic means of results of the three runs shall apply. In the event that a sample is accidentally lost or conditions occur in which one of the three runs is required to be discontinued because of forced shutdown, failure of an irreplaceable portion of the sample train, extreme meteorological conditions, or other circumstances beyond the Permittee's control, compliance may, upon the Control Officer's approval, be determined

using the arithmetic mean of the results of the other two runs. If the Control Officer or the Control Officer's designee is present, tests may only be stopped with the Control Officer's or such designee's approval. 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 circumstances 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, which demonstrates good cause, must be submitted.

F. 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 PCC 17.12.050.A.

XVII. PROPERTY RIGHTS

[PCC 17.12.185.A.7.d]

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

XVIII. SEVERABILITY CLAUSE

[PCC 17.12.185.A.6]

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.

XIX. 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.

XX. ASBESTOS REQUIREMENTS (Demolition/ Renovation)

Should this stationary source, pursuant to 40 CFR 61, Subpart M become subject to the National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants - Asbestos for asbestos regulations when conducting any renovation or demolition at this premises, then the Permittee shall submit proper notification as described in 40 CFR Subpart M and shall comply with all other applicable requirements of subpart M. The Permittee shall keep a record of all relevant paperwork on file.

[40 CFR 61, Subpart M]

XXI. STRATOSPHERIC OZONE DEPLETING SUBSTANCES

The Permittee shall not use, sell, or offer for sale any fluid as a substitute material for use in any motor vehicle, residential, commercial, or industrial air conditioning system, refrigerator or freezer unit, or other cooling or heating device designed to use a chlorofluorocarbon (CFC) or hydrochlorofluorocarbon (HCFC) compound as a working fluid, unless such fluid has been approved for sale and such use by the Administrator. The Permittee shall keep a record of all paperwork relevant to the applicable requirements of 40 CFR 82, Subpart F onsite.

[40 CFR 82 & PCC 17.16.710]

Permit Issued To:
SFPP, L.P.
Silvercroft Wash Release Site

Permit Number: 1673

Part B: Specific Conditions
[References are to Title 17 of the Pima County Code unless otherwise noted]

Note: This Part B contains equipment specific requirements for the operation of an SVEU located at 2905/ 2913 North Silver Island Way in Tucson AZ.

I. APPLICABILITY

A. Affected Emission Source or Process:

The affected emission source is an SVEU to be operated at all times with an oxidizer and granular activated carbon beds.

B. Affected Emission Source Classification: **Class II True Minor Stationary Source for HAPs and VOCs**

II. EMISSION LIMITS AND STANDARDS

A. Soil Vapor Extraction Unit (SVEU)

1. Particulate Matter Standard

The Permittee shall not discharge into the atmosphere in any one hour from any unclassified process source in total quantities in excess of the amount calculated by the following equation:

[PCC 17.16.430.A.1.a]

$E = 3.59Q^{0.62}$

Where:

E = the maximum allowable particulate emissions rate in pounds-mass per hour.
Q = the heat input in million Btu per hour.

2. Opacity Standard

The Permittee shall not allow the opacity of any plume or effluent to be greater than 20%.
[PCC 17.16.040.A]

3. Visibility Limiting Standard [PCC 17.16.050.D]

The Permittee shall not allow the diffusion of visible emissions including fugitive dust beyond the property boundary line within which the emissions become airborne without taking reasonably necessary and feasible precautions to control generation of airborne particulate matter. Sources may be required to cease temporarily the activity or operation which is causing or contributing to the emissions until reasonably necessary and feasible precautions are taken.

a. This provision shall not apply when wind speeds exceed twenty-five (25) miles per hour (using the Beaufort Scale of Wind-Speed Equivalents, or as recorded by the National Weather Service). This exception does not apply if control measures have not been taken or were not commensurate with the size or scope of the emission source.

b. This shall not apply to the generation of airborne particulate matter from undisturbed land.

4. Odor Limiting Standard

The Permittee shall not emit gaseous or odorous materials from equipment, operations or premises under his control in such quantities or concentrations as to cause air pollution. [PCC 17.16.430.D]

5. Where a stack, vent or other outlet is at such a level that fumes, gas, mist, odor, smoke, vapor or any combination thereof constituting air pollution are discharged to adjoining property, the control officer may require the installation of abatement equipment or the alteration of such stack, vent or other outlet by the owner or operator thereof to a degree that will adequately dilute, reduce or eliminate the discharge of air pollution to adjoining property. [PCC 17.16.430.G]

[Material Permit Condition]

a. The Permittee shall meet the requirement in Part B.II.A.5 of reducing or eliminating the discharge of air pollution to adjoining property by meeting the Arizona Ambient Air Quality Guidelines (AAAQGs) for the pollutants of concern shown in the table below: [PCC 17.12.185.A.2]

Contaminant	**24-hr AAAQG (ug/m^3)**
Benzene	4.40E+01
Toluene	3.00E+03
Ethyl Benzene	3.5E+03
Total Xylenes	3.5E+03
PCE	6.40E+02
1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene	9.90E+02
1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene	9.90E+02

6. The Permittee is not authorized to use the thermal or the catalytic oxidizer when the volatile organic compounds (VOCs) inlet concentrations are greater than manufacturer recommended limits cited in order to guarantee minimum destruction efficiencies of 99% for all petroleum hydrocarbons. This limit is not applicable when the inlet VOCs concentration is less than or equal to 500 ppmv. [PCC 17.16.430.G]

7. The Permittee is not allowed to directly discharge into the atmosphere at any time. [PCC 17.12.185.A.2]

B. Fuel Limitation

Other than natural gas, propane, or electric energy for fueling the oxidizer burner, the Permittee shall not use any other fuel/ product without first applying for and receiving the appropriate revision pursuant to PCC 17.12.230, 17.12.255, and 17.12.260.

C. Operational Limitations

The Permittee shall operate the following air pollution controls at all times that vapor extraction is employed. Controls shall be fully operational upon startup of the SVEU.
[Material Permit Condition]

1. The Permittee shall operate the Thermal Oxidizer, (TO) identified in Attachment D as follows: [PCC 17.16.430.G]
[Material Permit Condition]

   a. The thermal oxidizer shall be used to remove VOCs from the gases exiting the SVEU only when the inlet concentration is less than the manufacturer recommended maximum VOCs concentration for the thermal oxidizer which assures a destruction efficiency of at least 99% for all petroleum hydrocarbons. This limit is not applicable when the inlet VOCs concentration is less than or equal to 500 ppmv.

   b. The thermal oxidizer shall be installed, maintained, and operated in accordance with the manufacturer's specifications.

   c. A temperature-recording device with an accuracy of ±5 degrees Fahrenheit (^{o}F) shall be installed and maintained to measure and record the process temperature of the thermal oxidizer.

   d. The exit flowrate of gases shall be no less than 2815 cfm & the process temperature of the thermal oxidizer shall be at least 1450 ^{o}F.

   e. A flow meter shall be installed and maintained at the exhaust of the thermal oxidizer to measure and display the total flow rate.

2. The Permittee shall operate the vapor-phase Granular Activated Carbon, (GAC) equipment identified in Part D as follows: [PCC 17.16.430.G][PCC 17.12.185.A.2]
[Material Permit Condition]

   a. The GAC shall at all times be operated as a two-stage GAC process, i.e. the Permittee shall always operate the vapor phase GAC with two absorption beds as proposed in the application.

   b. The Permittee shall operate and maintain the vapor-phase GAC pursuant to an Operations & Maintenance Plan (O & M Plan) approved by PDEQ.

   c. The GAC shall be used to absorb any PCDD's and PCDF's formed in the heat exchangers and TO.

   d. The GAC shall be installed, maintained, and operated in accordance with the manufacturer's specifications.

   e. GAC change-out shall be performed when either of the following occurs:

      i. either benzene or TPH concentrations measured at the stack are above a detectable concentration of 2 parts per billion by volume (ppbv) or 20 ppbv respectively or;

      ii. upon reaching 100% saturation of the first GAC vessel, which occurs when the benzene or TPH concentrations in vapor measured prior to and after the first GAC

vessel are within 5% of each other.

III. MONITORING REQUIREMENTS [PCC 17.12.185.A.3]

A. Soil Vapor Extraction Unit (SVEU)

1. VOCs and Benzene Inlet and Outlet Concentrations

   At each location at which the SVEU is operated, the Permittee shall take representative samples of the influent, post-chiller and post GAC gas flow. The samples shall be taken as listed below:

   a. Upon startup, representative samples shall be taken monthly.

   b. The Permittee shall determine the concentrations of VOCs and benzene in the inlet and outlet gas samples by using EPA Reference Methods TO-15 and 8021. EPA Reference Method TO-15 shall be used for gasoline range organics and EPA Reference Method 8021 for benzene.

2. When using natural gas, the Permittee shall observe the exhaust stack of the SVEU at least once each week for evidence of abnormal emissions.

3. The Permittee shall perform weekly checks on the SVEU, TO, vapor phase GAC and all the associated equipment and connections to ensure that there are no leaks, breaks or openings and that the equipment is operating according to the O & M Plan, manufacturer's specifications or good modern engineering practices.

IV RECORDKEEPING REQUIREMENTS [PCC 17.12.185.A.4]

A. Soil Vapor Extraction Unit (SVEU) [PCC 17.12.185.A.4]

1. The following information shall be recorded in tabular format as represented in Part E:

   a. Date of sampling;
   b. Type of Air Pollution Control in use (Thermal or GAC);
   c. The name of company or entity that performed the sampling;
   d. The concentration of VOCs in inlet gas sample (ppm_V);
   e. The concentration of VOCs in outlet gas sample (ppm_V);
   f. The VOCs destruction efficiency for SVEU;
   g. The concentration of benzene in the outlet gas, C6H6 (ppm_v);
   h. The flow rate at process blower inlet, $Q_{process}$ (scfm); and
   i. The exhaust gas temperature, T_{exit} (^oF).

2. The Permittee shall record the results of Part B.III.A.2 in a log containing the date of the check, the person making the check, the specific stack observed, and whether abnormal emissions were observed. If abnormal emissions were observed, the Permittee shall include in the log entry any corrective action taken.

3. The Permittee shall record the results of Part B.III.A.4 in a log containing the date of the check, the person making the check and the specific equipment observed. If deviations from normal operations are observed, the Permittee shall include in the log entry any corrective action taken.

4. The Permittee may demonstrate that only commercially available pipeline quality natural gas fuel was fired by making available to the Control Officer for his inspection, documentation, such as invoices or statements from the fuel supplier, showing that commercial natural gas was purchased for use in the equipment. [PCC 17.12.190.B]

5. The Permittee shall display the name, address and phone number of a contact person at the site of the SVEU in a manner as to be clearly visible and accessible.

B. Records for the Facility [PCC 17.12.185.A.4]

1. All required records shall be maintained either in an unchangeable electronic format or handwritten logbook of indelible ink for a minimum period of five (5) years after the date of such record and shall be made readily available to the Department upon request for inspection.

2. Location of Records. 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 Part A, Section IV. All records shall be maintained in accordance with the requirements of Section XII. of Part A.

V. REPORTING REQUIREMENTS [PCC 17.12.185.A.5 & 17.12.185.D.3.d]

A. Soil Vapor Extraction Unit (SVEU)

1. A written report of the results of all sampling tests required in Part B.III.A.1 & A.3 shall be submitted to the Control Officer in accordance with Section XIII.D of Part "A". The report shall be submitted in accordance with the Arizona Testing Manual and PCC 17.12.050.B and shall use tabular format of Part E.

B. Vapor-Phase GAC [PCC 17.12.030]

The Permittee shall submit an O & M Plan within 60 days of permit issuance consisting of:

1. The process operating parameters and limits,

2. Maintenance procedures and schedules, and

3. Documentation methods necessary to demonstrate proper operation and maintenance of the air pollution control system.

C. Excess Emissions and Permit Deviation Reporting.

The Permittee shall report to the Control Officer any emissions in excess of the limits established by this Part within 24 hours of the time the Permittee first learned of the excess emissions occurrence. The Permittee shall report other deviations from permit requirements in this Part within two working days of the time the deviation occurred. (See Part A, Section XI for detailed information on these two reports).

D. Semiannual Summary Reports of Required Monitoring.

The Permittee shall submit a semiannual summary report of all required monitoring to the Control officer only if permit deviations have occurred during the reporting period. Summary reports, when required, shall contain the reports of all permit deviations that have occurred during the reporting period. Semiannual reports of required monitoring 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 might not cover a full six-month period. [PCC 17.12.185.A.5]

E. Emissions Inventory Reporting: [PCC 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 PCC 17.12.320 of the Pima County Code. (See Section VI of Part A of this permit)

VI. TESTING REQUIREMENTS [A.R.S. §49-480.B and PCC 17.12.185.A.3.a]

For purposes of demonstrating compliance, these test methods shall be used, provided that for the purpose of establishing whether or not the facility has violated or is in violation of any provision of this permit, nothing in this permit shall preclude the use, including the exclusive use, of any credible evidence or information relevant to whether a source would have been in compliance with applicable federal requirements if the appropriate performance or compliance procedures or methods had been performed.

A. Should the Permittee desire to test, or be required to test the equipment to demonstrate compliance with limits in Part B of this permit, the Permittee shall contact the control officer for testing requirements.

B. The Permittee shall use the following EPA approved reference test methods to conduct performance tests for the specified pollutants:

1. Particulate Matter. EPA Reference Method 5 shall be used to monitor compliance with II.A.1 of this Part when Mass Emission Testing is required by the Control Officer.

2. EPA Test Method 9 shall be used to monitor compliance with II.A.2 of this Part and when an opacity test is required by the Control Officer.

3. The Permittee may submit an alternate and equivalent test method that is listed in 40 CFR Subpart 60, Appendix A, to the Control Officer in a test plan, for approval by the Control Officer.

C. Prior to start-up or moving to a new site, the Permittee shall conduct a complete vapor analysis including full range GRO and halogenated hydrocarbons. The Permittee shall meet the requirements described in Section XVII of Part A. The Department may deem it necessary to conduct a subsequent performance test based on site/operation inspection and excess emissions. The performance test shall be conducted and data reduced (as required by PCC 17.12.050) in accordance with the following test methods:

EPA Reference Method TO-15 for full range of GRO shall be used to determine the concentration of VOCs,

EPA Reference Method 8021 shall be used to determine the concentration of benzene.

EPA Reference Method 8260 shall be used to determine the concentration of halogenated compounds. [PCC 17.12.185.A.3]

Part C: APPLICABLE REGULATIONS
Air Quality Control Permit No. 1673
For
Santa Fe Pacific Pipeline, L.P.
Silvercroft Wash Release Site

REQUIREMENTS SPECIFICALLY IDENTIFIED AS APPLICABLE

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, Chapter 17.16:

17.12.185 Permit Contents
17.12.220 Compliance Plan; Certification
17.12.320 Annual Emissions Inventory Questionnaire
17.16.010 Local Rules and Standards; Applicability of more than one Standard
17.16.040 Standards and Applicability (Includes NESHAP)
17.16.050 Visibility Limiting Standard
17.16.130 Applicability
17.16.430 Standards of Performance for Unclassified Sources
17.20.010 Source Sampling, Monitoring, and Testing

Part D: EQUIPMENT LIST
Air Quality Control Permit No. 1673
For
Santa Fe Pacific Pipeline, L.P.
Silvercroft Wash Release Site

EQUIPMENT TYPE	EQUIPMENT NAME	MODEL	SERIAL NUMBER	MAXIMUM RATED CAPACITY	PRIMARY USE	FUEL TYPE
Soil Vapor Extraction Unit	Sequoia	SEQ-MPE-0271; 0271.1	N/A	500 scfm process blower	Soil Vapor extraction	Natural Gas/ Propane
Granular Activated Carbon	To be supplied	To be supplied	N/A	500 cfm	Removal of PCDFs & PCDDs	N/A

Part E: RECORDKEEPING TABLE
Air Quality Control Permit No. 1673
For
Santa Fe Pacific Pipeline, L.P.
Silvercroft Wash Release Site

Date	Type of Air Pollution Control in Use	Name of Testing Company	Elevation (ft. AMSL)	$VOCs_{INLET}$ Conc. (ppmV)	$VOCs_{OUTLET}$ Conc. (ppmV)	VOCs Destruction Efficiency (%)	Benzene Conc. (ppmV)	Flow Rate @ Process Blower ($Q_{process}$, scfm or acfm)	Temp. @ Exhaust Rate (T_{exit}, ^{o}F)

Where:

Qprocess = **flowrate at the exit of process blower (acfm or scfm value; only one is required)**
T_{exit} = **stack gas exit temperature.**
VOCsINLET = **concentration of volatile organic compounds in the inlet gas (from EPA Method 8015)**
VOCsOUTLET = **concentration of volatile organic compounds in the outlet gas (from EPA Method 8015)**
Benzene = **concentration of benzene in the exhaust gas (from EPA Method 8021).**
Destruction Efficiency (%) = $\frac{(VOCs_{INLET} - VOCs_{OUTLET})}{(VOCs_{INLET})} * 100$