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(3) Application must be made separately for a refinery's RFG and CG pools.

(4) The early compliance application must show that all the following criteria are met:

(i) For an RFG early compliance application—

(A) The refinery's RFG baseline value under § 80.915 is greater than or equal to 30 percent reduction.

(B) The refinery's 2003 RFG annual average benzene concentration was less than or equal to 0.62 vol%.

(C) The refinery's 2003 RFG annual average sulfur concentration was less than or equal to 140 ppm.

(D) The refinery's 2003 RFG annual average MTBE concentration was greater than or equal to 6 vol%.

(ii) For a CG early compliance application—

(A) The refinery's CG baseline under § 80.915 is less than or equal to 80 mg/mile.

(B) The refinery's 2003 CG annual average benzene concentration was less than or equal to 0.62 vol%.

(C) The refinery's 2003 CG annual average sulfur concentration was less than or equal to 140 ppm.

(D) The refinery's 2003 CG annual average MTBE concentration was greater than or equal to 6 vol%.

(5) In addition, the application must demonstrate that the refinery has extremely limited ability to adjust its operations in order to comply with its applicable RFG or CG toxics performance requirements under § 80.815.

(6) The refiner must provide additional information as requested by EPA.

(c)(1) If approved for early compliance with the provisions of this subpart, the refinery may comply with the provisions of § 80.1230 as follows:

(i) For the compliance period beginning January 1, 2007, and each annual compliance period through 2010; or

(ii) For the compliance period beginning January 1, 2008, and each annual compliance period through 2010.

(2) The refinery must notify EPA under which compliance period specified in paragraph (c)(1) of this section it will begin compliance.

(3) Beginning with the compliance period chosen pursuant to paragraph (c)(2) of this section—

(i) For early compliance approved for a refinery's RFG pool, the toxics air pollutants emissions performance requirements specified in §§ 80.41(e)(1) and (f)(1) and 80.815 shall not apply to the reformulated gasoline produced by the refinery.

(ii) For early compliance approved for a refinery's CG pool, the annual average exhaust toxics emissions requirements specified in §§ 80.101(c)(2) and 80.815 shall not apply to conventional gasoline produced by the refinery.

(4) Refineries approved for early compliance under this section may not generate early credits under § 80.1275.

(d) If EPA finds that a refiner provided false or inaccurate information in its application for early compliance, the early compliance approval will be void *ab initio*.

§ 80.1335 Can a refiner seek relief from the requirements of this subpart?

(a) A refiner may apply for relief from the requirements specified in § 80.1230(a) or (b) for a refinery, if it can show that—

(1) Unusual circumstances exist that impose extreme hardship and significantly affect the ability to comply with the gasoline benzene standards at § 80.1230(a) or (b) by the applicable date(s); and

(2) It has made best efforts to comply with the requirements of this subpart.

(b) A refiner must apply for and be approved for relief under this section.

(1) An application must include the following information:

(i) A plan demonstrating how the refiner will comply with the requirements of § 80.1230(a) or (b), as applicable, as expeditiously as possible. The plan shall include a showing that contracts are or will be in place for engineering and construction of benzene reduction technology, a plan for applying for and obtaining any permits necessary for construction, a description of plans to obtain necessary capital, and a detailed estimate of when the requirements of § 80.1230(a) or (b), as applicable, will be met.

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(ii) A detailed description of the refinery configuration and operations including, at minimum, the following information:

(A) The refinery's total reformer unit throughput capacity;

(B) The refinery's total crude capacity;

(C) Total crude capacity of any other refineries owned by the same entity;

(D) Total volume of gasoline production at the refinery;

(E) Total volume of other refinery products;

(F) Geographic location(s) where the refinery's gasoline will be sold;

(G) Detailed descriptions of efforts to obtain capital for refinery investments;

(H) Bond rating of entity that owns the refinery; and

(I) Estimated capital investment needed to comply with the requirements of this subpart.

(iii) For a hardship related to complying with the requirement at § 80.1230(a), detailed descriptions of efforts to obtain credits, including the prices of credits available, but deemed uneconomical by the refiner.

(2) Applicants must also provide any other relevant information requested by EPA.

(3) An application for relief from the requirements specified in § 80.1230(b) must be submitted to EPA by January 1, 2008, or by January 1, 2013 for small refiners approved under § 80.1340.

(c)(1) Approval of a hardship application under this section for relief from the annual average benzene standard at § 80.1230(a) shall be in the form of an extended period of deficit carry-forward, per § 80.1230(c), for such period of time as EPA determines is appropriate.

(2) Approval of a hardship application under this section for relief from the maximum average benzene standard at § 80.1230(b) shall be in the form of a waiver of the standard for such period of time as EPA determines is appropriate.

(3) EPA may deny any application for appropriate reasons, including unacceptable environmental impact.

(d) EPA may impose any other reasonable conditions on relief provided under this section, including rescinding, or reducing the length of, the extended deficit carry-forward period if

conditions or situations change between approval of the hardship application and the end of the approved relief period.

§ 80.1336 What if a refiner or importer cannot produce gasoline conforming to the requirements of this subpart?

In extreme, unusual, and unforeseen circumstances (for example, a natural disaster or a refinery fire) that are clearly outside the control of the refiner or importer and that could not have been avoided by the exercise of prudence, diligence, and due care, EPA may permit a refinery or importer to exceed the allowable average benzene levels specified in § 80.1230(a) or (b), as applicable, if—

(a) It is in the public interest to do so;

(b) The refiner or importer exercised prudent planning and was not able to avoid the violation and has taken all reasonable steps to minimize the extent of the nonconformity;

(c) The refiner or importer can show how the requirements at § 80.1230(a) or (b), as applicable, will be achieved as expeditiously as possible;

(d) The refiner or importer agrees to make up any air quality detriment associated with the nonconformity, where practicable; and

(e) The refiner or importer pays to the U.S. Treasury an amount equal to the economic benefit of the nonconformity minus the amount expended making up the air quality detriment pursuant to paragraph (d) of this section.

SMALL REFINER PROVISIONS

§ 80.1338 What criteria must be met to qualify as a small refiner for the gasoline benzene requirements of this subpart?

(a) A small refiner is any person that demonstrates that it—

(1) Produced gasoline at a refinery by processing crude oil through refinery processing units from January 1, 2005 through December 31, 2005.

(2) Employed an average of no more than 1,500 people, based on the average number of employees for all pay periods from January 1, 2005 through December 31, 2005.