

Environmental Protection Agency

§ 80.225

(a) *Designation.* Any refiner or importer shall designate any gasoline produced or imported that is subject to the standards under § 80.216 as “GPA” gasoline.

(b) *Product transfer documents.* (1) On each occasion that any person transfers custody or title to gasoline designated as GPA gasoline, other than when gasoline is sold or dispensed for use in motor vehicles at a retail outlet or wholesale purchaser-consumer facility, the transferor shall provide to the transferee documents that include the following information:

(i) Identification of the gasoline as being GPA gasoline;

(ii) A statement that the gasoline may not be distributed or sold for use outside the geographic phase-in area.

(2) Except for transfers to truck carriers, retailers and wholesale purchaser-consumers, product codes may be used to convey the information required by paragraph (b)(1) of this section if such codes are clearly understood by each transferee.

(3) The requirements under paragraph (b)(1) of this section are in addition to the requirement under § 80.210(e), where appropriate, to identify gasoline as being S-RGAS.

(c) *GPA gasoline use prohibitions.* (1) All parties in the distribution system, including refiners, importers, distributors, carriers, oxygenate blenders, retailers and wholesale purchaser-consumers, are prohibited from:

(i) Selling, offering for sale, dispensing, distributing, storing or transporting GPA gasoline for use outside the geographic phase-in area; and

(ii) Commingling GPA gasoline with gasoline not designated as GPA gasoline unless the mixture is classified as GPA gasoline.

(2) Gasoline not designated as GPA gasoline may be distributed or sold for use in the geographic phase-in area.

§ 80.220 What are the downstream standards for GPA gasoline?

(a) *GPA gasoline.* (1) During the period February 1, 2004 through January 31, 2005, the sulfur content of GPA gasoline at any downstream location other than at a retail outlet or wholesale purchaser-consumer facility, and during the period March 1, 2004 through

February 28, 2005, the sulfur content of GPA gasoline at any downstream location shall not exceed 378 ppm.

(2) During the period February 1, 2005 through January 31, 2007, the sulfur content of GPA gasoline at any downstream location other than at a retail outlet or wholesale purchaser-consumer facility, and during the period March 1, 2005 through February 28, 2007, the sulfur content of GPA gasoline at any downstream location shall not exceed 326 ppm.

(b) *GPA gasoline mixed with S-RGAS.* Notwithstanding the requirements in paragraph (a) of this section, the sulfur standard applicable to a mixture of GPA gasoline and S-RGAS gasoline at a downstream location shall be the greater of the standard under paragraph (a) of this section or the standard determined under § 80.210.

(c) Notwithstanding paragraph (a) of this section, the sulfur content standard of 326 ppm at any downstream location may be extended as provided under § 80.540(m).

[65 FR 6823, Feb. 10, 2000, as amended at 66 FR 5136, Jan. 18, 2001]

HARDSHIP PROVISIONS

§ 80.225 What is the definition of a small refiner?

(a) A *small refiner* is defined as any person, as defined by 42 U.S.C. 7602(e), who: (1)(i) Produces gasoline at a refinery by processing crude oil through refinery processing units;

(ii) Employed an average of no more than 1,500 people, based on the average number of employees for all pay periods from January 1, 1998, to January 1, 1999; and

(iii) Had an average crude capacity less than or equal to 155,000 barrels per calendar day (bpcd) for 1998.

(2) For the purpose of determining the number of employees and crude capacity under paragraph (a)(1) of this section, the refiner shall include the employees and crude capacity of any subsidiary companies, any parent company and subsidiaries of the parent company, and any joint venture partners. A subsidiary under this paragraph means any subsidiary in which the refiner or parent company has a 50% or greater ownership interest.