Environmental Protection Agency

§ 80.83

Each butane supplier must be one sample for every 500,000 gallons of butane received, or one sample every three months, whichever is more frequent.

(2) Where test results indicate the butane does not meet the requirements in paragraph (b)(1) of this section, the refiner may:

(i) Blend the butane with conventional gasoline, or reformulated gasoline that has been downgraded to conventional gasoline, provided that the equivalent emissions performance of the butane batch, as determined using the provisions in §80.101(g)(3), meets the refinery's standards under §80.101;

(ii) Blend the butane with reformulated gasoline or RBOB, provided that the final batch of butane blended with reformulated gasoline or RBOB meets the per-gallon standards in §80.41, as determined using the test methods in §80.46.

(c) Commercial grade butane is defined as butane for which test results demonstrate that the butane is 95% pure and has the following properties:

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{olefins} & \leq 1.0 \text{ vol}\% \\
\text{aromatics} & \leq 2.0 \text{ vol}\% \\
\text{benzene} & \leq 0.03 \text{ vol}\% \\
\text{sulfur} & \leq 140 \text{ ppm until December 31, 2003; } \leq 120 \text{ ppm in 2004; } \leq 30 \text{ ppm beginning January 1, 2005 and thereafter}
\end{align*}
\]

(d) Non-commercial grade butane is defined as butane for which test results demonstrate the butane has the following properties:

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{olefins} & \leq 10.0 \text{ vol}\% \\
\text{aromatics} & \leq 2.0 \text{ vol}\% \\
\text{benzene} & \leq 0.03 \text{ vol}\% \\
\text{sulfur} & \leq 140 \text{ ppm until December 31, 2003; } \leq 120 \text{ ppm in 2004; } \leq 30 \text{ ppm beginning January 1, 2005 and thereafter}
\end{align*}
\]

(e)(1) When butane is blended with conventional gasoline under this section during the period May 1 through September 15, the refiner shall demonstrate through sampling and testing, using the test method for Reid vapor pressure in §80.46, that each batch of conventional gasoline blended with butane meets the volatility standards specified in §80.27.

(2) Butane may not be blended with any reformulated gasoline or RBOB during the period April 1 through September 30, or with any reformulated gasoline or RBOB designated as VOC-controlled, under this section.

(f) When butane is blended with conventional gasoline or reformulated gasoline or RBOB under this section, product transfer documents which accompany the gasoline blended with butane must comply with all of the requirements of §80.77 or §80.106, as appropriate.

(g) Butane blended with reformulated gasoline or RBOB or conventional gasoline during a period of up to one month may be included in a single batch for purposes of reporting to EPA, however, commercial grade butane and non-commercial grade butane must be reported as separate batches.

(h) Where a refiner chooses to include butane blended with gasoline in the refinery’s annual average compliance calculations:

(1) In the case of butane blended with conventional gasoline, the equivalent emissions performance of the butane must be calculated in accordance with the provisions of §80.101(g)(3). For purposes of this paragraph (i)(1), the property values in §80.82(c) or (d), as appropriate, may be used;

(2) In the case of butane blended with reformulated gasoline or RBOB, compliance with the reformulated gasoline standards may not be demonstrated using the provisions of this section;

(3) All butane blended into gasoline during the annual averaging period must be included in annual average compliance calculations for the refinery.

[70 FR 74570, Dec. 15, 2005]

§ 80.83 Renewable oxygenate requirements.

(a) Definition of renewable oxygenate.

For purposes of subparts D and F of this part, renewable oxygenate is defined as provided in this paragraph (a).

(1) In the case of oxygenate added to reformulated gasoline or RBOB that is not designated as VOC-controlled or that is not subject to the additional requirements associated with an extended non-commingling season pursuant to §80.83(i), renewable oxygenate shall be:

(i) An oxygenate that is derived from non-fossil fuel feedstocks;

(ii) An ether that is produced using an oxygenate that is derived from non-fossil fuel feedstocks.
(2) In the case of oxygenate added to reformulated gasoline or RBOB that is designated as VOC-controlled or that is subject to the additional requirements associated with an extended non-commingling season pursuant to §80.83(i), renewable oxygenate shall be an ether that meets the requirements of paragraph (a)(1)(ii) or (a)(3) of this section.

(3) An oxygenate other than those ethers specified in paragraphs (a)(1) or (a)(2) of this section may be considered a renewable oxygenate if the Administrator approves a petition to that effect. The Administrator may approve such a petition if it is demonstrated to the satisfaction of the Administrator that the oxygenate does not cause volatility increases in gasoline that are non-linear in nature (i.e., a non-linear vapor pressure blending curve). The Administrator may approve a petition subject to any appropriate conditions or limitations.

(4)(i) Oxygenate shall be renewable only if the refiner, importer, or oxygenate blender who uses the oxygenate is able to establish in the form of documentation that the oxygenate was produced from a non-fossil fuel feedstock.

(ii)(A) Any person who produces renewable oxygenate, as defined in paragraph (a)(1) of this section, or who stores, transports, transfers, or sells such renewable oxygenate, and where such renewable oxygenate is intended to be used in the production of gasoline, shall maintain documents that state the renewable source of the oxygenate, and shall supply to any transferee of the oxygenate documents which state the oxygenate is from a renewable source.

(B) Any person who imports oxygenate that is represented by the importer to be renewable oxygenate, as defined in paragraph (a) of this section, shall maintain documents, obtained from the person who produced the oxygenate, that include a certification signed by the owner or chief executive officer of the company that produced the oxygenate that states:

(1) The nature of the feedstock for the oxygenate; and

(2) A description of the manner in which the oxygenate meets the renewable definition under paragraph (a) of this section.

(iii) No person may represent any oxygenate as renewable unless the oxygenate meets the renewable definition under paragraph (a) of this section.

(5) For purposes of this section, an oxygenate shall be considered to be derived from non-fossil fuel feedstocks only if the oxygenate is:

(i) Derived from a source other than petroleum, coal, natural gas, or peat; or

(ii) Derived from a product:

(A) That was produced using petroleum, coal, natural gas, or peat through a substantial transformation of the fossil fuel;

(B) When the product was initially produced, it was not commonly used to generate energy (e.g. automobile tires); and

(C) The product was sold or transferred for a use other than energy generation, and was later treated as a waste product.

(b) Renewable oxygenate standard. (1) The reformulated gasoline and reformulated gasoline produced using RBOB that is produced by any refiner at each refinery, or is imported by any importer, shall contain a volume of renewable oxygenate such that the reformulated gasoline and reformulated gasoline produced using RBOB, on average, has an oxygen content from such renewable oxygenate that is equal to or greater than 0.30 wt% for the period of December 1, 1994 through December 31, 1995, and 0.60 wt% beginning on January 1, 1996.

(2) The averaging period for the renewable oxygenate standard specified in paragraph (b)(1) of this section shall be:

(i) Each calendar year; except that

(ii) Any reformulated gasoline and RBOB that is produced or imported prior to January 1, 1995 shall be averaged with reformulated gasoline and RBOB produced using RBOB, on average, has an oxygen content from such renewable oxygenate that is equal to or greater than 0.30 wt% for the period of December 1, 1994 through December 31, 1995, and 0.60 wt% beginning on January 1, 1996.

(3)(i) The oxygenate used to meet the standard under paragraph (b)(1) of this section may also be used to meet any oxygen standard under §80.41; except that

(ii) The renewable oxygenate added by a downstream oxygenate blender shall not be used by any refiner or importer to meet the oxygen standard
under §80.41, except through the transfer of oxygen credits.

c) **Downstream oxygenate blending using renewable oxygenate.** (1) In the case of any refiner that produces RBOB, or any importer that imports RBOB, the oxygenate that is blended with the RBOB may be included with the refiner’s or importer’s compliance calculations under paragraph (d) of this section only if:

(i) The oxygenate meets the applicable renewable oxygenate definition under paragraph (a) of this section; and

(ii) The refiner or importer meets the downstream oxygenate blending oversight requirements specified in §§80.69(a)(6) and (7); or

(iii)(A) In the case of RBOB designated for “any renewable oxygenate” the refiner or importer assumes that ethanol will be blended with the RBOB;

(B) In the case of RBOB designated for “renewable ether only” or “non-VOC controlled renewable ether only”, the refiner or importer assumes that ETBE will be blended with the RBOB;

(C) In the case of “any renewable oxygenate,” “non-VOC controlled renewable ether only” and “renewable ether only RBOB,” the refiner or importer assumes that the volume of oxygenate added will be such that the resulting reformulated gasoline will have an oxygen content of 2.0 wt%.

(2)(i) No person may combine any oxygenate with RBOB designated as “any renewable oxygenate” unless the oxygenate meets the criteria specified in paragraph (a) of this section.

(ii) No person may combine any oxygenate with RBOB designated as “renewable ether only” or “non-VOC controlled renewable ether only” unless the oxygenate meets the criteria specified in paragraph (a) of this section.

(d) **Compliance calculation.** (1) Any refiner for each of its refineries, and any importer shall, for each averaging period, determine compliance with the renewable oxygenate standard by calculating:

(i) Prior to January 1, 1996, renewable oxygen compliance total using the following formula:

\[
CT_{ro} = \sum_{i=1}^{n} V_i n = 0.30
\]

(ii) Beginning on January 1, 1996, the renewable oxygen compliance total using the following formula:

\[
CT_{ro} = \sum_{i=1}^{n} V_i n = 0.60
\]

where

\(CT_{ro}\) = the compliance total for renewable oxygen

\(V_i\) = the volume of reformulated gasoline or RBOB batch \(i\)

\(n\) = the number of batches of reformulated gasoline and RBOB produced or imported during the averaging period

(iii) The renewable oxygen actual total using the following formula:

\[
AT_{ro} = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \left( V_i \ast R_O_i \right)
\]

where

\(AT_{ro}\) = the actual total for renewable oxygen

\(V_i\) = the volume of gasoline or RBOB batch \(i\)

\(R_O_i\) = the oxygen content, in wt%, in the form of renewable oxygenate of gasoline or RBOB batch \(i\)

\(n\) = the number of batches of gasoline or RBOB produced or imported during the averaging period

(iv) Compare the renewable oxygen actual total with the renewable oxygen compliance total.

(2)(i) The actual total must be equal to or greater than the compliance totals to achieve compliance, subject to the credit transfer provisions of paragraph (e) of this section.

(ii) If the renewable oxygen actual total is less than the renewable oxygen compliance total, renewable oxygen credits must be obtained from another refinery or importer in order to achieve compliance.

(iii) The total number of renewable oxygen credits required to achieve compliance is calculated by subtracting the renewable oxygen actual total from the renewable oxygen compliance total.

(iv) If the renewable oxygen actual total is greater than the renewable oxygen compliance total, renewable oxygen credits are generated.
(v) The total number of renewable oxygen credits which may be traded to a refiner for a refinery, or to another importer, is calculated by subtracting the renewable oxygen compliance total from the renewable oxygen actual total.

(e) Credit transfers. Compliance with the renewable oxygenate standard specified in paragraph (b)(1) of this section may be achieved through the transfer of renewable oxygen credits, provided that the credits meet the criteria specified in §§80.67(h)(1) (i) through (iv) and §§80.67(h) (2) and (3).

(f) Recordkeeping. Any refiner or importer, or any oxygenate blender who blends oxygenate with any RBOB designated as "any renewable oxygenate," "non VOC controlled renewable ether only" or "renewable ether only" shall for a period of five years maintain the records specified in this paragraph (f) in a manner consistent with the requirements under §80.74, and deliver such records to the Administrator upon request. The records shall contain the following information:

(1)(i) Documents demonstrating the renewable nature and source of the oxygenate used, consistent with the requirements of paragraph (a)(3) of this section;
(ii) The volume, type, and purity of any renewable oxygenate used; and
(iii) Product transfer documentation for all renewable oxygenate, reformulated gasoline, or RBOB for which the party is the transferor or transferee.

(2) The requirements of this paragraph (f) shall apply in addition to the recordkeeping requirements specified in §80.74(e).

(g) Reporting requirements. (1) Any refiner for each refinery, or any importer, shall for each batch of reformulated gasoline and RBOB include in the quarterly reports for reformulated gasoline required by §80.75(a) the total weight percent oxygen and the weight percent oxygen attributable to renewable oxygenate contained in the gasoline, or contained in the RBOB subsequent to oxygenate blending if allowed under paragraph (c) of this section.

(2) Any refiner for each refinery, or any importer, shall submit to the Administrator, with the fourth quarterly report required by §80.75(a), a report for all reformulated gasoline and RBOB that was produced or imported during the previous calendar year averaging period, that includes the following information:

(i) The total volume of reformulated gasoline and RBOB;
(ii) The compliance total for renewable oxygen;
(iii) The actual total for renewable oxygen;
(iv) The number of renewable oxygen credits generated as a result of actual total renewable oxygen being greater than compliance total renewable oxygen;
(v) The number of renewable oxygen credits required as a result of actual total renewable oxygen being less than compliance total renewable oxygen;
(vi) The number of renewable oxygen credits transferred to another refinery or importer;
(vii) The number of renewable oxygen credits obtained from another refinery or importer; and
(viii) For any renewable oxygen credits that are transferred from or to another refinery or importer, for any such transfer:
(A) The names, EPA-assigned registration numbers and facility identification numbers of the transferor and transferee of the credits;
(B) The number of renewable oxygen credits that were transferred; and
(C) The date of the transaction.

(h) Renewable oxygenate requirements for reformulated gasoline used in the State of California. (1) Any refiner or importer of California gasoline, as defined in §80.81, shall meet the renewable oxygenate standard specified in §80.81, shall meet the renewable oxygenate standard specified in this section.

(2) Any California gasoline shall be presumed to be used in a reformulated gasoline covered area:

(A) If the gasoline is produced at a refinery that is located within a reformulated gasoline covered area; or
(B) If the gasoline is transported to a facility that is located within a reformulated gasoline covered area, or to a facility from which gasoline is transported by truck into a reformulated gasoline covered area; unless
(ii) The refiner or importer is able to establish with documentation that the gasoline was used outside any reformulated gasoline covered area.

(3) Any California gasoline shall be considered to be designated as VOC-controlled (for purposes of paragraph (a)(1) of this section) if the Reid vapor pressure of the gasoline, or RBOB subsequent to oxygenate blending, is intended to meet a standard of:

(i) 7.8 psi or less in the case of gasoline intended for use before March 1, 1996; or

(ii) 7.0 psi or less in the case of gasoline intended for use on or after March 1, 1996.

(i) Special provisions for shoulder season. (1) The Governor of any State may petition for an extension of the non-commingling season for any or all reformulated gasoline covered areas within the State pursuant to § 80.70.

(i) Such petition must satisfy the following criteria:

(A) Evidence showing an increase in the market share and/or use of oxygenates which produce commingling-related RVP increases in the area(s) that are covered by the petition;

(B) Evidence demonstrating a pattern of exceedances for the period for which the extension is sought, including ozone monitoring data for the preceding three(3) years of the reformulated gasoline program;

(C) An analysis showing that the pattern of ozone exceedances is likely to continue even with implementation of other ozone air quality control measures and/or programs currently planned by the State; and

(D) Evidence that the responsible State agency or authority has given the public an opportunity for a public hearing and the submission of written comments with respect to the petition.

(ii) Effective data and publication of decision.

(A) If the Administrator determines that the petition meets the requirements of paragraph (i)(1)(i) of this section, to the satisfaction of the Administrator, then EPA shall publish a notice in the FEDERAL REGISTER announcing its intention to establish a non-commingling season as requested by the Governor, and specifying a tentative effective date.

(1) The Administrator shall provide the public with an opportunity for a hearing and the submission of written comments.

(2) The tentative effective date will correspond with the first day of the next complete non-commingling season beginning not less than one year after receipt of the petition.

(B) If the Administrator receives adverse comments or information demonstrating to the satisfaction of the Administrator that the criteria of paragraph (i)(1)(i) of this section have not been met, that the tentative effective date is not reasonable, or that other good reasons exist to deny the petition, then the Administrator may reject the Governor’s request for an extended non-commingling season, in whole or in part, or may delay the effective date by up to two (2) additional years. Absent receipt of such adverse comments or information, EPA shall publish a notice in the FEDERAL REGISTER announcing its approval of the petition and specifying an effective date for the extended non-commingling season.

(2) In the case of any refiner that produces RBOB, or any importer that imports RBOB, the oxygenate that is blended with the RBOB may be included with the refiner’s or importer’s compliance calculations under paragraph (d) of this section only if:

(i) The oxygenate meets the applicable renewable oxygenate definition under paragraph (a) of this section; and

(ii) In the case of RBOB designated for “non VOC controlled ether only” the refiner or importer assumes that ETBE or other oxygenate that does not exhibit volatility-related commingling effects when mixed with other gasolines and approved by the EPA Administrator under subparagraph (a)(3) of this section will be blended with the RBOB and so labels the transfer documentation.

[59 FR 39290, Aug. 2, 1994]

EFFECTIVE DATE NOTE: At 59 FR 39290, Aug. 2, 1994, §80.83 was added effective September 1, 1994, except for paragraphs (g) and (h), which would not become effective until approval had been given by the Office of Management and Budget. At 59 FR 60715, Nov. 23,
§ 80.84 Treatment of interface and transmix.

(a) Definitions. For purposes of this section, the following definitions apply:

(1) Interface means a volume of petroleum product generated in a pipeline between two adjacent volumes of non-identical petroleum product that consists of a mixture of the two adjacent products.

(2) Transmix means an interface that does not meet the specifications for a fuel that can be used or sold, and that is composed solely of any combination of:

(i) Previously certified gasoline (including previously certified gasoline blendstocks that become gasoline solely upon the addition of an oxygenate);
(ii) Distillate fuel; or
(iii) Gasoline blendstocks that are suitable for use as a blendstock without further processing.

(3) Transmix gasoline product, or TGP, means the gasoline or gasoline blendstock that is produced when transmix is separated into distillate fuel and either gasoline or gasoline blendstock. Gasoline blendstock here includes blendstock that becomes gasoline solely upon the addition of an oxygenate (such as RBOB).

(4) Transmix processing facility means any refinery that produces TGP from transmix by distillation or other refining processes, but does not produce gasoline by processing crude oil.

(5) Transmix processor means any person who owns, leases, operates, controls or supervises a transmix processing facility.

(6) Transmix blending facility means any facility which produces gasoline by blending transmix into gasoline.

(7) Transmix blender means any person who owns, leases, operates, controls or supervises a transmix blending facility.

(b) Designation of gasoline interface by pipeline operators. (1) Gasoline interface mixtures containing the products below shall be designated by pipeline operators in the following manner:

(i) Interface mixtures of reformulated gasoline or RBOB, and conventional gasoline shall be designated as conventional gasoline;
(ii) Interface mixtures of VOC-controlled reformulated gasoline and non-VOC-controlled reformulated gasoline shall be designated as non-VOC-controlled RFG;
(iii) Interface mixtures of RBOB and reformulated gasoline shall be designated as RBOB; and
(iv) Interface mixtures of reformulated gasoline or RBOB, and blendstock shall be designated as blendstock.

(2) Regardless of gasoline product designation, all gasoline containing interface must meet all downstream standards, including but not limited to any standards and requirements that apply downstream of the refinery in this part and the Clean Air Act.

(c) Transmix processing—(1) TGP sold without further mixing with blendstocks or previously certified gasoline. (i) Where the TGP meets all standards and requirements that apply to conventional gasoline downstream from the refinery, including but not limited to any standards and requirements in this part and the Clean Air Act, and the TGP is designated and sold as conventional gasoline, the transmix processor may exclude the TGP from compliance calculations for the transmix processing facility under this part Subpart E of this part. Except as required in paragraph (c)(4) of this section, the transmix processor must either include every batch or exclude every batch of this TGP from their compliance calculations for each compliance period;
(ii) Where the TGP is sold as a blendstock, the transmix processor must exclude the TGP from compliance calculations. Pursuant to §80.101(d)(3), however, TGP which becomes gasoline solely upon the addition of an oxygenate must be included in the compliance calculations for the transmix processing facility under subpart E of this part.
(iii) Where the TGP is designated and sold as reformulated gasoline or RBOB, the transmix processor must fulfill all requirements and standards that apply to a refiner under subpart D of this part and must include the reformulated gasoline or RBOB produced from the