Marine vessel loading activity at both ARCO and Tosco have increased significantly since the Olympic explosion. As a result, we are being requested to assess both RACT and MACT applicability annually on the same date. Gasoline throughput and annual HAP emissions only once each year on September 30 for the purpose of determining if the thresholds in Part 63, Subpart Y (and Subpart CC) subsequently are exceeded.

3. For sources with gasoline throughput and/or HAP emissions below specific applicability thresholds as of the initial compliance date, the dose calculation criterion throughout and/or annual HAP emissions increase exceed 10 or 25 TPY, the affected source is required to achieve compliance with the applicable RACT and/or MACT emission standard within three years of the determination.

4. Additional extraordinary circumstances may warrant providing regulatory relief to either refinery due to the Olympic Pipeline accident. A3: Region 10 is not aware of any provision within Sec. 112 of the Clean Air Act to grant regulatory relief to either petroleum refinery due to the Olympic Pipeline accident.

Q2: If annual gasoline throughput exceeds 10 M barrels, and/or actual annual HAP emissions exceed 10 or 25 TPY, the affected source is required to achieve compliance with the applicable RACT and/or MACT emission standard within three years of the determination.

Q3: Does the extraordinary nature of the Olympic Pipeline accident warrant providing regulatory relief to either refinery due to the Olympic Pipeline accident?

A2: In the event annual gasoline throughput exceeds 10 M barrels, and/or actual annual HAP emissions exceed 10 or 25 TPY, the affected source is required to achieve compliance with the applicable RACT and/or MACT emission standard within three years of the determination.

A3: Region 10 is not aware of any provision within Sec. 112 of the Clean Air Act to grant regulatory relief to either refinery due to the Olympic Pipeline accident.