

§ 89.302

analysis determining concentration of pollutant, exhaust volume, the fuel flow, and the power output during each mode. Emission is reported as grams per kilowatt hour (g/kw-hr). See subpart E of this part for a complete description of the test procedure.

(c) General equipment and calibration requirements are given in § 89.304 through 89.324. Sections 89.325 through 89.331 set forth general test specifications.

(d) Additional information about system design, calibration methodologies, and so forth, for raw gas sampling can be found in part 86, subpart D of this chapter. Examples for system design, calibration methodologies, and so forth, for dilute exhaust gas sampling can be found in part 86, subpart N of this chapter.

[59 FR 31335, June 17, 1994. Redesignated at 63 FR 56995, Oct. 23, 1998]

§ 89.302 Definitions.

The definitions in subpart A of this part apply to this subpart. For terms not defined in this part, the definitions in 40 CFR part 86, subparts A, D, I, and N, apply to this subpart.

[63 FR 57010, Oct. 23, 1998]

§ 89.303 Symbols/abbreviations.

(a) The abbreviations in § 86.094-3 or part 89.3 of this chapter apply to this subpart.

(b) The abbreviations in Table 1 in appendix A of this subpart apply to this subpart. Some abbreviations from § 89.3 have been included for the convenience of the reader.

(c) The symbols in Table 2 in appendix A of this subpart apply to this subpart.

[59 FR 31335, June 17, 1994. Redesignated at 63 FR 56995, Oct. 23, 1998]

§ 89.304 Equipment required for gaseous emissions; overview.

(a) All engines subject to this subpart are tested for exhaust emissions. Engines are operated on dynamometers meeting the specification given in § 89.306.

(b) The exhaust is tested for gaseous emissions using a raw gas sampling system as described in § 89.412 or a constant volume sampling (CVS) system

40 CFR Ch. I (7-1-03 Edition)

as described in § 89.419. Both systems require analyzers (see paragraph (c) of this section) specific to the pollutant being measured.

(c) Analyzers used are a non-dispersive infrared (NDIR) absorption type for carbon monoxide and carbon dioxide analysis; a heated flame ionization (HFID) type for hydrocarbon analysis; and a chemiluminescent detector (CLD) or heated chemiluminescent detector (HCLD) for oxides of nitrogen analysis. Sections 89.309 through 89.324 set forth a full description of analyzer requirements and specifications.

[59 FR 31335, June 17, 1994. Redesignated and amended at 63 FR 56995, 57010, Oct. 23, 1998]

§ 89.305 Equipment measurement accuracy/calibration frequency.

The accuracy of measurements must be such that the maximum tolerances shown in Table 3 in appendix A of this subpart are not exceeded. Calibrate all equipment and analyzers according to the frequencies shown in Table 3 in appendix A of this subpart.

[59 FR 31335, June 17, 1994. Redesignated at 63 FR 56995, Oct. 23, 1998]

§ 89.306 Dynamometer specifications and calibration weights.

(a) *Dynamometer specifications.* The dynamometer test stand and other instruments for measurement of power output must meet the accuracy and calibration frequency requirements shown in Table 3 in appendix A of this subpart. The dynamometer must be capable of performing the test cycle described in § 89.410.

(b) *Dynamometer calibration weights.* A minimum of six calibration weights for each range used are required. The weights must be spaced to reflect good engineering judgement such that they cover the range of weights required and must be traceable to within 0.5 percent of NIST weights. Laboratories located in foreign countries may certify calibration weights to local government bureau standards.

[59 FR 31335, June 17, 1994. Redesignated at 63 FR 56995, Oct. 23, 1998]

§ 89.307 Dynamometer calibration.

(a) If necessary, follow the dynamometer manufacturer's instructions for