

Environmental Protection Agency

§ 86.1105-87

Upper limit means the emission level for a specific pollutant above which a certificate of conformity may not be issued or may be suspended or revoked.

[50 FR 35388, Aug. 30, 1985, as amended at 55 FR 46628, Nov. 5, 1990]

§ 86.1103-87 Criteria for availability of nonconformance penalties.

(a) EPA shall establish for each subclass of heavy-duty engines and heavy-duty vehicles (other than motorcycles), an NCP for a motor vehicle pollutant, when any new or revised emission standard is more stringent than the previous standard for the pollutant, or when an existing standard for that pollutant becomes more difficult to achieve because of a new or revised standard, provided that EPA finds:

(1) That for such subclass of engines or vehicles, substantial work will be required to meet the standard for which the NCP is offered, and

(2) That there is likely to be a technological laggard.

(b) Substantial work, as used in paragraph (a)(1) of this section, means the application of technology not previously used in an engine or vehicle class or subclass, or the significant modification of existing technology or design parameters, needed to bring the vehicle or engine into compliance with either the more stringent new or revised standard or an existing standard which becomes more difficult to achieve because of a new or revised standard.

§ 86.1104-91 Determination of upper limits.

(a) The upper limit applicable to a pollutant emission standard for a subclass of heavy-duty engines or heavy-duty vehicles for which an NCP is established in accordance with § 86.1103-87, shall be the previous pollutant emission standard for that subclass.

(b) If no previous standard existed for the pollutant under paragraph (a) of this section, the upper limit will be developed by EPA during rulemaking.

(c) If a manufacturer participates in any of the emissions averaging, trading, or banking programs, and carries over certification of an engine family from the prior model year, the upper limit for that engine family shall be

the family emission limit of the prior model year, unless the family emission limit is less than the upper limit determined in paragraph (a) of this section.

[55 FR 30629, July 26, 1990]

§ 86.1105-87 Emission standards for which nonconformance penalties are available.

(a)-(b) [Reserved]

(c) Effective in the 1991 model year, NCPs will be available for the following additional emission standards:

(1) [Reserved]

(2) Petroleum-fueled diesel heavy-duty engine oxides of nitrogen standard of 5.0 grams per brake horsepower-hour.

(i) For petroleum-fueled light heavy-duty diesel engines:

(A) The following values shall be used to calculate an NCP in accordance with § 86.1113-87(a):

(1) COC₅₀: \$830.

(2) COC₉₀: \$946.

(3) MC₅₀: \$1,167 per gram per brake horsepower-hour.

(4) F: 1.2.

(B) The following factor shall be used to calculate the engineering and development component of the NCP in accordance with § 86.1113-87(h): 0.12.

(ii) For petroleum-fueled medium heavy-duty diesel engines:

(A) The following values shall be used to calculate an NCP in accordance with § 86.1113-87(a):

(1) COC₅₀: \$905.

(2) COC₉₀: \$1,453.

(3) MC₅₀: \$1,417 per gram per brake horsepower-hour.

(4) F: 1.2.

(B) The following factor shall be used to calculate the engineering and development component of the NCP in accordance with § 86.1113-87(h): 0.11.

(iii) For petroleum-fueled heavy-duty diesel engines:

(A) The following values shall be used to calculate an NCP in accordance with § 86.1113-87(a):

(1) COC₅₀: \$930.

(2) COC₉₀: \$1,590.

(3) MC₅₀: \$2,250 per gram per brake horsepower-hour.

(4) F: 1.2.