

Environmental Protection Agency

§ 86.098–15

procedures in subpart I or N of this part to ascertain that such test engines meet the requirements of paragraphs (a), (b), (c), and (d) of this section.

[58 FR 15801, Mar. 24, 1993, as amended at 58 FR 34536, June 28, 1993; 59 FR 48502, Sept. 21, 1994; 60 FR 43888, Aug. 23, 1995; 62 FR 54716, Oct. 21, 1997]

§ 86.098–14 Small-volume manufacturers certification procedures.

Section 86.098–14 includes text that specifies requirements that differ from § 86.094–14 or 86.095–14. Where a paragraph in § 86.094–14 or § 86.095–14 is identical and applicable to § 86.098–14, this may be indicated by specifying the corresponding paragraph and the statement “[Reserved]. For guidance see § 86.094–14.” or “[Reserved]. For guidance see § 86.095–14.”.

(a)–(c)(7)(i)(C)(3) [Reserved]. For guidance see § 86.094–14.

(c)(7)(i)(C)(4) For light-duty vehicle, light-duty truck, and heavy-duty vehicle evaporative and/or refueling emissions (as applicable) and for light-duty truck, and heavy-duty engine exhaust emissions, deterioration factors shall be determined in accordance with § 86.098–24.

(c)(7)(ii)–(c)(11)(ii)(B) introductory text [Reserved]. For guidance see § 86.094–14.

(c)(11)(ii)(B)(1) Engine evaporative/refueling family names and vehicle (or engine) configurations.

(c)(11)(ii)(B)(2)–(c)(11)(ii)(B)(15) [Reserved]. For guidance see § 86.094–14.

(c)(11)(ii)(B)(16)–(c)(11)(ii)(B)(18) [Reserved]. For guidance see § 86.095–14.

(c)(11)(ii)(B)(19) For each light-duty vehicle, light-duty truck, or heavy-duty vehicle evaporative/refueling emission family, a description of any unique procedures required to perform evaporative and/or refueling emission tests (as applicable) (including canister working capacity, canister bed volume, and fuel temperature profile for the running loss test) for all vehicles in that evaporative/refueling emission family, and a description of the method used to develop those unique procedures.

(20) For each light-duty vehicle, light-duty truck, or heavy-duty vehicle evaporative/refueling emission family:

(i) Canister working capacity, according to the procedures specified in § 86.132–96(h)(1)(iv);

(ii) Canister bed volume; and

(iii) Fuel temperature profile for the running loss test, according to the procedures specified in § 86.129–94(d).

(c)(11)(ii)(C)–(c)(11)(ii)(D)(5) [Reserved]. For guidance see § 86.095–14.

(c)(11)(ii)(D)(6) [Reserved].

(c)(11)(ii)(D)(7)–(c)(15) [Reserved]. For guidance see § 86.094–14.

[59 FR 16289, Apr. 6, 1994]

§ 86.098–15 NO_x and particulate averaging, trading, and banking for heavy-duty engines.

Section 86.098–15 includes text that specifies requirements that differ from § 86.094–15. Where a paragraph in § 86.094–15 is identical and applicable to § 86.098–15, this may be indicated by specifying the corresponding paragraph and the statement “[Reserved]. For guidance see § 86.094–15.”

(a)–(b) [Reserved]. For guidance see § 86.094–15.

(c)(1) For each participating engine family, NO_x and particulate emission credits (positive or negative) are to be calculated according to one of the following equations and rounded, in accordance with ASTM E29–93a, to the nearest one-tenth of a Megagram (MG). Consistent units are to be used throughout the equation.

(i) For determining credit need for all engine families and credit availability for engine families generating credits for averaging programs only:

$$\text{Emission credits} = (\text{Std} - \text{FEL}) \times (\text{CF}) \times (\text{UL}) \times (\text{Production}) \times (10^{-6})$$

(ii) For determining credit availability for engine families generating credits for trading or banking programs:

$$\text{Emission credits} = (\text{Std} - \text{FEL}) \times (\text{CF}) \times (\text{UL}) \times (\text{Production}) \times (10^{-6}) \times (\text{Discount})$$

(iii) For purposes of the equations in paragraphs (c)(1)(i) and (ii) of this section:

Std = the current and applicable heavy-duty engine NO_x or particulate emission standard in grams per brake horsepower hour or grams per Megajoule.