

Environmental Protection Agency

§ 90.111

complete and that the engine family meets the requirements of this part and the Clean Air Act, the Administrator shall issue a certificate of conformity.

(b) The Administrator shall give a written explanation when certification is denied. The manufacturer may request a hearing on a denial. (See § 90.124 for procedure.)

(c) For certificates issued for engine families included in the averaging, banking and trading program as described in subpart C of this part:

(1) Failure to comply with all applicable averaging, banking and trading provisions in this part will be considered to be a failure to comply with the terms and conditions upon which the certificate was issued, and the certificate may be determined to be void *ab initio*.

(2) The manufacturer shall bear the burden of establishing to the satisfaction of the Administrator that the conditions upon which the certificate was granted were satisfied or waived.

(d) The Administrator may, upon request by a manufacturer, waive any requirement of this part otherwise necessary for the issuance of a certificate. The Administrator may set such conditions in a certificate as he or she deems appropriate to assure that the waived requirements are either satisfied or are demonstrated, for the subject engines, to be inappropriate, irrelevant or met by the application of a different requirement under this chapter. The Administrator may indicate on such conditional certificates that failure to meet these conditions may result in suspension or revocation or the voiding *ab initio* of the certificate.

[60 FR 34598, July 3, 1995, as amended at 64 FR 15238, Mar. 30, 1999]

§ 90.109 Requirement of certification—closed crankcase.

(a) An engine's crankcase must be closed.

(b) For purposes of this section, "crankcase" means the housing for the crankshaft and other related internal parts.

(c) Notwithstanding paragraph (a) of this section, the Administrator will allow open crankcases for engines used exclusively to power snowthrowers

based upon a manufacturer's demonstration that all applicable emission standards will be met by the engine for the combination of emissions from the crankcase, and exhaust emissions measured using the procedures in subpart E of this part. This demonstration may be made based upon best engineering judgment. Upon request of the Administrator, the manufacturer must provide an explanation of any procedure or methodology used to determine that the total CO emissions from the crankcase and the exhaust are below the applicable standard for CO.

[60 FR 34598, July 3, 1995, as amended at 61 FR 58301, Nov. 13, 1996]

§ 90.110 Requirement of certification—prohibited controls.

(a) An engine may not be equipped with an emission control device, system, or element of design for the purpose of complying with emission standards if such device, system, or element of design will cause or contribute to an unreasonable risk to public health, welfare, or safety in its operation or function.

(b) You may not design your engines with emission-control devices, systems, or elements of design that cause or contribute to an unreasonable risk to public health, welfare, or safety while operating. For example, this would apply if the engine emits a noxious or toxic substance it would otherwise not emit that contributes to such an unreasonable risk.

[60 FR 34598, July 3, 1995, as amended at 67 FR 68340, Nov. 8, 2002]

§ 90.111 Requirement of certification—prohibition of defeat devices.

(a) An engine may not be equipped with a defeat device.

(b) For purposes of this section, "defeat device" means any device, system, or element of design which senses operation outside normal emission test conditions and reduces emission control effectiveness.

(1) Defeat device includes any auxiliary emission control device (AECDD) that reduces the effectiveness of the