

procedures is fully described in the manufacturer's application.

(2) An engine manufacturer electing to use alternate test procedures is solely responsible for the results obtained. The Administrator may reject data generated under test procedures which do not correlate with data generated under the specified procedures.

(3) [Reserved]

(4) Where we specify mandatory compliance with the procedures of 40 CFR part 1065, manufacturers may elect to use the procedures specified in 40 CFR part 86, subpart N, as an alternate test procedure without advance approval by the Administrator.

[61 FR 52102, Oct. 4, 1996, as amended at 70 FR 40451, July 13, 2005]

§91.120 Compliance with Family Emission Limits over useful life.

(a) If all test engines representing an engine family have emissions, as determined in paragraph (c)(3)(iii) of this section, less than or equal to the applicable Family Emission Limit (FEL) for each pollutant as determined according to §91.104 (c), that family complies with the Family Emission Limit .

(b) If any test engine representing an engine family has emissions (as determined in paragraph (c)(3)(iii) of this section, greater than the applicable Family Emission Limit for any pollutant as determined according to §91.104(c), that family will be deemed not in compliance with the Family Emission Limits.

(c)(1) The engine Family Emission Limits (FELs) apply to the emissions of engines for their useful lives.

(2) Since emission control efficiency generally decreases with the accumulation of service on the engine, deterioration factors must be used in combination with emission data engine test results as the basis for determining compliance with the standards.

(3)(i) Paragraph (c)(3)(ii) of this section describes the procedure for determining compliance of an engine with family emission limits, based on deterioration factors supplied by the manufacturer.

(ii) Separate exhaust emission deterioration factors, determined by the manufacturer, must be supplied for

each engine family. The deterioration factors must be applied as follows:

(A) For marine spark-ignition engines not utilizing aftertreatment technology (for example, catalytic converters), the official exhaust emission results for each emission data engine at the selected test point are adjusted by adding the appropriate deterioration factor to the results. However, if the deterioration factor supplied by the manufacturer is less than zero, it is zero for the purposes of this paragraph.

(B) For marine spark-ignition engines utilizing aftertreatment technology (for example, catalytic converters), the official exhaust emission results for each emission data engine at the selected test point are adjusted by multiplying the results by the appropriate deterioration factor. However, if the deterioration factor supplied by the manufacturer is less than one, it is one for the purposes of this paragraph.

(iii) The emission values to compare with the Family Emission Limits (FELs) are the adjusted emission values of paragraph (c)(3)(ii) of this section, rounded to the same number of significant figures as contained in the applicable standard in accordance with ASTM E 29–93a, for each emission data engine. This procedure has been incorporated by reference. See §91.6.

§91.121 Certification procedure—recordkeeping.

(a) The engine manufacturer must maintain the following adequately organized records:

(1) Copies of all applications and summary information, as applicable, filed with the Administrator;

(2) A copy of all data obtained through the production line and in-use testing programs; and

(3) A detailed history of each test engine used for certification including the following:

(i) A description of the test engine's construction, including a general description of the origin and buildup of the engine, steps taken to insure that it is representative of production engines, description of components specially built for the test engine, and the origin and description of all emission-related components;