

(5) Locomotives and locomotive engines generating credits under this paragraph (d) must meet all applicable requirements of this part.

(e) *Particulate notch standards.* For model year 2006 and earlier locomotives, the particulate notch standard shall be calculated as:

Notch standard =  $(E_x) \times (1.2 + (1 - E_{LH} / \text{std}))$ .

(f) *Passenger locomotives.* Passenger locomotives originally manufactured before January 1, 2002 are exempt from the requirements and prohibitions of this part for model years through 2006. New passenger locomotives and locomotive engines produced on or after January 1, 2007 shall comply with all applicable requirements of this part.

(g) *Tier 0 locomotive labels.* Remanufacturers may use identical labels for locomotives and engines for Tier 0 locomotives, provided the remanufacturer demonstrates to EPA that they will supply two labels (one for the locomotive and one for the engine) only with those remanufacturing systems being applied to locomotives that have not been previously labeled (i.e., locomotives that have not been previously certified). For other locomotives, the remanufacturer may only supply one label.

(h) *Labels for calendar year 2005.* During calendar year 2005, manufacturers and remanufacturers may comply with the labeling requirements that were applicable during calendar year 2004, instead of the labeling requirements specified in § 92.212(c)(2)(v).

[63 FR 18998, Apr. 16, 1998, as amended at 70 FR 40453, July 13, 2005]

## Subpart B—Test Procedures

### § 92.101 Applicability.

Provisions of this subpart apply to tests performed by the Administrator, certificate holders, other manufacturers and remanufacturers of locomotives or locomotive engines, railroads (and other owners and operators of locomotives), and their designated testing laboratories. This subpart contains gaseous emission test procedures, particulate emission test procedures, and smoke test procedures for locomotives and locomotive engines.

### § 92.102 Definitions and abbreviations.

The definitions and abbreviations of subpart A of this part apply to this subpart. The following definitions and abbreviations, as well as those found in § 92.132 (Calculations), also apply:

*Accuracy* means the difference between the measured value and the true value, where the true value is determined from NIST traceable measurements where possible, or otherwise determined by good engineering practice.

*Calibration* means the act of calibrating an analytical instrument using known standards.

*Calibration gas* means a gas of known concentration which is used to establish the response curve of an analyzer.

*Good engineering practice* means those methods and practices which the Administrator determines to be consistent with scientific and engineering principles.

*Hang-up* refers to the process of hydrocarbon molecules being adsorbed, condensed, or by any other method removed from the sample flow prior to reaching the instrument detector. It also refers to any subsequent desorption of the molecules into the sample flow when they are assumed to be absent.

*Parts per million, carbon or ppmC* means the concentration of an organic compound in a gas expressed as parts per million (by volume or by moles) multiplied by the number of carbon atoms in a molecule of that compound.

*Precision* means the standard deviation of replicated measurements, or one-half of the readability, whichever is greater; except where explicitly noted otherwise.

*Readability* means the smallest difference in measured values that can be detected. For example, the readability for a digital display with two decimal places would be 0.01.

*Span gas* means a gas of known concentration which is used routinely to set the output level of an analyzer.

*Standard conditions and standard temperature and pressure* mean 68 °F (20 °C) and 29.92 in Hg. (101.3 kPa).

### § 92.103 Test procedures; overview.

(a) This subpart contains procedures for exhaust emission tests of locomotives and locomotive engines. The