

Environmental Protection Agency

§ 86.093-2

test, as described in subpart B of this part.

(ii) Whenever the Administrator does not conduct a test on an evaporative emission family-system combination, the manufacturer's test data will be accepted as the official data: *Provided*, That if the Administrator makes a determination, based on testing under paragraph (c)(2) of this section, that there is a lack of correlation between the manufacturer's test equipment and the test equipment used by the Administrator, no manufacturer's test data will be accepted for purposes of certification until the reasons for the lack of correlation are determined and the validity of the data is established by the manufacturer, *And further provided*, That if the Administrator has reasonable basis to believe that any test data, analyses, or other information submitted by the manufacturer is not accurate or has been obtained in violation of any provision of this part, the Administrator may refuse to accept those data, analyses, etc., as the official data pending retesting or submission of further information.

(Secs. 202, 203, 206, 207, 208, 301a, Clean Air Act, as amended; 42 U.S.C. 7521, 7522, 7525, 7541, 7542, 7601a)

[50 FR 10675, Mar. 15, 1985, as amended at 54 FR 14488, Apr. 11, 1989; 58 FR 16020, Mar. 24, 1993]

§ 86.092-2 Definitions.

The definitions of § 86.091-2 remain effective. The definitions listed in this section apply beginning with the 1992 model year.

(a) *Proven emission control systems* are emission control components or systems (and fuel metering systems) that have completed full durability testing evaluation over a vehicle's useful life in some other certified engine family, or have completed bench or road testing demonstrated to be equal or more severe than certification mileage accumulation requirements. Alternatively, proven components or systems are those that are determined by EPA to be of comparable functional quality and manufactured using comparable materials and production techniques as components or systems which have been durability demonstrated in some other certified engine family. In addition,

the components or systems must be employed in an operating environment (e.g., temperature, exhaust flow, etc.) similar to that experienced by the original or comparable components or systems in the original certified engine family.

(b) *Unproven emission control systems* are emission control components or systems (and fuel metering systems) that do not qualify as proven emission control systems.

(c) *Similar systems* are engine, fuel metering and emission control system combinations which use the same fuel (e.g., gasoline, diesel, etc.), combustion cycle (i.e., two or four stroke), general type of fuel system (i.e., carburetor or fuel injection), catalyst system (e.g., none, oxidization, three-way plus oxidization, three-way only, etc.), fuel control system (i.e., feedback or non-feedback), secondary air system (i.e., equipped or not equipped) and EGR (i.e., equipped or not equipped).

(d) *Conveniently available service facility* and spare parts for small-volume manufacturers means that the vehicle manufacturer has a qualified service facility at or near the authorized point of sale or delivery of its vehicles and maintains an inventory of all emission-related spare parts or has made arrangements for the part manufacturers to supply the parts by expedited shipment (e.g., utilizing overnight express delivery service, UPS, etc.).

[55 FR 7187, Feb. 28, 1990]

§ 86.093-2 Definitions.

The definitions of § 86.092-2 continue to apply. The definitions listed in this section apply beginning with the 1993 model year.

Bus means a heavy heavy-duty diesel-powered passenger-carrying vehicle with a load capacity of fifteen or more passengers that is centrally fueled, and all urban buses. This definition only applies in the context of §§ 86.093-11 and 86.093-35.

Centrally fueled bus means a bus that is refueled at least 75 percent of the time at one refueling facility that is owned, operated, or controlled by the bus operator.

Urban bus means a passenger-carrying vehicle powered by a heavy heavy-duty diesel engine, or of a type

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normally powered by a heavy heavy-duty diesel engine, with a load capacity of fifteen or more passengers and intended primarily for intracity operation, *i.e.*, within the confines of a city or greater metropolitan area. Urban bus operation is characterized by short rides and frequent stops. To facilitate this type of operation, more than one set of quick-operating entrance and exit doors would normally be installed. Since fares are usually paid in cash or tokens, rather than purchased in advance in the form of tickets, urban buses would normally have equipment installed for collection of fares. Urban buses are also typically characterized by the absence of equipment and facilities for long distance travel, *e.g.*, rest rooms, large luggage compartments, and facilities for stowing carry-on luggage. The useful life for urban buses is the same as the useful life for other heavy heavy-duty diesel engines.

[58 FR 15795, Mar. 24, 1993]

§ 86.094-1 General applicability.

(a) The provisions of this subpart generally apply to 1994 and later model year new Otto-cycle and diesel-cycle light-duty vehicles, 1994 and later model year new Otto-cycle and diesel-cycle light-duty trucks, and 1994 and later model year new Otto-cycle and diesel-cycle heavy-duty engines. In cases where a provision applies only to a certain vehicle group based on its model year, vehicle class, motor fuel, engine type, or other distinguishing characteristics, the limited applicability is cited in the appropriate section or paragraph.

(b) *Optional applicability.* A manufacturer may request to certify any heavy-duty vehicle of 10,000 pounds Gross Vehicle Weight Rating or less in accordance with the light-duty truck provisions. Heavy-duty engine or vehicle provisions do not apply to such a vehicle.

(c)-(d) [Reserved]

(e) *Small volume manufacturers.* Special certification procedures are available for any manufacturer whose projected combined U.S. sales of light-duty vehicles, light-duty trucks, heavy-duty vehicles, and heavy-duty engines in its product line (including all vehicles and engines imported

under the provisions of §§ 85.1505 and 85.1509 of this chapter are fewer than 10,000 units for the model year in which the manufacturer seeks certification. To certify its product line under these optional procedures, the small-volume manufacturer must first obtain the Administrator's approval. The manufacturer must meet the eligibility criteria specified in § 86.092-14(b) before the Administrator's approval will be granted. The small-volume manufacturer's certification procedures are described in § 86.092-14.

(f) *Optional procedures for determining exhaust opacity.* (1) The provisions of subpart I of this part apply to tests which are performed by the Administrator, and optionally, by the manufacturer.

(2) Measurement procedures, other than that described in subpart I of this part, may be used by the manufacturer provided the manufacturer satisfies the requirements of § 86.091-23(f).

(3) When a manufacturer chooses to use an alternative measurement procedure it has the responsibility to determine whether the results obtained by the procedure will correlate with the results which would be obtained from the measurement procedure in subpart I of this part. Consequently, the Administrator will not routinely approve or disapprove any alternative opacity measurement procedure or any associated correlation data which the manufacturer elects to use to satisfy the data requirements for subpart I of this part.

(4) If a confirmatory test(s) is performed and the results indicate there is a systematic problem suggesting that the data generated under an optional alternative measurement procedure do not adequately correlate with data obtained in accordance with the procedures described in subpart I of this part, EPA may require that all certificates of conformity not already issued be based on data obtained from procedures described in subpart I of this part.

[58 FR 4002, Jan. 12, 1993]

§ 86.094-2 Definitions.

The definitions of § 86.093-2 remain effective. The definitions listed in this