

## Environmental Protection Agency

## § 86.1009–2001

combination of tests pursuant to paragraph (a) of this section so that a minimum of four tests are performed per 24 hour period, including voided tests, for each available test cell.

(4) The Administrator may approve a longer period based upon a request by a manufacturer accompanied by satisfactory justification.

(h) The manufacturer shall perform test engine or vehicle selection, shipping, preparation, service or mileage accumulation, and testing in such a manner as to assure that the audit is performed in an expeditious manner.

(i) The manufacturer may retest any test vehicle or engine after a fail decision has been reached in accordance with § 86.1010–2001(d) based on the first test on each vehicle or engine; except that the Administrator may approve retests at other times during the audit based upon a request by the manufacturer accompanied by a satisfactory justification. The manufacturer may test each vehicle or engine a total of three times. The manufacturer shall test each vehicle or engine the same number of times. The manufacturer may accumulate additional service or mileage before conducting retests, subject to the provisions of paragraph (c) of this section.

[59 FR 16305, Apr. 6, 1994, as amended at 62 FR 31239, June 6, 1997; 62 FR 47123, Sept. 5, 1997]

### § 86.1008–2004 Test procedures.

Section 86.1008–2004 includes text that specifies requirements that differ from § 86.1008–2001. Where a paragraph in § 86.1008–2001 is identical and applicable to § 86.1008–2004, this may be indicated by specifying the corresponding paragraph and the statement “[Reserved]. For guidance see § 86.1008–2001.”.

(a)(1)(i) For heavy-duty engines, the prescribed test procedure is the Federal Test Procedure as described in subparts N, I, and P of this part, except that 2004 and later model year engines shall not be subject to the test procedures specified in § 86.1380, and 2007 and later model year engines shall not be subject to the test procedures specified in §§ 86.1360(b)(2), 86.1360(f), 86.1370, and 86.1372. The Administrator may, on the basis of a written application by a

manufacturer, approve optional test procedures other than those in subparts N, I, and P of this part for any heavy-duty vehicle which is not susceptible to satisfactory testing using the procedures in subparts N, I, and P of this part.

(a)(1)(ii) through (i) [Reserved]. For guidance see § 86.1008–2001.

[65 FR 59957, Oct. 6, 2000]

### § 86.1009–2001 Calculation and reporting of test results.

(a) Initial test results are calculated following the Federal Test Procedure specified in § 86.1008–2001(a). Rounding is done in accordance with ASTM E 29–67 (reapproved 1980) (as referenced in § 86.094–28 (a)(4)(i)(B)(2)(ii)) to the number of decimal places contained in the applicable emission standard expressed to one additional significant figure.

(b) Final test results are calculated by summing the initial test results derived in paragraph (a) of this section for each test vehicle or engine, dividing by the number of times that specific test has been conducted on the vehicle or engine, and rounding to the same number of decimal places contained in the applicable standard expressed to one additional significant figure. Rounding is done in accordance with ASTM E 29–67 (reapproved 1980) (as referenced in § 86.094–28(a)(4)(i)(B)(2)(ii)).

(c) *Final deteriorated test results.* (1) The final deteriorated test results for each light-duty truck, heavy-duty engine, or heavy-duty vehicle tested according to subpart B, C, D, I, M, N, P, or R of this part are calculated by first multiplying or adding, as appropriate, the final test results by or to the appropriate deterioration factor derived from the certification process for the engine or evaporative/refueling family and model year to which the selected configuration belongs, and then by multiplying by the appropriate reactivity adjustment factor, if applicable. For the purpose of this paragraph (c), if a multiplicative deterioration factor as computed during the certification process is less than one, that deterioration factor will be one. If an additive deterioration factor as computed during the certification process is less than zero, that deterioration factor will be zero.