#### §87.81

turbine engines with the applicable standards set forth in this part. The test is essentially the same as that described in §§87.60 through 87.62, except that the test is designed to determine the smoke emission level at various operating points representative of engine usage in aircraft. Other smoke measurement systems may be used if shown to yield equivalent results and if approved in advance by the Administrator or the Secretary.

#### §87.81 Fuel specifications.

Fuel having specifications as provided in §87.61 shall be used in smoke emission testing.

# § 87.82 Sampling and analytical procedures for measuring smoke exhaust emissions.

The system and procedures for sampling and measurement of smoke emissions shall be as specified by Appendix 2 to International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) Annex 16, Volume II, Environmental Protection, Aircraft. Engine Emissions, Second Edition, July 1993, which are incorporated herein by reference. This incorporation by reference was approved by the Director of the Federal Register in accordance with 5 U.S.C. 552(a) and 1 CFR part 51. These materials are incorporated as they exist on the date of the approval and a notice of any change in these materials will be published in the FED-ERAL REGISTER. Frequent changes are not anticipated. Copies may be inspected at U.S. EPA, OAR, 401 M St., SW., Washington, DC 20460, or at the National Archives and Records Administration (NARA). For information on the availability of this material at NARA, call 202-741-6030, or go to: http:// www.archives.gov/federal register/

code\_of\_federal\_regulations/ ibr\_locations.html.Copies of this document can be obtained from the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO), Document Sales Unit, P.O. Box 400, Succursale: Place de L'Aviation Internationale, 1000 Sherbrooke Street West, Suite 400, Montreal, Quebec, Canada H3A 2R2.

[62 FR 25366, May 8, 1997]

#### §§ 87.83-87.88 [Reserved]

# §87.89 Compliance with smoke emission standards.

Compliance with each smoke emission standard shall be determined by comparing the plot of SN as a function of power setting with the applicable emission standard under this part. The SN at every power setting must be such that there is a high degree of confidence that the standard will not be exceeded by any engine of the model being tested. An acceptable alternative to testing every engine is described in Appendix 6 to International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) Annex 16, Environmental Protection, Volume II, Aircraft Engine Emissions, Second Edition, July 1993, which is incorporated herein by reference. This incorporation by reference was approved by the Director of the Federal Register in accordance with 5 U.S.C. 552(a) and 1 CFR part 51. These materials are incorporated as they exist on the date of the approval and a notice of any change in these materials will be published in the FEDERAL REGISTER. Frequent changes are not anticipated. Copies may be inspected at U.S. EPA, OAR, 401 M St., SW., Washington, DC 20460, or at the National Archives and Records Administration (NARA). For information on the availability of this material at NARA, call 202-741-6030, or go to: http:// www.archives.gov/federal register/ code\_of\_federal\_regulations/

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[62 FR 25366, May 8, 1997]

# PART 88—CLEAN-FUEL VEHICLES

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88.311-98 Emissions standards for Inherently Low-Emission Vehicles.

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AUTHORITY: 42 U.S.C. 7410, 7418, 7581, 7582, 7583, 7584, 7586, 7588, 7589, 7601(a).

SOURCE: 57 FR 60046, Dec. 17, 1992, unless otherwise noted.

# Subpart A—Emission Standards for Clean-Fuel Vehicles

## §88.101-94 General applicability.

The clean-fuel vehicle standards and provisions of this subpart are applicable to vehicles used in subpart B of this part (the Clean Fuel Fleet Program) and subpart C of this part (the California Pilot Test Program).

[59 FR 50074, Sept. 30, 1994]

#### § 88.102-94 Definitions.

Any terms defined in 40 CFR part 86 and not defined in this part shall have the meaning given them in 40 CFR part 86, subpart A.

Adjusted Loaded Vehicle Weight is defined as the numerical average of the vehicle curb weight and the GVWR.

Dual Fuel Vehicle (or Engine) means any motor vehicle (or motor vehicle engine) engineered and designed to be operated on two different fuels, but not on a mixture of the fuels.

Flexible Fuel Vehicle (or Engine) means any motor vehicle (or motor vehicle engine) engineered and designed to be operated on any mixture of two or more different fuels.

Heavy Light-Duty Truck means any light-duty truck rated greater than 6000 lbs. GVWR.

Light Light-Duty Truck means any light-duty truck rated through 6000 lbs GVWR.

Loaded Vehicle Weight is defined as the curb weight plus 300 lbs.

Low-Emission Vehicle means any light-duty vehicle or light-duty truck conforming to the applicable Low-Emission Vehicle standard, or any heavy-duty vehicle with an engine conforming to the applicable Low-Emission Vehicle standard.

Non-methane Hydrocarbon Equivalent means the sum of the carbon mass emissions of non-oxygenated nonmethane hydrocarbons plus the carbon mass emissions of alcohols, aldehydes, or other organic compounds which are separately measured in accordance with the applicable test procedures of 40 CFR part 86, expressed as gasolinefueled vehicle non-methane hydrocarbons. In the case of exhaust emissions, the hydrogen-to-carbon ratio of the equivalent hydrocarbon is 1.85:1. In the case of diurnal and hot soak emissions, the hydrogen-to-carbon ratios of the equivalent hydrocarbons are 2.33:1 and 2.2:1 respectively.

Non-methane Organic Gas is defined as in section 241(3) Clean Air Act as amended (42 U.S.C. 7581(3)).

*Test Weight* is defined as the average of the curb weight and the GVWR.

Transitional Low-Emission Vehicle means any light-duty vehicle or light-