

## § 92.3

## 40 CFR Ch. I (7–1–07 Edition)

unit of time (e.g., rpm), corresponding to each throttle notch position, including dynamic-brake, and hotel power settings.

*Tier 0* means relating to emission standards applicable to locomotives originally manufactured before January 1, 2002; or relating to such locomotives.

*1* means relating to emission standards applicable to locomotives originally manufactured on or after January 1, 2002 and before January 1, 2005; or relating to such locomotives.

*Tier 2* means relating to emission standards applicable to locomotives originally manufactured on or after January 1, 2005; or relating to such locomotives.

*Total Hydrocarbon Equivalent* means the sum of the carbon mass contributions of non-oxygenated hydrocarbons, alcohols and aldehydes, or other organic compounds that are measured separately as contained in a gas sample, expressed as gasoline-fueled vehicle hydrocarbons. The hydrogen-to-carbon ratio of the equivalent hydrocarbon is 1.85:1. Total Hydrocarbon Equivalent is abbreviated THCE.

*Trading* means the exchange of locomotive or locomotive engine emission credits between credit holders.

*United States* means the States, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, Guam, American Samoa, and the U.S. Virgin Islands.

*Upgrade* means to modify a locomotive or locomotive engine that was originally manufactured prior to January 1, 1973 (or a locomotive or locomotive engine that was originally manufactured on or after January 1, 1973, and that is not subject to the emission standards of this part), such that it is intended to comply with the Tier 0 standards. Upgrading is a type of re-manufacturing.

*Useful life* means the period during which the locomotive engine is designed to properly function in terms of reliability and fuel consumption, without being remanufactured, specified as work output or miles. It is the period during which a new locomotive or locomotive engine is required to comply with all applicable emission standards.

*Volatile liquid fuel* means any liquid fuel other than diesel or biodiesel.

*Voluntary emission recall* means a repair, adjustment, or modification program voluntarily initiated and conducted by a manufacturer or remanufacturer to remedy any emission-related defect for which notification of locomotive or locomotive engine owners has been provided.

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

### § 92.3 Abbreviations.

The abbreviations of this section apply to all subparts of this part and have the following meanings:

ANSI—American National Standards Institute  
API—American Petroleum Institute  
ASTM—American Society for Testing and Materials  
BHP—Brake horsepower  
BSCO—Brake specific carbon monoxide  
BSHC—Brake specific hydrocarbons  
BSNO<sub>x</sub>—Brake specific oxides of nitrogen  
°C—Celsius  
cfh—cubic feet per hour  
cfm—cubic feet per minute  
CFV—Critical flow venturi  
CL—Chemiluminescence  
CO—Carbon monoxide  
CO<sub>2</sub>—Carbon dioxide  
cu in—cubic inch(es)  
CVS—Constant volume sampler  
EP—End point  
EPA—Environmental Protection Agency  
°F—Fahrenheit  
FEL—Family emission limit  
FID—Flame ionization detector  
ft—foot or feet  
g—gram(s)  
gal—U.S. gallon  
GC—Gas Chromatograph  
h—hour(s)  
H<sub>2</sub>O—water  
HC—hydrocarbon  
HFID—Heated flame ionization detector  
Hg—Mercury  
hp—horsepower  
IBP—Initial boiling point  
in—inch(es)  
K—Kelvin  
kg—kilogram(s)  
km—kilometer(s)  
kPa—kilopascal(s)  
lb—pound(s)  
LPG—Liquified Petroleum Gas  
m—meter(s)  
max—maximum  
mg—milligram(s)  
mi—mile(s)  
min—minute  
ml—milliliter(s)

## Environmental Protection Agency

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mm—millimeter  
 mph—miles per hour  
 mv—millivolt(s)  
 N<sub>2</sub>—nitrogen  
 NDIR—Nondispersive infrared  
 NMHC—Non-methane hydrocarbons  
 NO—nitric oxide  
 NO<sub>2</sub>—nitrogen dioxide  
 NO<sub>x</sub>—oxides of nitrogen  
 No.—number  
 O<sub>2</sub>—oxygen  
 pct—percent  
 PM—particulate matter  
 ppm—parts per million by volume  
 ppmC—parts per million, carbon  
 psi—pounds per square inch  
 psig—pounds per square inch gauge  
 °R—Rankin  
 rpm—revolutions per minute  
 s—second(s)  
 SAE—Society of Automotive Engineers  
 SI—International system of units (i.e., metric)  
 THCE—Total hydrocarbon equivalent  
 U.S.—United States  
 V—volt(s)  
 vs—versus  
 W—watt(s)  
 wt—weight

### § 92.4 Treatment of confidential information.

(a) Any manufacturer or remanufacturer may assert that some or all of the information submitted pursuant to this part is entitled to confidential treatment as provided by 40 CFR part 2, subpart B.

(b) Any claim of confidentiality must accompany the information at the time it is submitted to EPA.

(c) To assert that information submitted pursuant to this part is confidential, a person or manufacturer or remanufacturer must indicate clearly the items of information claimed confidential by marking, circling, bracketing, stamping, or otherwise specifying the confidential information. Furthermore, EPA requests, but does not require, that the submitter also provide a second copy of its submittal from which all confidential information has been deleted. If a need arises to publicly release nonconfidential information, EPA will assume that the submitter has accurately deleted the confidential information from this second copy.

(d) If a claim is made that some or all of the information submitted pursuant to this part is entitled to confidential treatment, the information covered by

that confidentiality claim will be disclosed by EPA only to the extent and by means of the procedures set forth in 40 CFR part 2, subpart B.

(e) Information provided without a claim of confidentiality at the time of submission may be made available to the public by EPA without further notice to the submitter, in accordance with 40 CFR 2.204(c)(2)(i)(A).

### § 92.5 Reference materials.

(a) The documents in paragraph (b) of this section have been incorporated by reference. The 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. 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](http://www.archives.gov/federal_register/code_of_federal_regulations/ibr_locations.html).

(b) The following paragraphs and tables set forth the material that has been incorporated by reference in this part:

(1) *ASTM material.* The following table sets forth material from the American Society for Testing and Materials that has been incorporated by reference. The first column lists the number and name of the material. The second column lists the section(s) of the part, other than this section, in which the matter is referenced. The second column is presented for information only and may not be all inclusive. More recent versions of these standards may be used with advance approval of the Administrator. Copies of these materials may be obtained from American Society for Testing and Materials, 1916 Race St., Philadelphia, PA 19103. The table follows:

Document number and name	40 CFR part 92 reference
ASTM D 86-95, Standard Test Method for Distillation of Petroleum Products.	§ 92.113
ASTM D 93-94, Standard Test Methods for Flash-Point by Pensky-Martens Closed Cup Tester.	§ 92.113
ASTM D 287-92, Standard Test Method for API Gravity of Crude Petroleum and Petroleum Products (Hydrometer Method).	§ 92.113