

Environmental Protection Agency

§ 79.33

(b) All designated motor vehicle gasolines must be registered by September 7, 1976.

(c) In accordance with §§ 79.5(a)(2) and 79.11(f), and to the extent such information is known to the fuel manufacturer as a result of testing conducted for reasons other than fuel registration or reporting purposes, the fuel manufacturer shall furnish the data listed below. The highest, lowest, and average values of the listed characteristics/properties are to be reported. For initial registration, data shall be given for any 3-month or longer period prior to the date of submission. For annual reports thereafter, data shall be for the calendar year, except that if the first required annual report covers a period of less than a year, the data may be for such shorter period.

(1) Hydrocarbon composition (aromatic content, olefin content, saturate content), with the methods of analysis identified;

(2) Polynuclear organic material content, sulfur content, and trace element content, with the methods of analysis identified;

(3) Reid vapor pressure;

(4) Distillation temperatures (10 percent point, end point);

(5) Research octane number and motor octane number.

(d) In accordance with §§ 79.5(a)(2) and 79.11(f), and to the extent such information is known to the fuel manufacturer, he shall furnish summaries of any information developed by or specifically for him concerning the following items:

(1) Mechanisms of action of each additive he reports;

(2) Reactions between such additives and motor vehicle gasoline;

(3) Identification and measurement of the emission products of such additives when used in motor vehicle gasoline;

(4) Effects of such additives on all emissions;

(5) Toxicity and any other public health or welfare effects of the emission products of such additives;

(6) Effects of the emission products of such additives on the performance of emission control devices/systems. Such submissions shall be accompanied by a description of the test procedures used

in obtaining the information. Information will be considered to be known to the fuel manufacturer if a report thereon has been prepared and circulated or distributed outside the research department or division.

[40 FR 52011, Nov. 7, 1975, as amended at 41 FR 21324, May 25, 1976]

§ 79.33 Motor vehicle diesel fuel.

(a) The following fuels commonly or commercially known or sold as motor vehicle diesel fuel are hereby individually designated:

(1) Motor vehicle diesel fuel, grade 1-D;

(2) Motor vehicle diesel fuel, grade 2-D.

The Act defines the term "motor vehicle" to mean any self-propelled vehicle designed for transporting persons or property on a street or highway.

(b) All designated motor vehicle diesel fuels must be registered within 12 months after promulgation of this part.

(c) In accordance with §§ 79.5(a)(2) and 79.11(f), and to the extent such information is known to the fuel manufacturer as a result of testing conducted for reasons other than fuel registration or reporting purposes, the fuel manufacturer shall furnish the data listed below. The highest, lowest, and average values of the listed characteristics/properties are to be reported. For initial registration, data shall be given for any 3-month or longer period prior to the date of submission. For annual reports thereafter, data shall be for the calendar year, except that if the first required annual report covers a period of less than a year, the data may be for such shorter period.

(1) Hydrocarbon composition (aromatic content, olefin content, saturate content), with the methods of analysis identified;

(2) Polynuclear organic material content, sulfur content, and trace element content, with the methods of analysis identified;

(3) Distillation temperatures (90 percent point, end point);

(4) Cetane number or cetane index;

(d) In accordance with §§ 79.5(a)(2) and 79.11(f), and to the extent such information is known to the fuel manufacturer, he shall furnish summaries of

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any information developed by or specifically for him concerning the following items:

(1) Mechanisms of action of each additive he reports;

(2) Reactions between such additives and motor vehicle diesel fuel;

(3) Identification and measurement of the emission products of such additives when used in motor vehicle diesel fuel;

(4) Effects of such additives on all emissions;

(5) Toxicity and any other public health or welfare effects of the emission products of such additives.

Such submission shall be accompanied by a description of the test procedures used in obtaining the information. Information will be considered to be known to the fuel manufacturer if a report thereon has been prepared and circulated or distributed outside the research department or division.

Subpart E [Reserved]

Subpart F—Testing Requirements for Registration

SOURCE: 59 FR 33093, June 27, 1994, unless otherwise noted.

§ 79.50 Definitions.

The definitions listed in this section apply only to subpart F of this part.

Additive/base fuel mixture means the mixture resulting when a fuel additive is added in specified proportion to the base fuel of the fuel family to which the additive belongs.

Aerosol additive means a chemical mixture in aerosol form generally used as a motor vehicle engine starting aid or carburetor cleaner and not recommended to be placed in the fuel tank.

Aftermarket fuel additive means a product which is added by the end-user directly to fuel in a motor vehicle or engine to modify the performance or other characteristics of the fuel, the engine, or its emissions.

Atypical element means any chemical element found in a fuel or additive product which is not allowed in the baseline category of the associated fuel family, and an “atypical fuel or fuel

additive” is a product which contains such an atypical element.

Base fuel means a generic fuel formulated from a set of specifications to be representative of a particular fuel family.

Basic emissions means the total hydrocarbons, carbon monoxide, oxides of nitrogen, and particulates occurring in motor vehicle or engine emissions.

Bulk fuel additive means a product which is added to fuel at the refinery as part of the original blending stream or after the fuel is transported from the refinery but before the fuel is purchased for introduction into the fuel tank of a motor vehicle.

Emission characterization means the determination of the chemical composition of emissions.

Emission generation means the operation of a vehicle or engine or the vaporization of a fuel or additive/fuel mixture under controlled conditions for the purpose of creating emissions to be used for testing purposes.

Emission sampling means the removal of a fraction of collected emissions for testing purposes.

Emission speciation means the analysis of vehicle or engine emissions to determine the individual chemical compounds which comprise those emissions.

Engine Dynamometer Schedule (EDS) means the transient engine speed versus torque time sequence commonly used in heavy-duty engine evaluation. The EDS for heavy-duty diesel engines is specified in 40 CFR part 86, appendix I(f)(2).

Evaporative Emission Generator (EEG) means a fuel tank or vessel to which heat is applied to cause a portion of the fuel to evaporate at a desired rate.

Evaporative emissions means chemical compounds emitted into the atmosphere by vaporization of contents of a fuel or additive/fuel mixture.

Evaporative fuel means a fuel which has a Reid Vapor Pressure (RVP, pursuant to 40 CFR part 80, appendix “E”) of 2.0 pounds per square inch or greater and is not supplied to motor vehicle engines by way of sealed containment and delivery systems.

Evaporative fuel additive means a fuel additive which, when mixed with its specified base fuel, causes an increase