

standards including the 0.07 g/mi full useful life fleet average NO<sub>x</sub> standard, applicable to heavy light-duty trucks and medium-duty passenger vehicles that begin a phase-in in the 2008 model year. These standards are found in § 86.1811-04 of this subpart.

*Tier 2 vehicle* means any vehicle certified to comply with the Tier 2 FTP exhaust standards contained in § 86.1811-04 including the 0.07 g/mi fleet average NO<sub>x</sub> standard.

*Total hydrocarbon equivalent* means the sum of the carbon mass emissions of non-oxygenated hydrocarbons, methanol, formaldehyde or other organic compounds that are separately measured, expressed as gasoline-fueled vehicle 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.

*Track width* is the lateral distance between the centerlines of the base tires at ground, including the camber angle.

*Trading* means the exchange of complete heavy-duty vehicle NO<sub>x</sub> emission credits between manufacturers.

*Transmission class* has the meaning given in § 600.002-08 of this chapter.

*Transmission configuration* has the meaning given in § 600.002-08 of this chapter.

*U.S. heavy-duty vehicle sales* means sales of heavy-duty vehicles subject to the standards of this subpart, where the sale takes place in any state of the United States except for California (or a state that has adopted California motor vehicle standards for that model year pursuant to section 177 of the Clean Air Act).

*U.S. sales* means, unless otherwise specified, sales in any state of the United States except for California or a state that has adopted California motor vehicle standards for that model year pursuant to section 177 of the Clean Air Act. This definition applies only to those regulatory requirements addressing Tier 2 and interim non-Tier 2 vehicles.

*Unproven emission control systems* are emission control components or systems (and fuel metering systems) that

do not qualify as proven emission control systems.

*Unscheduled maintenance* means any adjustment, repair, removal disassembly, cleaning, or replacement of vehicle components or systems which is performed to correct a part failure or vehicle (if the engine were installed in a vehicle) malfunction which was not anticipated.

*US06* means the test cycle, described in § 86.159-00 and listed in appendix I, paragraph (g), of this part, which is designed to evaluate emissions during aggressive and microtransient driving.

*Useful life* means the period of use or time during which an emission standard applies to light-duty vehicles and light-duty trucks, as described in § 86.1805-01.

*Van* means a light-duty truck or complete heavy-duty vehicle having an integral enclosure, fully enclosing the driver compartment and load carrying device, and having no body sections protruding more than 30 inches ahead of the leading edge of the windshield.

*Vehicle configuration* means a unique combination of basic engine, engine code, inertia weight class, transmission configuration, and axle ratio.

*Wheelbase* is the longitudinal distance between front and rear wheel centerlines.

*Zero (0) miles* means that point after initial engine starting (not to exceed 100 miles of vehicle operation, or three hours of engine operation) at which normal assembly line operations and adjustments are completed, and including emission testing, if performed.

[64 FR 23925, May 4, 1999, as amended at 65 FR 6851, Feb. 10, 2000; 65 FR 59964, Oct. 6, 2000; 66 FR 5189, Jan. 18, 2001; 71 FR 2829, Jan. 17, 2006; 72 FR 8561, Feb. 26, 2007; 75 FR 25683, May 7, 2010]

#### § 86.1804-01 Acronyms and abbreviations.

The following abbreviations apply to this subpart:

A/C—Air conditioning.  
 AECD—Auxiliary emission control device.  
 A/F—Air/Fuel  
 ALVW—Adjusted Loaded Vehicle Weight.  
 API—American Petroleum Institute.  
 ASTM—American Society for Testing and Materials.  
 BAT—Bench-Aging Time  
 C—Celsius.

§ 86.1804-01

40 CFR Ch. I (7-1-11 Edition)

cfm—Cubic feet per minute.  
 CFV—Critical flow venturi.  
 CFV-CVS—Critical flow venturi—constant volume sampler.  
 CH3OH—Methanol.  
 CID—Cubic inch displacement.  
 Cl—Chemiluminescence.  
 CO—Carbon monoxide.  
 CO2—Carbon dioxide.  
 conc.—Concentration.  
 CST—Certification Short Test.  
 cu. in.—Cubic inch(es).  
 CVS—Constant volume sampler.  
 DDV—Durability Data Vehicle.  
 deg.—Degree(s).  
 DNPH—2,4-dinitrophenylhydrazine.  
 EDV—Emission Data Vehicle.  
 EP—End point.  
 ETW—Equivalent test weight.  
 F—Fahrenheit.  
 FEL—Family Emission Limit.  
 FID—Flame ionization detector.  
 ft.—Feet.  
 FTP—Federal Test Procedure.  
 g—gram(s).  
 gal.—U.S. gallon(s).  
 GC—Gas chromatograph.  
 GVW—Gross vehicle weight.  
 GVWR—Gross vehicle weight rating.  
 H2O—Water.  
 HC—Hydrocarbon(s).  
 HCHO—Formaldehyde.  
 HDV—Heavy-duty vehicle.  
 HEV—Hybrid electric vehicle.  
 HFID—Heated flame ionization detector.  
 Hg—Mercury.  
 HLDT—Heavy light-duty truck. Includes only those trucks over 6000 pounds GVWR (LDT3s and LDT4s).  
 HLDT/MDPV—Heavy light-duty trucks and medium-duty passenger vehicles.  
 hp—Horsepower.  
 HPLC—High-pressure liquid chromatography.  
 IBP—Initial boiling point.  
 in.—Inch(es).  
 IUVP—In-Use Verification Program.  
 K—Kelvin.  
 kg—Kilogram(s).  
 km—Kilometer(s).  
 kPa—Kilopascal(s).  
 lb.—Pound(s).  
 LDT1—Light-duty truck 1.  
 LDT2—Light-duty truck 2.  
 LDT3—Light-duty truck 3.  
 LDT4—Light-duty truck 4.  
 LDV/LLDT—Light-duty vehicles and light light-duty trucks. Includes only those trucks rated at 6000 pounds GVWR or less (LDT1s and LDT2s).  
 LDV/T—Light-duty vehicles and light-duty trucks. This term is used collectively to include, or to show that a provision applies to, all light-duty vehicles and all categories of light-duty trucks, i.e. LDT1, LDT2, LDT3 and LDT4.  
 LEV—Low Emission Vehicle.

LPG—Liquefied Petroleum Gas.  
 m—Meter(s).  
 max.—Maximum.  
 MDPV—Medium-duty passenger vehicle.  
 mg—Milligram(s).  
 mi.—Mile(s).  
 min.—Minimum.  
 ml—Milliliter(s).  
 mm—Millimeter(s).  
 mph—Miles per hour.  
 mV—Millivolt  
 N2—Nitrogen.  
 NDIR—Nondispersive infrared.  
 NLEV—Refers to the National Low Emission Vehicle Program. Regulations governing this program are found at subpart R of this part.  
 NMHC—Nonmethane Hydrocarbons.  
 NMHCE—Non-Methane Hydrocarbon Equivalent.  
 NMOG—Non-methane organic gases.  
 NO—nitric oxide.  
 No.—Number.  
 O2—Oxygen.  
 OEM—Original equipment manufacturer.  
 NO2—Nitrogen dioxide.  
 NOx—Oxides of nitrogen.  
 Pb—Lead.  
 pct.—Percent.  
 PDP-CVS—Positive displacement pump—constant volume sampler.  
 ppm—Parts per million by volume.  
 PM—Particulate Matter.  
 ppm C—Parts per million, carbon.  
 psi—Pounds per square inch.  
 R—Rankin.  
 RAF—Reactivity adjustment factor.  
 rpm—Revolutions per minute.  
 RVP—Reid vapor pressure.  
 s—Second(s).  
 SAE—Society of Automotive Engineers.  
 SBC—Standard Bench Cycle  
 SFTP—Supplemental Federal Test Procedure.  
 SI—International system of units.  
 SRC—Standard Road Cycle  
 SULEV—Super Ultra Low Emission Vehicle.  
 TD—dispensed fuel temperature.  
 THC—Total Hydrocarbons.  
 THCE—Total Hydrocarbon Equivalent.  
 TLEV—Transitional Low Emission Vehicle.  
 UDDS—Urban dynamometer driving schedule.  
 ULEV—Ultra Low Emission Vehicle.  
 UV—Ultraviolet.  
 vs—Versus.  
 W—Watt(s).  
 WOT—Wide open throttle.  
 Wt.—Weight.  
 ZEV—Zero Emission Vehicle.

[64 FR 23925, May 4, 1999, as amended at 65 FR 6852, Feb. 10, 2000; 65 FR 59965, Oct. 6, 2000; 71 FR 2829, Jan. 17, 2006]