

**Environmental Protection Agency**

**§ 1065.715**

[73 FR 37340, June 30, 2008]

**§ 1065.710 Gasoline.**

(a) Gasoline for testing must have octane values that represent commercially available fuels for the appropriate application.

(b) There are two grades of gasoline specified for use as a test fuel. If the

standard-setting part requires testing with fuel appropriate for low temperatures, use the test fuel specified for low-temperature testing. Otherwise, use the test fuel specified for general testing. The two grades are specified in Table 1 of this section.

**TABLE 1 OF § 1065.710—TEST FUEL SPECIFICATIONS FOR GASOLINE**

Item	Units	General testing	Low-temperature testing	Reference procedure <sup>1</sup>
<b>Distillation Range:</b>				
Initial boiling point .....	°C .....	24–35 <sup>2</sup> .....	24–36.	ASTM D86–07a.
10% point .....	°C .....	49–57 .....	37–48 .....	
50% point .....	°C .....	93–110 .....	82–101.	
90% point .....	°C .....	149–163 .....	158–174.	
End point .....	°C .....	Maximum, 213 .....	Maximum, 212.	
<b>Hydrocarbon composition:</b>				
Olefins .....	m <sup>3</sup> /m <sup>3</sup> .....	Maximum, 0.10 .....	Maximum, 0.175 .....	ASTM D1319–03.
Aromatics .....	.....	Maximum, 0.35 .....	Maximum, 0.304.	
Saturates .....	.....	Remainder .....	Remainder.	
Lead (organic) .....	g/liter .....	Maximum, 0.013 .....	Maximum, 0.013 .....	ASTM D3237–06e01.
Phosphorous .....	g/liter .....	Maximum, 0.0013 .....	Maximum, 0.005 .....	ASTM D3231–07.
Total sulfur .....	mg/kg .....	Maximum, 80 .....	Maximum, 80 .....	ASTM D2622–07.
Volatility (Reid Vapor Pressure) .....	kPa .....	60.0–63.4 <sup>2,3</sup> .....	77.2–81.4 .....	ASTM D5191–07.

<sup>1</sup> ASTM procedures are incorporated by reference in § 1065.1010. See § 1065.701(d) for other allowed procedures.  
<sup>2</sup> For testing at altitudes above 1,219 m, the specified volatility range is (52.0 to 55.2) kPa and the specified initial boiling point range is (23.9 to 40.6) °C.  
<sup>3</sup> For testing unrelated to evaporative emissions, the specified range is (55.2 to 63.4) kPa.

[70 FR 40516, July 13, 2005, as amended at 73 FR 37341, June 30, 2008]

**§ 1065.715 Natural gas.**

(a) Except as specified in paragraph (b) of this section, natural gas for testing must meet the specifications in the following table:

**TABLE 1 OF § 1065.715—TEST FUEL SPECIFICATIONS FOR NATURAL GAS**

Item	Value <sup>1</sup>
Methane, CH <sub>4</sub> .....	Minimum, 0.87 mol/mol.
Ethane, C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>6</sub> .....	Maximum, 0.055 mol/mol.
Propane, C <sub>3</sub> H <sub>8</sub> .....	Maximum, 0.012 mol/mol.
Butane, C <sub>4</sub> H <sub>10</sub> .....	Maximum, 0.0035 mol/mol.
Pentane, C <sub>5</sub> H <sub>12</sub> .....	Maximum, 0.0013 mol/mol.
C <sub>6</sub> and higher .....	Maximum, 0.001 mol/mol.
Oxygen .....	Maximum, 0.001 mol/mol.
Inert gases (sum of CO <sub>2</sub> and N <sub>2</sub> ) .....	Maximum, 0.051 mol/mol.

<sup>1</sup> All parameters are based on the reference procedures in ASTM D1945–03 (incorporated by reference in § 1065.1010). See § 1065.701(d) for other allowed procedures.

(b) In certain cases you may use test fuel not meeting the specifications in paragraph (a) of this section, as follows:

(1) You may use fuel that your in-use engines normally use, such as pipeline natural gas.

(2) You may use fuel meeting alternate specifications if the standard-setting part allows it.

(3) You may ask for approval to use fuel that does not meet the specifications in paragraph (a) of this section,