

Environmental Protection Agency

§ 88.103–94

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 non-methane 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 gasoline-fueled 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-duty truck conforming to the applicable Transitional Low-Emission Vehicle standard.

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

Zero-Emission Vehicle means any light-duty vehicle or light-duty truck conforming to the applicable Zero-Emission Vehicle standard, or any heavy-duty vehicle conforming to the applicable Zero-Emission Vehicle standard.

[57 FR 60046, Dec. 17, 1992. Redesignated and amended at 59 FR 50074, Sept. 30, 1994]

§ 88.103–94 Abbreviations.

The abbreviations of part 86 also apply to this subpart. The abbreviations in this section apply to all of part 88.

ALVW—Adjusted Loaded Vehicle Weight
CO—Carbon Monoxide
HCHO—Formaldehyde
HC—Hydrocarbon
HDV—Heavy-Duty Vehicle
LDT—Light-Duty Truck
LDV—Light-Duty Vehicle
NMHC—Non-Methane Hydrocarbon
NMHCE—Non-Methane Hydrocarbon Equivalent
NMOG—Non-Methane Organic Gas
NOx—Nitrogen Oxides
PM—Particulate Matter
GVWR—Gross Vehicle Weight Rating
LVW—Loaded Vehicle Weight
TW—Test Weight
TLEV—Transitional Low-Emission Vehicle
LEV—Low-Emission Vehicle
ULEV—Ultra Low-Emission Vehicle