

Environmental Protection Agency

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multiple sections of fuel line with connectors, and fittings. The standard applies with respect to the total permeation emissions divided by the wetted internal surface area of the assembly. Where it is not practical to determine the wetted internal surface area of the assembly, the internal surface area per unit length of the assembly may be assumed to be equal to the ratio of internal surface area per unit length of the hose section of the assembly.

(4) The emission standards in this section apply over a useful life of five years.

(5) Starting with the 2010 model year, fuel lines must be labeled in a permanent and legible manner with one of the following approaches:

(i) By meeting the labeling requirements that apply for these engines and equipment in California.

(ii) By identifying the certificate holder's corporate name or trademark, or the fuel line manufacturer's corporate name or trademark, and the fuel line's permeation level. For example, the fuel line may identify the emission standard from this section, the applicable SAE classification, or the family number identifying compliance with California standards. A continuous stripe or other pattern may be added to help identify the particular type or grade of fuel line.

(6) The requirements of this section do not apply to auxiliary marine engines.

(b) *Certification requirements.* Fuel lines subject to the requirements in this section must be covered by a certificate of conformity. Fuel line manufacturers or equipment manufacturers may apply for certification. Certification under this section must be based on emission data using the appropriate procedures that demonstrate compliance with the standard, including any of the following:

(1) Emission data demonstrating compliance with fuel line permeation requirements for model year 2008 equipment sold in California. You may satisfy this requirement by presenting an approved Executive Order from the California Air Resources Board showing that the fuel lines meet the applicable standards in California. This may include an Executive Order from the

previous model year if a new certification is pending.

(2) Emission data demonstrating a level of permeation control that meets any of the following industry standards:

(i) R11A specifications in SAE J30 as described in 40 CFR 1060.810.

(ii) R12 specifications in SAE J30 as described in 40 CFR 1060.810.

(iii) Category 1 specifications in SAE J2260 as described in 40 CFR 1060.810.

(iv) Emission data demonstrating compliance with the fuel line permeation standards in 40 CFR 1051.110.

(c) *Prohibitions.* (1) Except as specified in paragraph (c)(2) of this section, introducing engines or equipment into U.S. commerce without meeting all the requirements of this section violates § 90.1003(a)(1).

(2) It is not a violation to introduce your engines into U.S. commerce if equipment manufacturers add fuel lines when installing your engines in their equipment. However, you must give equipment manufacturers any appropriate instructions so that fully assembled equipment will meet all the requirements in this section, as described in § 90.128.

[73 FR 59180, Oct. 8, 2008]

§ 90.128 Installation instructions.

(a) If you sell an engine for someone else to install in a piece of nonroad equipment, give the engine installer instructions for installing it consistent with the requirements of this part. Include all information necessary to ensure that an engine will be installed in its certified configuration. In particular, describe the steps needed to control evaporative emissions, as described in § 90.127. This may include information related to the delayed requirements for small-volume equipment manufacturers.

(b) You do not need installation instructions for engines you install in your own equipment.

(c) Provide instructions in writing or in an equivalent format. For example, you may post instructions on a publicly available Web site for downloading or printing. If you do not provide the instructions in writing, explain in your application for certification how you will ensure that each

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installer is informed of the installation requirements.

(d) Equipment manufacturers failing to follow the engine manufacturer's emission-related installation instructions will be considered in violation of § 90.1003.

[73 FR 59181, Oct. 8, 2008]

§ 90.129 Fuel tank permeation from handheld engines and equipment.

The permeation standards of this section apply to certain new handheld engines and equipment with respect to fuel tanks. For the purposes of this section, fuel tanks do not include fuel caps.

(a) Emission standards and related requirements. (1) New handheld engines and equipment with a date of manufacture of January 1, 2009 or later that run on a volatile liquid fuel (such as gasoline) and have been certified to meet applicable fuel tank permeation standards in California must meet one of the following emission standards:

(i) Engines and equipment must use only fuel tanks that meet a permeation emission standard of 2.0 g/m²/day when measured according to the applicable test procedure specified by the California Air Resources Board.

(ii) Engines and equipment must use only fuel tanks that meet the fuel tank permeation standards in 40 CFR 1060.103.

(iii) Engines and equipment must use only fuel tanks that meet standards that apply for these engines in California for the same model year. This may involve SHED-based measurements for equipment or testing with fuel tanks alone. If this involves SHED-based measurements, all elements of the emission-control system must remain in place for fully assembled engines and equipment.

(2) Engine and equipment manufacturers may generate or use emission credits to show compliance with the requirements of this section under the averaging program as described in 40 CFR part 1054, subpart H.

(3) The emission standards in this section apply over a useful life of two years.

(4) Equipment must be labeled in a permanent and legible manner with one of the following approaches:

(i) By meeting the labeling requirements that apply for equipment in California.

(ii) By identifying the certificate holder's corporate name or trademark, or the fuel tank manufacturer's corporate name or trademark. Also include the family number identifying compliance with California standards or state: "THIS FUEL TANK COMPLIES WITH U.S. EPA STANDARDS." This label may be applied to the fuel tank or it may be combined with the emission control information label required in § 90.114. If the label information is not on the fuel tank, the label must include a part identification number that is also permanently applied to the fuel tank.

(5) The requirements of this section do not apply to engines or equipment with structurally integrated nylon fuel tanks (as defined in 40 CFR 1054.801).

(b) *Certification requirements.* Fuel tanks subject to the requirements in this section must be covered by a certificate of conformity. Fuel tank manufacturers or equipment manufacturers may apply for certification. Certification under this section must be based on emission data using the appropriate procedures that demonstrate compliance with the standard. You may satisfy this requirement by presenting an approved Executive Order from the California Air Resources Board showing that the fuel tanks meet the applicable standards in California. This may include an Executive Order from the previous model year for cases where new certification based on carryover of emission data from the previous model year is pending.

(c) *Prohibitions.* Introducing equipment into U.S. commerce without meeting all the requirements of this section violates § 90.1003(a)(1).

[73 FR 59181, Oct. 8, 2008]

Subpart C—Certification Averaging, Banking, and Trading Provisions

SOURCE: 64 FR 15239, Mar. 30, 1999, unless otherwise noted.