

Standard Practice for Using Significant Digits in Test Data to Determine Conformance with Specifications (incorporated by reference; see § 86.1). For applicability to gaseous emission standards under the 100,000 mile option, R will be determined based upon projected 100,000 mile emissions.

(2) [Reserved]

(f) The provisions of § 86.094-28(a)(4)(ii)(A) and subsequent model year provisions do not apply to this subpart. The following shall instead apply to this subpart:

(1) The official exhaust emission test results for each emission-data vehicle at the 4,000 mile test point shall be multiplied by the appropriate deterioration factor, and correction factor (diesel light-duty vehicles and light-duty trucks equipped with periodically regenerating trap oxidizer systems only): Provided: that if a deterioration factor as computed in § 86.094-28(a)(4)(i)(B) and subsequent model year provisions or a correction factor as computed in paragraph (e) of this section is less than one, that deterioration factor or correction factor shall be one for the purposes of this paragraph (f).

(2) [Reserved]

(g) The provisions of § 86.094-28(a)(4)(iii) and subsequent model year provisions do not apply to this subpart. The following shall instead apply to this subpart:

(1) The emissions to compare with the standard (or the family particulate emission limit, as appropriate) shall be the adjusted emissions of § 86.094-28(a)(4)(ii) (A) and (B) and subsequent model year provisions for each emission-data vehicle. Before any emission value is compared with the standard (or the family particulate limit, as appropriate), it shall be rounded to one significant figure beyond the number of significant figures contained in the standard (or the family particulate emission limit, as appropriate) in accordance with the Rounding-Off Method specified in ASTM E 29-90, Standard Practice for Using Significant Digits in Test Data to Determine Conformance with Specifications (incorporated by reference; see § 86.1). The rounded emission values may not exceed the standard (or the family particulate emission

limit, as appropriate). Fleet average NMOG value calculations shall be rounded to four significant figures in accordance with the Rounding-Off Method specified in ASTM E 29-90, Standard Practice for Using Significant Digits in Test Data to Determine Conformance with Specifications (incorporated by reference; see § 86.1) before comparing with fleet average NMOG requirements.

(2) [Reserved]

(h) The provisions of § 86.094-28(b) and subsequent model year provisions do not apply to this subpart.

[62 FR 31242, June 6, 1997. Redesignated at 63 FR 987, Jan. 7, 1998]

§§ 86.1729-99—86.1733-99 [Reserved]

§ 86.1734-01 [Reserved]

§ 86.1734-99 **Alternative procedure for notification of additions and changes.**

The provisions of § 86.082-34 and subsequent model year provisions apply to this subpart, with the following exceptions and additions:

(a) The provisions of § 86.082-34(a) and subsequent model year provisions apply to this subpart, with the following addition:

(1) A manufacturer must notify the Administrator within 10 working days of making an addition of a vehicle to a certified engine family or a change in a vehicle previously covered by certification. The manufacturer shall also submit, upon request of the Administrator, the following items:

- (i) service bulletin;
- (ii) driveability statement;
- (iii) test log;
- (iv) maintenance log.

(2) All running changes and field fixes that do not adversely affect the system durability are deemed approved unless disapproved by the Administrator within 30 days of the receipt of the running change or field fix request. A change not specifically identified in the manufacturer's application must also be reported to the Administrator if the change may adversely affect engine or emission control system durability. Examples of such changes include any change that could affect durability, thermal characteristics, deposit formation, or exhaust product