§ 80.42 Simple emissions model.

(a) VOC emissions. The following equations shall comprise the simple model for VOC emissions. The simple model for VOC emissions shall be used only in determining toxics emissions:

Summer = The period of May 1 through September 15
Winter = The period of September 16 through April 30

EXHVOC81 = Exhaust nonmethane, non-ethane VOC emissions from the fuel in question, in grams per mile, for VOC control region 1 during the summer period.
EXHVOC82 = Exhaust nonmethane, non-ethane VOC emissions from the fuel in question, in grams per mile, for VOC control region 2 during the summer period.
EXHVOCW = Exhaust nonmethane, non-ethane VOC emissions from the fuel in question, in grams per mile, during the winter period.
EVPVOC81 = Evaporative nonmethane, non-ethane VOC emissions from the fuel in question, in grams per mile, for VOC control region 1 during the summer period.
EVPVOC82 = Evaporative nonmethane, non-ethane VOC emissions from the fuel in question, in grams per mile, for VOC control region 2 during the summer period.
RLVOC81 = Running loss nonmethane, non-ethane VOC emissions from the fuel in question, in grams per mile, for VOC control region 1 during the summer period.
RLVOC82 = Running loss nonmethane, non-ethane VOC emissions from the fuel in question, in grams per mile, for VOC control region 2 during the summer period.
REFVOC81 = Refueling nonmethane, non-ethane VOC emissions from the fuel in question, in grams per mile, for VOC control region 1 during the summer period.
REFVOC82 = Refueling nonmethane, non-ethane VOC emissions from the fuel in question, in grams per mile, for VOC control region 2 during the summer period.

(b) Toxics emissions. The following equations shall comprise the simple model for toxics emissions:

EXHVBEN = Exhaust benzene emissions from the fuel in question, in milligrams per mile
EVPBEN = Evaporative benzene emissions from the fuel in question, in milligrams per mile
RLBEN = Running loss benzene emissions from the fuel in question, in milligrams per mile
DBEN = Diurnal benzene emissions from the fuel in question, in milligrams per mile
HSDK = Hot soak benzene emissions from the fuel in question, in milligrams per mile
REFBEN = Refueling benzene emissions from the fuel in question, in milligrams per mile
MTBE = Oxygen content of the fuel in question in the form of MTBE, in terms of weight percent (as measured under §80.46)
ETOH = Oxygen content of the fuel in question in the form of ethanol, in terms of weight percent (as measured under §80.46)
ETBE = Oxygen content of the fuel in question in the form of ETBE, in terms of weight percent (as measured under §80.46)
FORM = Formaldehyde emissions from the fuel in question, in milligrams per mile
ACET = Acetaldehyde emissions from the fuel in question, in milligrams per mile
POM = Emissions of polycyclic organic matter from the fuel in question, in milligrams per mile

(1) The following equations shall comprise the simple model for VOC emissions in VOC Control Region 1 during the summer period:

EXHVOC81 = 0.444 × (1 − (0.127/2.7) × OXCON)
EVPVOC81 = 0.7802 × RVP − 0.2461 × RVP
REFVOC81 = 0.04 × (0.1667 × RVP) − 0.45

(2) The following equations shall comprise the simple model for VOC emissions in VOC Control Region 2 during the summer period:

EXHVOC82 = 0.444 × (1 − (0.127/2.7) × OXCON)
EVPVOC82 = 0.813 − 0.2393 × RVP + 0.021239 × RVP × RVP
REFVOC82 = 0.04 × (0.1667 × RVP) − 0.45

(3) The following equation shall comprise the simple model for VOC emissions during the winter period:

EXHVOCW = 0.656 × (1 − (0.127/2.7) × OXCON)

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BUTA = Emissions of 1,3-Butadiene from the fuel in question, in milligrams per mile
FBEN = Fuel benzene of the fuel in question, in terms of volume percent (as measured under §80.46)
FAROM = Fuel aromatics of the fuel in question, in terms of volume percent (as measured under §80.46)
TOXREDS1 = Total toxics reduction of the fuel in question during the summer period for VOC control region 1 in percent
TOXREDS2 = Total toxics reduction of the fuel in question during the summer period for VOC control region 2 in percent
TOXREDW = Total toxics reduction of the fuel in question during the winter period in percent

(1) The following equations shall comprise the simple model for toxics emissions in VOC control region 1 during the summer period:

TOXREDS1 = [(100 × (53.2 - EXHBN) - EVPBEN - RLBN) - REFBN - FORM - ACET - BUTA - POM) / 53.2]
EXHBN = [(1.3972 - 0.061507 × RVP) / 100] × BUTA = 0.00556 × EXHVOSI
EVPBEN = HSBEN + DIBEN
HSBEN = FBEN × (EVPVOCS1 × 0.679) × 1000
× [(1.4448 - 0.0684 × MTBE/2.0) - (0.080274 × RVP)] / 100
DIBEN = FBEN × (EVPVOCS1 × 0.321) × 1000
× [(1.3758 - 0.0579 × MTBE/2.0) - (0.080274 × RVP)] / 100
RLBN = FBEN × RLVOCS1 × 1000 × [(1.4448 - 0.0684 × MTBE/2.0) - (0.080274 × RVP)] / 100
REFBN = FBEN × REFVOCS1 × 1000 × [(1.3972 - 0.0391 × MTBE / 2.0) - (0.061507 × RVP)] / 100
POM = 3.15 × EXHVOSI

(i) For any oxygenate or mixtures of oxygenates, the formaldehyde and acetaldehyde shall be calculated with the following equations:

FORM = 0.01256 × EXHVOSI × 1000 × [1 + (0.421 / 2.7) × (MTBE + TAME) + (0.358 / 3.55) × ETOH + (0.137 / 2.7) × (ETBE + ETAE)]
ACET = 0.00891 × EXHVOSI × 1000 × [1 + (0.078 / 2.7) × (MTBE + TAME) + (0.865 / 3.55) × ETOH + (0.867 / 2.7) × (ETBE + ETAE)]

(ii) When calculating formaldehyde and acetaldehyde emissions using the equations in paragraph (b)(1)(i) of this section, oxygen in the form of alcohols which are more complex or have higher molecular weights than ethanol shall be evaluated as if it were in the form of ethanol. Oxygen in the form of methyl ethers other than TAME and MTBE shall be evaluated as if it were in the form of MTBE. Oxygen in the form of ethyl ethers other than ETBE shall be evaluated as if it were in the form of ETBE. Oxygen in the form of non-methyl, non-ethyl ethers shall be evaluated as if it were in the form of ETBE. Oxygen in the form of methanol or non-alcohol, non-ether oxygenates shall not be evaluated with the Simple Model, but instead must be evaluated through vehicle testing under the Complex Model per §80.48.

(2) The following equations shall comprise the simple model for toxics emissions in VOC control region 2 during the summer period:

TOXREDS2 = [(100 × (52.1 - EXHBN) - EVFBEN - RLBN - REFBN - FORM - ACET - BUTA - POM) / 52.1]
EXHBN = [(1.884 + 0.949 × FBEN + 0.113 × (FAROM - FBEN)) / 100] × 1000 × EXHVOS2
EVFBEN = HSBEN + DIBEN
HSBEN = FBEN × (EVVOCS2 × 0.679) × 1000
× [(1.4448 - 0.0684 × MTBE/2.0) - (0.080274 × RVP)] / 100
DIBEN = FBEN × (EVVOCS2 × 0.321) × 1000
× [(1.3758 - 0.0579 × MTBE/2.0) - (0.080274 × RVP)] / 100
RLBN = FBEN × RLVOCS2 × 1000 × [(1.4448 - (0.0684 × MTBE / 2.0) - (0.080274 × RVP)] / 100
REFBN = FBEN × REFVOCS2 × 1000 × [(1.3972 - 0.0591 × MTBE / 2.0) - (0.061507 × RVP)] / 100
POM = 3.15 × EXHVOS2

(i) For any oxygenate or mixtures of oxygenates, the formaldehyde and acetaldehyde shall be calculated with the following equations:

FORM = 0.01256 × EXHVOS2 × 1000 × [1 + (0.421 / 2.7) × (MTBE + TAME) + (0.358 / 3.55) × ETOH + (0.137 / 2.7) × (ETBE + ETAE)]
ACET = 0.00891 × EXHVOS2 × 1000 × [1 + (0.078 / 2.7) × (MTBE + TAME) + (0.865 / 3.55) × ETOH + (0.867 / 2.7) × (ETBE + ETAE)]

(ii) When calculating formaldehyde and acetaldehyde emissions using the equations in paragraph (b)(2)(i) of this section, oxygen in the form of alcohols which are more complex or have higher molecular weights than ethanol shall be evaluated as if it were in the form of ethanol. Oxygen in the form of methyl ethers other than TAME and MTBE shall be evaluated as if it were in the
form of MTBE. Oxygen in the form of ethyl ethers other than ETBE shall be evaluated as if it were in the form of MTBE. Oxygen in the form of non-methyl, non-ethyl ethers shall be evaluated as if it were in the form of ETBE. Oxygen in the form of methanol or non-alcohol, non-ether oxygenates shall not be evaluated with the Simple Model, but instead must be evaluated through vehicle testing under the Complex Model per §80.48.

(3) The following equations shall comprise the simple model for toxics emissions during the winter period:

\[
\text{TOXREDW} = 100 \times (55.5 - \text{EXHBN} - \text{FORM} - \text{ACET} - \text{BUTA} - \text{POM}) / 55.5
\]

\[
\text{EXHBN} = (1.884 \times 0.949 \times \text{FBEN} + 0.113 \times (\text{FAROM} - \text{FBEN})) / 100 \times 1000 \times \text{EXHVOCW}
\]

\[
\text{BUTA} = 0.00556 \times \text{EXHVOCW}
\]

\[
\text{POM} = 2.13 \times \text{EXHVOCW}
\]

(i) For any oxygenate or mixtures of oxygenates, the formaldehyde and acetaldehyde shall be calculated with the following equations:

\[
\text{FORM} = 0.01256 \times \text{EXHVOC} \times 1000 \times (1 + (0.421 / 2.7) \times (\text{MTBE} + \text{TAME}) + (0.865 / 3.55) \times \text{ETOH} + (0.137 / 2.7) \times (\text{ETBE} + \text{ETAE}))
\]

\[
\text{ACET} = 0.00691 \times \text{EXHVOC} \times 1000 \times (1 + (0.078 / 2.7) \times (\text{MTBE} + \text{TAME}) + (0.867 / 3.55) \times \text{ETOH} + (0.867 / 2.7) \times (\text{ETBE} + \text{ETAE}))
\]

(ii) When calculating formaldehyde and acetaldehyde emissions using the equations in paragraph (b)(3)(i) of this section, oxygen in the form of alcohols which are more complex or have higher molecular weights than ethanol shall be evaluated as if it were in the form of ethanol. Oxygen in the form of methyl ethers other than TAME and MTBE shall be evaluated as if it were in the form of MTBE. Oxygen in the form of ethyl ethers other than ETBE shall be evaluated as if it were in the form of ETBE. Oxygen in the form of non-methyl, non-ethyl ethers shall be evaluated as if it were in the form of ETBE. Oxygen in the form of methanol or non-alcohol, non-ether oxygenates shall not be evaluated with the Simple Model, but instead must be evaluated through vehicle testing under the Complex Model per §80.48.

(4) If the fuel aromatics content of the fuel in question is less than 10 volume percent, then an FAROM value of 10 volume percent shall be used when evaluating the toxics emissions equations given in paragraphs (b)(1), (b)(2), and (b)(3) of this section.

(c) Limits of the model. (1) The model given in paragraphs (a) and (b) of this section shall be used as given to determine VOC and toxics emissions, respectively, if the properties of the fuel being evaluated fall within the ranges shown in this paragraph (c). If the properties of the fuel being evaluated fall outside the range shown in this paragraph (c), the model may not be used to determine the VOC or toxics performance of the fuel:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fuel parameter</th>
<th>Range</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Benzene content</td>
<td>0.0–4.9 vol %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RVP</td>
<td>6.6–9.0 psi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oxygenate content</td>
<td>0–4.0 wt %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aromatics content</td>
<td>0–55 vol %</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*For gasoline sold in California, the applicable RVP range shall be 6.4–9.0 psi.*

(2) The model given in paragraphs (a) and (b) of this section shall be effective from January 1, 1995 through December 31, 1997, unless extended by action of the Administrator.


§§ 80.43–80.44 [Reserved]

§ 80.45 Complex emissions model.

(a) Definition of terms. For the purposes of this section, the following definitions shall apply:

Target fuel = The fuel which is being evaluated for its emissions performance using the complex model

OXY = Oxygen content of the target fuel in terms of weight percent

SUL = Sulfur content of the target fuel in terms of parts per million by weight

RVP = Reid Vapor Pressure of the target fuel in terms of pounds per square inch

E200 = 200 °F distillation fraction of the target fuel in terms of volume percent

E300 = 300 °F distillation fraction of the target fuel in terms of volume percent

ARO = Aromatics content of the target fuel in terms of volume percent

BEN = Benzene content of the target fuel in terms of volume percent

OLE = Olefins content of the target fuel in terms of volume percent

MTB = Methyl tertiary butyl ether content of the target fuel in terms of weight percent oxygen