

**§ 86.237-94**

sample filters from its holder and place in a clean petri dish and cover, if applicable.)

(19) As soon as possible, transfer the hot start “transient” exhaust and dilution air samples to the analytical system and process the samples according to § 86.140, obtaining a stabilized reading of the exhaust bag sample on all analyzers within 20 minutes of the end of the sample collection phase of the test. Obtain methanol and formaldehyde sample analyses, if applicable, within 24 hours of the end of the sample period. (If it is not possible to perform analysis on the methanol and formaldehyde samples, within 24 hours the samples should be stored in a dark cold (4–10 °C) environment until analysis. The samples should be analyzed within fourteen days.)

(20) Disconnect the exhaust tube from the vehicle tailpipe(s) and drive the vehicle from dynamometer.

(21) The CVS or CFV may be turned off, if desired.

(22) Vehicles to be tested for evaporative emissions will proceed according to § 86.138. For all others this completes the test sequence.

[71 FR 77925, Dec. 27, 2006]

**§ 86.237-94 Dynamometer test run, gaseous emissions.**

(a) The complete dynamometer test consists of a cold start drive of approximately 7.5 miles (12.1 kilometers) and a hot start drive of approximately 3.6 miles (5.8 kilometers).

(b) If the preconditioned vehicle is not already on the dynamometer, it shall be pushed into position.

(c) The vehicle is allowed to stand on the dynamometer during the ten minute time period between the cold and hot start test. The cold start test is divided into two periods. The first period, representing the cold start “transient” phase, terminates at the end of the deceleration which is scheduled to occur at 505 seconds of the driving schedule. The second period, representing the “stabilized” phase, consists of the remainder of the driving schedule, including engine shutdown. The hot start test is identical to the first part or transient phase of the cold start test. Therefore, the hot start test

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terminates after the first period (505 seconds) is run.

(d) The provisions of § 86.137(b) apply to this subpart.

**§§ 86.238-94—86.239-94 [Reserved]**

**§ 86.240-94 Exhaust sample analysis.**

The provisions of § 86.140 apply to this subpart.

**§ 86.241-94 [Reserved]**

**§ 86.242-94 Records required.**

The provisions of § 86.142-90 apply to this subpart.

**§ 86.243-94 [Reserved]**

**§ 86.244-94 Calculations; exhaust emissions.**

The provisions of § 86.144-94 apply to this subpart, except that NO<sub>x</sub> measurements are optional. Should NO<sub>x</sub> measurements be calculated, note that the humidity correction factor is not valid at colder temperatures. Light-duty vehicles and light-duty trucks must calculate and report the weighted mass of each relevant pollutant, i.e., THC, CO, THCE, NMHC, NMHCE, CH<sub>4</sub>, NO<sub>x</sub>, and CO<sub>2</sub> in grams per vehicle mile.

[71 FR 77926, Dec. 27, 2006; 72 FR 7921, Feb. 21, 2007]

**§ 86.245-94 [Reserved]**

**§ 86.246-94 Intermediate temperature testing.**

(a) This section is applicable to tests which are conducted at an intermediate temperature as defined in § 86.094-2.

(b) For testing during ambient temperatures of less than 50 °F (10 °C), the test procedure is identical to the test procedure that is used for testing at 20 °F (–7 °C) contained in 40 CFR part 86, subpart C.

(c) For testing at temperatures of 50 °F (10 °C) or higher, the FTP shall be used.