

§ 90.206

for Class II engines, a manufacturer may bank early credits for all Class II engines with HC + NO_x FELs below 12.1 g/kW-hr. All early credits for Class II engines shall be calculated against a HC + NO_x level of 18.0 g/kW-hr.

(3) Beginning with the 2000 model year and prior to the applicable date listed in paragraph (a) of this section for Class III engines, a manufacturer may bank early credits for all Class III engines with HC + NO_x FELs below 72 g/kW-hr. All early credits for Class III engines shall be calculated against a HC + NO_x level of 238 g/kW-hr.

(4) Beginning with the 2000 model year and prior to the applicable date listed in paragraph (a) of this section for Class IV engines, a manufacturer may bank early credits for all Class IV engines with HC + NO_x FELs below 72 g/kW-hr. All early credits for Class IV engines shall be calculated against a HC + NO_x level of 196 g/kW-hr.

(5) Beginning with the 2000 model year and prior to the applicable date listed in paragraph (a) of this section for Class V engines, a manufacturer may bank early credits for all Class V engines with HC + NO_x FELs below 87 g/kW-hr. All early credits for Class V engines shall be calculated against a HC + NO_x level of 143 g/kW-hr.

(6) Engines certified under the early banking provisions of this paragraph are subject to all of the requirements of this part applicable to Phase 2 engines.

(c) A manufacturer may bank actual credits only after the end of the model year and after EPA has reviewed the manufacturer's end-of-year reports. During the model year and before submittal of the end-of-year report, credits originally designated in the certification process for banking will be considered reserved and may be redesignated for trading or averaging in the end-of-year report and final report.

(d) Credits declared for banking from the previous model year that have not been reviewed by EPA may be used in averaging or trading transactions. However, such credits may be revoked at a later time following EPA review of

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the end-of-year report or any subsequent audit actions.

[64 FR 15239, Mar. 30, 1999, as amended at 65 FR 24308, Apr. 25, 2000; 69 FR 1834, Jan. 12, 2004]

§ 90.206 Trading.

(a) An engine manufacturer may exchange emission credits with other engine manufacturers in trading, subject to the trading restriction specified in § 90.207(c)(2).

(b) Credits for trading can be obtained from credits banked in previous model years or credits generated during the model year of the trading transaction.

(c) Traded credits can be used for averaging, banking, or further trading transactions, subject to § 90.205(a).

(d) Traded credits are subject to the limitations on use for past model years, as set forth in § 90.204(c).

(e) In the event of a negative credit balance resulting from a transaction, both the buyer and the seller are liable, except in cases involving fraud. Certificates of all engine families participating in a negative trade may be voided *ab initio* pursuant to § 90.123.

[64 FR 15239, Mar. 30, 1999, as amended at 65 FR 24309, Apr. 25, 2000; 69 FR 1834, Jan. 12, 2004]

§ 90.207 Credit calculation and manufacturer compliance with emission standards.

(a) For each engine family, HC + NO_x [NMHC + NO_x] certification emission credits (positive or negative) are to be calculated according to the following equation and rounded to the nearest gram. Consistent units are to be used throughout the equation.

$$\text{Credits} = \text{Production} \times (\text{Standard} - \text{FEL}) \times \text{Power} \times \text{Useful life} \times \text{Load Factor}$$

Where:

Production = eligible production as defined in this part. Annual production projections are used to project credit availability for initial certification. Eligible production volume is used in determining actual credits for end-of-year compliance determination.

Standard = the current and applicable Small SI engine HC + NO_x (NMHC + NO_x) emission standard in grams per kilowatt hour as determined in § 90.103 or, for early