COSMOS
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40 C.F.R. § 86.090-2

Definitions.

The definitions in § 86.088–2 remain effective. The definitions in this section apply beginning with the 1990 model year.

Averaging for heavy-duty engines means the exchange of NO_X and particulate emission credits among engine families within a given manufacturer's product line.

Averaging set means a subcategory of heavy-duty engines within which engine families can average and trade emission credits with one other.

Banking means the retention of heavy-duty engine NO_X and particulate emission credits, by the manufacturer generating the emission credits, for use in future model year certification programs as permitted by regulation.

Composite particulate standard, for a manufacturer which elects to average light-duty vehicles and light-duty trucks together in either the petroleum-fueled or methanol-fueled light-duty particulate averaging program, means that standards calculated using the following equation and rounded to the nearest one-hundredth (0.01) of a gram per mile:

$$(PROD_{LDV})\frac{(STD_{LDV})+(PROD_{LDT})}{(PROD_{LDV})+(PROD_{LDT})}(STD_{LDT}) = \text{Manufacturer composite particulate standard}$$

Where:

$PROD_{LDV}$ represents the manufacturer's total petroleum-fueled diesel or methanol-fueled diesel light-duty vehicle production for those engine families being included in the appropriate average for a given model year. STD_{LDV} represents the light-duty vehicle particulate standard. $PROD_{LDT}$ represents the manufacturer's total petroleum-fueled diesel or methanol-fueled diesel light-duty truck production for those engine families being included in the appropriate average for a given model year. STD_{LDT} represents the light-duty truck particulate standard.