and remove each particulate sample filter from its holder and place each in a petri dish and cover.

* * * * *

(26) As soon as possible, transfer the ''hot start cycle'' exhaust and dilution air bag samples to the analytical system and process the samples according to § 86.1340. A stabilized reading of the exhaust sample on all analyzers shall be obtained within 20 minutes of the end of the sample collection phase of the test. Analysis of the methanol and formaldehyde samples shall be obtained within 24 hours of the end of the sample collection period. (If it is not possible to perform them within 24 hours, the samples should be stored in a cold (approximately 4–10 °C) dark environment until analysis can be performed.) For diesel engines tested for particulate, carefully remove the assembled filter holder from the sample flow lines and remove each particulate sample filter from its holder and place each in a petri dish and cover as soon as possible. Within one hour after the end of the hot start phase of the test, transfer the four particulate filters to the weighing chamber for post-test conditioning.

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71. Section 86.1337–96 of Subpart N is amended by revising paragraphs (a)(3), (a)(13) and (a)(26) to read as follows:

§ 86.1337–96 Engine dynamometer test run.

(a) * * *

(3) For methanol-fueled vehicles, install fresh methanol and formaldehyde impingers (or cartridges) in the exhaust and dilution air sample systems for methanol and formaldehyde. A single dilution air sample covering the total test period may be utilized for methanol and formaldehyde background. (Background measurements of methanol and formaldehyde may be omitted and concentrations assumed to be zero for calculations in § 86.1344.)

* * * * *

(13) Immediately after the engine is turned off, turn off the engine cooling fan(s) if used, and the CVS blower (or disconnect the exhaust system from the CVS). As soon as possible, transfer the ''cold start cycle'' exhaust and dilution air bag samples to the analytical system and process the samples according to § 86.1340. A stabilized reading of the exhaust sample on all analyzers shall be obtained within 20 minutes of the end of the sample collection phase of the test. Analysis of the methanol and formaldehyde samples shall be obtained within 24 hours of the end of the sample collection period. (If it is not possible to perform the analysis within 24 hours, the samples should be stored in a cold (4–10 °C) dark environment until analysis can be performed. The samples should be analyzed within 14 days.) For diesel engines tested for particulate, carefully remove the filter holder from the sample flow apparatus, and remove each particulate sample filter from its holder and place each in a petri dish and cover.

* * * * *

(26) As soon as possible, transfer the ''hot start cycle'' exhaust and dilution air bag samples to the analytical system and process the samples according to § 86.1340. A stabilized reading of the exhaust sample on all analyzers shall be obtained within 20 minutes of the end of the sample collection phase of the test. Analysis of the methanol and formaldehyde samples shall be obtained within 24 hours of the end of the sample collection period. (If it is not possible to perform them within 24 hours, the samples should be stored in a cold (approximately 4–10 °C) dark environment until analysis can be performed.) For diesel engines tested for particulate, carefully remove the assembled filter holder from the sample flow lines and remove each particulate sample filter from its holder and place each in a petri dish and cover as soon as possible. Within 1 hour after the end of the hot start phase of the test, transfer the four particulate filters to the weighing chamber for post-test conditioning.

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72. Section 86.1340–90 of Subpart N is amended by revising paragraphs (g) and (h) to read as follows:

§ 86.1340–90 Exhaust sample analysis.

* * * * *

(g) For CH_3OH (where applicable), introduce test samples into the gas chromatograph and measure the concentration. This concentration is C_{MS} in the calculations.

(h) For HCHO (where applicable), introduce test samples into the high pressure liquid chromatograph and measure the concentration of formaldehyde as a dinitrophenylhydrazine derivative in acetonitrile. This concentration is C_{FS} in the calculations.

73. Section 86.1340–94 of Subpart N is amended by removing paragraphs (d)(8) through (h)(2) and adding paragraphs (d)(8) through (h) to read as follows:

§ 86.1340–94 Exhaust sample analysis.

* * * * *

(d)(8) through (h) [Reserved]. For guidance see § 86.1340–90.

74. Section 86.1342–94 of Subpart N is amended by revising paragraphs (a)(1), (d)(3)(vi) through (d)(7)(ii), and (d)(8)(ii) to read as follows:

§ 86.1342–94 Calculations; exhaust emissions.

* * * * *

(a) * * *

(1) A_{WM}=Weighted mass emission level (HC, CO, CO_2, or NO_X) in grams per brake horsepower-hour and, if appropriate, the weighted mass total hydrocarbon equivalent, formaldehyde, or non-methane hydrocarbon emission level in grams per brake horsepower-hour.

* * * * *

(d) * * *

(d)(3)(vi) through (d)(5)(iii)(B) [Reserved]. For guidance see § 86.1342–90.

(d)(5)(iv)(A) C_{CH3OHe}=Methanol concentration in the dilute exhaust, in ppm.

(B)

$$C_{CH3OHe} = \frac{3.813\times10^{-2}\times T_{EM}\left[\left(C_{S1}\times AV_{S1}\right)+\left(C_{S2}\times AV_{S2}\right)\right]}{P_B\times V_{EM}}$$

(v)(A) C_{CH3OHd}=Methanol concentration in the dilution air, in ppm

(B)