

Multi-Day Diurnal Testing

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Assessment and Standards Division
Office of Transportation and Air Quality
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency

Prepared for EPA by
Eastern Research Group, Inc.
EPA Contract No. EP-C-06-0-80
Work Assignment No. 5-11

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Final Report

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**U.S. Environmental Protection
Agency**

March 22, 2012

Revised October 25, 2013



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Table of Contents

1.	OBJECTIVES AND BACKGROUND	1
2.	VEHICLE PROCUREMENT AND PRE-TESTING PREPARATION.....	1
3.	FUEL PROCUREMENT AND PREPARATION.....	3
4.	PRE-MODIFICATION TESTING, VEHICLE MODIFICATIONS, AFTER MODIFICATION TESTING.....	3
5.	MULTI-DAY DIURNAL TESTING	6
6.	DATA COLLECTION, ANALYSIS AND DELIVERY	7
7.	CONCLUSIONS.....	18
	APPENDIX A VEHICLE TESTING REPORTS	1
	APPENDIX B FUEL BLENDING DETAILS.....	1
	APPENDIX C VEHICLE PHOTOGRAPHS.....	1

List of Tables

Table 1: Vehicles Tested.....	1
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List of Figures

Figure 1: SHED Schematic.....	5
Figure 2: 2010 Subaru Legacy (PZEV)	10
Figure 3: 2009 Saturn Outlook	11
Figure 4: 2009 Toyota Camry.....	12
Figure 5: 2009 Ford Focus	13
Figure 6: 2006 Chevy Silverado	14
Figure 7: 2008 Nissan Altima	15

Figure 8: 2010 Ford Focus (PZEV)	16
Figure 9: 2008 Ford Taurus	17
Figure 10: 2010 Toyota Prius (PZEV).....	18

1. OBJECTIVES AND BACKGROUND

Eastern Research Group (ERG) and Environmental Testing Corporation (ETC, now SGS-ETC) were tasked by United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to design a Sealed Housing for Evaporative Determination (SHED) test procedure that would monitor canister loading over a 14-day diurnal SHED test. The goal was to monitor the evaporative emissions and canister loading profiles of 9 vehicles over a 14-day diurnal period with temperatures ranging from 72 to 95°F, which is the temperature range used in the Federal Test Procedure (FTP). Two separate 14-day diurnals were performed on each vehicle with fuels having two different Reid vapor pressures (RVP). The actual blended RVP values were chosen to be representative of 9 and 10 psi RVP in-use fuels at sea level. This study was designed to provide hydrocarbon (HC) evaporative emissions test data that could be used for evaporative emissions modeling algorithms that estimate HC emissions over extended vehicle soak periods.

2. VEHICLE PROCUREMENT AND PRE-TESTING PREPARATION

The ERG/ETC team tested nine vehicles for this study. All vehicles were selected by EPA's National Vehicle and Fuel Emissions Laboratory (NVFEL) and are listed in Table 1 below. Three of these vehicles were certified as Partial Zero Emission Vehicles (PZEVs) and are shaded in Table 1. Transportation to the ETC laboratory was the responsibility of ETC. Two vehicles, the 2010 Toyota Prius and 2010 Ford Focus, were purchased for this study because it was less expensive to purchase the vehicles rather than rent them for the time needed to perform the extended SHED testing. When testing was completed on these two vehicles, they were sent directly to the NVFEL so that they could be used in future test programs at the EPA laboratory.

Table 1: Vehicles Tested

Vehicle ID	Make	Model	MY	Odo	VECI Labels		Canister	Tank	Canister/Tank Ratio
					Engine	Evap	WC* (g)	Vol. (gal)	WC (g) / Vol (gal)
228572	Subaru	Legacy	2010	17,237	AFJXJ02.5NVD	AFJXR01444DR	144	18.5	7.78
128421	Saturn	Outlook	2009	120,403	9GMXT03.6151	9GMXR0197972	197	22	8.95
128419	Toyota	Camry	2009	121,187	9TYXV02.4BEA	9TYXR0130A12	130	18.5	7.03
128417	Ford	Focus	2009	120,785	9FMXV02.0V DX	9FMXR0125NAA	125	13.5	9.26
154114	Chevrolet	Silverado	2006	109,954	6GMXR0176820	6GMXT05.3379	176	32.4	5.43
198208	Nissan	Altima	2008	123,261	8NSXV02.5G5A	8NSXR0120PBA	120	20	6.00
272304	Ford	Focus	2010	28,390	AFMXV02.0V ZX	AFMXR0110GCX	110	14.5	7.59
174230	Ford	Taurus	2008	115,599	8FMXV03.5VEP	8FMXR0145KBK	145	20	7.25
51360	Toyota	Prius	2010	27,789	ATYXV01.8HC3	ATYXR0110P42	110	11.9	9.24
Shaded vehicles are certified PZEVs									
*Canister working capacity in grams									

Once vehicles were received at the ETC Laboratory, the following steps were taken to prepare each vehicle for the multi-day, multi-temperature diurnal testing.

1. The vehicle was checked to ensure it was safe to operate on a dynamometer.
2. The vehicle was examined for signs of potentially extraneous evaporative emissions, such as indications of collision, recent painting, tampering, new tires, and interior vinyl treatments.
3. Vehicle information, such as vehicle identification number or VIN, model year, make, model, engine and evaporative families, was documented. Pictures were taken of each vehicle and the vehicle emission control information (VECI) label.
4. A static pressure test was performed on the evaporative emissions system by pressurizing the system to 15 in. of water and then measuring the pressure decay over the following 30 minutes*. If the pressure dropped by more than 2 in. of water, ETC was to notify the EPA and then perform leak check diagnostics to find and repair the leak. None of the vehicles failed this leak check.
5. All fluids and filters were checked and adjusted as needed. Since previous studies had raised concerns regarding crankcase oil impacting emissions, ETC avoided adding oil unless necessary because new oil could impact evaporative testing results.
6. The appropriate vehicle road load settings for dynamometer testing were derived.
7. The wiper fluid reservoir was drained and flushed to eliminate potential release of wiper fluid hydrocarbons into the SHED. This was done because only evaporative emissions related to the fuel system were of interest in this study.
8. The air conditioning system was inspected for leaks using a flame ionization detector (FID) total hydrocarbon analyzer attached to a flexible sample probe. The FID system is able to detect low levels of escaping refrigerant as hydrocarbons. The engine compartment and interior of each vehicle were inspected for refrigerant leaks. In the engine compartment; the compressor, condenser, and high and low pressure plumbing were closely inspected using the FID analyzer. Inside the vehicle, the air conditioning evaporator and other components of the air conditioning system were inspected. No leaks were found.
9. After the above steps were completed, the vehicle exterior was washed. The vehicle engine compartment and undercarriage were also washed, and the vehicle was “baked” for 24 hours at 120°F in the ETC hot cell with the windows down, trunk lid and hood open, a fan blowing across the interior of the vehicle and make up ventilation air supplied to the room. This make-up air was outside ambient air conditioned to 3 ppm hydrocarbon (total HC measured as methane).

* This is a tighter specification than stated in CFR 86.608-98, where the required decay time is 5 minutes.

3. FUEL PROCUREMENT AND PREPARATION

ETC purchased the fuel with 10% ethanol from a local source in the Denver area. The fuel was then split into two batches and the RVP of each batch was adjusted to a sea level equivalent of either 9.0 or 10.0 psi. Based on EPA guidance, it was determined that 7.6 psi represented 9.0 psi RVP fuel at sea level and 8.8 psi represented 10.0 psi RVP fuel at sea level. Any mention of fuel RVP hereafter refers to the nominal, sea-level equivalent RVP of that fuel. ETC used their on-site infrared spectrometer which is capable of measuring ethanol content in gasoline to an accuracy of 0.19% to determine the actual ethanol content in each fuel batch. Other fuel parameters, such as the distillation curve and HC composition (olefins, aromatics, and saturates) were measured by an outside laboratory specializing in hydrocarbon analysis to verify fuel compliance with the standards set forth in 40 CFR 86.113. The results from the fuel test laboratory are documented in Appendix B.

After the initial testing of the as-received fuel was complete, the two batches were stored in totes in the ETC fuel room, which is a climate controlled containment area, to minimize any further weathering of the fuel during the test program.

4. PRE-MODIFICATION TESTING, VEHICLE MODIFICATIONS, AFTER MODIFICATION TESTING

After the vehicle preparation described in Section 2.0 was completed, the vehicles were subjected to an “initial qualification” static evaporative test in the SHED at 86°F and a 48-hour diurnal to determine the evaporative emissions before any modifications were made to the vehicle’s systems. The testing followed standard EPA protocols and included the following steps:

1. Drain and 40% fill with 9 RVP fuel.
2. Soak the vehicle at 68-86 °F for 6 to 36 hours.
3. Prep 1 – Drive an EPA 2-phase test (LA-4) on the dynamometer with no emissions measurements.
4. Drain and 40% fill with 9 RVP fuel.
5. Perform a canister loading procedure using butane to 2g after breakthrough.
6. Soak the vehicle at 68-86 °F for 12 to 36 hours.
7. Prep 2 - Drive an EPA 3-phase test (EPA 75) on the dynamometer with no emissions measurements.

8. 1 hour EPA hot soak test in the SHED at 86 +/- 2°F.
9. Remove vehicle from SHED and allow to cool to 72°F and then soak at that temperature for 6 hours
10. 48 hour diurnal test; federal cycle of 72 to 95 °F.

The results in grams per hour from the hot soak and the 48-hour diurnal tests were then determined.

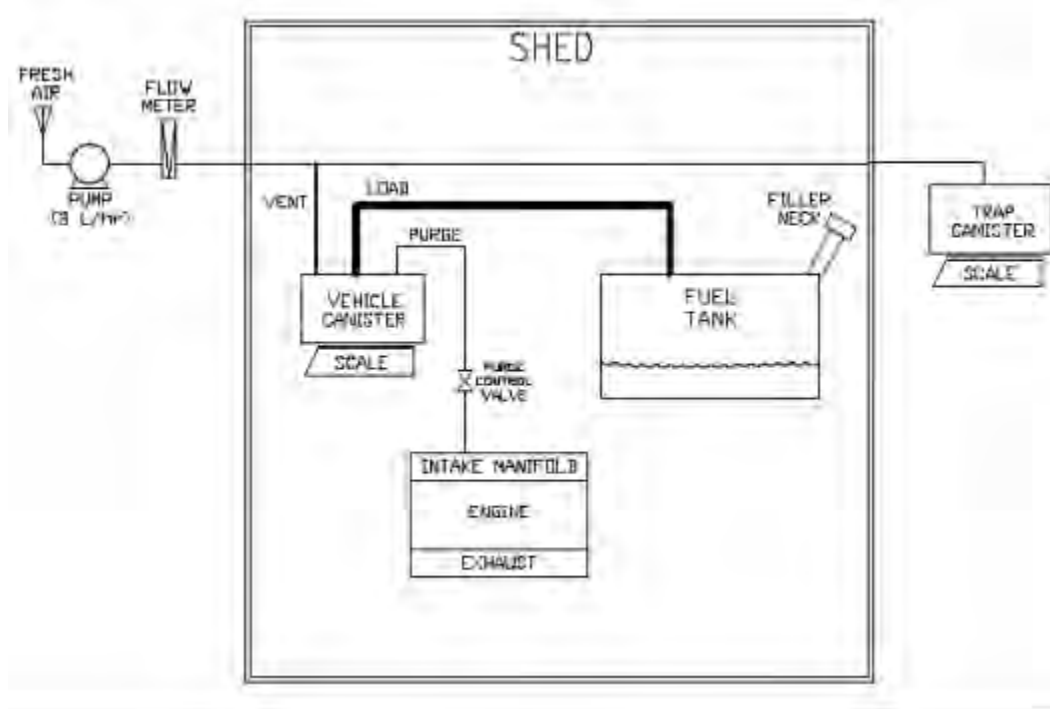
Vehicle Modification:

The hoses from each canister were disconnected and the canister was relocated to an outside scale. The vehicle canister was placed on the scale in an orientation as if it were in its native environment when it was in the vehicle. Maintaining this native orientation is critical as canisters fill with HC vapor as if the HC vapor were a liquid; therefore, a non-native orientation can reduce the canister's design capacity. Initially, attempts were made to reconnect the canister using the original hoses; if additional hose lengths were required, ETC attempted to minimize the additional length in order to limit the effect of any volume change.

In the first method to measure canister bleed emissions, the vent line from the vehicle canister was connected to a diverter valve mounted as close to the canister vent as possible. The diverter prevented the vehicle canister inside the SHED from drawing fuel vapors trapped in the line back into the canister as the SHED cooled, which is not representative of real-world behavior. To mitigate this effect, ETC used a diverter valve to supply fresh air to the canister which would prevent any bleed emissions from being drawn back into the canister as the SHED temperature fell. The diverter valves failed after several days of operation and a new method was developed that eliminated use of the diverter valve. All results presented in this report were collected using the new method described below for measuring emissions from the canister vent.

In the revised method, a small air pump was used to drive the bleed emissions from the canister vent to a trap canister located outside the SHED and also to supply fresh air for canister back purge during the cooler segments of the diurnal cycle. The pump moved a small amount of ambient air (3 liters per hour) through a "T" located at the canister vent to the trap canister where the vapors were collected and measured gravimetrically on a scale. Bleed emissions were measured continuously over the 14-day series of diurnal cycles. This method's study design is depicted in Figure 1 below.

Figure 1: SHED Schematic



A pressure transducer was placed in the fuel tank via the fuel cap so that pressure or vacuum in the tank could be monitored. In addition to the canister modifications, a thermocouple was adhered to the fuel tank skin and insulated, so the fuel tank temperature could be recorded during the diurnal testing. This was done because the fuel tank temperature generally lags behind changes in the SHED ambient temperature; therefore, in order to properly time-align the vehicle canister weight gain, the fuel temperature must be known.

After Modification Testing:

After these modifications, each vehicle was processed from steps 11 to 21 ending with a one-hour hot soak test.

11. Drain and 40% fill with 9.0 psi RVP fuel.
12. Soak the vehicle at 68-86°F for 6 to 36 hours.
13. Prep 1 – Drive an EPA 2-phase test (LA-4) on the dynamometer with no emissions measurements.
14. Drain and 40% fill with 9.0 psi RVP fuel.
15. Perform a canister loading procedure using butane to 2g after breakthrough.

16. Soak the vehicle at 68-86°F for 12 to 36 hours.
17. Prep 2 - Drive an EPA 3-phase test (EPA 75) on the dynamometer with no emissions measurements.
18. Move the vehicle to the SHED, connect necessary instrumentation, place the vehicle canister on the scale and connect a trap canister and fresh air vent. This step was completed in less than 10 minutes.
19. 1 hour EPA hot-soak test in the SHED at 86 +/- 2°F.
20. Remove vehicle from SHED and allow to cool to 72°F and then soak at that temperature for 6 hours
21. 48 hour diurnal test; federal cycle of 72 to 95 °F.

Results from the after modification test were compared to the results from the pre-modification test and if the difference between the results was less than 5 mg per hour, it was concluded that the vehicle modifications had not created any leaks.

5. MULTI-DAY DIURNAL TESTING

After each vehicle passed the post-modification check; the vehicle was processed through steps 22 through 33. Step 33 is the multi-day diurnal test consisting of 14 days of the federal diurnal cycles.

22. Drain and 40% fill with 10.0 psi RVP fuel.
23. Soak the vehicle at 68-86°F for 6 to 36 hours.
24. Prep 1 – Drive an EPA 2-phase test (LA-4) on the dynamometer with no emissions measurements.
25. Drain and 40% fill with 9.0 psi RVP fuel.
26. Perform a canister loading procedure using butane to 2g after breakthrough.
27. Weigh canister.
28. Soak the vehicle at 68-86°F for 12 to 36 hours.
29. Prep 2 - Drive an EPA 3-phase test (EPA 75) on the dynamometer with no emissions measurements.

30. Move the vehicle to the SHED, connect necessary instrumentation, place the vehicle canister on the scale and connect a trap canister and fresh air vent. This step was completed in less than 10 minutes.
31. 1 hour EPA hot soak test in the SHED at 86 +/- 2°F.
32. Remove vehicle from SHED and allow to cool to 72°F and then soak at that temperature for 6 hours
33. 14-day diurnal test: 14 federal cycles of 72 to 95°F.

Each vehicle was subjected to the fourteen days of diurnal testing (step 33) with temperatures ranging from 72 to 95°F. During this testing, SHED temperature, SHED HC concentrations, fuel tank temperature and pressure, and vehicle and trap canister masses were measured once per minute. Once an hour, the mass of HC in the SHED was calculated, as well as the change from the previous hour. The weights of both canisters and the fuel tank temperature were also recorded hourly. Once a day the total change in grams of HC within the SHED as well as in each canister were determined and recorded.

In addition to the procedure described above, the battery voltage was recorded after completing the multi-day sequence. The Legacy, Outlook, and Camry had issues retaining battery charge for the two week duration. It was necessary to charge the batteries on these vehicles following the multi-day sequence.

Data checks were performed following the one hour hot soak test (Step 31), and after the first 2 days of the multi-day sequence (step 33) to verify that the numbers were comparable to the numbers obtained during the pre and post modification testing.

After testing on the 10.0 psi RVP fuel was completed, the fuel was changed to the 9.0 psi RVP fuel and tested using the identical process as used for the 10.0 psi RVP fuel described above.

Once the testing was completed on both fuels, the vehicle's fuel tank vent line, canister and purge lines were all returned to their original connections and the vehicles were made available for EPA to determine their disposition.

6. DATA COLLECTION, ANALYSIS AND DELIVERY

Findings from the initial inspections of the vehicles, pre-modification testing, documentation of the modifications made to the vehicles, and the results of after modification testing were made available as soon as possible after a procedure was completed. This

information was in electronic format (Word or Excel) and usually available within one day. The daily results of the diurnal testing were available within 12 hours of the completion of each 24 hour testing period. A testing log for each vehicle was maintained and also provided electronically in Excel format. The figures which follow were made available each week as testing progressed. Their purpose in this report is to provide a clear illustration of each vehicle's canister loading profile over the 14-day diurnal test. Additional details of each vehicle's testing are provided in Appendix A.

Processing the multi-day diurnal testing data required the following steps:

1. Raw shed data was obtained from ETC every 2-4 days (more frequently if unusual trends had been observed) in CSV format.
2. Each vehicle was assigned its own unique Excel workbook, which was used to process all the data for that particular vehicle throughout the study. This included the reporting and analysis of the results for tests on both fuels.
 - a. Any new raw CSV data series were pasted into the appropriate tab in the vehicles workbook (these tabs were labeled "RAW 10 RVP Data" and "RAW 9 RVP Data"). Any data that was obtained from an ongoing test was appended to existing data to form a complete up-to-date data series.
 - b. Relevant columns within the data were copied to a workbook tab labeled as "Simple Data". The purpose of this sheet was to reduce the amount of data to manipulate because all of the fields (columns) of data in the raw file were not necessary for this study; therefore, this sheet made it easier to see just the data relevant for this testing. This tab contained only the necessary data required to evaluate the results of the multi-day diurnal SHED testing on both fuels.

The "Simple Data" tab included the following fields for both 9.0 psi RVP and 10.0 psi RVP fuel test results (the results of testing on both fuels were combined into this sheet to make comparisons easier, and to assist in the plots):

- Test Time (Minutes) – This is the only field that was shared by both fuel results, and was retained to provide an additional time reference for those evaluating and appending data.
- Test Time (Hours) – Elapsed test time since start of test.
- Shed Temperature (Deg F) – Recorded SHED temperature at displayed time interval.
- Tank Temperature (Deg F) – Recorded vehicle fuel tank temperature at displayed time interval.

- Adjusted SHED HC – XX RVP (grams) – This field compensates for background HC by subtracting the HC reading obtained at time = 0 from all subsequent readings.
 - Vehicle Canister Weight – XX RVP (Grams) – This records the vehicle's internal HC canister weight, which has been offset to 0 at Time = 0.
 - Outside Canister Weight – XX RVP (Grams) – This records the external canister weight, which has been offset to 0 at Time = 0.
- c. The data found in the “Simple Data” tab were then plotted to the tab labeled “Shed Data Chart”. The data in this chart are simple scatter plots of the data listed in the “Simple Data” tab.
3. In terms of additional data processing, some factors such as canister weighing scale drift or hysteresis required some manual realignment of the data. Since each vehicle was subjected to two continuous 14-day test cycles, some minor problems were expected over this long of a testing period. Manual data correction was performed for these short duration complications which included changing the canister because it was becoming full, power outages, sample system issues, and computer reboots which necessitated resetting the zero point on the measurements so the data were continuous. None of these impacted the quality of the data. No adjustments were made to the “raw” data files, but all of the data in the “Simple” data files have been corrected, and users of the data should use this data for analysis. In the case where the data could not be confidently realigned due to testing difficulties, the 14 day cycle and data were abandoned, the vehicle canister was again preconditioned and the entire test was performed again. Data correction for time alignment was not performed, the following graphs demonstrate a small lag in mass gain compared to SHED temperature. The tank temperature was also measured and this data does not demonstrate a lag in the mass gain. Any necessary adjustments were left to the users of the data, what is in the “Simple” sheet is the un-time aligned data.

Figure 2: 2010 Subaru Legacy (PZEV)

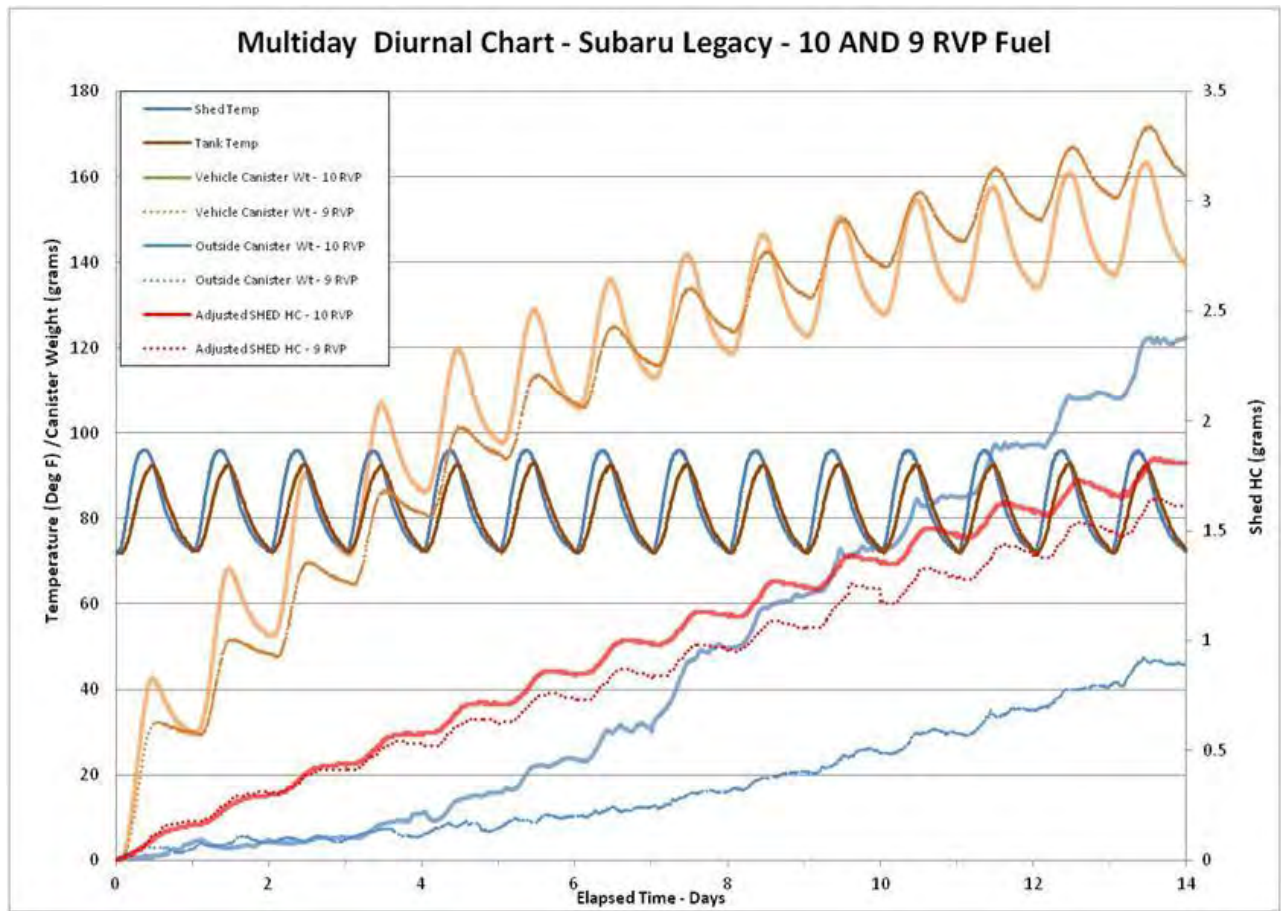


Figure 3: 2009 Saturn Outlook

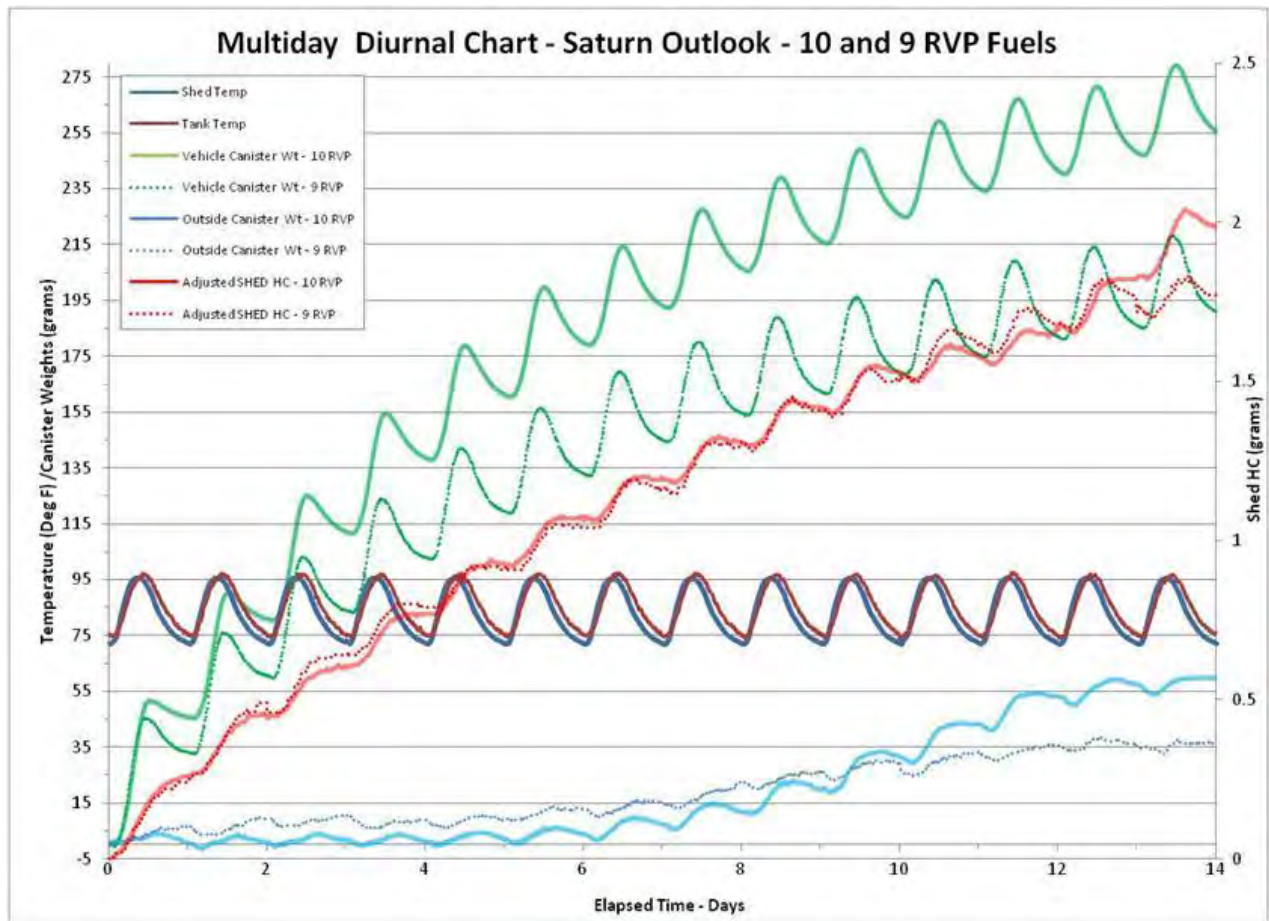


Figure 4: 2009 Toyota Camry

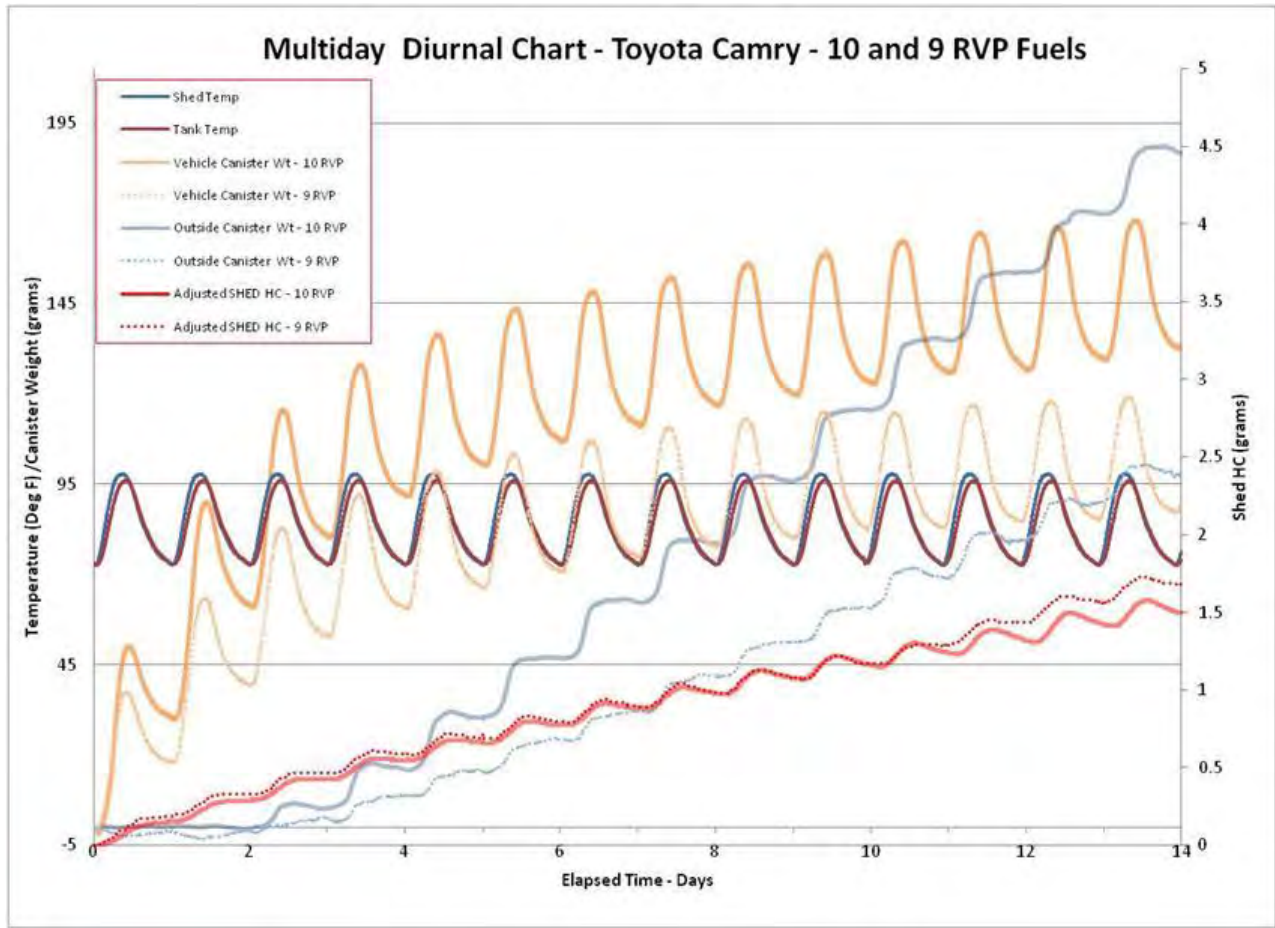


Figure 5: 2009 Ford Focus

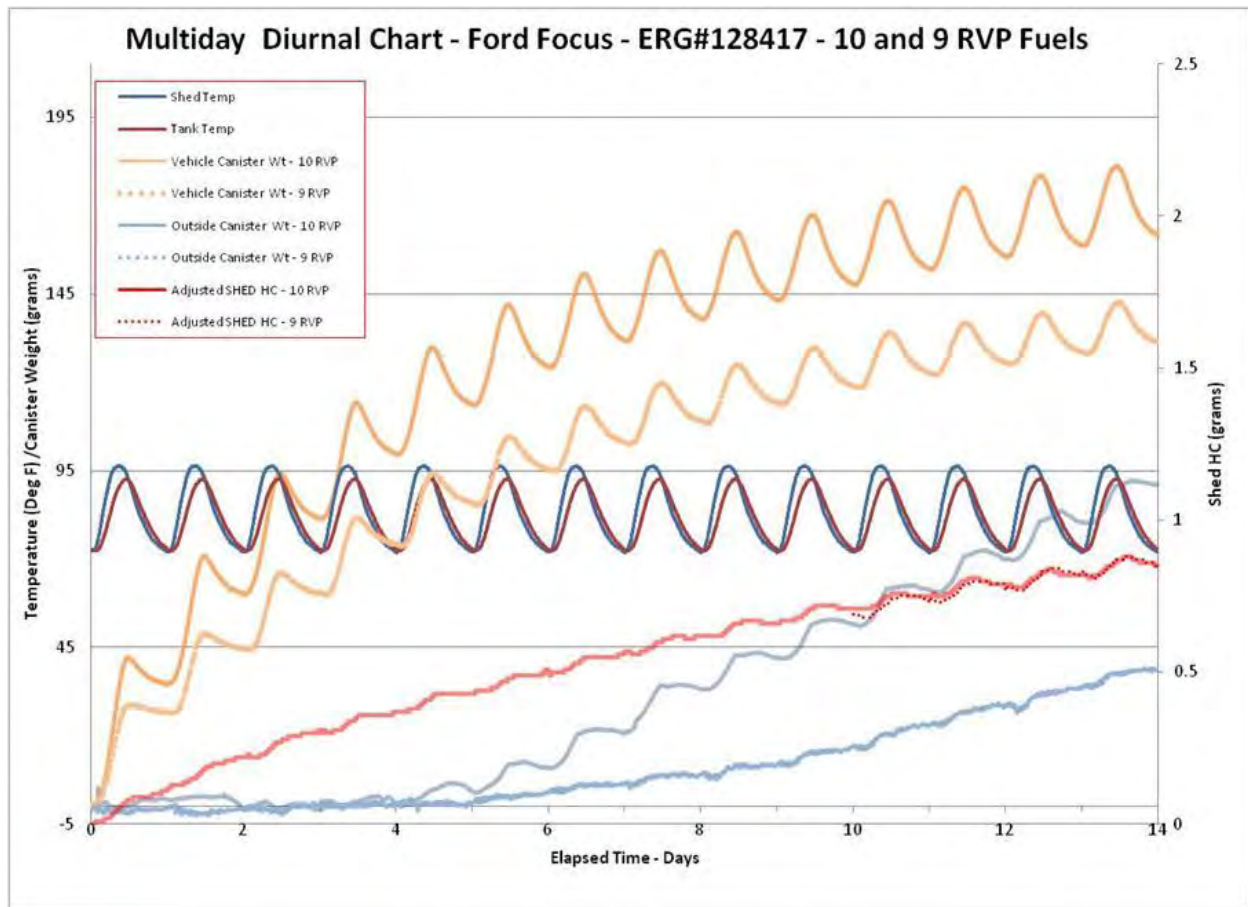


Figure 6: 2006 Chevy Silverado

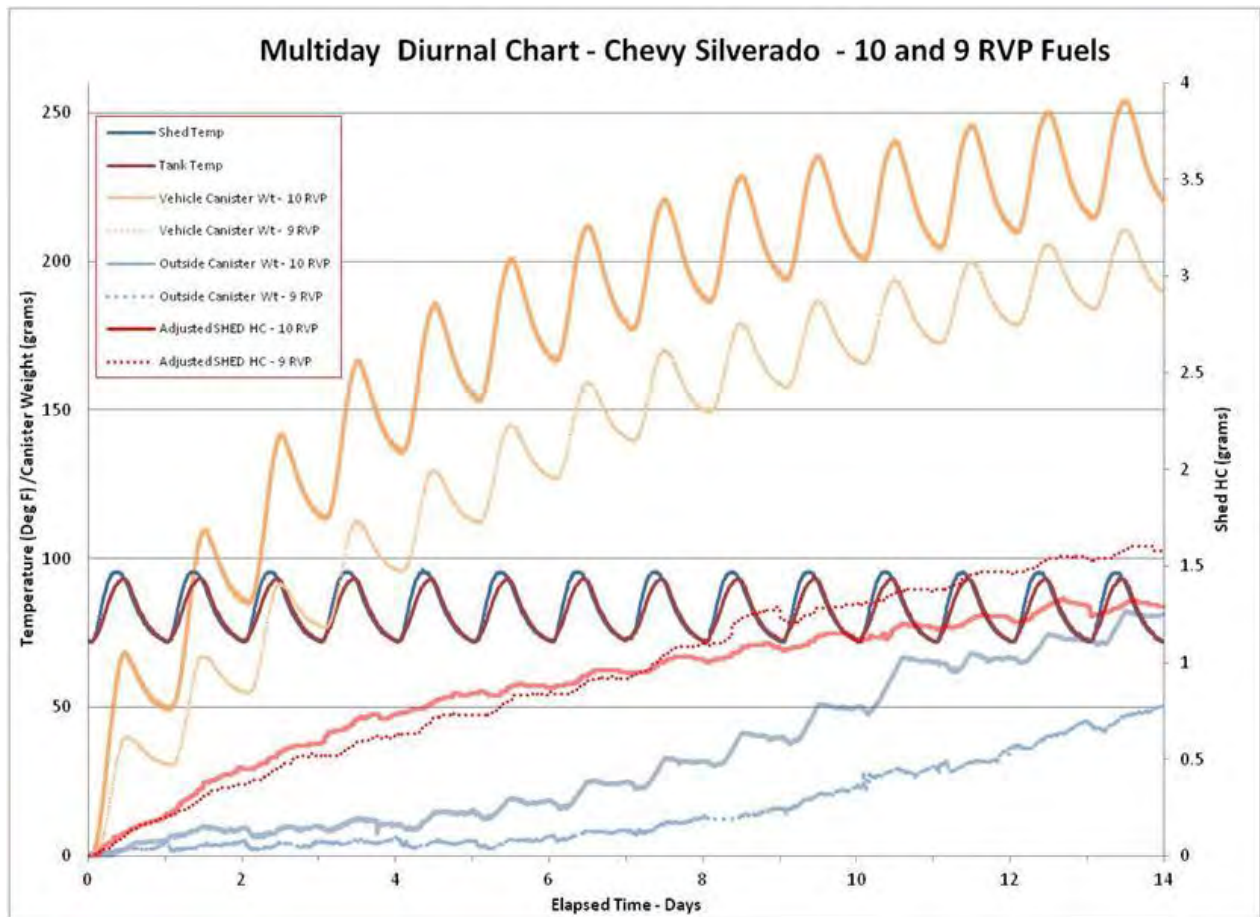


Figure 7: 2008 Nissan Altima

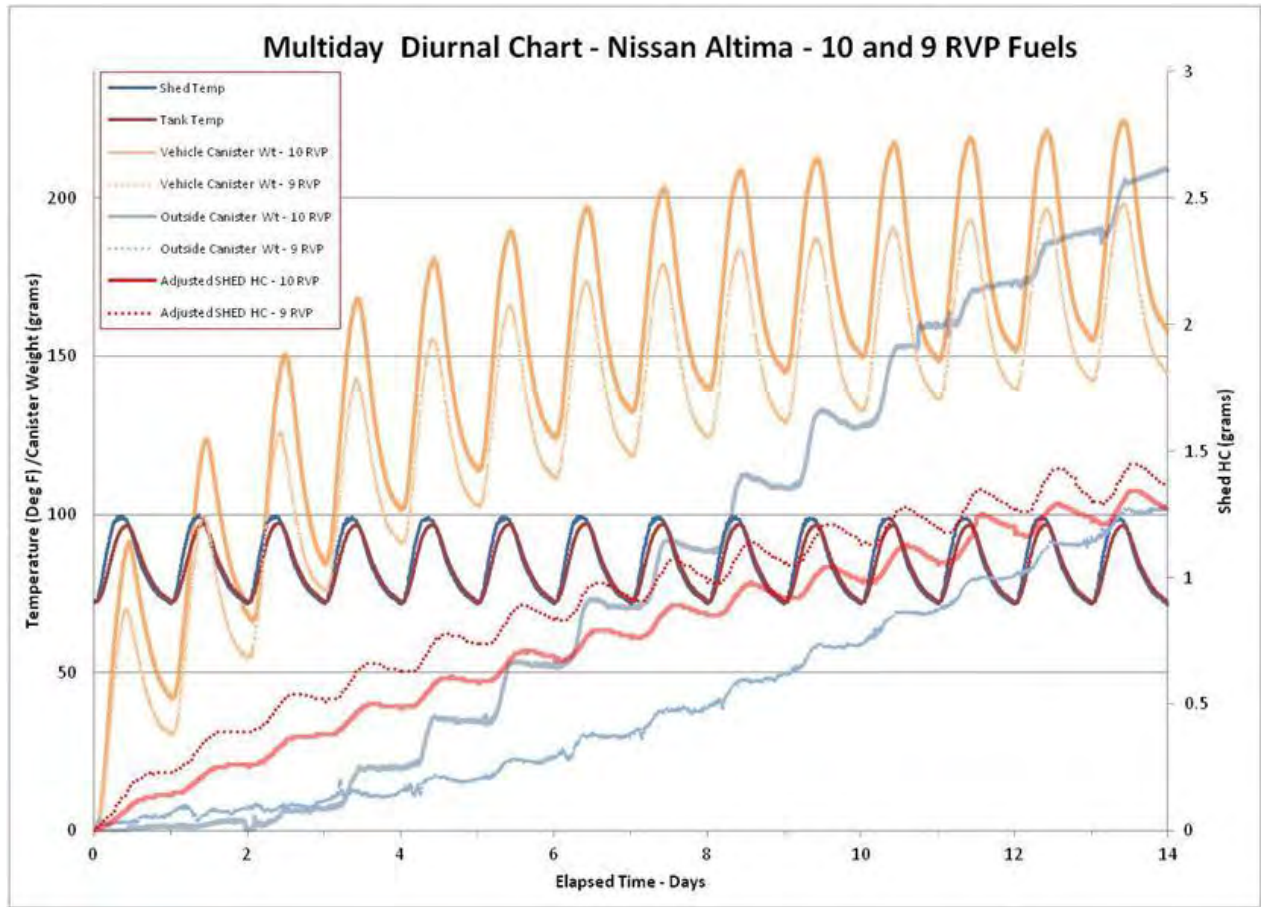


Figure 8: 2010 Ford Focus (PZEV)

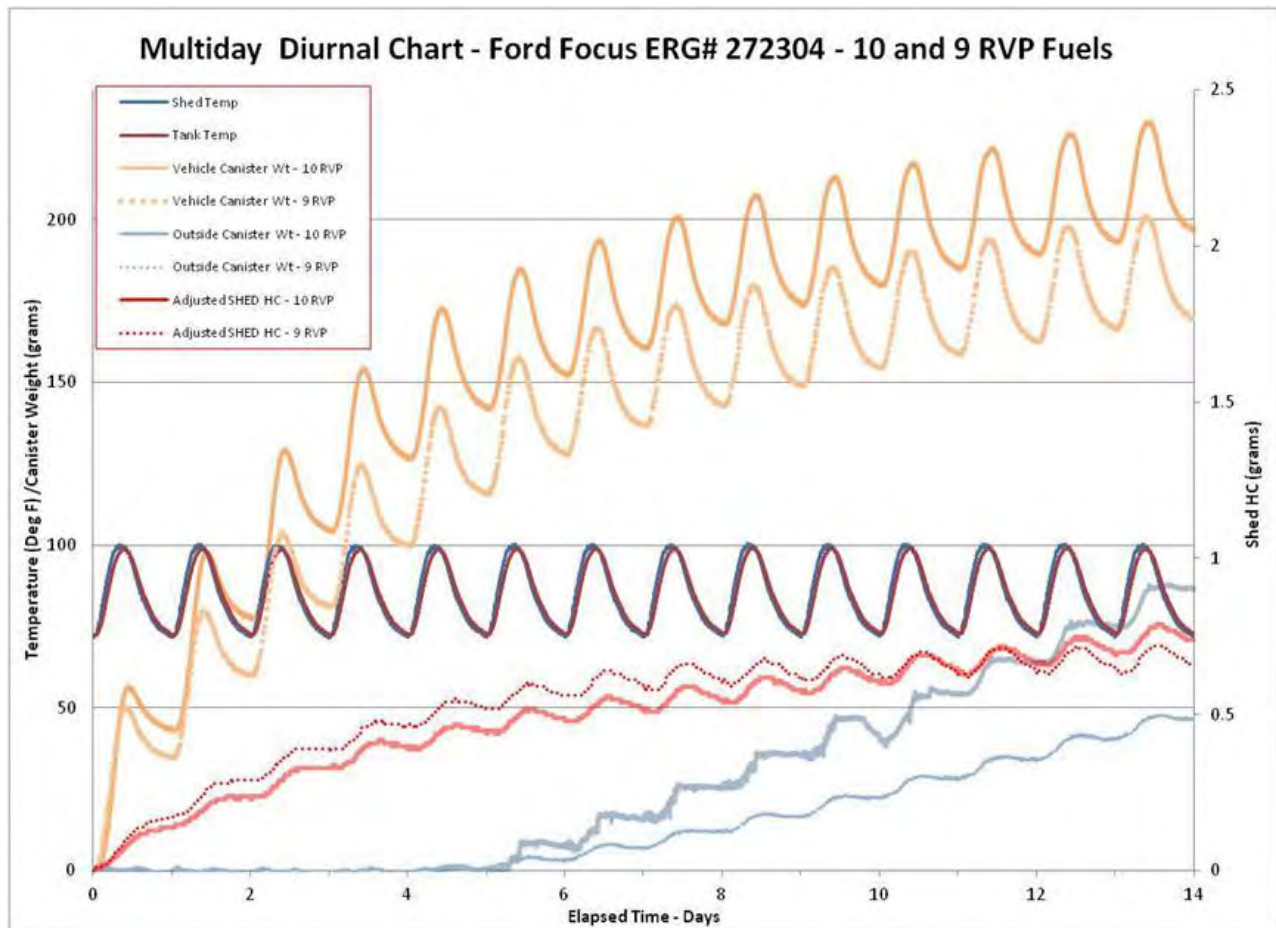


Figure 9: 2008 Ford Taurus

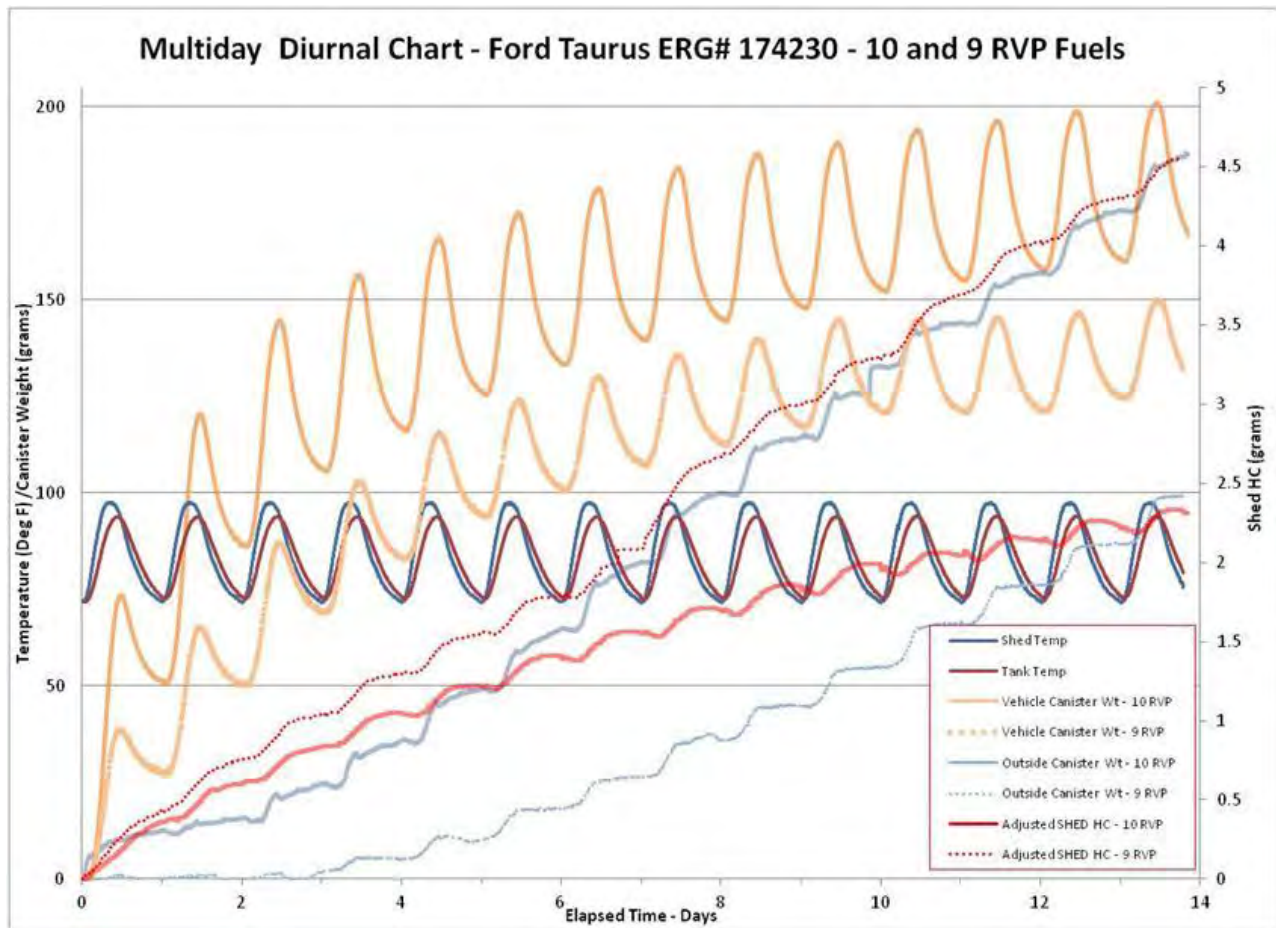
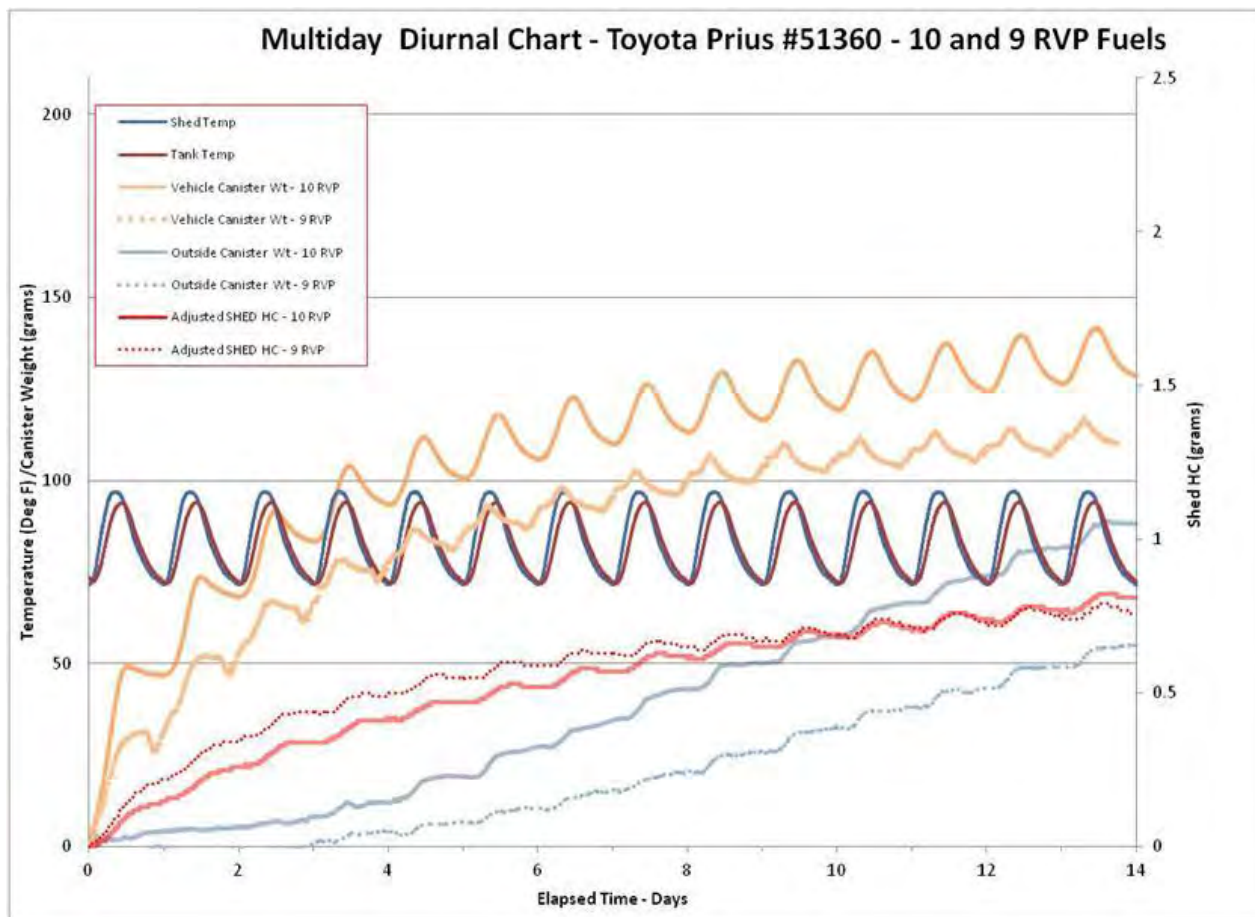


Figure 10: 2010 Toyota Prius (PZEV)



7. CONCLUSIONS

The evaporative emissions and canister loading profiles of 9 vehicles were monitored and recorded over a 14-day diurnal period to provide hydrocarbon evaporative emissions test data needed for evaporative emissions modeling algorithms. Many of the procedures used in this study were non-routine and were developed during the testing program. Two separate 14-day diurnals ranging from 72 to 95°F were performed on each vehicle using fuels blended to be representative of 9 and 10 psi RVP fuel at sea level. The trap canister weight gain data is an important parameter used in this study to monitor the vehicle canister performance; however, other methods such as using a calibrated flame ionization detector with a venturi technique to quantify the hydrocarbon flow may be another way to obtain this information.

A few general trends are noted in the data:

- The vehicle canister took on more fuel vapor earlier and consistently for the representative 10 RVP fuel.
- The back-purge rate (rate of hydrocarbons being drawn back into the fuel tank from the evaporative canister during the cooling phase of a diurnal) tended to slightly increase each day during the start of testing and then level off around half way through the first week.
- The overall vehicle canister weight gain starts to level off halfway through the fourteen day period.
- Most vehicles experienced breakthrough earlier for the 10.0 psi RVP fuel than the 9.0 psi RVP fuel. Once breakthrough occurred, the breakthrough emission rate was generally higher for the 10.0 psi RVP fuel than for the 9.0 psi RVP fuel (the mass gain at the trap canister has a steeper slope for 10.0 psi RVP fuel than for the 9.0 psi RVP fuel on the same vehicle).
- Some of the vehicles broke through right after the third day on the representative 9.0 psi RVP fuel, which just passes the certification test.
- Both Focuses, the PZEV and the non-PZEV, as well as the Outlook held out the longest before breaking through the canister. All three of these vehicles had relatively large canister/tank ratios (Table 1), therefore having high canister capacity per vapor space. However, the Silverado, which had a low canister capacity versus tank ratio, held out roughly as long as the Focuses, suggesting canister to tank ratio may be a contributing, but not only, factor influencing time to breakthrough.
- PZEVs did not have a consistent performance trend, with the Legacy breaking through on the fourth day of the fourteen day test for both fuels.

APPENDIX A
VEHICLE TESTING REPORTS

Subaru Legacy

VIN	4S3BMB6A5A3228572
Year	2010
Make	Subaru
Model	Legacy
Engine Family	AFJXJ02.5NVD
Evaporative Family	AFJXR01444DR

Vehicle Bake At 115 degrees for 24 hours									
	VTR #	Test #	Test Start Date	Can Weight	Purge Flow				
					Start	Hot Soak	End		
Vehicle Bake Off	913927	5-Apr	4/5/2011	--	--	--	--		
Baseline Test (10 RVP)									
	VTR #	Test #	Test Start Date	Can Weight	Purge Flow			SHED Hot Soak Test reading was 0.107 grams With the 48 hour VT SHED 1st day was 1.055, 2nd day was 0.878 grams with a total of 1.932. Performed EVAP Leak check and vehicle inspection. We found that an insulation pad at the fire wall was holding HC causing high reading. VOID	
					Start	Hot Soak	End		
LA 4 Prep (No Emissions)	913957	1957	4/7/2011	--	--	--	--		
Can load - 2g breakthrough				--	--	--	--		
FTP w/ emissions & purge vol. (dry gas)		213544		--	--	--			
1 hr. hot soak @ 86°F		1592	4/8/2011	--					
48hr VT SHED	1593	--							
Baseline Test (10 RVP)									
	VTR #	Test #	Test Start Date	Can Weight	Purge Flow				
					Start	Hot Soak	End		
2xFTP Prep (No Emissions)	913982	1961	4/11/2011	--	--	--	--		
Can load - 2g breakthrough				--	--	--	--		
FTP w/ emissions & purge vol. (dry gas)		213546		--	--	--			
1 hr. hot soak @ 86°F		1594	4/12/2011	--					
48hr VT SHED		1595		--					
10 RVP Test									
	VTR #	Test #	Test Start Date	Can Weight (After)	Purge Flow			Post-test RVP	Battery Voltage
					Start	Hot Soak	End		
2xFTP Prep (No Emissions)	914118	1991	4/21/2011	2274.4				14 day VT SHED stopped after the 10th day due to a vehicle scale problem, not reading correctly.	
Can load - 2g breakthrough				2355.7					
FTP w/ emissions & purge vol. (dry gas)		213561	4/22/2011						
1 hr. hot soak @ 86°F		1510		2272.5					
14-day VT SHED	1511	4/23/2011	2401.1						
Charge battery									
FTP w/ emissions & purge vol. (dry gas)									
Collect fuel sample - test RVP									
10 RVP Test									
	VTR #	Test #	Test Start Date	Can Weight (After)	Purge Flow			Post-test RVP	Battery Voltage
					Start	Hot Soak	End		
2xFTP Prep (No Emissions)	914463	2023	5/13/2011	2357.7	454.83	463.85	467.7	12.29	
Can load - 2g breakthrough				2350.4					
FTP w/ emissions & purge vol. (dry gas)		213619	5/14/2011		467.7	476.54	480.46		
1 hr. hot soak @ 86°F		1523		2269.7					
14-day VT SHED	914488	1618	5/16/2011	2404.4					
Charge battery								--	
FTP w/ emissions & purge vol. (dry gas)	914709	213650	5/31/2011	2308.5	141.31	149.83	153.49		
Collect fuel sample - test RVP								8.93	
9 RVP Test									
	VTR #	Test #	Test Start Date	Can Weight	Purge Flow			Post-test RVP	Battery Voltage
					Start	Hot Soak	End		
2xFTP Prep (No Emissions)	914714	2055	6/1/2011	2267.1	153.4	162.39	165.72	12.37	
Can load - 2g breakthrough				2347.8					
FTP w/ emissions & purge vol. (dry gas)		213655	6/2/2011		165.73	173.71	177.21		
1 hr. hot soak @ 86°F		100029		2264.8					
14-day VT SHED	100039		2395.5				13.07		
Charge battery									
FTP w/ emissions & purge vol. (dry gas)	915019	2100182	6/17/2011	2307.7	246.65	254.62	257.85	8.02	
Collect fuel sample - test RVP									

14 day VT SHED stopped after the 10th day due to a vehicle scale problem, not reading correctly.

[illegible]

Toyota Camry

[illegible]

Toyota Camry (cont.)

	Vehicle EVAP System Debug									1 hour SHED Hot Soak Performed to check EVAP system on vehicle. Readings at 0.187 grams	
	VTR #	Test #	Test Start Date	Can Weight	Purge Flow			Start	Hot Soak		End
FTP Prep (No Emissions)		926		--	--	--	--				
1 hr. hot soak @ 86°F	914242	100001499	4/29/2011								
	Vehicle EVAP System Debug									1 hour SHED Hot Soak Performed to check EVAP system on vehicle. Readings at 0.017 grams	
	VTR #	Test #	Test Start Date	Can Weight	Purge Flow			Start	Hot Soak		End
FTP Prep (No Emissions)		927		--	--	--	--				
1 hr. hot soak @ 86°F	914252	100001500	4/29/2011								
10 RVP Test SHED DEBUG										VT SHED test stopped after the 4th day due to vehicle scale not reading. VOID	
	VTR #	Test #	Test Start Date	Can Weight	Purge Flow			Post-test RVP	Battery Voltage		
					Start	Hot Soak	End				
FTP Prep (No Emissions)	914255\914257		4/30/2011	2101.8							
Can load - 2g breakthrough				2207.4							
FTP w/ emissions & purge vol. (dry gas)		412191			0	13.68	18.58				
1 hr. hot soak @ 86°F		1503	2131								
14-day VT SHED		1504	5/1/2011								
Charge battery											
FTP w/ emissions & purge vol. (dry gas)											
Collect fuel sample - test RVP											
	Vehicle EVAP System Debug									1 hour SHED Hot Soak Performed to check EVAP system on vehicle. Readings at 0.133 grams	
	VTR #	Test #	Test Start Date	Can Weight	Purge Flow			Start	Hot Soak		End
FTP Prep (No Emissions)		1318		--	--	--	--				
1 hr. hot soak @ 86°F	914381	100001512	5/9/2011								
	Vehicle Conditioning & EVAP System Debug									1 hour SHED Hot Soak Performed to check EVAP system on vehicle. Readings at 0.021 grams	
	VTR #	Test #	Test Start Date	Can Weight	Purge Flow			Start	Hot Soak		End
IFET W/warm-up + FTP Prep (No Emissions)		1319\1320		--	--	--	--				
1 hr. hot soak @ 86°F	914393\914398	100001514	5/9/2011								
	Final Vehicle Conditioning & EVAP System Debug									1 hour SHED Hot Soak Performed to check EVAP system on vehicle. Readings at 0.016 grams	
	VTR #	Test #	Test Start Date	Can Weight	Purge Flow			Start	Hot Soak		End
IFET W/warm-up + FTP Prep (No Emissions)		1326\1327		--	--	--	--				
1 hr. hot soak @ 86°F	914422	100001518	5/11/2011								
	10 RVP Test							VT SHED Test Number 1525 was stopped during the first day due vehicle scale not reading. VT SHED Test number 1526 started then stopped after the 2nd day due vehicle scale not reading. VOID			
	VTR #	Test #	Test Start Date	Can Weight	Purge Flow				Post-test RVP	Battery Voltage	
					Start	Hot Soak	End				
FTP Prep (No Emissions)	914462\914480	1336	5/13/2011	2208.6							
Can load - 2g breakthrough				2208.6							
FTP w/ emissions & purge vol. (dry gas)		412219			480.45	494.03	499.93				
1 hr. hot soak @ 86°F		1524	2131.3								
14-day VT SHED		1525\1526	5/15/2011								
Charge battery											
FTP w/ emissions & purge vol. (dry gas)											
Collect fuel sample - test RVP											
	10 RVP Test										
	VTR #	Test #	Test Start Date	Can Weight	Purge Flow				Post-test RVP	Battery Voltage	
					Start	Hot Soak	End				
FTP Prep (No Emissions)	914505	1347	5/17/2011	2136.3	500.05	513.6	518.8				
Can load - 2g breakthrough				2233							
FTP w/ emissions & purge vol. (dry gas)		412222		518.98	532.66	538.09					
1 hr. hot soak @ 86°F		1528	2304								
14-day VT SHED		1531	2304								
Charge battery											
FTP w/ emissions & purge vol. (dry gas)	914743	213657	6/2/2011	2219.6	192.27	202.28	206.4		8.83		
Collect fuel sample - test RVP											
	9 RVP Test										
	VTR #	Test #	Test Start Date	Can Weight	Purge Flow				Post-test RVP	Battery Voltage	
					Start	Hot Soak	End				
FTP Prep (No Emissions)	914777	1410	6/3/2011	2181.3	743.98	757.73	763.21				
Can load - 2g breakthrough				2321.5							
FTP w/ emissions & purge vol. (dry gas)		213661		779.71	791.35	796.26					
1 hr. hot soak @ 86°F		1533	2224.8								
14-day VT SHED		1534	2321.3								
Charge battery											
FTP w/ emissions & purge vol. (dry gas)	915064	2100230	6/20/2011	2238.8	257.84	269.8	274.04		8.13		
Collect fuel sample - test RVP											

2009 Ford Focus

VIN	1FAHP35NX9W178664								
Year	2009								
Make	Ford								
Model	Focus								
Engine Family	9FMXXV02.0VDX								
Evaporative Family	9FMXR0125NAA								
									</

2009 Ford Focus (cont.)

	9 RVP Test										
	VTR #	Test #	Test Start Date	Can Weight	Purge Flow			Post-test RVP	Battery Voltage		
					Start	Hot Soak	End				
2xFTP Prep (No Emissions)	915439	100811	7/18/2011	1934.8	343.64	358.65	364.48			During the 14 day VT SHED Test the building had a power outage causing the SHED to self abort. VOID	
Can load - 2g breakthrough				2002.8							
FTP w/ emissions & purge vol. (dry gas)		4100827	7/18/2011		412.05	428.39	434.12				
1 hr. hot soak @ 86°F		100830		1919.5							
14-day VT SHED		100831	7/18/2011								
Charge battery											
FTP w/ emissions & purge vol. (dry gas)											
Collect fuel sample - test RVP											
	9 RVP Test										
	VTR #	Test #	Test Start Date	Can Weight	Purge Flow			Post-test RVP	Battery Voltage		
					Start	Hot Soak	End				
2xFTP Prep (No Emissions)	915587	101021	7/29/2011	1906	475.3	493.1	497.9			Test procedure stopped after the hot soak SHED due to high HC concentration caused by the trap canister bleeding back into SHED.	
Can load - 2g breakthrough				2033							
FTP w/ emissions & purge vol. (dry gas)		4101033	7/30/2011		497.88	510.41	517.7				
1 hr. hot soak @ 86°F		101013		1919.5							
14-day VT SHED											
Charge battery											
FTP w/ emissions & purge vol. (dry gas)											
Collect fuel sample - test RVP											
	9 RVP Test										
	VTR #	Test #	Test Start Date	Can Weight	Purge Flow			Post-test RVP	Battery Voltage		
					Start	Hot Soak	End				
2xFTP Prep (No Emissions)	915601	101049	8/1/2011	1906	568.34	579.71	584.7			14 day VT SHED stopped on the 5th day due to the canister vent line in the SHED came loose causing high HC ambient readings. VOID	
Can load - 2g breakthrough				2038.6							
FTP w/ emissions & purge vol. (dry gas)		4101068	8/1/2011		497.88	510.41	517.7				
1 hr. hot soak @ 86°F		101064		1946							
14-day VT SHED		101098	8/3/2011								
Charge battery											
FTP w/ emissions & purge vol. (dry gas)											
Collect fuel sample - test RVP											
	9 RVP Test										
	VTR #	Test #	Test Start Date	Can Weight	Purge Flow			Post-test RVP	Battery Voltage		
					Start	Hot Soak	End				
2xFTP Prep (No Emissions)	915676	101150	8/8/2011	2116	696.76	710.6	715.42			14 day VT SHED stopped after the 10th day due to the canister hose in the SHED split causing HC reading to be high in the SHED ambient. VOID	
Can load - 2g breakthrough				2009.4							
FTP w/ emissions & purge vol. (dry gas)		4101168	8/9/2011		715.42	730.49	734.88				
1 hr. hot soak @ 86°F		101169		1934.2							
14-day VT SHED		101186	8/9/2011								
Charge battery											
FTP w/ emissions & purge vol. (dry gas)											
Collect fuel sample - test RVP											
	9 RVP Test										
	VTR #	Test #	Test Start Date	Can Weight	Purge Flow			Post-test RVP	Battery Voltage		
					Start	Hot Soak	End				
2xFTP Prep (No Emissions)	915921	101486	8/24/2011	1931.3	868.7	887.6	893.4				
Can load - 2g breakthrough				2017.4							
FTP w/ emissions & purge vol. (dry gas)		4101497	8/25/2011		893.56	908.68	915.47				
1 hr. hot soak @ 86°F		101496		1935.6							
14-day VT SHED		101512	8/26/2011	2054.1							
Charge battery											
FTP w/ emissions & purge vol. (dry gas)		916144	4101780	9/9/2011	1966.6	254.5	269.5				275.3
Collect fuel sample - test RVP											

Chevy Silverado

VIN	1GCEK19B66Z154114
Year	2006
Make	Chevrolet
Model	Silverado 1500
Engine Family	6GMXT05.3379
Evaporative Family	6GMXR0176820

Baseline Test (10 RVP)								
VTR #	Test #	Test Start Date	Can Weight	Purge Flow			Post-test RVP	Battery Voltage
				Start	Hot Soak	End		
2xFTP Prep (No Emissions)	1100463\1100466	6/27/2011	2276.81	358.14	372.42	378.43		
Can load - 2g breakthrough			2193.7					
FTP w/ emissions & purge vol. (dry gas)	2100480			45.74	59.04	66.34		
1 hr. hot soak @ 86°F	1100478	6/28/2011	--					
48hr VT SHED	1100486		2161.8					
10 RVP Test								
VTR #	Test #	Test Start Date	Can Weight (After)	Purge Flow			Post-test RVP	Battery Voltage
				Start	Hot Soak	End		
2xFTP Prep (No Emissions)	100563	7/1/2011	2069.2	418.32	434.72	441.66		
Can load - 2g breakthrough			2197.6					
FTP w/ emissions & purge vol. (dry gas)	4100574	7/2/2011		109.3	122.8	130.2		
1 hr. hot soak @ 86°F	100573		2100.3					
14-day VT SHED	100586	7/4/2011	2303.4					12.08
Charge battery								13.19
FTP w/ emissions & purge vol. (dry gas)	4100809	7/17/2011	2172.3	296.01	309.83	317.5		
Collect fuel sample - test RVP							8.79	
9 RVP Test								
VTR #	Test #	Test Start Date	Can Weight	Purge Flow			Post-test RVP	Battery Voltage
				Start	Hot Soak	End		
2xFTP Prep (No Emissions)	100813	7/18/2011	2146.7	387.53	404.82	412.04		
Can load - 2g breakthrough			2213.1					
FTP w/ emissions & purge vol. (dry gas)	4100833			434.18	447.62	455.33		
1 hr. hot soak @ 86°F	100832		2114					
14-day VT SHED	100843 / 100995	7/19/2011	2299.4					12.34
Charge battery								13.22
FTP w/ emissions & purge vol. (dry gas)	4101121	8/4/2011	2298.2	671.17	688.98	696.76		
Collect fuel sample - test RVP							7.89	

VT SHED number 100843 was ended on the 8th day due to SHED issues then restarted VT SHED number 100995 for the remaining 6 days.

Nissan Altima

[illegible]

2010 Ford Focus

VIN	1FAHP3F8N8AW272304
Year	2010
Make	Ford
Model	Focus
Engine Family	AFMXV02.0VZX
Evaporative Family	AFMXR0110GCX

	Check Out Test								
	VTR #	Test #	Test Start Date	Can Weight	Purge Flow				
					Start	Hot Soak	End		
FTP w/ emissions & purge vol. (dry gas)	915803	4101338	8/17/2011	--	751.86	761.24	766.19		
1 hr. hot soak @ 86°F		101336	8/17/2011						
	Baseline Test (10 RVP)								
	VTR #	Test #	Test Start Date	Can Weight	Purge Flow				
					Start	Hot Soak	End		
2xFTP Prep (No Emissions)	915881	101419	8/22/2011	1872	827.8	842.6	847.4		
Can load - 2g breakthrough				1991.6					
FTP w/ emissions & purge vol. (dry gas)		4101437	8/23/2011		845.58	861.92	868.78		
1 hr. hot soak @ 86°F		101435		--					
48hr VT SHED		101438		2010					
	10 RVP Test								
	VTR #	Test #	Test Start Date	Can Weight (After)	Purge Flow			Post-test RVP	Battery Voltage
					Start	Hot Soak	End		
2xFTP Prep (No Emissions)	916045	101649	9/2/2011	1885.2	581.6	600.9	607.6		
Can load - 2g breakthrough				1989.7					
FTP w/ emissions & purge vol. (dry gas)		4101660	9/3/2011		195.42	215.95	222.83		
1 hr. hot soak @ 86°F		101659		1902.2					
14-day VT SHED		101662		2093.5					
Charge battery								11.8	
FTP w/ emissions & purge vol. (dry gas)	916267	4102002	9/17/2011	1991.5	678.59	696.77	702.78	13.28	
Collect fuel sample - test RVP									8.77
	9 RVP Test								
	VTR #	Test #	Test Start Date	Can Weight	Purge Flow			Post-test RVP	Battery Voltage
					Start	Hot Soak	End		
2xFTP Prep (No Emissions)	916269	102005	9/18/2011	1927.7	729.86	746.93	752.76		
Can load - 2g breakthrough				2024.1					
FTP w/ emissions & purge vol. (dry gas)		4102018	9/19/2011		752.78	770.92	778.45		
1 hr. hot soak @ 86°F		102017		1932.3					
14-day VT SHED		102024		2041.5					
Charge battery									
FTP w/ emissions & purge vol. (dry gas)									
Collect fuel sample - test RVP									
	9 RVP Test								
	VTR #	Test #	Test Start Date	Can Weight	Purge Flow			Post-test RVP	Battery Voltage
					Start	Hot Soak	End		
2xFTP Prep (No Emissions)	916403	102206	9/29/2011	1937.5	835.7	857.9	864.1		
Can load - 2g breakthrough				2027.8					
FTP w/ emissions & purge vol. (dry gas)		4102219	9/30/2011		864.1	878.19	885.1		
1 hr. hot soak @ 86°F		102217		1943.1					
14-day VT SHED		102221		2096.6					
Charge battery								12.52	
FTP w/ emissions & purge vol. (dry gas)	916530	4102457	10/15/2011	2054.5	922.9	924.1	924.83	13.35	
Collect fuel sample - test RVP									7.82

14 day VT SHED was ended on the 10th day due to a vehicle scale problem. VOID

2008 Ford Taurus

VIN	1FAHP24W58G174230
Year	2008
Make	Ford
Model	Taurus
Engine Family	8FMXV03.5VEP
Evaporative Family	8FMXR0145KBK

Check out Test (Tier 2 Shed 7.8)									
	VTR #	Test #	Test Start Date	Can Weight	Purge Flow				
					Start	Hot Soak	End		
FTP w/ emissions & purge vol. (dry gas)	916218	4101939	9/14/2011	--	625.2	631.5	636.4		
1 hr. hot soak @ 86°F		101940		--					
			9/14/2011						
EVAP LEAK TEST PERFORMED									
EVAP Leak test performed with Snap On	Snap On Tool showed a .02 offices leak. No repairs made test as is.								
Baseline Test (10 RVP)									
	VTR #	Test #	Test Start Date	Can Weight	Purge Flow				
					Start	Hot Soak	End		
2xFTP Prep (No Emissions)	916246	101972	9/15/2011	--	652.99	664	666.7		
Can load - 2g breakthrough				--					
FTP w/ emissions & purge vol. (dry gas)		4101986	9/16/2011		666.79	674.31	678.67		
1 hr. hot soak @ 86°F		101987		--					
48hr VT SHED		101988		--					
10 RVP Test									
	VTR #	Test #	Test Start Date	Can Weight (After)	Purge Flow			Post-test RVP	Battery Voltage
					Start	Hot Soak	End		
2xFTP Prep (No Emissions)	916412	102230	10/2/2011	2189.9	896.51	902.07	904.14		14-day SHED ENDED 3 Hour early. Trap canister changed on 10/13/11. Removed canister #3 - 1703.5g Installed canister #2 - 1584.0g After shed weight - 1665.4g.
Can load - 2g breakthrough				2276.1					
FTP w/ emissions & purge vol. (dry gas)		4102236	10/3/2011		904.13	911.43	913.15		
1 hr. hot soak @ 86°F		102235		2210.9					
14-day VT SHED		102244		2357.5				12.35	
Charge battery								13.28	
FTP w/ emissions & purge vol. (dry gas)	916539	4102461	10/17/2011	2264.6	924.8	936.55	938.9	8.88	
Collect fuel sample - test RVP									
9 RVP Test									
	VTR #	Test #	Test Start Date	Can Weight	Purge Flow			Post-test RVP	Battery Voltage
					Start	Hot Soak	End		
2xFTP Prep (No Emissions)	916553/916689	102491	10/18/2011	2208.2	954.8	961.1	963.5		14-day SHED re-started on day 12 due to SHED not performing scheduled reads.
Can load - 2g breakthrough				2288.7					
FTP w/ emissions & purge vol. (dry gas)		4102500	10/19/2011		963.55	971.95	975.15		
1 hr. hot soak @ 86°F		102499		2217.1					
14-day VT SHED		102507/102688		2357.1				12.38	
Charge battery								13.24	
FTP w/ emissions & purge vol. (dry gas)	916749	4102798	11/4/2011	2265.1	975.14	985.78	988.36	7.83	
Collect fuel sample - test RVP									

[illegible]

APPENDIX B
FUEL BLENDING DETAILS

			Base Fuel	High RVP	Low RVP
<u>Property</u>	<u>Result</u>	<u>Rep#</u>	<u>979296</u>	<u>979298</u>	<u>979297</u>
	ProjName		oddb	oddb	oddb
	ProjSeq		97380	97382	97381
	WorkOrdr		57355	57355	57355
	SmplCode		E10 Fuel #1	E10 Fuel #3	E10 Fuel #2
	SmplSize		1L Al cans	1L Al cans	1L Al cans
	Descript			Batch A	Batch B
D5191	DVPE	psi	11.75	9.02	7.81
D1319	Aromatic	%	30.9		
	Olefins	%	12.3		
	Saturate	%	56.8		
D4052s	API@60F		59.1		
	SPGr@60F		0.7424		
	Dens@15C	grams/L	742.1		
D5291 CH	Carbon	wt%	82.85		
	Hydrogen	wt%	13.42		
D5453	Sulfur	ppm	32.7		
D5599	EtOHWt	Wt%	10.8653	11.4133	11.3779
	TtlWt	Wt%	3.77	3.96	3.95
D613	CetaneNo				
D6729	DHA	.			
D86	IBP	deg F	85.9	95.3	102.2
	Evap_5	degF	104.5	117.6	124.3
	Evap_10	degF	114.8	126.2	132.1
	Evap_15	degF	122.2	132.6	136.8
	Evap_20	degF	129.1	137.5	141.8
	Evap_30	degF	141.6	146.9	149.7
	Evap_40	degF	150.7	153.6	155.9
	Evap_50	degF	159.9	184.7	201.3
	Evap_60	degF	217.5	228.9	234
	Evap_70	degF	247.5	255.1	259.7
	Evap_80	degF	276.3	279.8	288.5
	Evap_90	degF	316.1	320.2	319.6
	Evap_95	degF	343.6	346.5	351.2
	FBP	degF	387.5	389.5	392.8
	Recoverd	mL	97.5	98.2	98.1
	Residue	mL	0.8	0.8	0.9
	Loss	mL	1.7	1	1
	EVP200		56.02	52.42	49.76
	EVP300		85.92	84.73	84.4
	DrvIndx		968	1063.6	1121.65
	DIETOH		992.39	1063.6	1121.65
D976	CetanInd				

APPENDIX C
VEHICLE PHOTOGRAPHS

2010 Subaru Legacy

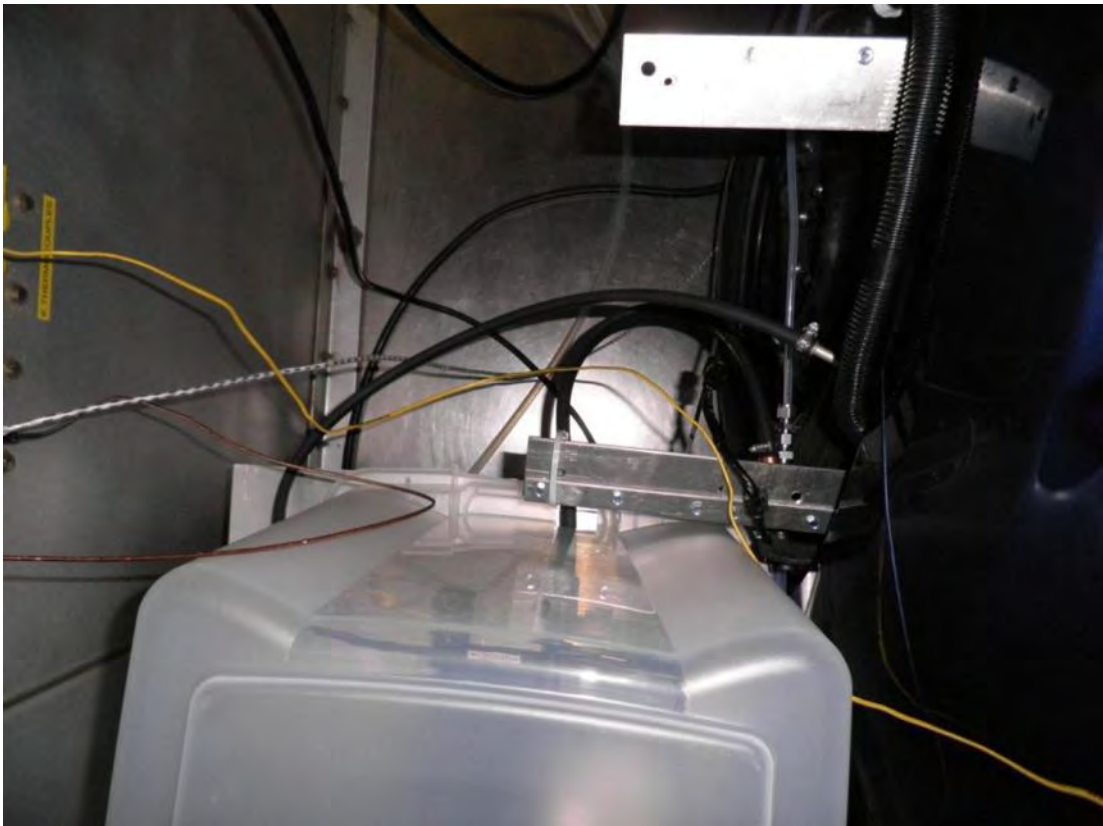


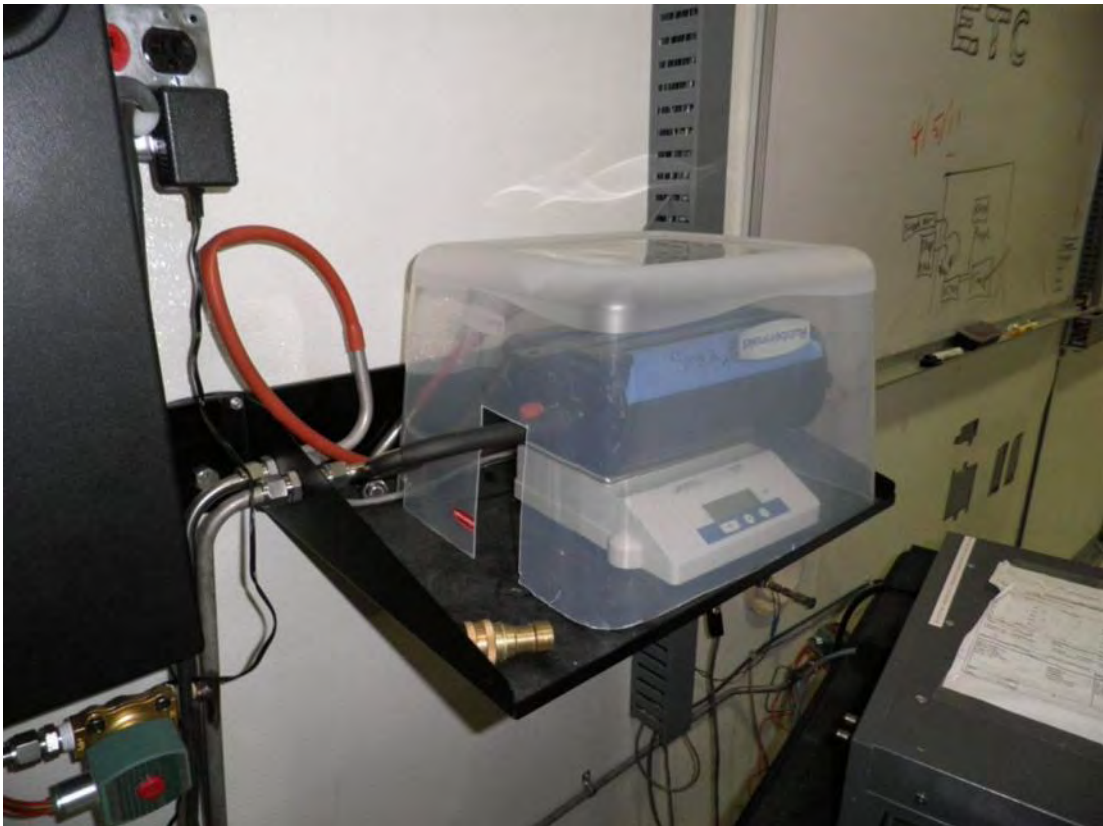
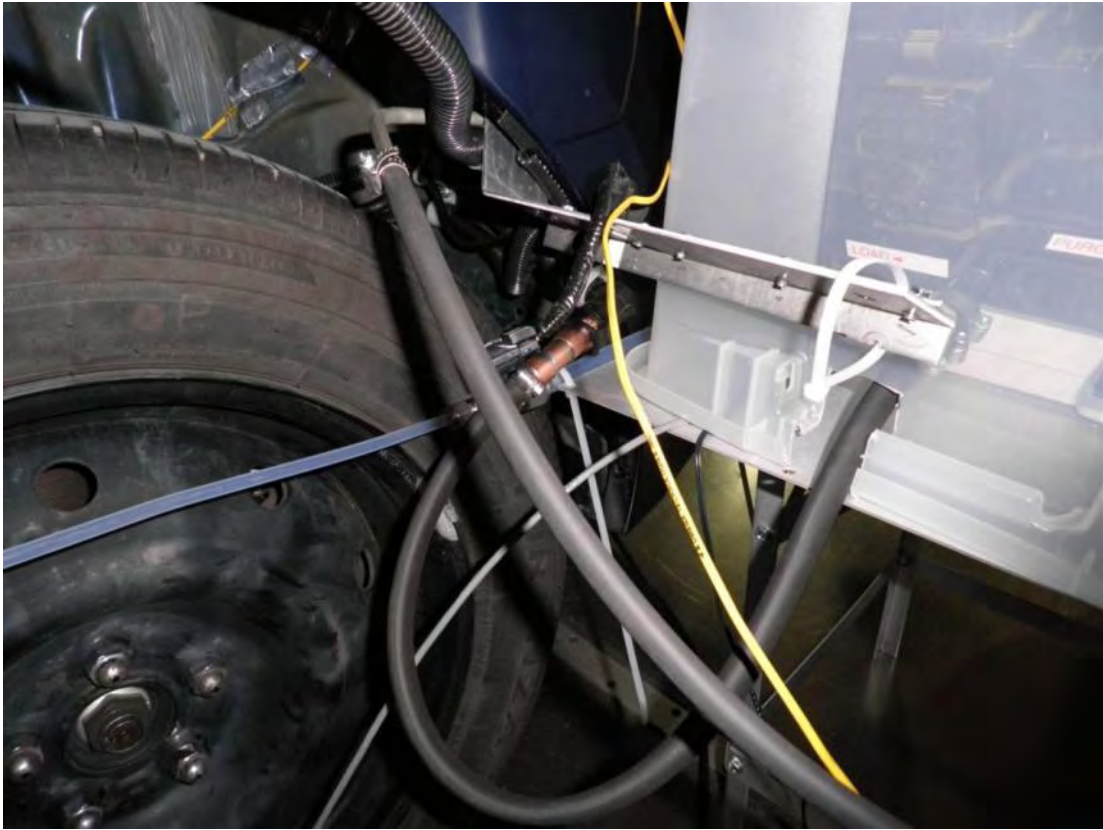






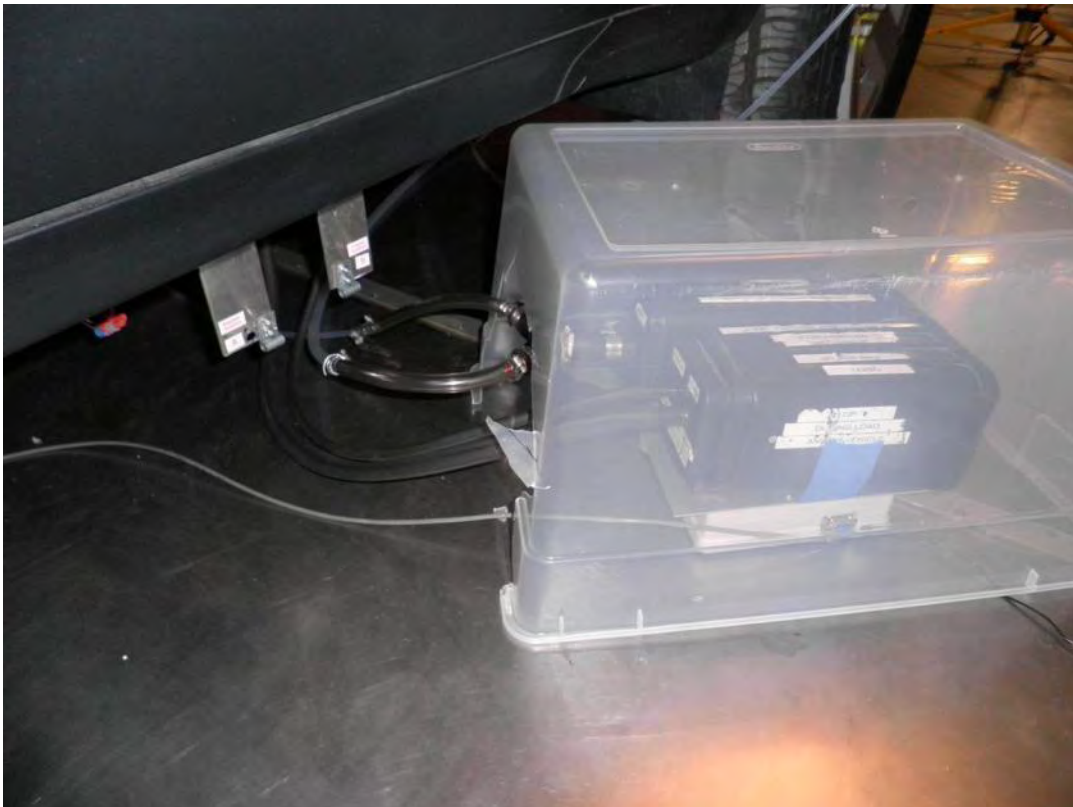






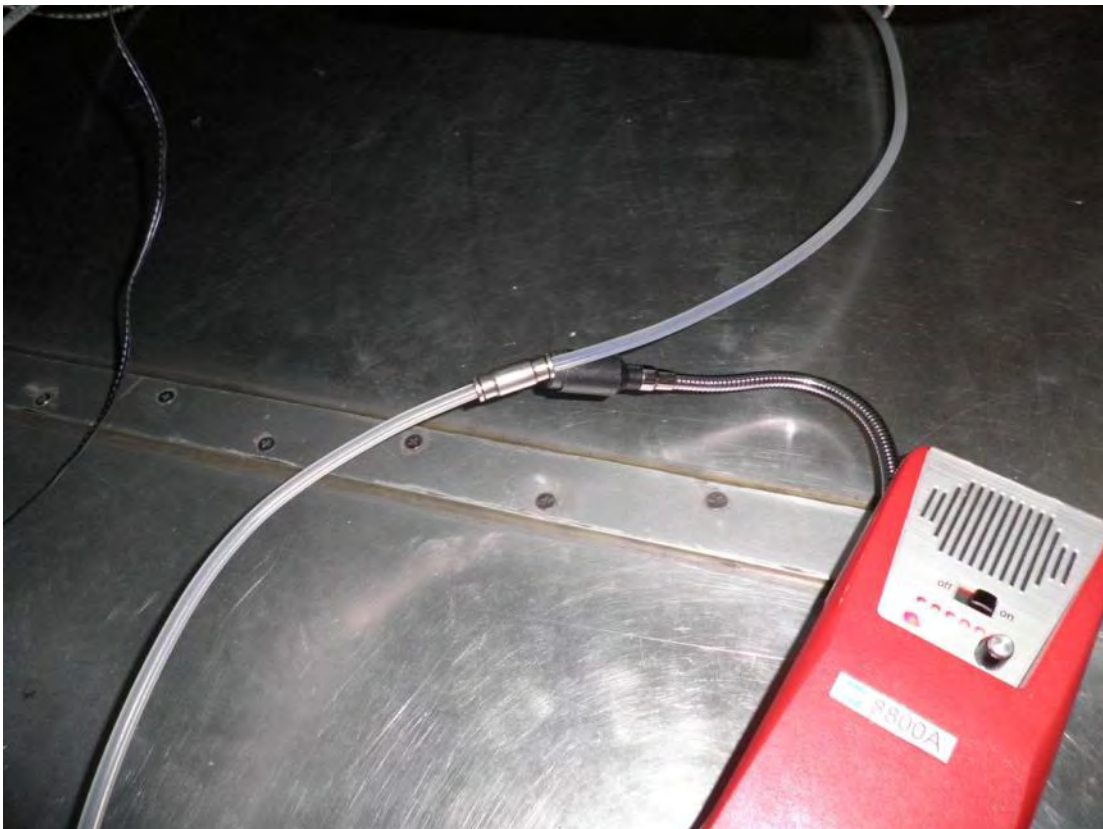


2009 Saturn Outlook







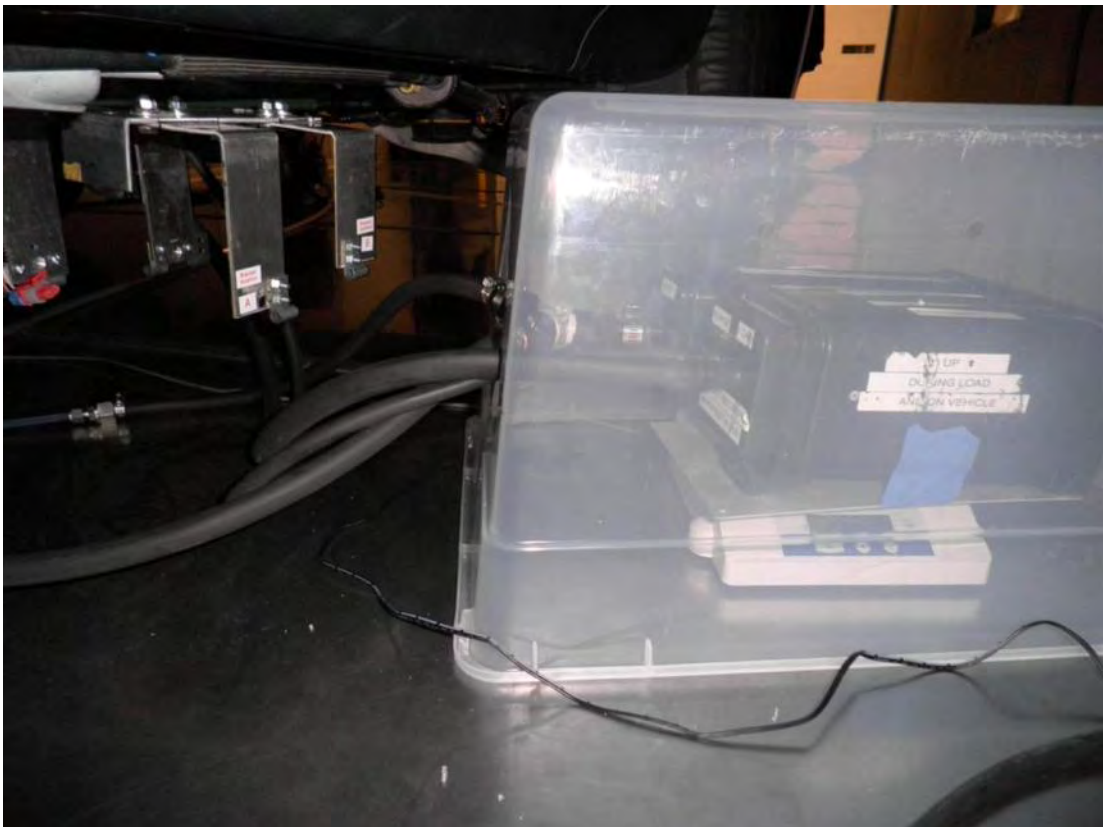
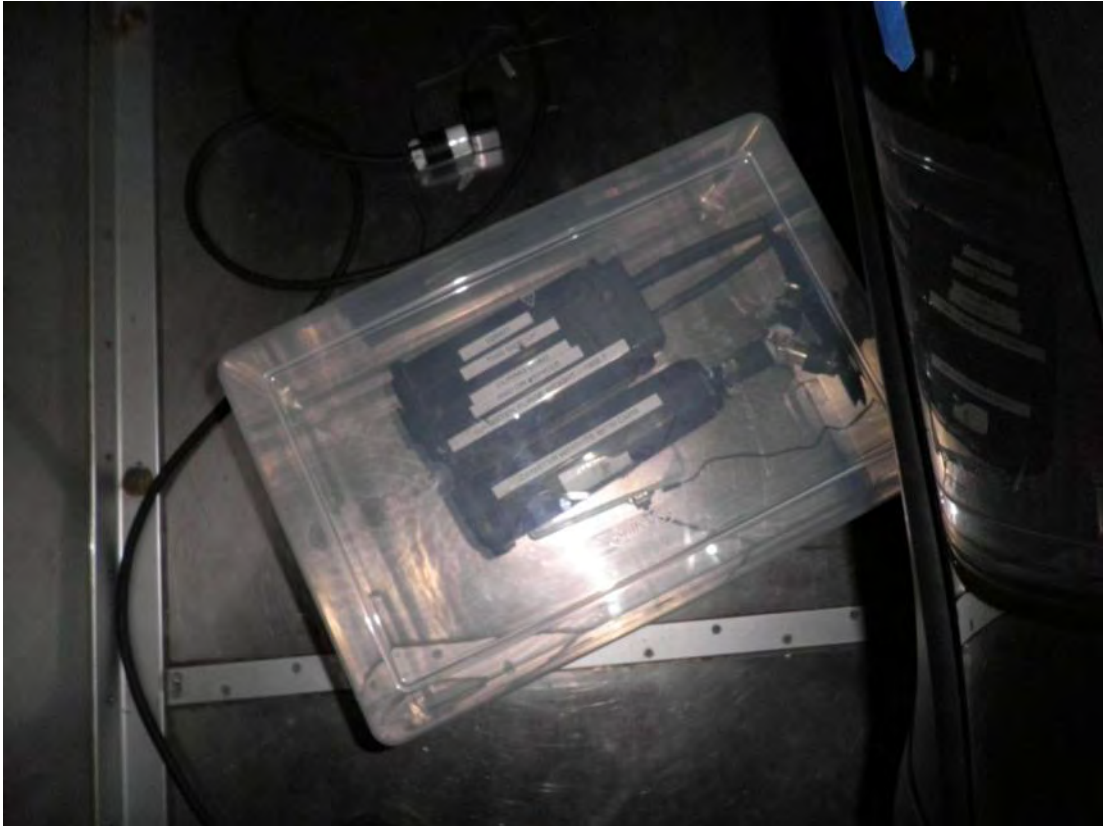








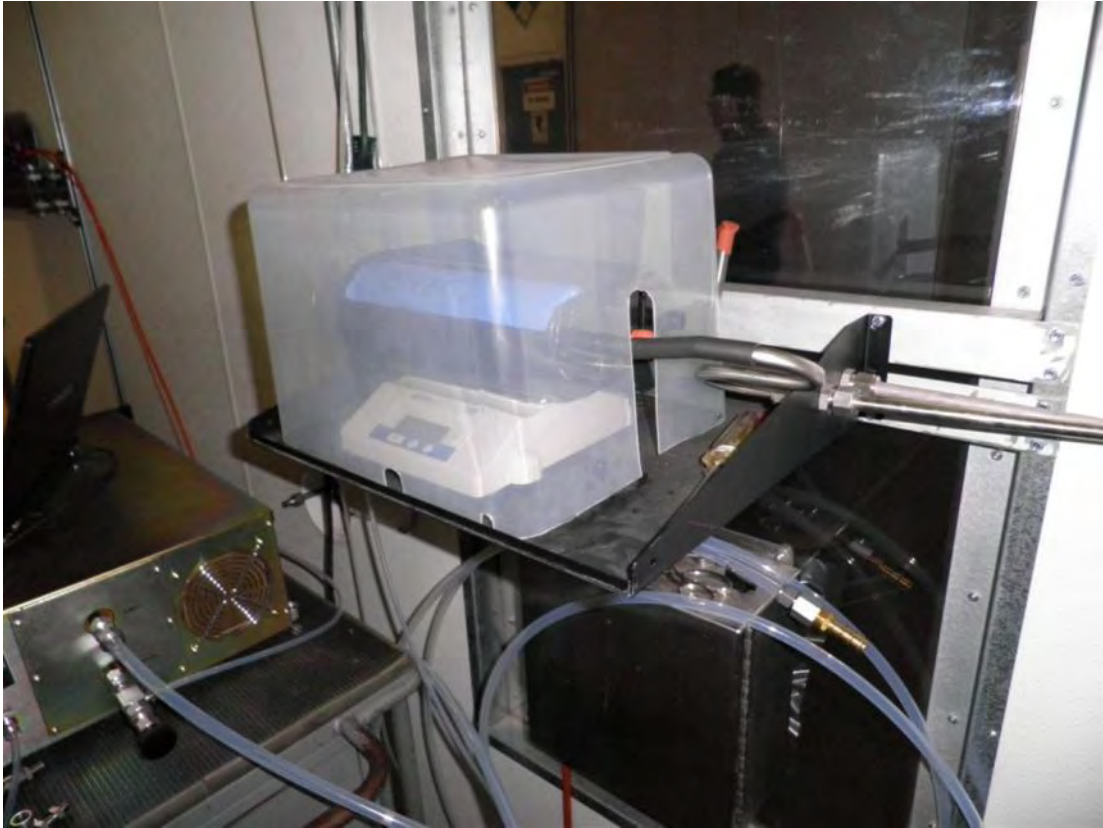












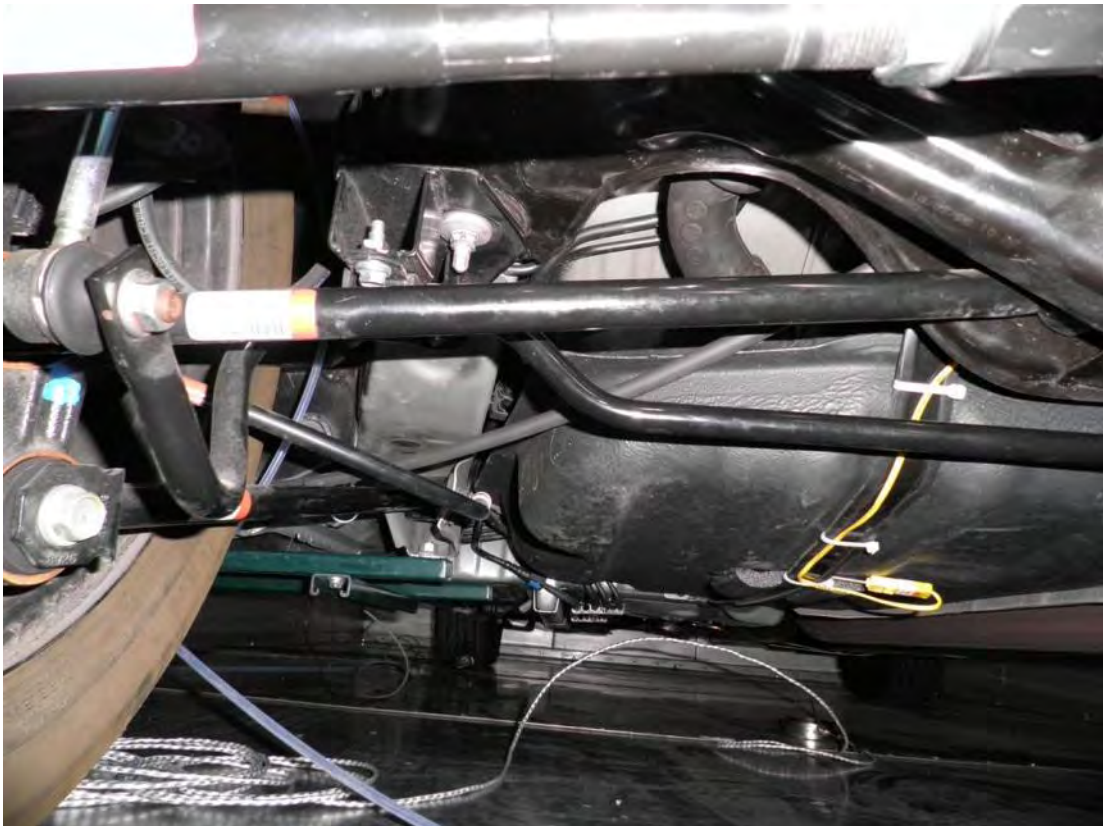




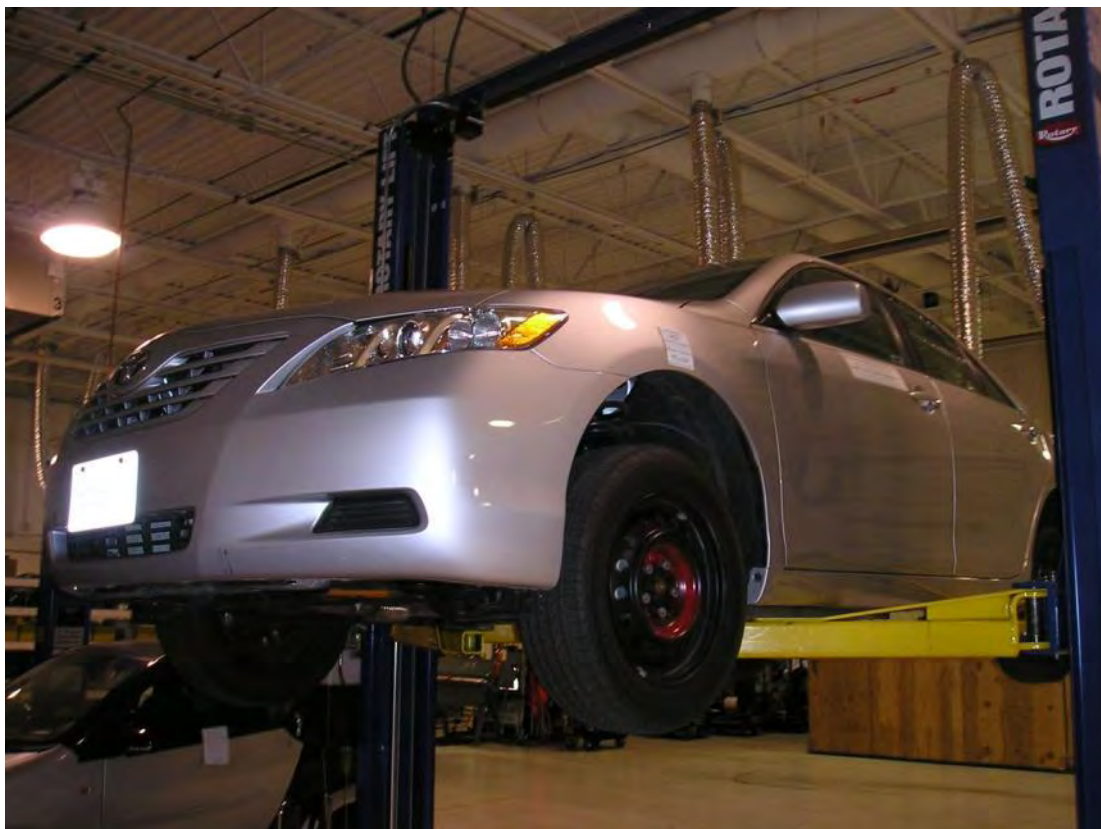


2009 Toyota Camry

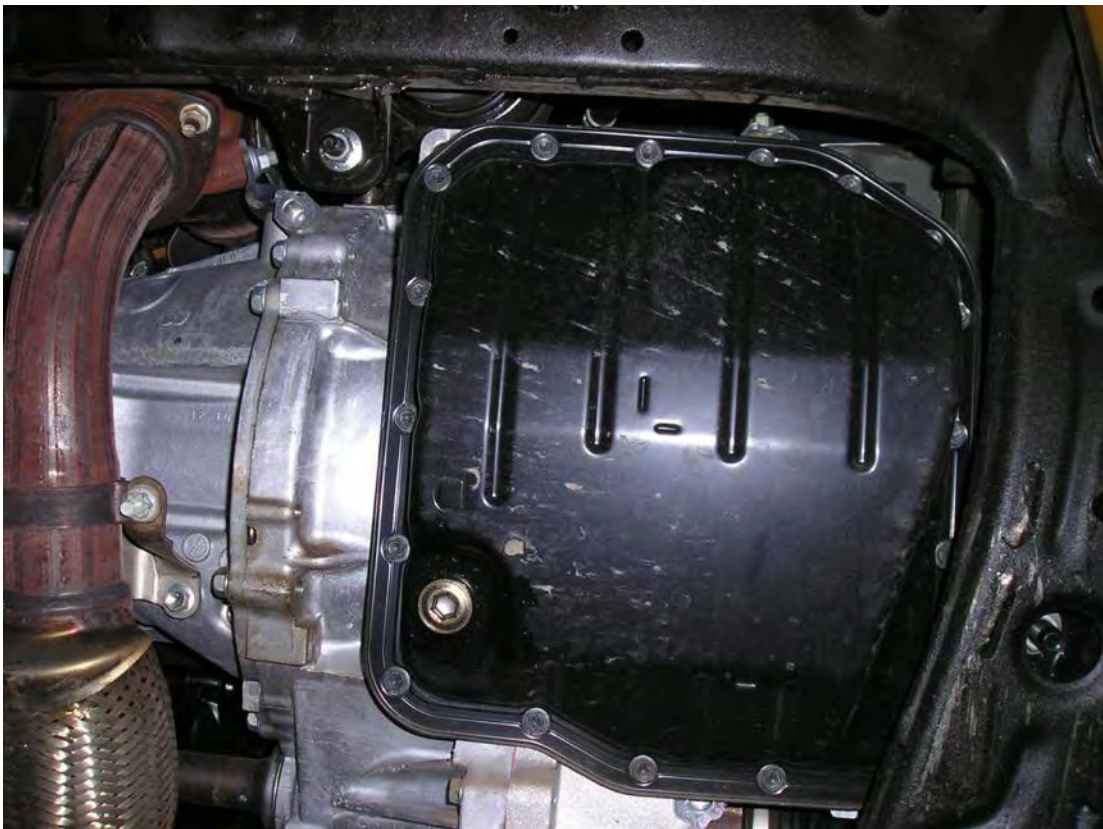














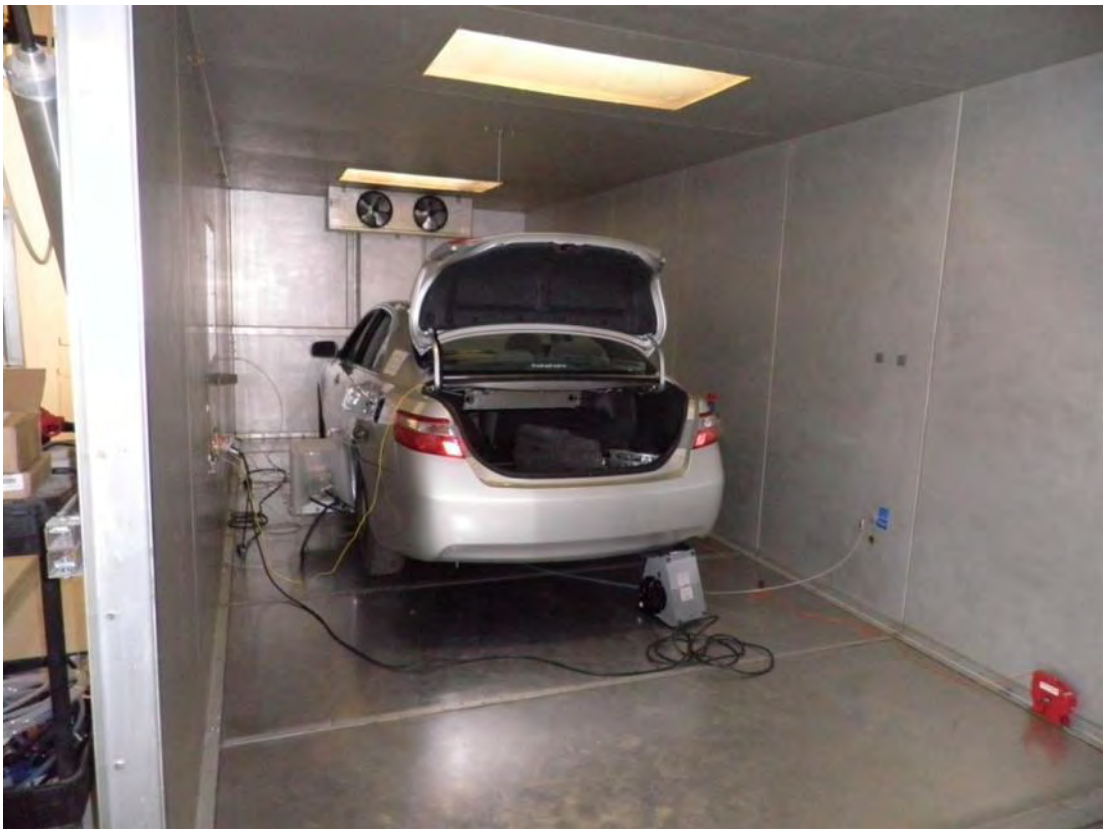






















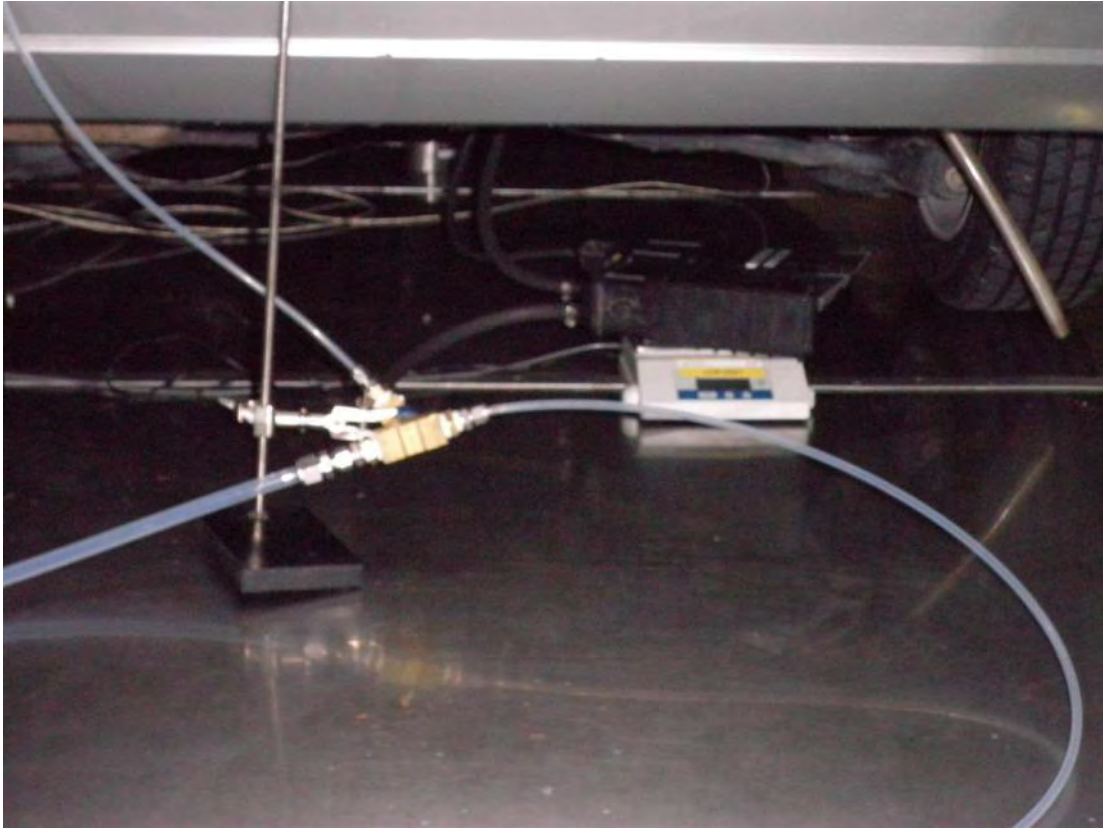


2009 Ford Focus











2006 Chevrolet Silverado





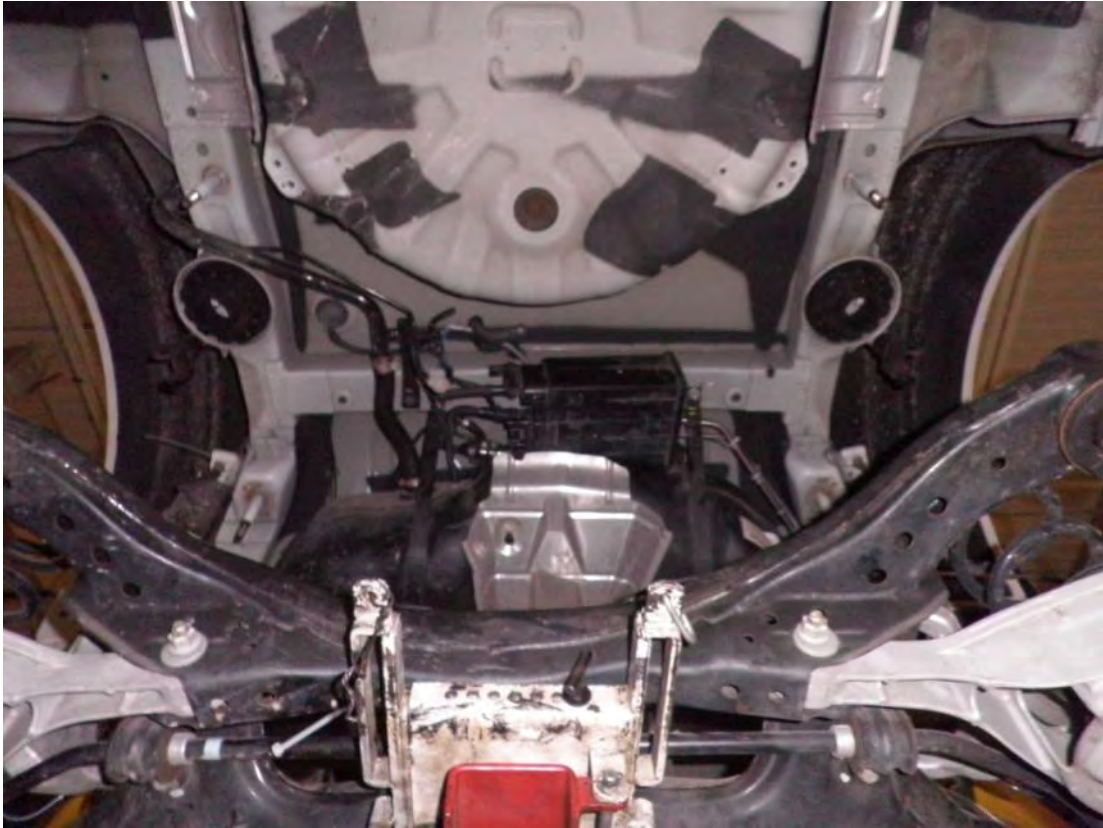


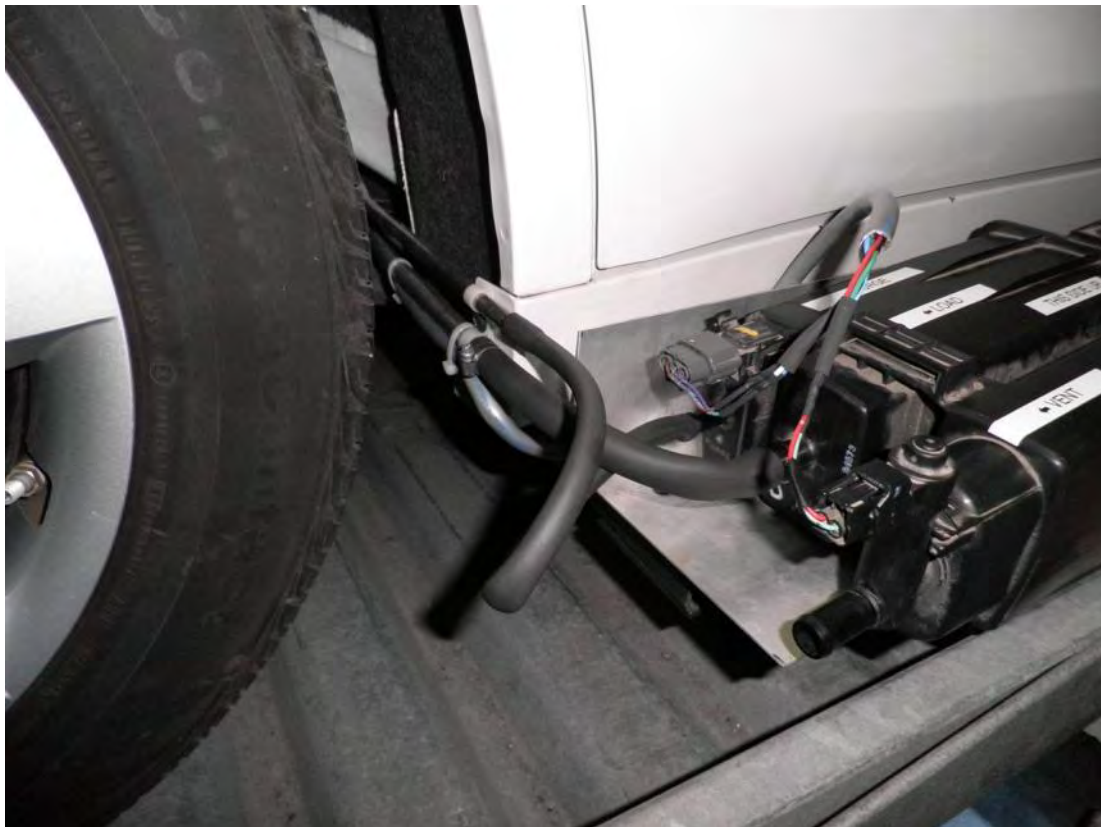


2008 Nissan Altima







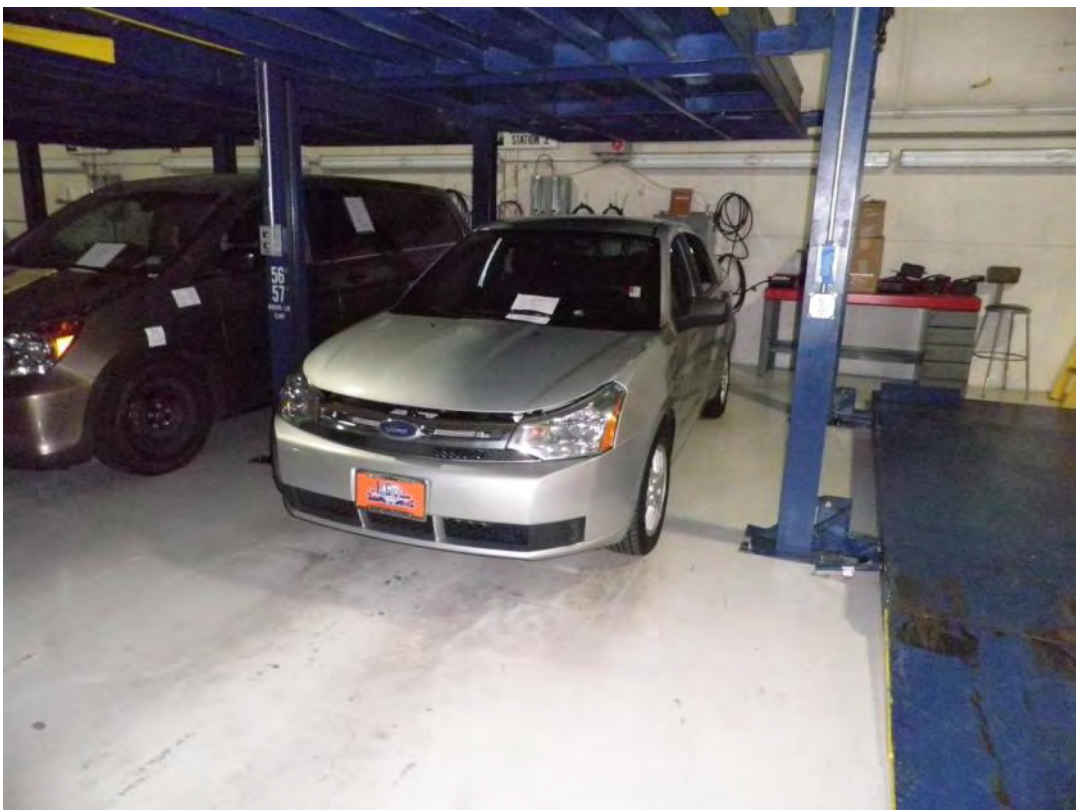




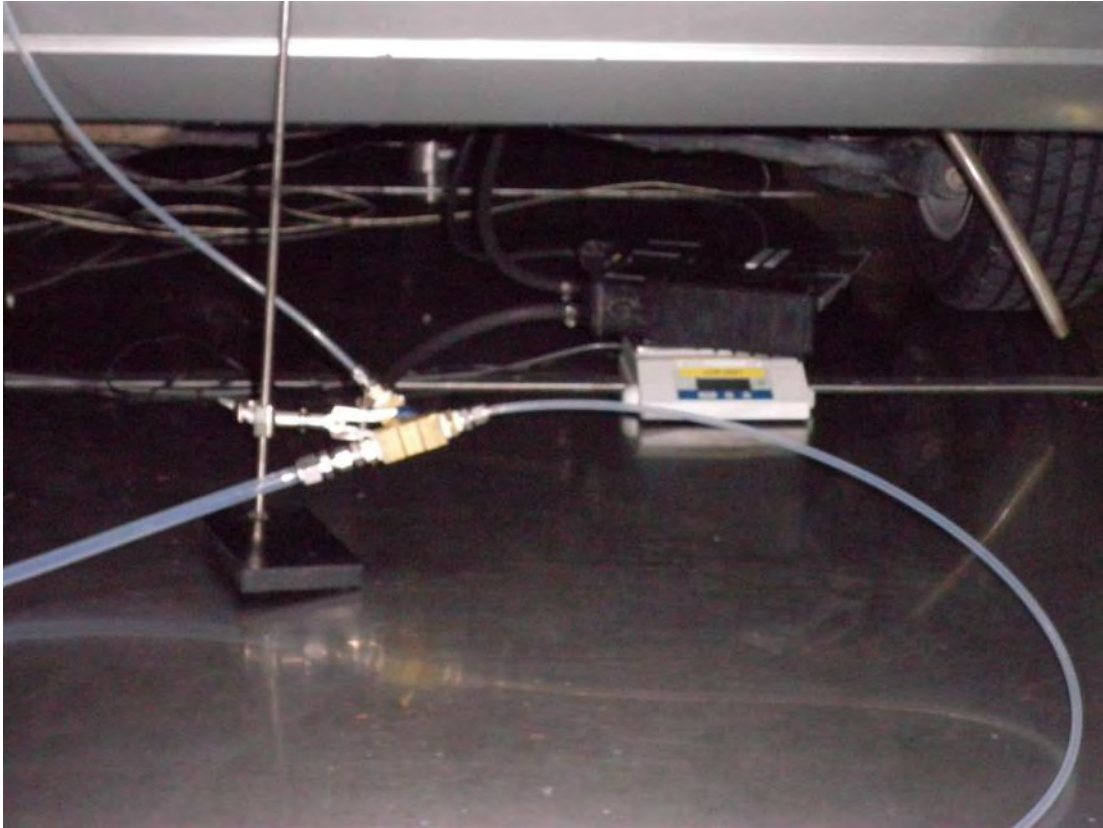




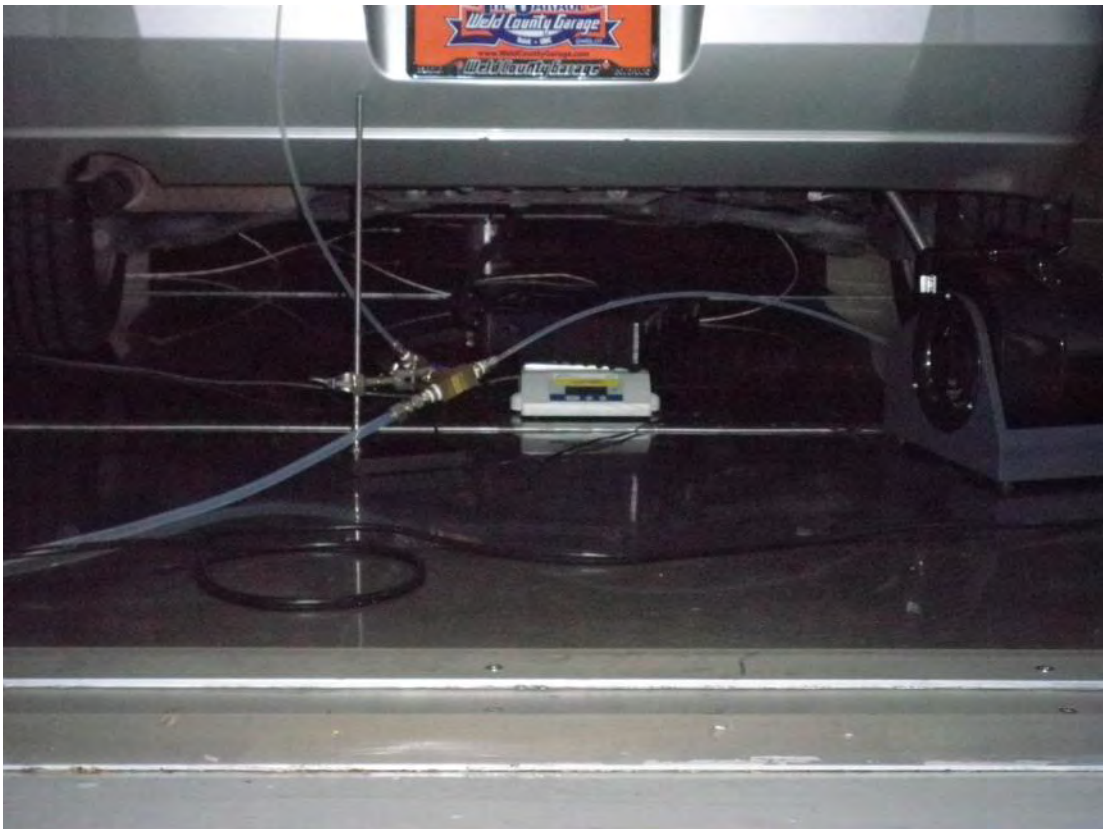
2010 Ford Focus









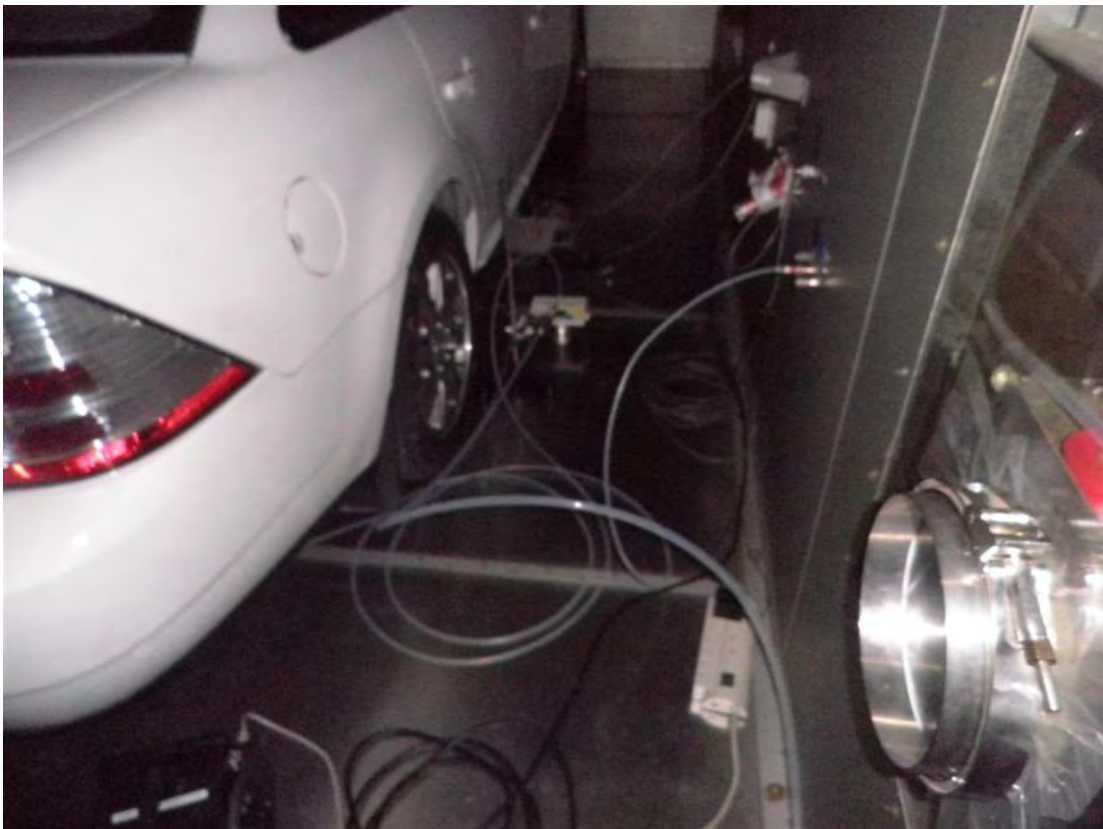


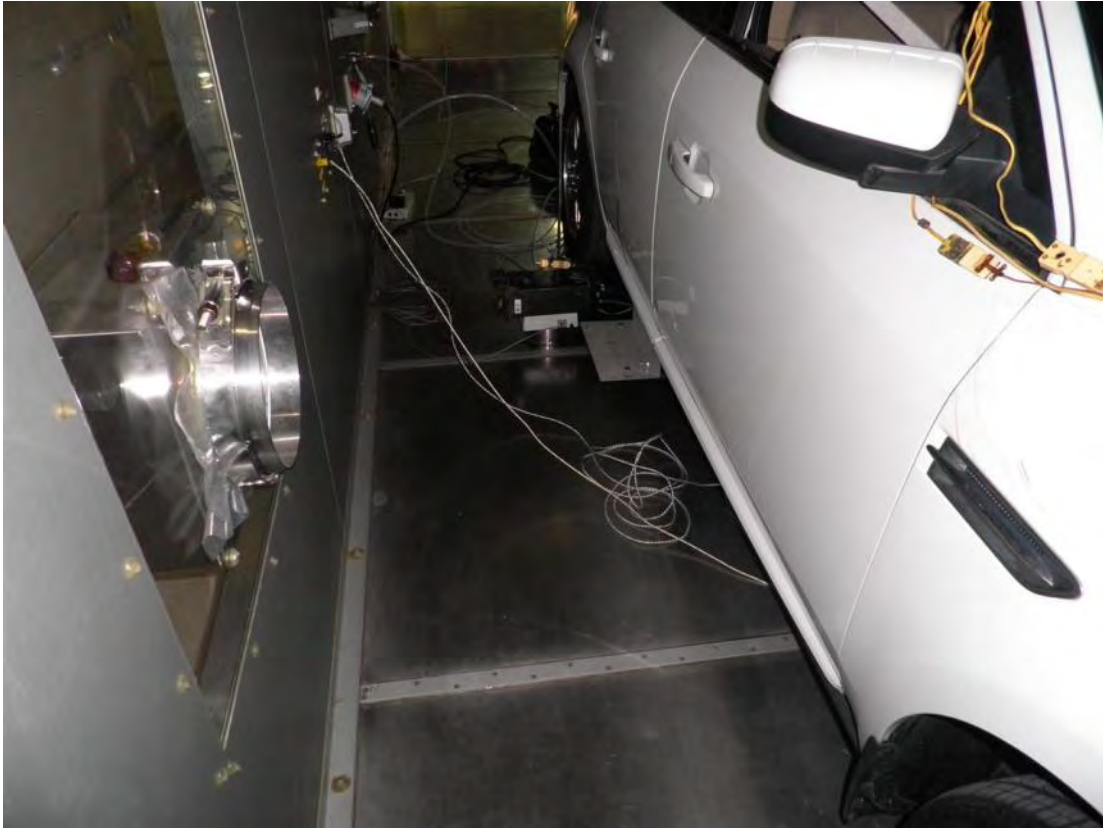
2008 Ford Taurus















2010 Toyota Prius



4.



