ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR EUROPE

INLAND TRANSPORT COMMITTEE

World Forum for Harmonization of Vehicle Regulations (WP.29)
Executive Committee (AC.3) of the 1998 Global Agreement

PROPOSAL TO DEVELOP A GLOBAL TECHNICAL REGULATION CONCERNING THE EXHAUST EMISSIONS FROM NON-ROAD MOBILE MACHINERY (NRMM)

Technical Sponsor: European Community (EC)

Note: The text reproduced below was considered and adopted by the Executive Committee (AC.3) of the 1998 Global Agreement at its fourteenth session, in June 2005. It is based on document TRANS/WP.29/2005/38 that had been submitted by the European Community, not amended (TRANS/WP.29/1041, para. 103).

This document is a working document circulated for discussion and comments. The use of this document for other purposes is the entire responsibility of the user. Documents are also available via the INTERNET:
A. Objective of this proposal

The objective of this proposal is to establish a Global Technical Regulation (gtr) for non-road machinery engine emissions under the 1998 Global Agreement. The basis will be the harmonized non-road test protocol, including test cycles, as developed by the NRMM informal group of the GRPE (see also the informal document No. 1 distributed during the forty-fifth GRPE session). The work on the gtr will provide an opportunity to consider, most, if not all, international procedures as well as available technological developments and thus providing all necessary elements for the gtr on NRMM and taking also into account the cost effectiveness of the related laboratory equipment. The outcome of the comparison of the different legislations at world level can be used for other test protocols under GRPE and not only for NRMM.

Some countries have already enforced regulations governing exhaust-emissions from non-road machinery engines but the test procedures vary. To ensure the maximum benefit to the environment as well as the efficient use of energy, it is desirable that as many countries as possible use the same test protocol for emission control. For this a gtr is an important step forward. In the light of the ongoing international effort on improving the emission regulations from NRMM engines, it is considered that this would be an excellent opportunity to develop and establish a gtr in this area.

Everyone would benefit from the harmonization of the regulations. The benefits to the governments will be the harmonization of requirements and a general global reduction of the emission levels. Manufacturers of non-road machinery are already operating in a world market and it is economically inefficient for manufacturers to have to prepare different engine models in order to meet different emission regulations. To enable manufacturers to develop new models most effectively, it is desirable that a gtr should be developed. Finally, the consumer would benefit by having a choice of engines built to a globally recognized standard.

B. Description of the proposed regulation

The work within the NRMM informal group, which was started in 2003, was preceded by the work of an international task force on the development of a real world, representative test cycle for non-road machinery engines. Major regulators from United States of America, Japan and Europe and industries were stakeholders in this effort. After intense work throughout 1998 to 2002, an internationally representative cycle was derived and validated in an extensive test campaign. This test cycle was adopted by the regulations on NRMM engines enforced in the European Union (21 April 2004), in United States of America (29 June 2004) and it is currently under examination by the Japanese Ministry of the Environment. This represents a very solid base for the UNECE effort on harmonization which could result in the proposed gtr.

The proposed gtr will be based on this task force's work which represents a worldwide pattern of real non-road machinery operation.

The NRMM informal group is performing an extensive comparison exercise between the different existing regulations and international standards. The comparison report and the identification of differences have been elaborated and are presented in a large working document by EC DG-JRC. This way all the open items are presented and possible solutions can be discussed. This implies that the future gtr will include the most up-to-date technical and procedural improvements currently under consideration. In this way, the gtr will not only reflect the vehicle testing under cycle conditions
representative for real world operation but it will also improve the global standards of emission measurements from existing and future NRMM machinery to the highest level.

C. Existing regulations and international standards

UNECE Regulations:

UNECE Regulation No. 96 - Uniform provisions concerning the approval of compression-ignition (C.I.) engines to be installed in agricultural and forestry tractors with regard to the emissions of pollutants by the engine.

EU:


Japanese Regulation:

Road Vehicle Act, Law No.185 of June 1, 1951, as last amended by law No.55 of May 26, 2004, Article 41 "Systems and Devices of Motor Vehicles";

Safety Regulations for Road Vehicles, Ordinance No. 67 of July 28, 1951, as last amended by ordinance No. 97 of December 2, 2004, Article 31 "Emission Control Device";


TRIAS 24-8-2003 "8-Mode Exhaust Emission Test Procedure for Diesel-Powered Special Motor Vehicles".
United States of America Regulations:

Non-road Diesel Engine Regulations:

Tier 3 Non-road Diesel
40 CFR 89

Tier 4 Non-road Diesel
40 CFR 1039 Control of Emissions from New and In-use Non-road Compression Ignition Engines
40 CFR 1065 Test Procedure and Equipment
40 CFR 1068 General Compliance Provisions for Non-road Programs

Non-road Diesel Fuel Regulations:
40 CFR 80

ISO Standards:

ISO 8178-1 Reciprocating internal combustion engines - Exhaust emission measurement - Part 1: Test-bed measurement of gaseous and particulate exhaust emissions

ISO DIS 8178-11 Reciprocating internal combustion engines - Exhaust emission measurement – Part 11: Test-bed measurement of gaseous and particulate exhaust emissions from engines used in non-road mobile machinery under transient test conditions.