ACROSS

3. If a vehicle meets the PZEV standards and is using high-technology features, such as an electric motor or high-pressure gasous fuel tanks for compressed natural gas, it qualifies as a ___-______.

7. The ______________ is the test used to certify all new vehicles before they can be sold.

10. The ______________ type of test uses a dynamometer that applies a heavy load on the vehicle at a steady-state speed.

11. ______________ is the standard by which exhaust emission testing for hydrocarbons is evaluated.

12. The states must submit to the EPA a _______ ______________ for their programs.

14. The higher the O2 level, the leaner the exhaust, therefore oxygen is the ________-

15. Federal emission standards are set by the _______ _______ of 1990 grouped by tier.

DOWN

1. All vehicles nationwide must meet the ____ standard, which started in 2001.

2. ____ is a vehicle certified to meet the transitional low-emission vehicle standards established by the CARB.

4. A ____ is compliant with the SULEV standard; additionally has near-zero evaporative emissions and a 15-year/150,000 miles warranty on its emission control equipment.

5. Evaporative emissions are determined using the __________, which measures the evaporative emissions from the vehicle after a heat-up period representing a vehicle sitting in the sun.

6. The ___ category is largely restricted to electric vehicles and hydrogen-fueled vehicles.

8. The higher the CO reading, the richer the air-fuel mixture, therefore CO is the _______ ________.

9. Oxides of nitrogen contribute to the formation of photochemical ______ when sunlight reacts chemically with NOx and unburned hydrocarbons.

13. _______ is an enriched oxygen molecule with three atoms of oxygen instead of the normal two atoms of oxygen.