

# Emission Control Systems

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## Source of Exhaust Emissions

The combustion process produces carbon monoxide (CO), oxides of nitrogen (NO<sub>x</sub>) and hydrocarbons (HC). Control of hydrocarbons and oxides of nitrogen is very important because, under certain conditions, they react to form photochemical smog when subjected to sunlight. Carbon monoxide does not react in the same way, but it is toxic.

Honda Motor Co., Ltd. utilizes various systems to reduce carbon monoxide, oxides of nitrogen and hydrocarbons.

## Exhaust Emission Control System

The exhaust emission control system includes a PGM-FI system and oxygen sensor.

No adjustment to this system should be made although periodic inspection of the components is recommended.

The exhaust emission control system is separate from the crankcase emission control system.

## Evaporative Emission Control System (USA - 50 states [meets California])

An evaporative emissions control system uses a canister filled with charcoal to adsorb fuel vapor from the fuel tank while the engine is off. The vapor is drawn into the engine and burned while driving.

Models sold in and used in California:

An add-on or modified part must be compliant with applicable ARB evaporative emission control standards. A violation of this requirement is punishable by civil and/or criminal punishment.

## Crankcase Emission Control System

The engine is equipped with a Closed Crankcase System to prevent discharging crankcase vapors into the atmosphere. Blow-by gas is returned to the combustion chamber through the air cleaner, throttle body and intake-manifold.