

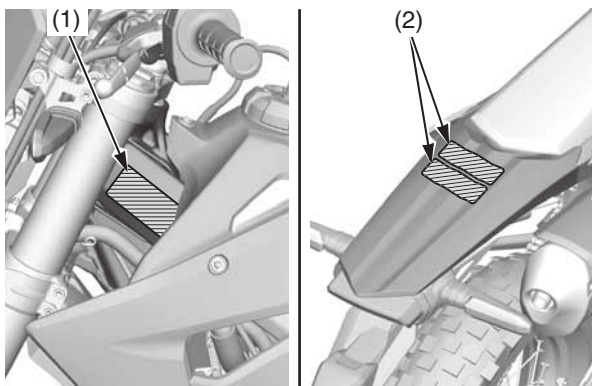
# Emission Control Systems

Your motorcycle engine emits combustion byproducts, including carbon monoxide (CO), oxides of nitrogen (NO<sub>x</sub>), and hydrocarbons (HC). Gasoline evaporation also emits hydrocarbons. Controlling the production of NO<sub>x</sub>, CO, and HC is important for the environment.

## Exhaust Emission Requirements

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), the California Air Resources Board (CARB), and Environment and Climate Change Canada (ECCC) require that your motorcycle comply with applicable exhaust, crankcase, and fuel permeation emission standards during its useful life, when operated and maintained according to the instructions provided. CARB also requires that your motorcycle comply with applicable evaporative emission requirements during its useful life, when operated and maintained according to the instructions provided.

Compliance with the terms of the Distributor's Warranties for Honda Motorcycle Emission Control Systems is necessary in order to maintain a valid emissions system warranty. (USA only)



(1) vehicle emission control information label (USA only)  
(2) vehicle emission control information labels (Canada only)

The Vehicle Emission Control Information label is attached to the left side of the frame. (USA only)  
The Vehicle Emission Control Information labels are attached on the rear fender. (Canada only)

## Noise Emission Requirements

The EPA requires that motorcycles built after January 1, 1983 comply with applicable noise emission standards for one year or 3,730 miles (6,000 km) after the time of purchase when operated and maintained according to the instructions provided.

## Exhaust Emission Control System

The exhaust emission control system includes the following components that should not need adjustment, although periodic inspection by your dealer is recommended.

### *PGM-FI System*

The PGM-FI (programmed fuel injection) system uses sequential multiport fuel injection, and is comprised of air intake, engine control, fuel control, and exhaust control subsystems. The engine control module (ECM) uses sensors to determine how much air enters the engine, and then controls how much fuel to inject.

### *Ignition Timing Control System*

The ignition timing control system adjusts the ignition timing to reduce the amount of HC, CO, and NO<sub>x</sub> produced.

### *Secondary Air Injection System*

The secondary air injection system adds filtered air into the exhaust gas to help improve emission control performance.

### *Catalytic Converter*

The exhaust system contains a catalytic converter. Catalytic converter uses a catalyst to convert most of the harmful exhaust gas compounds into harmless compounds.

## Evaporative Emission Control System

### 50 STATE (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 riding.

## Crankcase Emission Control System

The engine is equipped with a closed crankcase system to prevent discharging crankcase emissions into the atmosphere. Blow-by gas is returned to the combustion chamber through the crankcase breather catch tank, air cleaner, and throttle body.

## Fuel Permeation Emission Control System

The fuel tank, fuel hoses, and fuel vapor charge hoses use fuel permeation control technologies to prevent fuel vapor emissions. Tampering with these components to reduce or defeat the effectiveness of the fuel permeation technologies is prohibited.