

## Consumer Tips

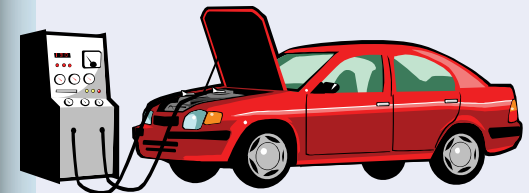
1. Do not wait until the end of the month to get your car inspected.
2. Do not disconnect the battery.
3. If your “Check Engine” light comes on, do not turn it off. This will reset your car back to “not ready” status.
4. Ask your mechanic or call the Weber-Morgan Vehicle Emissions Center for a specific drive cycle for your vehicle.



### Vehicle Emissions Center

477 23rd Street  
Ogden, UT 84401  
Phone: 801-399-7140

## A Consumer's Guide to Readiness Monitors and How They Work



Website: [www.webermorganhealth.org](http://www.webermorganhealth.org)

## “What is a readiness monitor?”

The readiness monitors identify whether the vehicle’s computer has completed a series of required emissions tests while the vehicle is being driven.

Vehicles can perform up to 11 system tests, depending on year, make and model. All cars 1996 and newer are equipped with this type of monitoring system. If a test has been completed, the system status will be reported as “ready.” An uncompleted test will be reported “not ready.”

The emissions inspector cannot change the information reported by the vehicle.

## “How many monitors have to be ready?”

The EPA guidelines allow up to two monitors to be “not ready” for model years 1996 through 1999. Vehicles 2000 and newer allow only “not ready” reading.

## “What do I do now?”

If the only reason your vehicle failed inspection is because of a “not ready” reading, you may obtain an extension from the **Department of Motor Vehicles**. Contact them at **1-800-DMV-UTAH**.

To allow your vehicle’s monitors to perform their tests and reset to a “ready”

## Every car counts



**Studies attribute 70% of all pollution affecting public health to motor vehicles.**

**Under current air-quality standards, the Weber-Morgan I/M Program is responsible for keeping 28,000 pounds of carbon monoxide, 1,356 pounds of hydrocarbons and 1,356 nitrogen oxides out of our atmosphere each day.**

state, your vehicle will have to be driven in a special way called a “drive cycle” which may take several weeks and up to 1,000 miles.

Running through the drive cycle sets the readiness monitor so they can detect any emissions failures. Your vehicle’s specific drive cycle can depend on the vehicle make and model — and which monitors need to be reset.

In most cases, two drive cycles are required, separated by a cool down period.

## Generic Drive Cycles

The specific drive cycle for each vehicle can vary, depending on the make and model. If the cycle information is not available in your owner’s manual, this generic cycle may reset your vehicle’s monitors.

**Important:** *If you choose to use this generic drive cycle, you must obey all traffic laws and drive in a safe manner.*

1. The on-board drive cycle begins with a cold start. Coolant temperatures must be below 122-degrees *Fahrenheit* and the coolant and air temperature sensors within 11 degrees of each other.
  2. The ignition key must not be left on prior to the cold start—otherwise the heated oxygen sensor may not run.
- As soon as the engine starts, idle the engine in drive for two and one-half minutes, with the air conditioning (A/C) and rear defrost turned on.
  - Turn the A/C and rear defrost off, and accelerate to 55 mph under moderate, constant acceleration. Hold at a steady speed of 55 mph for three minutes.
  - Decelerate (coasting) to 20 mph without braking or depressing clutch.
  - Accelerate back to 55 to 60 mph. Hold for five minutes. Decelerate (coasting) to a stop without braking.