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f. *Total harmonic distortion*, expressed as a percent, is the RMS value of an AC signal after the fundamental component is removed and interharmonic components are ignored, divided by the RMS value of the fundamental component.

g. *True power factor* is the ratio of the active (also referred to as real) power consumed in watts to the apparent power, drawn in volt-amperes.

3. *Test Apparatus and General Instructions:* The test apparatus, standard testing conditions, and instructions for testing external power supplies shall conform to the requirements specified in section 4, “General Conditions for Measurement,” of the CEC’s “Test Method for Calculating the Energy Efficiency of Single-Voltage External AC-DC and AC-AC Power Supplies,” August 11, 2004. The test voltage specified in section 4.d, “Test Voltage,” shall only be 115 volts, 60 Hz.

4. *Test Measurement:* The measurement of the external power supply active mode efficiency and no-load energy consumption shall conform to the requirements specified in section 5, “Measurement Approach,” of the CEC’s “Test Method for Calculating the Energy Efficiency of Single-Voltage External AD-DC and AC-AC Power Supplies,” August 11, 2004 (Incorporated by reference, see § 430.22).

[71 FR 71366, Dec. 8, 2006]

**Subpart C—Energy and Water Conservation Standards**

§ 430.31 Purpose and scope.

This subpart contains energy conservation standards and water conservation standards (in the case of faucets, showerheads, water closets, and urinals) for classes of covered products that are required to be administered by the Department of Energy pursuant to the Energy Conservation Program for Consumer Products Other Than Auto-

mobiles under the Energy Policy and Conservation Act, as amended (42 U.S.C. 6291 *et seq.*). Basic models of covered products manufactured before the date on which an amended energy conservation standard or water conservation standard (in the case of faucets, showerheads, water closets, and urinals) becomes effective (or revisions of such models that are manufactured after such date and have the same energy efficiency, energy use characteristics, or water use characteristics (in the case of faucets, showerheads, water closets, and urinals), that comply with the energy conservation standard or water conservation standard (in the case of faucets, showerheads, water closets, and urinals) applicable to such covered products on the day before such date shall be deemed to comply with the amended energy conservation standard or water conservation standard (in the case of faucets, showerheads, water closets, and urinals).

[63 FR 13317, Mar. 18, 1998]

**§ 430.32 Energy and water conservation standards and their effective dates.**

The energy and water (in the case of faucets, showerheads, water closets, and urinals) conservation standards for the covered product classes are:

(a) *Refrigerators/refrigerator-freezers/freezers.* These standards do not apply to refrigerators and refrigerator-freezers with total refrigerated volume exceeding 39 cubic feet (1104 liters) or freezers with total refrigerated volume exceeding 30 cubic feet (850 liters).

Product class	Energy standards equations for maximum energy use (kWh/yr)	
	Effective January 1, 1993	Effective July 1, 2001
1. Refrigerators and Refrigerator-freezers with manual defrost .....	13.5AV+299 0.48av+299	8.82AV+248.4 0.31av+248.4
2. Refrigerator-Freezer—partial automatic defrost .....	10.4AV+398 0.37av+398	8.82AV+248.4 0.31av+248.4
3. Refrigerator-Freezers—automatic defrost with top-mounted freezer without through-the-door ice service and all-refrigerators—automatic defrost .....	16.0AV+355 0.57av+355	9.80AV+276.0 0.35av+276.0
4. Refrigerator-Freezers—automatic defrost with side-mounted freezer without through-the-door ice service .....	11.8AV+501 0.42AV+501	4.91AV+507.5 0.17av+507.5
5. Refrigerator-Freezers—automatic defrost with bottom-mounted freezer without through-the-door ice service .....	16.5AV+367 0.58av+367	4.60AV+459.0 0.16av+459.0

Product class	Energy standards equations for maximum energy use (kWh/yr)	
	Effective January 1, 1993	Effective July 1, 2001
6. Refrigerator-Freezers—automatic defrost with top-mounted freezer with through-the-door ice service .....	17.6AV+391 0.62av+391	10.20AV+356.0 0.36av+356.0
7. Refrigerator-Freezers—automatic defrost with side-mounted freezer with through-the-door ice service .....	16.3AV+527 0.58av+527	10.10AV+406.0 0.36av+406.0
8. Upright Freezers with Manual Defrost .....	10.3AV+264 0.36av+264	7.55AV+258.3 0.27av+258.3
9. Upright Freezers with Automatic Defrost .....	14.9AV+391 0.53av+391	12.43AV+326.1 0.44av+326.1
10. Chest Freezers and all other Freezers except Compact Freezers .....	11.0AV+160 0.39av+160	9.88AV+143.7 0.35av+143.7
11. Compact Refrigerators and Refrigerator-Freezers with Manual Defrost .....	13.5AV+299 <sup>a</sup> 0.48av+299 <sup>a</sup>	10.70AV+299.0 0.38av+299.0
12. Compact Refrigerator-Freezer—partial automatic defrost .....	10.4AV+398 <sup>a</sup> 0.37av+398 <sup>a</sup>	7.00AV+398.0 0.25av+398.0
13. Compact Refrigerator-Freezers—automatic defrost with top-mounted freezer and compact all-refrigerators—automatic defrost .....	16.0AV+355 <sup>a</sup> 0.57av+355 <sup>a</sup>	12.70AV+355.0 0.45av+355.0
14. Compact Refrigerator-Freezers—automatic defrost with side-mounted freezer .....	11.8AV+501 <sup>a</sup> 0.42 <sup>av</sup> +501 <sup>a</sup>	7.60AV+501.0 0.27av+501.0
15. Compact Refrigerator-Freezers—automatic defrost with bottom-mounted freezer .....	16.5AV+367 <sup>a</sup> 0.58av+367 <sup>a</sup>	13.10AV+367.0 0.46av+367.0
16. Compact Upright Freezers with Manual Defrost .....	10.3AV+264 <sup>a</sup> 0.36av+264 <sup>a</sup>	9.78AV+250.8 0.35av+250.8
17. Compact Upright Freezers with Automatic Defrost .....	14.9AV+391 <sup>a</sup> 0.53av+391 <sup>a</sup>	11.40AV+391.0 0.40av+391.0
18. Compact Chest Freezers .....	11.0AV+160 <sup>a</sup> 0.39av+160 <sup>a</sup>	10.45AV+152.0 0.37av+152.0

AV=Total adjusted volume, expressed in ft.<sup>3</sup>, as determined in Appendices A1 and B1 of subpart B of this part.  
 av=Total adjusted volume, expressed in Liters.  
<sup>a</sup>Applicable standards for compact refrigerator products manufactured before July 1, 2001. Compact refrigerator products are not separate product categories under the standards effective January 1, 1993.

(b) Room air conditioners.

Product class	Energy efficiency ratio, effective as of	
	Jan. 1, 1990	Oct. 1, 2000
1. Without reverse cycle, with louvered sides, and less than 6,000 Btu/h .....	8.0	9.7
2. Without reverse cycle, with louvered sides, and 6,000 to 7,999 Btu/h .....	8.5	9.7
3. Without reverse cycle, with louvered sides, and 8,000 to 13,999 Btu/h .....	9.0	9.8
4. Without reverse cycle, with louvered sides, and 14,000 to 19,999 Btu/h .....	8.8	9.7
5. Without reverse cycle, with louvered sides, and 20,000 Btu/h or more .....	8.2	8.5
6. Without reverse cycle, without louvered sides, and less than 6,000 Btu/h .....	8.0	9.0
7. Without reverse cycle, without louvered sides, and 6,000 to 7,999 Btu/h .....	8.5	9.0
8. Without reverse cycle, without louvered sides, and 8,000 to 13,999 Btu/h .....	8.5	8.5
9. Without reverse cycle, without louvered sides, and 14,000 to 19,999 Btu/h .....	8.5	8.5
10. Without reverse cycle, without louvered sides, and 20,000 Btu/h or more .....	8.2	8.5
11. With reverse cycle, with louvered sides, and less than 20,000 Btu/h .....	8.5	9.0
12. With reverse cycle, without louvered sides, and less than 14,000 Btu/h .....	8.0	8.5
13. With reverse cycle, with louvered sides, and 20,000 Btu/h or more .....	8.5	8.5
14. With reverse cycle, without louvered sides, and 14,000 Btu/h or more .....	8.0	8.0
15. Casement-Only .....	*	8.7
16. Casement-Slider .....	*	9.5

\* Casement-only and casement-slider room air conditioners are not separate product classes under standards effective January 1, 1990. These units are subject to the applicable standards in classes 1 through 14 based on unit capacity and the presence or absence of louvered sides and a reverse cycle.

(c) Central air conditioners and heat pumps. The energy conservation standards defined in terms of the heating seasonal performance factor are based

on Region IV, the minimum standardized design heating requirement, and the sampling plan stated in § 430.24(m).

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(1) Split system central air conditioners and central air conditioning heat pumps manufactured after January 1, 1992, and before January 23, 2006, and single package central air conditioners and central air conditioning heat pumps manufactured after January 1, 1993, and before January 23, 2006, shall have Seasonal Energy Efficiency Ratio and Heating Seasonal Performance Factor no less than:

Product class	Seasonal energy efficiency ratio	Heating seasonal performance factor
(i) Split systems .....	10.0	6.8
(ii) Single package systems .....	9.7	6.6

(2) Central air conditioners and central air conditioning heat pumps manufactured on or after January 23, 2006, shall have Seasonal Energy Efficiency Ratio and Heating Seasonal Performance Factor no less than:

Product class	Seasonal energy efficiency ratio (SEER)	Heating seasonal performance factor (HSPF)
(i) Split system air conditioners	13	7.7
(ii) Split system heat pumps .....	13	
(iii) Single package air conditioners .....	13	7.7
(iv) Single package heat pumps	13	
(v)(A) Through-the-wall air conditioners and heat pumps-split system <sup>1</sup> .....	10.9	7.1
(v)(B) Through-the-wall air conditioners and heat pumps-single package <sup>1</sup> .....	10.6	7.0
(vi) Small duct, high velocity systems .....	13	7.7
(vii)(A) Space constrained products-air conditioners .....	12	7.4
(vii)(B) Space constrained products-heat pumps .....	12	

<sup>1</sup> As defined in § 430.2, this product class applies to products manufactured prior to January 23, 2010.

(d) *Water heaters.*

The energy factor of water heaters shall not be less than the following for products manufactured on or after the indicated dates.

Product class	Energy factor as of January 1, 1990	Energy factor as of April 15, 1991	Energy factor as of January 20, 2004
1. Gas-fired Water Heater .....	0.62 – (0.0019 × Rated Storage Volume in gallons).	0.62 – (0.0019 × Rated Storage Volume in gallons).	0.67 – (0.0019 × Rated Storage Volume in gallons).
2. Oil-fired Water Heater .....	0.59 – (0.0019 × Rated Storage Volume in gallons).	0.59 – (0.0019 × Rated Storage Volume in gallons).	0.59 – (0.0019 × Rated Storage Volume in gallons).
3. Electric Water Heater .....	0.95 – (0.00132 × Rated Storage Volume in gallons).	0.93 – (0.00132 × Rated Storage Volume in gallons).	0.97 – (0.00132 × Rated Storage Volume in gallons).
4. Tabletop Water Heater .....	0.95 – (0.00132 × Rated Storage Volume in gallons).	0.93 – (0.00132 × Rated Storage Volume in gallons).	0.93 – (0.00132 × Rated Storage Volume in gallons).
5. Instantaneous Gas-fire Water Heater.	0.62 – (0.0019 × Rated Storage Volume in gallons).	0.62 – (0.0019 × Rated Storage Volume in gallons).	0.62 – (0.0019 × Rated Storage Volume in gallons).
6. Instantaneous Electric Water Heater.	0.95 – (0.00132 × Rated Storage Volume in gallons).	0.93 – (0.00132 × Rated Storage Volume in gallons).	0.93 – (0.00132 × Rated Storage Volume in gallons).

NOTE: The Rated Storage Volume equals the water storage capacity of a water heater, in gallons, as specified by the manufacturer.

(e) *Furnaces and boilers.* (1) *Furnaces.* (i) The Annual Fuel Utilization Efficiency (AFUE) of residential furnaces manufactured before November 19, 2015, shall not be less than the following:

Product class	AFUE <sup>1</sup> (percent)
(A) Furnaces (excluding classes noted below) ...	78
(B) Mobile Home furnaces .....	75
(C) Small furnaces (other than those designed solely for installation in mobile homes) having an input rate of less than 45,000 Btu/hr	
(1) Weatherized (outdoor) .....	78
(2) Non-weatherized (indoor) .....	78

<sup>1</sup> Annual Fuel Utilization Efficiency, as determined in § 430.23(n)(2) of this part.

(ii) The AFUE of residential furnaces manufactured on or after November 19,

2015, shall not be less than the following:

Product class	AFUE <sup>1</sup> (percent)
(A) Non-weatherized gas furnaces .....	80
(B) Weatherized gas furnaces .....	81
(C) Mobile home oil-fired furnaces .....	75
(D) Mobile home gas furnaces .....	80
(E) Non-weatherized oil-fired furnaces .....	82
(F) Weatherized oil-fired furnaces .....	78

<sup>1</sup> Annual Fuel Utilization Efficiency, as determined in § 430.23(n)(2) of this part.

(2) *Boilers.* (i) The AFUE of residential boilers manufactured before September 1, 2012, shall not be less than the following:

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Product class	AFUE <sup>1</sup> (percent)
(A) Boilers (excluding gas steam) .....	80
(B) Gas steam boilers .....	75

<sup>1</sup> Annual Fuel Utilization Efficiency, as determined in § 430.22(n)(2) of this part.

(ii) Except as provided in paragraph (e)(2)(iv) of this section, the AFUE of residential boilers, manufactured on or after September 1, 2012, shall not be less than the following and must comply with the design requirements as follows:

Product class	AFUE <sup>1</sup> (percent)	Design requirements
(A) Gas-fired hot water boiler.	82	Constant burning pilot not permitted. Automatic means for adjusting water temperature required (except for boilers equipped with tankless domestic water heating coils).
(B) Gas-fired steam boiler.	80	Constant burning pilot not permitted.
(C) Oil-fired hot water boiler.	84	Automatic means for adjusting temperature required (except for boilers equipped with tankless domestic water heating coils).
(D) Oil-fired steam boiler.	82	None.
(E) Electric hot water boiler.	None	Automatic means for adjusting temperature required (except for boilers equipped with tankless domestic water heating coils).

<sup>1</sup> Annual Fuel Utilization Efficiency, as determined in § 430.22(n)(2) of this part.

(iii) *Automatic means for adjusting water temperature.* (A) The automatic means for adjusting water temperature as required under paragraph (e)(2)(ii) of this section must automatically adjust the temperature of the water supplied by the boiler to ensure that an incremental change in inferred heat load produces a corresponding incremental change in the temperature of water supplied.

(B) For boilers that fire at a single input rate, the automatic means for adjusting water temperature requirement may be satisfied by providing an automatic means that allows the burner or heating element to fire only when the means has determined that the inferred heat load cannot be met by the residual heat of the water in the system.

(C) When there is no inferred heat load with respect to a hot water boiler, the automatic means described in this

paragraph shall limit the temperature of the water in the boiler to not more than 140 degrees Fahrenheit.

(D) A boiler for which an automatic means for adjusting water temperature is required shall be operable only when the automatic means is installed.

(iv) A boiler that is manufactured to operate without any need for electricity or any electric connection, electric gauges, electric pumps, electric wires, or electric devices is not required to meet the AFUE or design requirements applicable to the boiler requirements of paragraph (e)(2)(ii) of this section, but must meet the requirements of paragraph (e)(2)(i) of this section, as applicable.

(f) *Dishwashers.* The energy factor of dishwashers manufactured on or after May 14, 1994, must not be less than:

Product class	Energy factor (cycles/kWh)
(1) Compact Dishwasher (capacity less than eight place settings plus six serving pieces as specified in ANSI/AHAM DW-1 [Incorporated by reference, see § 430.22] using the test load specified in section 2.7 of Appendix C in subpart B) .....	0.62
(2) Standard Dishwasher (capacity equal to or greater than eight place settings plus six serving pieces as specified in ANSI/AHAM DW-1 [Incorporated by Reference, see § 430.22] using the test load specified in section 2.7 of Appendix C in subpart B) .....	0.46

(g) *Clothes washers.* (1) Clothes washers manufactured before January 1, 2004, shall have an energy factor no less than:

Product Class	Energy factor (cu.ft./kWh/cycle)
i. Top-Loading, Compact (less than 1.6 ft. <sup>3</sup> capacity).	0.9.
ii. Top-Loading, Standard (1.6 ft. <sup>3</sup> or greater capacity).	1.18.
iii. Top-Loading, Semi-Automatic.	<sup>1</sup> Not Applicable.
iv. Front-Loading .....	<sup>1</sup> Not Applicable.
v. Suds-saving .....	<sup>1</sup> Not Applicable.

<sup>1</sup> Must have an unheated rinse water option.

(2) Clothes washers manufactured on or after January 1, 2004, and before January 1, 2007, shall have a modified energy factor no less than:

Product Class	Modified energy factor (cu.ft./kWh/cycle)
i. Top-Loading, Compact (less than 1.6 ft. <sup>3</sup> capacity).	0.65.

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Product Class	Modified energy factor (cu.ft./kWh/cycle)
ii. Top-Loading, Standard (1.6 ft. <sup>3</sup> or greater capacity).	1.04.
iii. Top-Loading, Semi-Automatic.	<sup>1</sup> Not Applicable.
iv. Front-Loading .....	1.04.
v. Suds-saving .....	<sup>1</sup> Not Applicable.

<sup>1</sup> Must have an unheated rinse water option.

(3) Clothes washers manufactured on or after January 1, 2007, shall have a modified energy factor no less than:

Product Class	Modified energy factor (cu.ft./kWh/cycle)
i. Top-Loading, Compact (less than 1.6 ft. <sup>3</sup> capacity).	0.65.
ii. Top-Loading, Standard (1.6 ft. <sup>3</sup> or greater capacity).	1.26.
iii. Top-Loading, Semi-Automatic.	<sup>1</sup> Not Applicable.
iv. Front-Loading .....	1.26.
v. Suds-saving .....	<sup>1</sup> Not Applicable.

<sup>1</sup> Must have an unheated rinse water option.

(h) *Clothes dryers.* (1) Gas clothes dryers manufactured between January 1, 1988, and May 14, 1994, shall not be equipped with a constant burning pilot.

(2) Clothes dryers manufactured on or after May 14, 1994, shall have an energy factor no less than;

Product class	Energy factor (lbs/KWh)
i. Electric, Standard (4.4 ft <sup>3</sup> or greater capacity)	3.01
ii. Electric, Compact (120v) (less than 4.4 ft <sup>3</sup> capacity) .....	3.13
iii. Electric, Compact (240v) (less than 4.4 ft <sup>3</sup> capacity) .....	2.90
iv. Gas .....	2.67

(i) *Direct heating equipment.*

Product class	Annual fuel utilization efficiency, Jan. 1, 1990 (percent)
1. Gas wall fan type up to 42,000 Btu/hour .....	73
2. Gas wall fan type over 42,000 Btu/hour .....	74
3. Gas wall gravity type up to 10,000 Btu/hour	59
4. Gas wall gravity type over 10,000 Btu/hour up to 12,000 Btu/hour .....	60
5. Gas wall gravity type over 12,000 Btu/hour up to 15,000 Btu/hour .....	61
6. Gas wall gravity type over 15,000 Btu/hour up to 19,000 Btu/hour .....	62
7. Gas wall gravity type over 19,000 Btu/hour up to 27,000 Btu/hour .....	63
8. Gas wall gravity type over 27,000 Btu/hour up to 46,000 Btu/hour .....	64
9. Gas wall gravity type over 46,000 Btu/hour ..	65
10. Gas floor up to 37,000 Btu/hour .....	56
11. Gas floor over 37,000 Btu/hour .....	57
12. Gas room up to 18,000 Btu/hour .....	57

Product class	Annual fuel utilization efficiency, Jan. 1, 1990 (percent)
13. Gas room over 18,000 Btu/hour up to 20,000 Btu/hour .....	58
14. Gas room over 20,000 Btu/hour up to 27,000 Btu/hour .....	63
15. Gas room over 27,000 Btu/hour up to 46,000 Btu/hour .....	64
16. Gas room over 46,000 Btu/hour .....	65

(j) *Cooking Products.* Gas cooking products with an electrical supply cord shall not be equipped with a constant burning pilot light. This standard is effective on January 1, 1990.

(k) *Pool heaters.* The thermal efficiency of pool heaters must be no less than 78%. The standard is effective on January 1, 1990.

(l) *Television sets.* [Reserved]

(m)(1) *Fluorescent lamp ballasts.* Except as provided in paragraphs (m)(2), (m)(3), (m)(4), (m)(5), (m)(6) and (m)(7) of this section, each fluorescent lamp ballast—

(i) (A) Manufactured on or after January 1, 1990;

(B) Sold by the manufacturer on or after April 1, 1990; or

(C) Incorporated into a luminaire by a luminaire manufacturer on or after April 1, 1991; and

(ii) Designed—

(A) To operate at nominal input voltages of 120 or 277 volts;

(B) To operate with an input current frequency of 60 Hertz; and

(C) For use in connection with an F40T12, F96T12, or F96T12HO lamps shall have a power factor of 0.90 or greater and shall have a ballast efficacy factor not less than the following:

Application for operation of	Ballast input voltage	Total nominal lamp watts	Ballast efficacy factor
One F40 T12 lamp .....	120	40	1.805
	277	40	1.805
Two F40 T12 lamps .....	120	80	1.060
	277	80	1.050
Two F96T12 lamps .....	120	150	0.570
	277	150	0.570
Two F96T12HO lamps ..	120	220	0.390
	277	220	0.390

(2) The standards described in paragraph (m)(1) of this section do not apply to—

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(i) A ballast that is designed for dimming or for use in ambient temperatures of 0 °F or less, or

(ii) A ballast that has a power factor of less than 0.90 and is designed for use only in residential building applications.

(3) Except as provided in paragraph (m)(4) of this section, each fluorescent lamp ballast—

(i) (A) Manufactured on or after April 1, 2005;

(B) Sold by the manufacturer on or after July 1, 2005; or

(C) Incorporated into a luminaire by a luminaire manufacturer on or after April 1, 2006; and

(ii) Designed—

(A) To operate at nominal input voltages of 120 or 277 volts;

(B) To operate with an input current frequency of 60 Hertz; and

(C) For use in connection with an F40T12, F96T12, or F96T12HO lamps; shall have a power factor of 0.90 or greater and shall have a ballast efficacy factor not less than the following:

Application of operation of	Ballast input voltage	Total nominal lamp watts	Ballast efficacy factor
One F40 T12 lamp .....	120	40	2.29
	277	40	2.29
Two F40 T12 lamps .....	120	80	1.17
	277	80	1.17
Two F96T12 lamps .....	120	150	0.63
	277	150	0.63
Two F96T12HO lamps ..	120	220	0.39
	277	220	0.39

(4) (i) The standards described in paragraph (m)(3) do not apply to:

(A) A ballast that is designed for dimming to 50 percent or less of its maximum output;

(B) A ballast that is designed for use with two F96T12HO lamps at ambient temperatures of -20 °F or less and for use in an outdoor sign;

(C) A ballast that has a power factor of less than 0.90 and is designed and labeled for use only in residential building applications; or

(D) A replacement ballast as defined in paragraph (m)(4)(ii) of this section.

Application for operation of	Ballast input voltage	Total nominal lamp watts	Ballast efficacy factor
One F34T12 lamp .....	120/277	34	2.61
Two F34T12 lamps .....	120/277	68	1.35
Two F96T12/ES lamps .....	120/277	120	0.77

(ii) For purposes of this paragraph (m), a replacement ballast is defined as a ballast that:

(A) Is manufactured on or before June 30, 2010;

(B) Is designed for use to replace an existing ballast in a previously installed luminaire;

(C) Is marked “FOR REPLACEMENT USE ONLY”;

(D) Is shipped by the manufacturer in packages containing not more than 10 ballasts;

(E) Has output leads that when fully extended are a total length that is less than the length of the lamp with which it is intended to be operated; and

(F) Meets or exceeds the ballast efficacy factor in the following table:

Application for operation of	Ballast input voltage	Total nominal lamp watts	Ballast efficacy factor
One F40 T12 lamp .....	120	40	1.805
	277	40	1.805
Two F40 T12 lamps .....	120	80	1.060
	277	80	1.050
Two F96T12 lamps .....	120	150	0.570
	277	150	0.570
Two F96T12HO lamps ..	120	220	0.390
	277	220	0.390

(5) Except as provided in paragraph (m)(7) of this section, each fluorescent lamp ballast (other than replacement ballasts defined in § 430.2)—

(i)(A) Manufactured on or after July 1, 2009;

(B) Sold by the manufacturer on or after October 1, 2009; or

(C) Incorporated into a luminaire by a luminaire manufacturer on or after July 1, 2010; and

(ii) Designed—

(A) To operate at nominal input voltages of 120 or 277 volts;

(B) To operate with an input current frequency of 60 Hertz; and

(C) For use in connection with F34T12 lamps, F96T12/ES lamps, or F96T12HO/ES lamps; shall have a power factor of 0.90 or greater and shall have a ballast efficacy factor of not less than the following:

Application for operation of	Ballast input voltage	Total nominal lamp watts	Ballast efficacy factor
Two F96T12HO/ES lamps .....	120/277	190	0.42

(6) The standards in paragraph (m)(5) shall apply to all ballasts covered by paragraph (m)(5)(ii), including replacement ballasts and ballasts described in paragraph (m)(7) of this section, that are manufactured on or after July 1, 2010, or sold by the manufacturer on or after October 1, 2010.

(7) The standards in paragraph (m)(5) do not apply to—

(i) A ballast that is designed for dimming to 50 percent or less of the maximum output of the ballast;

(ii) A ballast that is designed for use with 2 F96T12HO lamps at ambient

temperatures of 20 degrees F or less and for use in an outdoor sign; or

(iii) A ballast that has a power factor of less than 0.90 and is designed and labeled for use only in residential applications.

(n) *General service fluorescent lamps and incandescent reflector lamps.* (1) Each of the following general service fluorescent lamps manufactured after the effective dates specified in the table shall meet or exceed the lamp efficacy and CRI standards shown in the table below:

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Lamp type	Nominal lamp wattage	Minimum CRI	Minimum average lamp efficacy (LPW)	Effective date
4-foot medium bi-pin .....	gt;35W	69	75.0	Nov. 1, 1995.
	≤35W	45	75.0	Nov. 1, 1995.
2-foot U-shaped .....	gt;35W	69	68.0	Nov. 1, 1995.
	≤35W	45	64.0	Nov. 1, 1995.
8-foot slimline .....	gt;65W	69	80.0	May 1, 1994.
	≤65W	45	80.0	May 1, 1994.
8-foot high output .....	gt;100W	69	80.0	May 1, 1994.
	≤100W	45	80.0	May 1, 1994.

(2) Each of the following incandescent reflector lamps manufactured after November 1, 1995, shall meet or exceed the lamp efficacy standards shown in the table in this paragraph:

INCANDESCENT REFLECTOR LAMPS

Nominal lamp wattage	Minimum average lamp efficacy (LPW)
40-50 .....	10.5
51-66 .....	11.0
67-85 .....	12.5
86-115 .....	14.0
116-155 .....	14.5
156-205 .....	15.0

(o) *Faucets.* The maximum water use allowed for any of the following faucets manufactured after January 1, 1994, when measured at a flowing water pressure of 60 pounds per square inch (414 kilopascals), shall be as follows:

Faucet type	Maximum flow rate (gpm (L/min) or (gal/cycle (L/cycle))
Lavatory faucets .....	2.2 gpm (8.3 L/min) <sup>1,2</sup>
Lavatory replacement aerators.	2.2 gpm (8.3 L/min)
Kitchen faucets .....	2.2 gpm (8.3 L/min)
Kitchen replacement aerators.	2.2 gpm (8.3 L/min)
Metering faucets .....	0.25 gal/cycle (0.95 L/cycle) <sup>3,4</sup>

NOTE:  
<sup>1</sup> Sprayheads with independently-controlled orifices and manual controls.

The maximum flow rate of each orifice that manually turns on or off shall not exceed the maximum flow rate for a lavatory faucet.

<sup>2</sup> Sprayheads with collectively controlled orifices and manual controls.

The maximum flow rate of a sprayhead that manually turns on or off shall be the product of (a) the maximum flow rate for a lavatory faucet and (b) the number of component lavatories (rim space of the lavatory in inches (millimeters) divided by 20 inches (508 millimeters)).

<sup>3</sup> Sprayheads with independently controlled orifices and metered controls.

The maximum flow rate of each orifice that delivers a preset volume of water before gradually shutting itself off shall not exceed the maximum flow rate for a metering faucet.

<sup>4</sup> Sprayheads with collectively-controlled orifices and metered controls.

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The maximum flow rate of a sprayhead that delivers a pre-set volume of water before gradually shutting itself off shall be the product of (a) the maximum flow rate for a metering faucet and (b) the number of component lavatories (rim space of the lavatory in inches (millimeters) divided by 20 inches (508 millimeters)).

(p) *Showerheads.* The maximum water use allowed for any showerheads manufactured after January 1, 1994, shall be 2.5 gallons per minute (9.5 liters per minute) when measured at a flowing pressure of 80 pounds per square inch gage (552 kilopascals). Any such showerhead shall also meet the requirements of ASME/ANSI Standard A112.18.1M-1996, 7.4.4(a).

(q) *Water closets.* (1) The maximum water use allowed in gallons per flush for any of the following water closets manufactured after January 1, 1994, shall be as follows:

Water closet type	Maximum flush rate (gpf (Lpf))
Gravity tank-type toilets .....	1.6 (6.0)
Flushometer tank toilets .....	1.6 (6.0)
Electromechanical hydraulic toilets .....	1.6 (6.0)
Blowout toilets .....	3.5 (13.2)

(2) The maximum water use allowed for flushometer valve toilets, other than blowout toilets, manufactured after January 1, 1997, shall be 1.6 gallons per flush (6.0 liters per flush).

(r) *Urinals.* The maximum water use allowed for any urinals manufactured after January 1, 1994, shall be 1.0 gallons per flush (3.8 liters per flush). The maximum water use allowed for a trough-type urinal shall be the product of:

(1) The maximum flow rate for a urinal and

(2) The length of the trough-type urinal in inches (millimeter) divided by 16 inches (406 millimeters).

(s) *Ceiling fans and ceiling fan light kits.*

(1) All ceiling fans manufactured on or after January 1, 2007, shall have the following features:

(i) Fan speed controls separate from any lighting controls;

(ii) Adjustable speed controls (either more than 1 speed or variable speed);

(iii) The capability of reversible fan action, except for—

(A) Fans sold for industrial applications;

(B) Outdoor applications; and

(C) Cases in which safety standards would be violated by the use of the reversible mode.

(2)(i) Ceiling fan light kits with medium screw base sockets manufactured on or after January 1, 2007, shall be packaged with screw-based lamps to fill all screw base sockets.

(ii) The screw-based lamps required under paragraph (2)(i) of this section shall—

(A) Meet the ENERGY STAR Program requirements for Compact Fluorescent Lamps, version 3; or

(B) Use light sources other than compact fluorescent lamps that have lumens per watt performance at least equivalent to comparable configured compact fluorescent lamps meeting the energy conservation standards described in paragraph (2)(ii)(A) of this section.

(3) Ceiling fan light kits with pin-based sockets for fluorescent lamps manufactured on or after January 1, 2007 shall—

(i) Meet the ENERGY STAR Program Requirements for Residential Light Fixtures version 4.0 issued by the Environmental Protection Agency; and

(ii) Be packaged with lamps to fill all sockets.

(4) Ceiling fan light kits with socket types other than those covered in paragraphs (2) and (3) of this section, including candelabra screw base sockets, manufactured on or after January 1, 2009—

(i) Shall not be capable of operating with lamps that total more than 190 watts; and

(ii) Shall be packaged to include the lamps described in clause (i) with the ceiling fan light kits.

(t) *Torchieres.* A torchiere manufactured on or after January 1, 2006 shall:

(1) Consume not more than 190 watts of power; and

(2) Not be capable of operating with lamps that total more than 190 watts.

(u) *Medium Base Compact Fluorescent Lamps.* A bare lamp and covered lamp (no reflector) medium base compact fluorescent lamp manufactured on or after January 1, 2006, shall meet the following requirements:

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Factor	Requirements
Lamp Power (Watts) & Configuration <sup>1</sup> .....	Minimum Efficacy: lumens/watt(Based upon initial lumen data). <sup>2</sup>
<i>Bare Lamp:</i>	
Lamp Power <15 .....	45.0.
Lamp Power ≥15 .....	60.0.
<i>Covered Lamp (no reflector):</i>	
Lamp Power <15 .....	40.0.
15≥ Lamp Power <19 .....	48.0.
19≥ Lamp Power <25 .....	50.0.
Lamp Power ≥25 .....	55.0.
1,000-hour Lumen Maintenance .....	The average of at least 5 lamps must be a minimum 90.0% of initial (100-hour) lumen output @ 1,000 hours of rated life.
Lumen Maintenance .....	80.0% of initial (100-hour) rating at 40 percent of rated life (per ANSI C78.5 Clause 4.10).
Rapid Cycle Stress Test .....	Per ANSI C78.5 and IESNA LM–65 (clauses 2,3,5, and 6). <i>Exception:</i> Cycle times must be 5 minutes on, 5 minutes off. Lamp will be cycled once for every two hours of rated life. At least 5 lamps <i>must meet or exceed</i> the minimum number of cycles.
Average Rated Lamp Life .....	≥6,000 hours as declared by the manufacturer on packaging. At 80% of rated life, statistical methods may be used to confirm lifetime claims based on sampling performance.

<sup>1</sup>Take performance and electrical requirements at the end of the 100-hour aging period according to ANSI Standard C78.5. The lamp efficacy shall be the average of the lesser of the lumens per watt measured in the base up and/or other specified positions. Use wattages place on packaging to select proper specification efficacy in this table, not measured wattage. Labeled wattages are for reference only.  
<sup>2</sup>Efficacies are based on measured values for lumens and wattages from pertinent test data. Wattages and lumens placed on packages may not be used in calculation and are not governed by this specification. For multi-level or dimmable systems, measurements shall be at the highest setting. Acceptable measurement error is ±3%.

(v) *Dehumidifiers.* Dehumidifiers manufactured on or after October 1, 2007, shall have an energy factor that meets or exceeds the following values:

Product capacity (pints/day)	Minimum energy factor (liters/kWh)
25.00 or less .....	1.00
25.01–35.00 .....	1.20
35.01–54.00 .....	1.30
54.01–74.99 .....	1.50
75.00 or more .....	2.25

[54 FR 6077, Feb. 7, 1989]

EDITORIAL NOTE: For FEDERAL REGISTER citations affecting § 430.32, see the List of CFR Sections Affected, which appears in the Finding Aids section of the printed volume and on GPO Access.

**§ 430.33 Preemption of State regulations.**

Any State regulation providing for any energy conservation standard, or water conservation standard (in the case of faucets, showerheads, water closets, and urinals), or other requirement with respect to the energy efficiency, energy use, or water use (in the case of faucets, showerheads, water closets, or urinals) of a covered product

that is not identical to a Federal standard in effect under this subpart is preempted by that standard, except as provided for in sections 327 (b) and (c) of the Act.

[63 FR 13318, Mar. 18, 1998]

**§ 430.34 Energy and water conservation standards amendments**

The Department of Energy may not prescribe any amended standard which increases the maximum allowable energy use or, in the case of showerheads, faucets, water closets or urinals, the maximum allowable water use, or which decreases the minimum required energy efficiency of a covered product.

[67 FR 36406, May 23, 2002]

APPENDIX A TO SUBPART C OF PART 430—PROCEDURES, INTERPRETATIONS AND POLICIES FOR CONSIDERATION OF NEW OR REVISED ENERGY CONSERVATION STANDARDS FOR CONSUMER PRODUCTS

1. Objectives
2. Scope
3. Setting Priorities for Rulemaking Activity