

## Department of Energy

## § 431.2

APPENDIX A TO SUBPART R OF PART 431—UNIFORM TEST METHOD FOR THE MEASUREMENT OF ENERGY CONSUMPTION OF THE COMPONENTS OF ENVELOPES OF WALK-IN COOLERS AND WALK-IN FREEZERS

### Subpart S—Metal Halide Lamp Ballasts and Fixtures

- 431.321 Purpose and scope.
- 431.322 Definitions concerning metal halide lamp ballasts and fixtures.

#### TEST PROCEDURES

- 431.323 Materials incorporated by reference.
- 431.324 Uniform test method for the measurement of energy efficiency and standby mode energy consumption of metal halide lamp ballasts.

#### ENERGY CONSERVATION STANDARDS

- 431.326 Energy conservation standards and their effective dates.

### Subpart T [Reserved]

### Subpart U—Enforcement for Electric Motors

- 431.381 Purpose and scope for electric motors.
- 431.382 Prohibited acts.
- 431.383 Enforcement process for electric motors.
- 431.384 [Reserved]
- 431.385 Cessation of distribution of a basic model of an electric motor.
- 431.386 Remedies.
- 431.387 Hearings and appeals.

APPENDIX A TO SUBPART U OF PART 431—SAMPLING PLAN FOR ENFORCEMENT TESTING OF ELECTRIC MOTORS

### Subpart V—General Provisions

- 431.401 Petitions for waiver, and applications for interim waiver, of test procedure.
- 431.402 Preemption of State regulations for commercial HVAC & WH products.
- 431.403 Maintenance of records for electric motors.
- 431.404 Imported electric motors.
- 431.405 Exported electric motors.
- 431.406 Subpoena—Electric Motors.
- 431.407 Confidentiality—Electric Motors.
- 431.408 Preemption of State regulations for covered equipment other than electric motors and commercial heating, ventilating, air-conditioning and water heating products.

### Subpart W—Petitions To Exempt State Regulation From Preemption; Petitions To Withdraw Exemption of State Regulation

- 431.421 Purpose and scope.
- 431.422 Prescriptions of a rule.

- 431.423 Filing requirements.
- 431.424 Notice of petition.
- 431.425 Consolidation.
- 431.426 Hearing.
- 431.427 Disposition of petitions.
- 431.428 Effective dates of final rules.
- 431.429 Request for reconsideration.
- 431.430 Finality of decision.

### Subpart X—Small Electric Motors

- 431.441 Purpose and scope.
- 431.442 Definitions.

#### TEST PROCEDURES

- 431.443 Materials incorporated by reference.
- 431.444 Test procedures for the measurement of energy efficiency.
- 431.445 Determination of small electric motor energy efficiency.

#### ENERGY CONSERVATION STANDARDS

- 431.446 Small electric motors energy conservation standards and their effective dates.
- 431.447 Department of Energy recognition of nationally recognized certification programs.
- 431.448 Procedures for recognition and withdrawal of recognition of certification programs.

AUTHORITY: 42 U.S.C. 6291–6317.

SOURCE: 64 FR 54141, Oct. 5, 1999, unless otherwise noted.

### Subpart A—General Provisions

#### § 431.1 Purpose and scope.

This part establishes the regulations for the implementation of provisions relating to commercial and industrial equipment in Part B of Title III of the Energy Policy and Conservation Act (42 U.S.C. 6291–6309) and in Part C of Title III of the Energy Policy and Conservation Act (42 U.S.C. 6311–6317), which establishes an energy conservation program for certain commercial and industrial equipment.

[70 FR 60414, Oct. 18, 2005]

#### § 431.2 Definitions.

The following definitions apply for purposes of this part. Any words or terms not defined in this Section or elsewhere in this part shall be defined as provided in Section 340 of the Act.

*Act* means the Energy Policy and Conservation Act of 1975, as amended, 42 U.S.C. 6291–6316.

## § 431.2

## 10 CFR Ch. II (1–1–13 Edition)

*Alternate efficiency determination method or AEDM* means a method of calculating the efficiency of a commercial HVAC and WH product, in terms of the descriptor used in or under section 342(a) of the Act to state the energy conservation standard for that product.

*Btu* means British thermal unit, which is the quantity of heat required to raise the temperature of one pound of water by one degree Fahrenheit.

*Commercial HVAC & WH product* means any small, large, or very large commercial package air-conditioning and heating equipment, packaged terminal air conditioner, packaged terminal heat pump, single package vertical air conditioner, single package vertical heat pump, computer room air conditioner, variable refrigerant flow multi-split air conditioner, variable refrigerant flow multi-split heat pump, commercial packaged boiler, hot water supply boiler, commercial warm air furnace, instantaneous water heater, storage water heater, or unfired hot water storage tank.

*Covered equipment* means any electric motor, as defined in § 431.12; commercial heating, ventilating, and air conditioning, and water heating product (HVAC & WH product), as defined in § 431.172; commercial refrigerator, freezer, or refrigerator-freezer, as defined in § 431.62; automatic commercial ice maker, as defined in § 431.132; commercial clothes washer, as defined in § 431.152; distribution transformer, as defined in § 431.192; illuminated exit sign, as defined in § 431.202; traffic signal module or pedestrian module, as defined in § 431.222; unit heater, as defined in § 431.242; commercial prerinse spray valve, as defined in § 431.262; mercury vapor lamp ballast, as defined in § 431.282; refrigerated bottled or canned beverage vending machine, as defined in § 431.292; walk-in cooler and walk-in freezer, as defined in § 431.302; metal halide ballast and metal halide lamp fixture, as defined in § 431.322.

*DOE or the Department* means the U.S. Department of Energy.

*Energy conservation standard* means any standards meeting the definitions of that term in 42 U.S.C. 6291(6) and 42 U.S.C. 6311(18) as well as any other water conservation standards and de-

sign requirements found in this part or parts 430 or 431.

*EPCA* means the Energy Policy and Conservation Act, as amended, 42 U.S.C. 6291–6316.

*Flue loss* means the sum of the sensible heat and latent heat above room temperature of the flue gases leaving the appliance.

*Gas* means propane or natural gas as defined by the Federal Power Commission.

*Import* means to import into the customs territory of the United States.

*Independent laboratory* means a laboratory or test facility not controlled by, affiliated with, having financial ties with, or under common control with the manufacturer or distributor of the covered equipment being evaluated.

*Industrial equipment* means an article of equipment, regardless of whether it is in fact distributed in commerce for industrial or commercial use, of a type which:

(1) In operation consumes, or is designed to consume energy;

(2) To any significant extent, is distributed in commerce for industrial or commercial use; and

(3) Is not a “covered product” as defined in Section 321(2) of EPCA, 42 U.S.C. 6291(2), other than a component of a covered product with respect to which there is in effect a determination under Section 341(c) of EPCA, 42 U.S.C. 6312(c).

*ISO* means International Organization for Standardization.

*Manufacture* means to manufacture, produce, assemble, or import.

*Manufacturer* means any person who manufactures industrial equipment, including any manufacturer of a commercial packaged boiler.

*Manufacturer’s model number* means the identifier used by a manufacturer to uniquely identify the group of identical or essentially identical commercial equipment to which a particular unit belongs. The manufacturer’s model number typically appears on equipment nameplates, in equipment catalogs and in other product advertising literature.

*Private labeler* means, with respect to a commercial HVAC & WH product, an owner of a brand or trademark on the

## Department of Energy

## § 431.12

label of a product which bears a private label. A commercial HVAC & WH product bears a private label if:

(1) Such product (or its container) is labeled with the brand or trademark of a person other than a manufacturer of such product;

(2) The person with whose brand or trademark such product (or container) is labeled has authorized or caused such product to be so labeled; and

(3) The brand or trademark of a manufacturer of such product does not appear on such label.

*Secretary* means the Secretary of Energy.

*State* means a State, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, or any territory or possession of the United States.

*State regulation* means a law or regulation of a State or political subdivision thereof.

[69 FR 61923, Oct. 21, 2004, as amended at 71 FR 71369, Dec. 8, 2006; 74 FR 12071, Mar. 23, 2009; 75 FR 666, Jan. 5, 2010; 76 FR 12503, Mar. 7, 2011; 77 FR 28987, May 16, 2012]

### Subpart B—Electric Motors

SOURCE: 69 FR 61923, Oct. 21, 2004, unless otherwise noted.

#### § 431.11 Purpose and scope.

This subpart contains energy conservation requirements for electric motors. It contains test procedures that EPCA requires DOE to prescribe, related requirements, energy conservation standards prescribed by EPCA, labeling rules, and compliance procedures. It also identifies materials incorporated by reference in this part. This subpart does not cover “small electric motors,” which are addressed in subpart X of this part.

[77 FR 26633, May 4, 2012]

#### § 431.12 Definitions.

The following definitions apply for purposes of this subpart, and of subparts U and V of this part. Any words or terms not defined in this Section or elsewhere in this part shall be defined as provided in Section 340 of the Act.

*Accreditation* means recognition by an accreditation body that a laboratory is competent to test the efficiency of electric motors according to the scope

and procedures given in Test Method B of IEEE Std 112-2004 and CSA C390-10 (incorporated by reference, see § 431.15).

*Accreditation body* means an organization or entity that conducts and administers an accreditation system and grants accreditation.

*Accreditation system* means a set of requirements to be fulfilled by a testing laboratory, as well as rules of procedure and management, that are used to accredit laboratories.

*Accredited laboratory* means a testing laboratory to which accreditation has been granted.

*Alternative efficiency determination method* or *AEDM* means, with respect to an electric motor, a method of calculating the total power loss and average full load efficiency.

*Average full load efficiency* means the arithmetic mean of the full load efficiencies of a population of electric motors of duplicate design, where the full load efficiency of each motor in the population is the ratio (expressed as a percentage) of the motor’s useful power output to its total power input when the motor is operated at its full rated load, rated voltage, and rated frequency.

*Basic model* means, with respect to an electric motor, all units of a given type of electric motor (or class thereof) manufactured by a single manufacturer, and which have the same rating, have electrical characteristics that are essentially identical, and do not have any differing physical or functional characteristics which affect energy consumption or efficiency. For the purpose of this definition, “rating” means one of the 113 combinations of an electric motor’s horsepower (or standard kilowatt equivalent), number of poles, and open or enclosed construction, with respect to which § 431.25 prescribes nominal full load efficiency standards.

*Certificate of conformity* means a document that is issued by a certification program, and that gives written assurance that an electric motor complies with the energy efficiency standard applicable to that motor, as specified in § 431.25.