

§ 431.341

10 CFR Ch. II (1–1–17 Edition)

(2) Metal halide lamp fixtures that use electronic ballasts that operate at 480 volts; or

(3) Metal halide lamp fixtures that;

(i) Are rated only for 150 watt lamps;

(ii) Are rated for use in wet locations; as specified by the National Fire Protection Association in NFPA 70 (incorporated by reference; see § 431.323); and

(iii) Contain a ballast that is rated to operate at ambient air temperatures above 50 °C, as specified in UL 1029, (incorporated by reference; see § 431.323).

(c) Except when the requirements of paragraph (a) of this section are more stringent (*i.e.*, require a larger minimum efficiency value) or as provided by paragraph (e) of this section, each metal halide lamp fixture manufactured on or after February 10, 2017, must contain a metal halide ballast with an efficiency not less than the value determined from the appropriate equation in the following table:

Designed to be operated with lamps of the following rated lamp wattage	Tested input voltage <sup>‡‡</sup>	Minimum standard equation <sup>††</sup> %
≥50 W and ≤100 W	Tested at 480 V	$(1/(1 + 1.24 \times P^{(-0.351)})) - 0.020$ <sup>††</sup>
≥50 W and ≤100 W	All others	$1/(1 + 1.24 \times P^{(-0.351)})$
>100 W and <150 <sup>†</sup> W	Tested at 480 V	$(1/(1 + 1.24 \times P^{(-0.351)})) - 0.020$
>100 W and <150 <sup>†</sup> W	All others	$1/(1 + 1.24 \times P^{(-0.351)})$
≥150 <sup>‡</sup> W and ≤250 W	Tested at 480 V	0.880
≥150 <sup>‡</sup> W and ≤250 W	All others	For ≥150 W and ≤200 W: 0.880 For >200 W and ≤250 W: $1/(1 + 0.876 \times P^{(-0.351)})$ For >250 and <265 W: 0.880
>250 W and ≤500 W	Tested at 480 V	For ≥265 W and ≤500 W: $(1/(1 + 0.876 \times P^{(-0.351)})) - 0.010$ $1/(1 + 0.876 \times P^{(-0.351)})$
>250 W and ≤500 W	All others	For >500 W and ≤750 W: 0.900
>500 W and ≤1000 W	Tested at 480 V	For >750 W and ≤1000 W: $0.000104 \times P + 0.822$ For >500 W and ≤1000 W: may not utilize a probe-start ballast For >500 W and ≤750 W: 0.910
>500 W and ≤1000 W	All others	For >750 W and ≤1000 W: $0.000104 \times P + 0.832$ For >500 W and ≤1000 W: may not utilize a probe-start ballast

<sup>†</sup> Includes 150 W fixtures specified in paragraph (b)(3) of this section, that are fixtures rated only for 150 W lamps; rated for use in wet locations, as specified by the NFPA 70 (incorporated by reference, see § 431.323), section 410.4(A); and containing a ballast that is rated to operate at ambient air temperatures above 50 °C, as specified by UL 1029 (incorporated by reference, see § 431.323).

<sup>‡</sup> Excludes 150 W fixtures specified in paragraph (b)(3) of this section, that are fixtures rated only for 150 W lamps; rated for use in wet locations, as specified by the NFPA 70, section 410.4(A); and containing a ballast that is rated to operate at ambient air temperatures above 50 °C, as specified by UL 1029.

<sup>††</sup> P is defined as the rated wattage of the lamp the fixture is designed to operate.

<sup>‡‡</sup> Tested input voltage is specified in 10 CFR 431.324.

(d) Except as provided in paragraph (e) of this section, metal halide lamp fixtures manufactured on or after February 10, 2017, that operate lamps with rated wattage >500 W to ≤1000 W must not contain a probe-start metal halide ballast.

(e) The standards described in paragraphs (c) and (d) of this section do not apply to—

(1) Metal halide lamp fixtures with regulated-lag ballasts;

(2) Metal halide lamp fixtures that use electronic ballasts that operate at 480 volts; and

(3) Metal halide lamp fixtures that use high-frequency electronic ballasts.

[74 FR 12075, Mar. 23, 2009, as amended at 79 FR 7844, Feb. 10, 2014]

Subpart T—Compressors

SOURCE: 81 FR 79998, Nov. 15, 2016, unless otherwise noted.

§ 431.341 Purpose and scope.

This subpart contains and energy conservation requirements for compressors, pursuant to Part A–1 of Title III of the Energy Policy and Conservation Act, as amended, 42 U.S.C. 6311–6317.

§ 431.342 Definitions concerning compressors.

*Compressor* means a machine or apparatus that converts different types of energy into the potential energy of gas pressure for displacement and compression of gaseous media to any higher pressure values above atmospheric

pressure and has a pressure ratio at full-load operating pressure greater than 1.3.

### Subpart U—Enforcement for Electric Motors

SOURCE: 69 FR 61941, Oct. 21, 2004, unless otherwise noted. Redesignated at 70 FR 60416, Oct. 18, 2005.

#### § 431.381 Purpose and scope for electric motors.

This subpart describes violations of EPCA's energy conservation requirements, specific procedures we will follow in pursuing alleged non-compliance of an electric motor with an applicable energy conservation standard or labeling requirement, and general procedures for enforcement action, largely drawn directly from EPCA, that apply to electric motors.

[76 FR 12505, Mar. 7, 2011]

#### § 431.382 Prohibited acts.

(a) Each of the following is a prohibited act under sections 332 and 345 of the Act:

(1) Distribution in commerce by a manufacturer or private labeler of any "new covered equipment" which is not labeled in accordance with an applicable labeling rule prescribed in accordance with Section 344 of the Act, and in this part;

(2) Removal from any "new covered equipment" or rendering illegible, by a manufacturer, distributor, retailer, or private labeler, of any label required under this part to be provided with such covered equipment;

(3) Failure to permit access to, or copying of records required to be supplied under the Act and this part, or failure to make reports or provide other information required to be supplied under the Act and this part;

(4) Advertisement of an electric motor or motors, by a manufacturer, distributor, retailer, or private labeler, in a catalog from which the equipment may be purchased, without including in the catalog all information as required by § 431.31(b)(1), provided, however, that this shall not apply to an advertisement of an electric motor in a catalog if distribution of the catalog began be-

fore the effective date of the labeling rule applicable to that motor;

(5) Failure of a manufacturer to supply at his expense a reasonable number of units of covered equipment to a test laboratory designated by the Secretary;

(6) Failure of a manufacturer to permit a representative designated by the Secretary to observe any testing required by the Act and this part, and to inspect the results of such testing; and

(7) Distribution in commerce by a manufacturer or private labeler of any new covered equipment which is not in compliance with an applicable energy efficiency standard prescribed under the Act and this part.

(b) In accordance with sections 333 and 345 of the Act, any person who knowingly violates any provision of paragraph (a) of this section may be subject to assessment of a civil penalty of no more than \$440 for each violation.

(c) For purposes of this section:

(1) The term "new covered equipment" means covered equipment the title of which has not passed to a purchaser who buys such product for purposes other than:

(i) Reselling it; or

(ii) Leasing it for a period in excess of one year; and

(2) The term "knowingly" means:

(i) Having actual knowledge; or

(ii) Presumed to have knowledge deemed to be possessed by a reasonable person who acts in the circumstances, including knowledge obtainable upon the exercise of due care.

[69 FR 61941, Oct. 21, 2004. Redesignated at 70 FR 60416, Oct. 18, 2005, as amended at 79 FR 19, Jan. 2, 2014; 81 FR 41794, June 28, 2016; 81 FR 96351, Dec. 30, 2016]

#### § 431.383 Enforcement process for electric motors.

(a) *Test notice.* Upon receiving information in writing, concerning the energy performance of a particular electric motor sold by a particular manufacturer or private labeler, which indicates that the electric motor may not be in compliance with the applicable energy efficiency standard, or upon undertaking to ascertain the accuracy of the efficiency rating on the nameplate