TEST PROCEDURES [RESERVED]

ENERGY CONSERVATION STANDARDS

### § 431.196 Energy conservation standards and their effective dates.

(a) *Low Voltage Dry-Type Distribution Transformers.* The efficiency of a low voltage dry-type distribution transformer manufactured on or after January 1, 2007, shall be no less than the following:

| Single phase efficiency | | Three phase efficiency | |
|---|---|---|---|
| kVA | Low voltage | kVA | Low voltage |
| 15 | 97.7 | 15 | 97.0 |
| 25 | 98.0 | 30 | 97.5 |
| 37.5 | 98.2 | 45 | 97.7 |
| 50 | 98.3 | 75 | 98.0 |
| 75 | 98.5 | 112.5 | 98.2 |
| 100 | 98.6 | 150 | 98.3 |
| 167 | 98.7 | 225 | 98.5 |
| 250 | 98.8 | 300 | 98.6 |
| 333 | 98.9 | 500 | 98.7 |
| | | 750 | 98.8 |
| | | 1000 | 98.9 |

(Source: Table 4–2 of National Electrical Manufacturers Association (NEMA) Standard TP–1–2002, ''Guide for Determining Energy Efficiency for Distribution Transformers.'')

(b) *Liquid-Immersed Distribution Transformers.* [Reserved]

(c) *Medium Voltage Dry-Type Distribution Transformers.* [Reserved]

## Subpart L—Illuminated Exit Signs

SOURCE: 70 FR 60417, Oct. 18, 2005, unless otherwise noted.

### § 431.201 Purpose and scope.

This subpart contains energy conservation requirements for illuminated exit signs, pursuant to Part B of Title III of the Energy Policy and Conservation Act, as amended, 42 U.S.C. 6291–6309.

### § 431.202 Definitions concerning illuminated exit signs.

*Illuminated exit sign* means a sign that—

(1) Is designed to be permanently fixed in place to identify an exit; and

(2) Consists of an electrically powered integral light source that—

(i) Illuminates the legend ''EXIT'' and any directional indicators; and

(ii) Provides contrast between the legend, any directional indicators, and the background.

TEST PROCEDURES [RESERVED]

ENERGY CONSERVATION STANDARDS

### § 431.206 Energy conservation standards and their effective dates.

An illuminated exit sign manufactured on or after January 1, 2006, shall have an input power demand of 5 watts or less per face.

## Subpart M—Traffic Signal Modules and Pedestrian Modules

SOURCE: 70 FR 60417, Oct. 18, 2005, unless otherwise noted.

### § 431.221 Purpose and scope.

This subpart contains energy conservation requirements for traffic signal modules and pedestrian modules, pursuant to Part B of Title III of the Energy Policy and Conservation Act, as amended, 42 U.S.C. 6291–6309.

### § 431.222 Definitions concerning traffic signal modules and pedestrian modules.

*Pedestrian module* means a light signal used to convey movement information to pedestrians.

*Traffic signal module* means a standard 8-inch (200 mm) or 12-inch (300 mm) traffic signal indication that—

(1) Consists of a light source, a lens, and all other parts necessary for operation; and

(2) Communicates movement messages to drivers through red, amber, and green colors.

TEST PROCEDURES [RESERVED]

ENERGY CONSERVATION STANDARDS

### § 431.226 Energy conservation standards and their effective dates.

Any traffic signal module or pedestrian module manufactured on or after January 1, 2006, shall meet both of the following requirements:

(a) Have a nominal wattage no greater than:

| | Maximum wattage (at 74 °C) | Nominal wattage (at 25 °C) |
|---|---|---|
| Traffic Signal Module Type: | | |
| 12″ Red Ball | 17 | 11 |
| 8″ Red Ball | 13 | 8 |
| 12″ Red Arrow | 12 | 9 |

| | Maximum wattage (at 74 °C) | Nominal wattage (at 25 °C) |
|---|---|---|
| 12″ Green Ball | 15 | 15 |
| 8″ Green Ball | 12 | 12 |
| 12″ Green Arrow | 11 | 11 |
| Pedestrian Module Type: | | |
| Combination Walking Man/Hand | 16 | 13 |
| Walking Man | 12 | 9 |
| Orange Hand | 16 | 13 |

(b) Be installed with compatible, electrically connected signal control interface devices and conflict monitoring systems.

## Subpart N—Unit Heaters

SOURCE: 70 FR 60418, Oct. 18, 2005, unless otherwise noted.

### § 431.241 Purpose and scope.

This subpart contains energy conservation requirements for unit heaters, pursuant to Part B of Title III of the Energy Policy and Conservation Act, as amended, 42 U.S.C. 6291–6309.

### § 431.242 Definitions concerning unit heaters.

*Unit heater* means a self-contained fan-type heater designed to be installed within the heated space; however, the term does not include a warm air furnace.

TEST PROCEDURES [RESERVED]

ENERGY CONSERVATION STANDARDS

### § 431.246 Energy conservation standards and their effective dates.

A unit heater manufactured on or after August 8, 2008, shall:

(a) Be equipped with an intermittent ignition device; and

(b) Have power venting or an automatic flue damper.

## Subpart O—Commercial Prerinse Spray Valves

SOURCE: 70 FR 60418, Oct. 18, 2005, unless otherwise noted.

### § 431.261 Purpose and scope.

This subpart contains energy conservation requirements for commercial prerinse spray valves, pursuant to section 135 of the Energy Policy Act of 2005, Pub. L. 109–58.

### § 431.262 Definitions concerning commercial prerinse spray valves.

*Commercial prerinse spray valve* means a handheld device designed and marketed for use with commercial dishwashing and ware washing equipment that sprays water on dishes, flatware, and other food service items for the purpose of removing food residue before cleaning the items.

TEST PROCEDURES [RESERVED]

ENERGY CONSERVATION STANDARDS

### § 431.266 Energy conservation standards and their effective dates.

Commercial prerinse spray valves manufactured on or after January 1, 2006, shall have a flow rate of not more than 1.6 gallons per minute.

## Subpart P—Mercury Vapor Lamp Ballasts

SOURCE: 70 FR 60418, Oct. 18, 2005, unless otherwise noted.

### § 431.281 Purpose and scope.

This subpart contains energy conservation requirements for mercury vapor lamp ballasts, pursuant to section 135 of the Energy Policy Act of 2005, Pub. L. 109–58.

### § 431.282 Definitions concerning mercury vapor lamp ballasts.

*High intensity discharge lamp* means an electric-discharge lamp in which—

(1) The light-producing arc is stabilized by bulb wall temperature; and

(2) The arc tube has a bulb wall loading in excess of 3 Watts/$cm^2$, including such lamps that are mercury vapor, metal halide, and high-pressure sodium lamps.

*Mercury vapor lamp* means a high intensity discharge lamp in which the major portion of the light is produced by radiation from mercury operating at a partial pressure in excess of 100,000 PA (approximately 1 atm), including such lamps that are clear, phosphor-coated, and self-ballasted.

*Mercury vapor lamp ballast* means a device that is designed and marketed