



ENERGY STAR® Program Requirements for Residential Ventilating Fans

Partner Commitments

Commitment

The following are the terms of the ENERGY STAR Partnership Agreement as it pertains to the manufacturing of ENERGY STAR qualified residential ventilating fans. The ENERGY STAR Partner must adhere to the following program requirements:

- comply with current ENERGY STAR Eligibility Criteria, defining the performance criteria that must be met for use of the ENERGY STAR certification mark on ventilating fans and specifying the testing criteria for ventilating fans. EPA may, at its discretion, conduct tests on products that are referred to as ENERGY STAR qualified. These products may be obtained on the open market, or voluntarily supplied by Partner at EPA's request;
- comply with current ENERGY STAR Identity Guidelines, describing how the ENERGY STAR logos and name may be used. Partner is responsible for adhering to these guidelines and for ensuring that its authorized representatives, such as advertising agencies, dealers, and distributors, are also in compliance;
- qualify at least one ENERGY STAR qualified ventilating fan model within one year of activating the residential ventilating fans portion of the agreement. When Partner qualifies the product, it must meet the specification (e.g., Tier 1 or 2, if applicable) in effect at that time;
- provide clear and consistent labeling of ENERGY STAR qualified ventilating fans. The ENERGY STAR label must be clearly displayed on the front/inside of the product, in product literature (i.e., user manuals, spec sheets, etc.), and on the manufacturer's Internet site where information about ENERGY STAR qualified models is displayed;
- provide to EPA, on an annual basis, an updated list of ENERGY STAR qualifying ventilating fan models. Once the Partner submits its first list of ENERGY STAR qualified ventilating fan models, the Partner will be listed as an ENERGY STAR Partner. Partner must provide annual updates in order to remain on the list of participating product manufacturers;
- provide to EPA, on an annual basis, unit shipment data or other market indicators to assist in determining the market penetration of ENERGY STAR. Specifically, Partner must submit the total number of ENERGY STAR qualified ventilating fans shipped (in units by model) or an equivalent measurement as agreed to in advance by EPA and Partner. Partner is also encouraged to provide ENERGY STAR qualified unit shipment data segmented by meaningful product characteristics (e.g., capacity, size, speed, or other as relevant), total unit shipments for each model in its product line, and percent of total unit shipments that qualify as ENERGY STAR. The data for each calendar year should be submitted to EPA, preferably in electronic format, no later than the following March and may be provided directly from the Partner or through a third party. The data will be used by EPA only for program evaluation purposes and will be closely controlled. If requested under the Freedom of Information Act (FOIA), EPA will argue that the data is exempt. Any information used will be masked by EPA so as to protect the confidentiality of the Partner;
- authorize and ensure sharing by certification organizations of verification testing outcomes on an annual basis and challenge testing outcomes when challenge testing is performed to enable EPA to verify data submitted by Partners for ENERGY STAR qualification. Information to be shared in

the testing outcome reports shall include a list of the Partner's ENERGY STAR qualified products the ratings of which underwent verification or challenge testing; the airflow ratings of those products (rounded down to the nearest whole cfm); the sound ratings of those products; the fan motor electrical power values of those products; and an indication as to the resolution of any verification or challenge testing failures.

Note: To enable EPA to verify the data Partners submit for ENERGY STAR qualification, EPA has added the provision that Partners must authorize and ensure sharing with EPA the outcomes of testing of their ENERGY STAR qualified products by certification organizations.

- notify EPA of a change in the designated responsible party or contacts for residential ventilating fans within 30 days.

Performance for Special Distinction

In order to receive additional recognition and/or support from EPA for its efforts within the Partnership, the ENERGY STAR Partner may consider the following voluntary measures and should keep EPA informed on the progress of these efforts:

- consider energy efficiency improvements in company facilities and pursue the ENERGY STAR label for buildings;
- purchase ENERGY STAR qualified products. Revise the company purchasing or procurement specifications to include ENERGY STAR. Provide procurement officials' contact information to EPA for periodic updates and coordination. Circulate general ENERGY STAR qualified product information to employees for use when purchasing products for their homes;
- ensure the power management feature is enabled on all ENERGY STAR qualified monitors in use in company facilities, particularly upon installation and after service is performed;
- provide general information about the ENERGY STAR program to employees whose jobs are relevant to the development, marketing, sales, and service of current ENERGY STAR qualified product models;
- feature the ENERGY STAR label(s) on Partner Web site and in other promotional materials. If information concerning ENERGY STAR is provided on the Partner Web site as specified by the ENERGY STAR Web Linking Policy (this document can be found in the Partner Resources section on the ENERGY STAR Web site at www.energystar.gov), EPA may provide links where appropriate to the Partner Web site;
- provide a simple plan to EPA outlining specific measures Partner plans to undertake beyond the program requirements listed above. By doing so, EPA may be able to coordinate, communicate, and/or promote Partner's activities, provide an EPA representative, or include news about the event in the ENERGY STAR newsletter, on the ENERGY STAR Web pages, etc. The plan may be as simple as providing a list of planned activities or planned milestones that Partner would like EPA to be aware of. For example, activities may include: (1) increase the availability of ENERGY STAR qualified products by converting the entire product line within two years to meet ENERGY STAR guidelines; (2) demonstrate the economic and environmental benefits of energy efficiency through special in-store displays twice a year; (3) provide information to users (via the Web site and user's manual) about energy-saving features and operating characteristics of ENERGY STAR qualified products; and (4) build awareness of the ENERGY STAR Partnership and brand identity by collaborating with EPA on one print advertorial and one live press event;
- provide quarterly, written updates to EPA as to the efforts undertaken by Partner to increase availability of ENERGY STAR qualified products, and to promote awareness of ENERGY STAR and its message;

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108 ▪ join EPA's SmartWay Transport Partnership to improve the environmental performance of the
109 company's shipping operations. SmartWay Transport works with freight carriers, shippers, and
110 other stakeholders in the goods movement industry to reduce fuel consumption, greenhouse
111 gases, and air pollution. For more information on SmartWay, visit www.epa.gov/smartway;
112
- 113 ▪ join EPA's Climate Leaders Partnership to inventory and reduce greenhouse gas emissions.
114 Through participation, companies create a credible record of their accomplishments and receive
115 EPA recognition as corporate environmental leaders. For more information on Climate Leaders,
116 visit www.epa.gov/climateleaders;
117
- 118 ▪ join EPA's Green Power partnership. EPA's Green Power Partnership encourages organizations
119 to buy green power as a way to reduce the environmental impacts associated with traditional fossil
120 fuel-based electricity use. The partnership includes a diverse set of organizations including
121 Fortune 500 companies, small and medium businesses, government institutions as well as a
122 growing number of colleges and universities, visit <http://www.epa.gov/grnpower>.
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ENERGY STAR® Program Requirements for Residential Ventilating Fans

Eligibility Criteria

Below is the product specification (Version 2.1) for ENERGY STAR qualified residential ventilating fans. A product must meet all of the identified criteria to earn the ENERGY STAR.

- 1) **Definitions:** Below is a brief description of a residential ventilating fan and other terms as relevant to ENERGY STAR.
 - A. **Residential Ventilating Fan:** A ceiling, wall-mounted, or remotely mounted in-line fan designed to be used in a bathroom or utility room, or a kitchen range hood, whose purpose is to move objectionable air from inside the building to the outdoors. Residential ventilating fans used for cooling (e.g., whole-house fans) or air circulation are excluded. Heat/energy recovery ventilation fans ducted to the ventilated space and powered attic ventilators (e.g., gable fans) are excluded, but may be considered in a future version of this specification. Residential ventilating fans with heat lamps are excluded from this specification. This specification does not address passive ventilation of any kind.
 - B. **Combination Unit:** A residential ventilating fan that contains a light source for general lighting and/or a night light.
 - C. **In-line Ventilating Fan:** A fan designed to be located within the building structure and that requires ductwork on both intake and exhaust. Those in-line fans with only one intake are referred to as "single port" in-line fans, while those with multiple intake ports are referred to as "multi-port" in-line fans in this specification.
 - D. **Base Model:** A fan model from which other models may be derived.
 - E. **Base-Derived Model:** A fan model derived from another fan model such that differences between the two models are limited to those that do not adversely affect product performance.
 - F. **HVI 915, "HVI (Home Ventilating Institute) Procedure for Loudness Rating of Residential Fan Products":** Procedure used for testing and rating ventilating fan products for sound. This test procedure includes laboratory requirements and methods for obtaining sound pressure, sound power, and sone values.
 - G. **HVI 916, "HVI Airflow Test Procedure":** Procedure that establishes uniform methods for laboratory testing of powered residential ventilating equipment for airflow rate. This publication covers the test equipment, tests of specific HVI classification groups, and test reports for maintaining the standard.
 - H. **HVI 920, "HVI Product Performance Certification Procedure Including Verification and Challenge":** Publication that describes HVI's certification, verification, and challenge testing procedures.
 - I. **ANSI/AMCA Standard 210-07, "Laboratory Methods of Testing Fans for Certified Aerodynamic Performance Rating":** This ANSI/AMCA standard defines uniform methods for conducting laboratory tests on housed fans to determine airflow rate, pressure, power and efficiency, at a given speed of rotation.
 - J. **ANSI/AMCA Standard 300-08, "Reverberant Room Method for Sound Testing of Fans":** This

ANSI/AMCA standard applies to fans of all types and sizes. It is limited to the determination of airborne sound emission for the specified setups.

- K. AMCA Publication 311-05, "Certified Ratings Program – Product Rating Manual for Fan Sound Performance": Publication that prescribes and establishes specifications to be used in connection with the AMCA Certified Ratings Program for the sound performance of fans. This document covers the actual testing, the certification process, the challenge procedures and the use of the AMCA Certified Ratings seal.
- L. Inch of Water Gauge (w.g.): A traditional unit of pressure used to describe both water and gas pressures. The conventional equivalent of one inch of water is 249.0889 pascals, which is 2.490889 millibars, about 0.036127 pounds per square inch (psi) or about 0.073556 inches (1.86832 millimeters) of mercury. The word "gauge" after a pressure reading indicates that the pressure stated is actually the difference between the absolute, or total, pressure and the ambient air pressure at the time of the reading.
- M. Light Source: The lighting portion of a combination unit or a range hood. For units using a compact fluorescent or fluorescent lamp, the light source includes the lamp and the ballast.
- N. Power Consumption: The operation of the fan motor consumes electrical power measured in Watts (W). Under this specification, power used for lights, sensors, heaters, timers, or night lights is not included in the determination of power consumption.
- O. Sone: An internationally recognized unit of loudness, which simplifies reporting of sound output by translating laboratory logarithmic decibel readings into a linear scale that corresponds to the way people sense loudness. A sone is equal in loudness to a pure tone of 1,000 cycles per second at 40 decibels above the listener's threshold of hearing.
- P. Working Speed: The lowest speed above 100 CFM for a two-speed fan and a low setting above 90 CFM for a multi-speed fan as defined in HVI 916.

Note: The definition of HVI 920, "HVI Product Performance Certification Procedure Including Verification and Challenge," which had been removed from the section above in Draft 1 of this revision, has been restored in this Draft 2 to reflect the fact it is referenced in Section 4.E. Static Pressure Reference Measurements. Added to this section in this Draft 2 are definitions for AMCA Publication 311-05, "Certified Ratings Program – Product Rating Manual for Fan Sound Performance," and base- and base-derived models to reflect changes made to Section 4, Product Testing.

- 2) Qualifying Products: In order to qualify as ENERGY STAR, a residential ventilating fan must meet definitions A through C in Section 1, above, and the specification and testing requirements provided in Sections 3 and 4, below. For the purposes of this specification, residential ventilating fans include the following product types: range hoods; and, in-line (single and multi-port), bathroom, and utility room fans, including ducted and direct-discharge models. Ventilating fans with sensors and timers may qualify under this specification. Residential ventilating fans qualifying under this specification can also be used in small commercial applications (e.g., bathroom of a restaurant). Ventilating fan models with resistance heating and range hood models with incandescent lighting are not eligible under this Version 2.1 specification.
- 3) ENERGY STAR Specification Requirements for Qualifying Products: Only those products described in Section 2 that meet the energy-efficiency criteria outlined in Tables 1 – 4, below, may qualify for the ENERGY STAR.

Table 1 Criteria for ENERGY STAR Qualified Residential Ventilating Fans – Minimum Efficacy Levels	
Airflow (cfm)	Minimum Efficacy Level (cfm/W)*
Range Hoods – up to 500 cfm (max)	2.8
Bathroom and Utility Room Fans – 10 to 80 cfm	1.4
Bathroom and Utility Room Fans – 90 to 130 cfm	2.8
Bathroom and Utility Room Fans – 140 to 500 cfm (max)	2.8
In-Line (single-port & multi-port) Ventilating Fans	2.8

**Based on static pressure reference measurement as specified in Section 4D of this specification.*

- A. Lighting Requirements: Combination unit residential bathroom and utility room ventilating fans having a light source must meet the lighting performance criteria listed in Table 2 or Table 3, depending on the type of light source. Ventilating fans that have lamp sockets that can accept incandescent lamps are excluded.

Table 2 – Fluorescent Light Source Criteria	
Performance Characteristic	ENERGY STAR Requirements
System Efficacy per lamp ballast combination, Lumens Per Watt (LPW) – see notes at end of this table	<p>≥ 46 LPW for all lamp types below 30 total listed lamp Watts.</p> <p>≥ 60 LPW for all lamp types that are ≤ 24 inches and ≥ 30 listed lamp Watts.</p> <p>≥ 70 LPW for all lamp types that are > 24 inches and ≥ 30 listed lamp Watts.</p>
Lamp Start Time	<p>The time needed after switching on the lamp to start continuously and remain lighted must be an average of one second or less.</p> <p>For manufacturers using magnetic ballasts and lamps with integrated electronic starting chips, lamps <u>must</u> be included with the residential ventilating fan when shipped from the factory.</p>
Lamp Life	<p>For residential ventilating fans that are shipped with a lamp, the average rated life of the lamp must be ≥ 10,000 hours.</p> <p>For residential ventilating fans that are not shipped with lamps, a list of lamp types must be provided that would result in the lighting source complying with this specification requirement. This list must be clearly visible to the consumer on the residential ventilating fan packaging.</p>

	Manufacturers are not required to provide specific lamp manufacturer names and model numbers on the packaging. Rather, generic lamp listings, such as the NEMA or ANSI generic descriptions will suffice.
Color Rendering Index	≥ 80 for compact fluorescent lamps. ≥ 75 for linear fluorescent lamps.
Correlated Color Temperature	For residential ventilating fans that are shipped with a lamp and do not have a <i>rated</i> color temperature of 2,700 Kelvin (K) or 3,000 K (actual measured CCT of 2,700 to 3,000K ± 200K), the packaging should clearly describe the color of the product (cool or warm) and state its intended use. For residential ventilating fans that are not shipped with a lamp, a list of lamp types must be provided that would result in the light source complying with this specification requirement. This list must be clearly visible to the consumer on the residential ventilating fan packaging. Manufacturers are not required to provide specific lamp manufacturer names and model numbers on the packaging. Rather, generic lamp listings such as the NEMA or ANSI generic descriptions will suffice.
Noise	Class A sound rating for electromagnetic and electronic ballasts, outside the fixture. Not to exceed a measured level of 24 dBA when measured in a room with ambient noise no greater than 20 dBA.
Maximum Total Lamp Wattage (excluding night lights)	≤ 50 Watts.
Maximum Night Light Wattage	≤ 4 Watts.

Notes:

Light Source efficacy shall be determined by the following equation:

$$\text{Light Source efficacy [Lumens per Watt]} = \frac{\text{Measured Lamp Lumens [Lumens]}}{\text{Measured Input Power [Watts]}}$$

- Lamp Lumens: Lamp lumens must be measured using the lamp and ballast that are shipped with the residential ventilating fan.
- Light Source Input Power: Light Source input power must be measured using the lamp and ballast that are shipped with the residential ventilating fan.
- For residential ventilating fans shipped without lamps, efficacy shall be determined by testing at least one of the lamp types listed on the product packaging.
- In some cases, original equipment manufacturers (OEMs) may already offer lamps and ballasts that meet the above criteria. Manufacturers may choose a lamp/ballast combination from the

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NEMA/ALA matrices at www.nema.org/lampballastmatrix/ or data from an ENERGY STAR Platform Letter of Qualification supplied by the OEM.

Table 3 - Light Source Criteria for LED Light Engines

Performance Characteristic	ENERGY STAR Requirements	Methods of Measurement Reference Standards
Note: These requirements apply only to light sources using LED light engines.		
LED Light Engine Efficacy <i>Per LED light engine in lumens per watt (LPW)</i>	≥ 50 LPW for uncovered LED light engines ≥ 40 LPW for covered LED light engines (engines featuring integral secondary optics)	ASSIST Recommends: <i>Recommendations for Testing and Evaluating White LED Light Engines and Integrated LED Lamps Used in Decorative Lighting Luminaires. Vol 4, Issue 1, May 2008.</i> (ASSIST, May 2008) ^{1, 2}
LED Light Engine Color Rendering Index (CRI)	≥ 75	ASSIST, May 2008; ANSI C78.377-2008
LED Light Engine Correlated Color Temperature (CCT)	Light output must meet one of the following nominal correlated color temperature (CCT) values: 2700K, 3000K, 3500K, 4000K, 4500K, 5000K, 5700K, 6500K.	ASSIST, May 2008; ANSI C78.377-2008
LED Light Engine Maximum Measured Driver/Driver Case Temperature (During <i>in situ</i> Operation)	T_c not to exceed the LED driver manufacturer maximum recommended case temperature when measured during <i>in situ</i> operation.	ASSIST, May 2008 (<i>see page 8</i>)
Lumen Maintenance	$\geq 25,000$ hours to 70% Lumen Maintenance (L_{70})	ASSIST Recommends: <i>LED Life for General Lighting Vol. 1, February 2005, rev. August 2007</i> (ASSIST, rev. August 2007) ^{3, 4}
Color Stability	Chromaticity shift for LED packages over time shall not exceed 0.007 on the CIE 1976 (u' , v') diagram (corresponds with a 7-step MacAdam ellipse).	
Power Factor	≥ 0.7	ANSI C82.77
¹ ASSIST, May 2008: Available at http://www.lrc.rpi.edu/programs/solidstate/assist/pdf/AR-LEDLightEngine-May2008.pdf . ² Note: EPA understands that IESNA LM-79 ("IESNA Approved Method for the Electrical and Photometric Measurements of Solid-State Lighting Products") may in the future incorporate LED light engine test procedures; as such, EPA may reference LM-79 in future revisions of this specification. ³ ASSIST, rev. August 2007: Available at http://www.lrc.rpi.edu/programs/solidstate/assist/pdf/ASSIST-LEDLife-revised2007.pdf . ⁴ Note: EPA understands IESNA LM-80 ("IESNA Approved Method For Measuring Lumen Maintenance of LED Light Sources") to be under development as of June 2008, and may reference LM-80 in future revisions of this specification.		

Output Operating Frequency	≥ 120 Hz Note: This performance characteristic addresses problems with visible flicker due to low frequency operation and applies to steady-state as well as dimmed operation. Dimming operation shall meet the requirement at all light output levels.	Oscilloscope instruction manual
Noise	Class A sound rating for power supplies for the light source, not to exceed a measured level of 24 dBA (audible) when the power supplies are installed in the product.	Class A sound rating for power supplies for the light source, not to exceed a measured level of 24 dBA (audible) when the power supplies are installed in the product and are measured using a sound meter (similar in performance to B&K type2209) where the microphone is located 12inches from the product in any direction.
Transient Protection	Power supply shall comply with ANSI/IEEE C62.41, Class A operation. The line transient shall consist of seven strikes of a 100 kHz ring wave, 2.5 kV level, for both common mode and differential mode.	ANSI/IEEE C62.41
Electromagnetic and Radio Frequency Interference	Power supplies must meet FCC requirements for consumer use (FCC 47 CFR Part 15/18 Consumer Emission Limits)	Consumer Limits per FCC 47 CFR Part 15/18
Maximum Total Lamp Wattage (excluding night lights)	50 Watts.	
Maximum Night Light Wattage	4 Watts.	
Warranty	A written warranty must be included with packaging at the time of shipment, covering repair or replacement of replaceable defective electrical parts for a minimum of three years from the date of purchase.	No Standard Available (Use manufacturer protocol)
Product Packaging for Consumer Awareness	<u>CCT Labeling:</u> Product packaging language is required that clearly describes the nominal color designation of the LED light engine in units of Kelvin.	No Standard Available (Use manufacturer protocol)

Product Packaging for Consumer Awareness <i>(continued)</i>	<p><u>Controls Compatibility:</u> External packaging must state any known incompatibilities with dimmers, occupancy or vacancy sensors, timing devices or any other external lighting controls.</p> <p><u>Incandescent Equivalency:</u> Light sources incorporating LED light engines generating < 800 lumens must clearly state on product packaging the incandescent light output equivalency of the LED light engine based on the table below:</p> <table><tr><th>Luminous Flux (Lumens)</th><th>Incandescent Equivalency (W)</th></tr><tr><td>≥ 40</td><td>6</td></tr><tr><td>≥ 70</td><td>10</td></tr><tr><td>≥ 250</td><td>25</td></tr><tr><td>≥ 450</td><td>40</td></tr></table> <p>Example packaging declaration: “This light source produces light equivalent to a 25 watt incandescent bulb.”</p>	Luminous Flux (Lumens)	Incandescent Equivalency (W)	≥ 40	6	≥ 70	10	≥ 250	25	≥ 450	40	<p>Note: EPA seeks to ensure that light sources for qualified ventilating fans meet consumer expectations for light output. This consumer awareness requirement is intended to help consumers understand the limitations of LED light engines producing less than 800 lumens (equivalent to 60 watts incandescent).</p>
Luminous Flux (Lumens)	Incandescent Equivalency (W)											
≥ 40	6											
≥ 70	10											
≥ 250	25											
≥ 450	40											
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Efficacy• Color Rendering Index (CRI)• Correlated Color Temperature (CCT)	<p>Provide: A test report from a laboratory:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• trained by a representative of the Lighting Research Center (RPI) on behalf of the Alliance for Solid-State Illumination Systems and Technologies (ASSIST); or• qualified to participate in the Department of Energy’s CALiPER program. <p><i>Note: Upon availability of NVLAP accreditation for LED test methods, EPA will investigate test procedures under the proposed NVLAP scope and evaluate for inclusion here as an additional test report option.</i></p> <p>Sample Size:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• 1 complete light source sample (light engine installed); and• 2 additional light engine samples external to the light source; and• Any components and/or materials required to install additional LED light engines in light source.											
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Lumen Maintenance• Color Stability	<p>Provide:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Lumen maintenance and color stability data declared by LED package manufacturer, in accordance with ASSIST Sample Data Sheet for High-Power LEDs (Issue 4); or• LED package datasheets conforming to IESNA LM-80 protocols, once the metric is available.											

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maximum Measured Driver/Driver Case Temperature • Power Factor • Transient Protection 	Provide: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Laboratory test report. Sample Size: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • One light engine sample must be tested.
Warranty	Provide: A copy of the actual light source manufacturer written warranty that is included with product packaging.
Product Packaging for Consumer Awareness	Provide: A written copy or a PDF graphic of the language that will be displayed on product packaging and within the packaging as required.

B. Quality Assurance Requirements: To assure the quality of ENERGY STAR qualified residential ventilating fans, the following quality assurance requirements must be met for a fan to earn the ENERGY STAR:

1. Warranty

Partner shall provide a minimum one-year warranty for a product to qualify for the ENERGY STAR.

2. Fan Sound Levels

For most ventilating fan products, fan noise is the most obvious indicator of product quality to the consumer. Table 4, below, provides maximum noise levels allowed for residential bath and utility ventilating fans and range hoods to earn the ENERGY STAR. There is no sound requirement for single or multi-port in-line fans.

Table 4 Criteria for ENERGY STAR Qualified Residential Ventilating Fans – Maximum Allowable Sound Levels	
Airflow (cfm)	Maximum Allowable Sound Level (Sones)*
Range Hoods – up to 500 cfm (max)	2.0**
Bathroom and Utility Room Fans – 10 to 80 cfm	2.0
Bathroom and Utility Room Fans – 90 to 130 cfm	2.0
Bathroom and Utility Room Fans – 140 to 500 cfm (max)	3.0

* Based on static pressure reference measurement as specified in Section 4D of this specification.

3. Installed Fan Performance

All qualifying ventilating fan models, with the exception of in-line and range hood models, when measured by industry standard testing procedures at 0.25 in. w.g. static pressure, shall deliver a rated airflow (cfm) equal to or greater than the following percentages of rated airflow delivered at 0.1 in. w.g. static pressure for that particular model:

Product Category

Rated Airflow (0.25 in. w.g.)

Bathroom and Utility Room Fans – 10 to 80 cfm	60%
Bathroom and Utility Room Fans – 90 to 130 cfm	70%
Bathroom and Utility Room Fans – 140 to 500 cfm	70%

- C. Inclusion of Installation Instructions and Consumer Recommendations: Picture diagram-type installation instructions shall be included with each qualified ventilating fan. The instructions shall indicate the following:

1. How to properly seal the fan with caulk or other similar material to inhibit air leakage to the exterior of the thermal envelope of the building.
2. Recommended ductwork types, elbows (including radii), terminations, sealants, and lengths that will minimize static pressure losses and promote adequate airflow.
3. Proper installation of vibration deadening materials such as short pieces of flexible duct.
4. Proper installation of insulation around the fan to minimize building heat loss and gain.

In-Line Fan (Additional) Installation Instructions: Manufacturers must include the following information on the in-line product or in product literature:

To ensure quiet operation of ENERGY STAR qualified in-line and remote fans, each fan should be installed using sound attenuation techniques appropriate for the installation. For bathroom and general ventilation applications, at least 8 feet of insulated flexible duct must be installed between the exhaust or supply grille(s) and the fan. For kitchen range hood remote ventilation applications, where metal duct is generally required by code, a metal sound attenuator must be installed between the range hood and the fan.

- 4) Product Testing: Manufacturers are required to have tests performed according to the requirements included in this Version 2.1 specification, and then submit qualifying model information to EPA for approval. Each model to be submitted for ENERGY STAR qualification must be certified by HVI, AMCA, or another such organization as approved by EPA (see Section 5. Requirements of Organizations Certifying and Verifying Products for ENERGY STAR Qualification). The certification organization must ensure that all ENERGY STAR models are tested by an independent 3rd party laboratory that meets the requirements described in Section 4.A. Laboratory Accreditation, below.

Note: EPA has received a number of questions regarding the HVI certification requirements in the current Version 2.0 fan specification, and several manufacturers have requested greater flexibility regarding testing requirements. In response to these concerns, in Draft 1 of Version 2.1 of this specification, EPA removed the HVI certification requirement included in the previous Version 2.0 fan specification, and this requirement remains absent in this Draft 2 of Version 2.1. In its place, EPA is requiring certification by HVI, AMCA, or another such organization as approved by EPA in order to allow EPA to verify that products meet ENERGY STAR requirements.

- A. Laboratory Accreditation: In order to conduct testing in support of qualification for ENERGY STAR, the ventilating fan must be tested in a laboratory that is accredited by an accreditation body that is a signatory, in good standing, to a mutual recognition arrangement of a laboratory accreditation cooperation (i.e. ILAC, APLAC, etc.) that verifies, by evaluation and peer assessment, that its signatory members are in full compliance with ISO/IEC 17011 and that their accredited laboratories comply with ISO/IEC 17025. Laboratories must be specifically qualified to carry out tests to determine whether ventilating fans meet key product criteria for ventilating fans as outlined in this document. A laboratory's Scope of Accreditation must reflect its specific competence to carry out the test procedures referenced in Sections 4.B. through 4.E. of the ENERGY STAR Program Requirements for Residential Ventilating Fans.

Note: EPA is interested in including a requirement in this specification that will ensure that all labs testing ventilating fans for the purposes of ENERGY STAR qualification follow certain accepted testing and calibration procedures that render their results reliable and allow comparison of results independent of the labs that perform the testing. To meet this goal, EPA is proposing applying the accreditation requirements above to laboratories associated with product qualification. One of these requirements is that any lab testing residential ventilating fans for ENERGY STAR qualification must be an independent, 3rd party lab.

The test results must be reported using the Residential Ventilating Fan Qualified Product Information (QPI) Form. Manufacturers are required to report fan performance information on the QPI Form using the following units of measure:

- B. Airflow Rating (cfm): The airflow of a residential ventilating fan shall be measured in cubic feet per minute (cfm). The cfm values shall be measured in accordance with ANSI/AMCA 210-07 or HVI 916. Fan testing setup shall conform to HVI 916, Section 6: Test Setups and Diagrams.

Note: Certification is allowed only for base and base-derived models. Airflow certification cannot be performed for geometrically similar fans tested at other speeds or sizes.

Note: Recognizing that ANSI/AMCA 210-07 and HVI 916 should result in equivalent airflow ratings, EPA changed the text in this section to permit measurement in accordance with either of these documents. The document that will ultimately be followed will depend upon the certification organization the Partner uses to certify its product ratings.

EPA also wishes to call attention to the stipulation that it will accept data for only base- and base-derived models from actual testing.

- C. Efficacy (cfm/W): The efficacy of the residential ventilating fan shall be expressed in cubic feet per minute per Watt (cfm/W). Manufacturers shall calculate efficacy by using airflow and fan motor electrical power values as certified per the requirements of this specification. Fan motor electrical usage will be the only energy consumption considered for the efficacy calculation. Energy used for other fan auxiliaries, such as lights, is not included in the determination of fan efficacy. For the purposes of this calculation and ENERGY STAR data reporting, the following rounding and reporting rules apply:

1. Fan cfm shall be rounded down to the nearest whole cfm.

Note: For fan airflow, this revision requires that cfm be rounded down to the nearest whole cfm. EPA has included this provision to ensure that the efficacy of products on the ventilating fans Qualified Product List reflect actual cfm, and have been calculated from cfm and wattage figures that have been rounded and reported in a consistent manner, allowing the comparison of efficacy ratings across fans.

2. Fan motor electrical power shall be rounded up to and reported using three significant digits when wattage is greater than 10 watts, (e.g., 51.6 Watts, 516 Watts), or two significant digits when wattage is less than 10 watts (e.g., 5.2 Watts). Wattage readings to assume standardized air and as tested watts.

3. Efficacy (cfm/W) shall be rounded to and reported at the nearest one decimal place (tenth).

- D. Sound Rating (sone): The sound output of a residential ventilating fan is measured in sones. Sound shall be measured and rated in accordance with HVI 915, or ANSI/AMCA Standard 300-08 and AMCA Publication 311-05 (spherical sones method only). Fan testing setup shall conform to HVI 915, Section 8: Test Setups.

Note: In the place of the HVI certification requirement included in the previous Version 2.0 fan specification, this revision requires testing in accordance with ANSI/AMCA Standard 210-07 or HVI 916 (airflow), and ANSI/AMCA Standard 300-08 or HVI 915 (sound), and fan testing setup in accordance with HVI 916 (airflow) and 915 (sound). As ANSI/AMCA Standard 300-08 applies specifically to sound testing, this revision prescribes sound rating in accordance with AMCA Publication 311-05, spherical sones method only, when testing in accordance with ANSI/AMCA Standard 300-08.

- E. Static Pressure Reference Measurements: Ventilating fan performance characteristics such as motor wattage, cfm, and sones must be reported to EPA at specific static pressures. These reference measurements vary depending upon the fan type and follow HVI 920, *HVI Product Performance Certification Procedure Including Verification and Challenge* rating points. The static pressure reference measurements are listed below for each qualifying fan type.
1. Ducted products (products with one duct such as bathroom and utility room fans): 0.1 in. w.g. static pressure
 - a. Partner must also test and report products at 0.25 in. w.g. static pressure for airflow (cfm)
 - b. Partner is not required to test sound levels or wattage at 0.25 in. w.g. static pressure
 2. Ducted range hoods must be tested at working speed as defined in HVI 916.
 3. Direct discharge (non-ducted) products: 0.03 in. w.g. static pressure
 4. In-line ventilating fans: 0.20 in. w.g. static pressure (Wattage and cfm only)
- F. Verification and Challenge Testing: The Partner shall be subject to the verification and challenge testing procedures of the organization that certifies its ventilating fan products, and ensure that the certification organization share with EPA the results of this testing, as described in the Commitment section of this specification. If as a result of this testing the Partner chooses to certify the ratings of the tested product at a value that differs from the product's value as recorded on the ENERGY STAR Qualified Product List (QPL), the Partner shall report the new value to EPA. If the new value does not permit the product to qualify for ENERGY STAR, the Partner shall provide EPA with a corrective action plan and EPA will remove the product from the QPL. If the Partner chooses to delist a product following verification or challenge testing, the Partner shall report this to EPA, along with a corrective action plan, and EPA will remove the product from the QPL.

Note: EPA added the section above to this Draft 2 of Version 2.1 of the specification to explain that ENERGY STAR qualified ventilating fan products shall be subject to verification and challenge testing, and the outcome of this testing shall be reported to EPA. Further, in the case of product failure, the Partner may be required to provide EPA with a corrective action plan that explains how the Partner will bring the product into compliance with its ENERGY STAR qualification. EPA added this section to affirm that the fact that a product has undergone verification or challenge testing is necessary but not sufficient to maintain ENERGY STAR qualification. In addition, the product must continue to meet the efficacy and sound requirements of this specification in order to remain ENERGY STAR qualified.

- 5) Requirements of Organizations Certifying and Verifying Products for ENERGY STAR Qualification: This specification does not grant any organization the exclusive right to certify the performance of a residential ventilating fan product for ENERGY STAR qualification. EPA will maintain a list of organizations authorized under this specification. As EPA approves certification organizations, it will add them to this list. EPA will consider the following elements when reviewing a certification organization for inclusion on this list:
- A. Laboratory requirements: To test residential ventilating fan products under this specification, the certification organization must have all such fans rated by a laboratory that meets the requirements described in section 4.A., above. Further, the laboratory shall follow the test procedures described in this specification. This applies to product rating for certification,

414 verification, and challenge procedures.

415
416 B. Verification procedure requirements:

- 417
- 418 1. The organization shall have in place a verification testing procedure.
 - 419
 - 420 2. Product procurement: Products to undergo verification testing shall be procured from the
421 marketplace. In order to ensure the organization's ability to procure a production unit, the
422 organization shall not inform the Partner which models will be tested or where they will be
423 obtained. Where this is not possible, and the products must be procured from the Partner, the
424 organization shall ensure the samples are randomly selected from the production line.
 - 425
 - 426 3. Frequency of testing, and number of products to be tested: The organization shall ensure that
427 100% of each Partner's certified base model products that are ENERGY STAR qualified
428 undergo verification testing every three years. The proportion or number of a Partner's
429 products to be tested annually may be determined by the certification organization.
 - 430
 - 431 4. Resolution of failures: The organization shall have in place a procedure to resolve product
432 failures, and provide EPA with details of this procedure.
 - 433

434 C. Challenge procedure requirements:

- 435
- 436 1. The organization shall have in place a challenge testing procedure.
 - 437
 - 438 2. Product procurement and resolution of failures shall follow section 5.B. Verification procedure
439 requirements.
 - 440

441 D. Certification of base-derived or similar products: The certification organization shall not certify an
442 ENERGY STAR qualified product based on the ratings of another product unless the differences
443 between the two products are limited to those that do not adversely affect product performance.

444

445 E. Membership requirements: The organization shall not require that a party seeking product
446 certification be a member of the organization. Product verification and challenge testing shall only
447 require that the product has been certified by the organization to perform verification or challenge
448 testing.

449

450 F. Consideration of the organization's procedures: The certification, verification, and challenge
451 testing procedures, as well as all other relevant aspects of any certification organization must exist
452 in written format, be available in this format to current or prospective ENERGY STAR residential
453 ventilating fan program Partners, and must be submitted in this format to EPA for its review.

454

455 G. Reporting results to EPA: The certification organization shall report to EPA at least annually, the
456 outcomes of verification and challenge testing for all ENERGY STAR qualified products certified
457 by the organization.

Note: In response to Partner concerns, in Draft 1 of Version 2.1 of this specification, EPA removed the HVI certification requirement included in the previous Version 2.0 fan specification, and this requirement remains absent in this Draft 2 of Version 2.1. Partners now have expanded flexibility to choose where they test their products for ENERGY STAR qualification, and will no longer be required to certify performance solely with HVI.

Further, EPA has added the above section, Requirements of Organizations Certifying and Verifying Products for ENERGY STAR Qualification, in order to clarify that although this specification refers specifically to HVI Procedures and AMCA Standards, EPA has not granted exclusive rights to any organization to certify, verify, or challenge test ENERGY STAR qualified products or products applying for ENERGY STAR qualification. At the same time, EPA has maintained the requirement on the part of the Partner to have its ENERGY STAR qualified products' ratings certified by an organization that regularly carries out verification and challenge testing in order to allow EPA to verify that products meet ENERGY STAR requirements, and to provide the consumer with the most reliable measure available of the performance of ENERGY STAR qualified products. Recognizing there are certain standards a certification organization must meet in order for its program to prove rigorous enough to meet expectations in terms of the reliability of its certified ratings, EPA has, in addition to upholding the requirement that a Partner certify its products' ratings, outlined in the section above those factors it believes are the most essential in demonstrating a certification organization's ability to meet the expectations of the ENERGY STAR ventilating fan program. These factors include laboratory, verification testing, and challenge testing requirements; a limitation on the products that may be rated from the test results of other products to only those products that perform identically; membership requirements; availability of a certification organization's procedures in written format; and, the requirement that the certification organization must share the results of verification and challenge testing with EPA.

- 6) Effective Date: The date that manufacturers may begin to qualify products as ENERGY STAR under the Version 2.1 specification will be defined as the *effective date* of this agreement. The ENERGY STAR Residential Ventilating Fans (Version 2.1) specification shall go into effect on **December 12, 2008**. Any previously executed agreement on the subject of ENERGY STAR qualified ventilating fans shall be terminated effective **December 12, 2008**.

- A. Qualifying and Labeling Products under the Version 2.1 Specification: All products with a **date of manufacture** on or after **December 12, 2008**, must meet the new Version 2.1 requirements in order to use the ENERGY STAR on the product or in product literature. The date of manufacture is specific to each unit, and is the date (e.g., month and year) of which a unit is considered to be completely assembled. **Given the nature of the Version 2.1 requirements, models originally qualified under Version 2.0 do not need to be requalified under Version 2.1.**

Note: Stakeholders are encouraged to provide feedback on this Draft 2 specification revision by **November 26, 2008**. EPA expects to finalize the specification over the next few weeks at which time the specification will become effective immediately. An effective date of Friday, **December 12, 2008** is proposed above based on this intended timeline.

- B. Elimination of Automatic Grandfathering: EPA does not allow grandfathering under this Version 2.1 specification. **ENERGY STAR qualification under Version 2.1 is not automatically granted for the life of the product model.** Therefore, any product sold, marketed, or identified by the manufacturing partner as ENERGY STAR must meet the current specification in effect at that time.
- 7) Future Specification Revisions: ENERGY STAR reserves the right to revise the specification should technological and/or market changes affect its usefulness to consumers, industry, or the environment. In keeping with current policy, revisions to the specification are arrived at through industry discussions.