Following is the Version 3.0 product specification for ENERGY STAR qualified Audio/Video products. A product shall meet all of the identified criteria if it is to earn the ENERGY STAR.

1 DEFINITIONS

A) **AV Product**: A mains-connected product that offers Audio Amplification and/or Optical Disc Player functions.

**Note**: References to “Dedicated Audio DSP” have been removed from this specification. There does not appear to be an active market for the ENERGY STAR label for DSPs, since no DSP devices have been submitted for ENERGY STAR qualification since the release of the Version 2.0 specification.

B) **Auto Power Down (APD)**: The capability to automatically switch a device from On Mode to Sleep Mode after a predetermined period of time (APD timing) has elapsed. APD timing begins when both:

1) The device has ceased performance of all Primary Functions, and

2) The last user input has been received (e.g., remote control signal, volume adjustment).

If either a Primary Function resumes or a user input is received, the APD timing will reset. The intent of APD is that products will automatically power down into Sleep Mode when they are not being adjusted by the user and are not performing a Primary Function.

**Note**: The definition of Auto Power Down has been modified slightly for clarity. The intent of Auto Power Down is to transition the product from On Mode to Sleep Mode when it is not in use. This means that a product should Auto Power Down if it is not performing any function (i.e., playing music) and the user is not interacting with it. EPA is open to clarifying this definition even further if stakeholders still find the definition misleading or have additional suggestions. EPA would like to further clarify that Sleep Mode does not require that all monitoring of input channels must cease. It is very conceivable that a device could enter a low power state after the timeout and then exit the low power state when a signal is once again received on the input. Additionally, when a product is in the Idle State, it is not required to have the amplifier circuitry engaged if it can be turned on and off without user noticeable latencies.

**Example 1**: A DVD player is by definition performing a Primary Function during active video playback from the disc; and thus is not required to APD for the duration of active video playback. The same DVD player is expected to power down to Sleep Mode within the APD time setting when video content playback concludes, such that the product does not indefinitely remain in On Mode while in a disc menu screen.

**Example 2**: An amplifier that is playing music is performing a Primary Function and thus is not required to APD. Once the music has stopped playing, and the user is not interacting with the product, the product will be expected to power down.

C) **Loss of Signal (LOS)**:

1) For audio signals, LOS is defined as:
a) Analog Inputs: Signal dropping below that required for MUP by a factor of not less than 30dB and not more than 70dB.

**Note:** The definition of Loss of Signal has been modified for additional clarity. The intent of this definition is to provide guidance on what constitutes a lost signal and ensure that signal noise will not interfere with the Auto Power Down function.

b) HDMI: Receive <Inactive Source> or <Standby> signal over the CEC channel, or [Power Status] of an upstream device goes to “Standby” or “In Transition to Standby” over the CEC channel;
c) Other Digital Inputs (e.g., Ethernet): No audio information in the data stream; or
d) Detectable cable disconnects.

2) For video signals, LOS is defined as:

a) Analog Inputs: Loss of either the horizontal or vertical sync signal
b) HDMI: Receive <Inactive Source> or <Standby> signal over the Consumer Electronics Control (CEC) channel, or [Power Status] of an upstream device goes to “Standby” or “In Transition to Standby” over the CEC channel; or detection of a disabled TMDS link, a TMDS clock line signal below 22.5 MHz for more than one second, or a TMDS link operating outside of the valid frequency range;
c) DVI: Detection of a disabled TMDS link, a TMDS clock line signal below 22.5 MHz for more than one second, or a TMDS link operating outside of the valid frequency range;
d) Other Digital Inputs (e.g., Ethernet): No video information in the data stream; or
e) Detectable cable disconnects.

D) **Primary Function:** Any discrete, dynamic device function that can be perceived by an end user, including the delivery or processing of audio/video content, and excluding the following:

1) Continuous device functions (e.g., clocks, Status Displays, indicator lamps),

2) Static device functions, such as:
   a) No active audio or video processing or output;
   b) Playback paused or stopped;
   c) No optical disc media in disc drive; or
   d) Waiting in disc menu or other menu for user input.

E) **Operational Modes:**

1) **On Mode:** Where the product is connected to a mains power source, has been activated and is capable of providing one or more Primary Functions. The common terms “active”, “in-use” and “normal operation” also describe this mode.
   a) **Active State:** A state within On Mode in which a product is performing a Primary Function.
   b) **Idle State:** A state within On Mode in which a product is not performing a Primary Function and no content is actively being delivered to the end-user.

2) **Sleep Mode:** Where the product is connected to a mains power source, is incapable of providing a Primary Function, and offers one or more of the following user oriented or protective functions which may persist for an indefinite time. The common term “standby” may also describe this mode.
   a) To facilitate the activation of other modes (including activation of On Mode) by remote switch (including remote control), internal sensor, or timer;
   b) Continuous function: information or Status Displays including clocks;
c) Continuous function: sensor-based functions.

For purposes of this specification, Sleep Mode is defined as the condition where the product is connected to a power source, produces neither sound nor picture, neither transmits nor receives program information and/or data (excluding data transmitted to change the unit’s condition from Sleep Mode to On Mode), and is waiting to be switched to On Mode by a direct or indirect signal from the consumer (e.g., with the remote control).

3) Off Mode: Where the product is connected to a mains power source, is not providing any On Mode or Sleep Mode functions, and cannot be switched into any other mode except by user actuation of a manual power switch. An indicator that only shows the user that the product is in the off position is included within the classification of an Off Mode.

Note: EPA supports the current draft of IEC 62542, which defines modes of operation for global use, and intends to revise this specification to adopt the definitions therein once that standard has been finalized.

F) External Power Supply (EPS): Also referred to as External Power Adapter. A component contained in a separate physical enclosure external to the AV Product, designed to convert line voltage AC input from the mains to lesser DC voltage(s) in order to provide power to the AV Product. An EPS connects to the AV Product via a removable or hard-wired male/female electrical connection, cable, cord or other wiring.

G) High-Definition Multimedia Interface (HDMI): A compact audio/video interface for transmitting uncompressed digital data.

1) Consumer Electronics Control (CEC) Protocol: A single-conductor wire or bus technology that is an optional feature in the HDMI specification. CEC is meant to carry IR/remote and/or control commands between interconnected HDMI devices.

H) High Definition Resolution (HD): Video output with resolution greater than 480 lines (480 i/p).

I) Standard Definition Resolution (SD): Video output with resolution less than or equal to 480 lines (480 i/p).

J) Multi-component System: A product consisting of several components with separate enclosures that are sold as and intended for use as a single system. A “Home Theater in a Box” is an example of a Multi-component System.

K) Audio Amplifier Type Classifications:

1) Full-spectrum Audio Amplifier: An amplifier capable of full audible frequency range (20 Hz to 20 kHz) output on all channels.

2) Limited-bandwidth Audio Amplifier: An amplifier limited to less than full audible frequency range (20 Hz to 20 kHz) output on one or more channels.

L) Product Functions:

1) Audio Amplification: A function by which a device increases the amplitude of an audio signal for purposes of sending the signal to a transducer for playback.

2) Audio Signal Processing: A function by which a device modifies an audio signal for a purpose other than amplification.

3) High Resolution Display: A function by which a device converts a video signal into a visual output (e.g., LCD panel, plasma display panel). This definition does not include Status Displays.
4) **Status Display**: A function by which a product provides a visual display of less than 480x234 pixel resolution or 5 inches diagonal screen size, including a back-lit alphanumeric clock or channel indicator. This definition does not include single indicator lamps.\(^1\)

5) **IP Video Tuner**: A function by which a device can play back streaming digital video content packetized or downloaded over an IP network.

6) **Networking / Control Protocol**: A function by which a device can connect to a network for transmission and receipt of data. The connection may be wired or wireless (e.g., Wi-Fi, Ethernet, Bluetooth, RS-232, USB).

7) **Optical Disc Player / Recorder**: A function by which a device can read and/or write data to removable disk media (e.g., CD, DVD, Blu-ray Disc).

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**2 SCOPE**

2.1 **Included Products**

2.1.1 Products that meet the definition of an AV Product as specified herein are eligible for ENERGY STAR qualification, with the exception of products listed in Section 2.2.

2.2 **Excluded Products**

2.2.1 Products that are covered under other ENERGY STAR product specifications are not eligible for qualification under this specification. The list of specifications currently in effect can be found at www.energystar.gov/specifications.

2.2.2 The following products are excluded from qualification under this specification.

i. Products whose primary video playback capability is via IP Video Tuner and which are sold or provided outside of a dedicated service contract,

ii. Primarily battery-powered products (e.g., MP3 players, portable DVD players, portable gaming systems),

iii. Products for use in automotive applications,

iv. Video projectors,

v. Home and building automation and control products,

vi. Whole-house and whole-building audio and/or video systems,

vii. Videoconferencing systems,

\(^1\) Note that single indicator lamps are not provided power allowances under this specification.
viii. Wireless microphone systems,
ix. A/B selector switches,

x. Media servers.

### 3 QUALIFICATION CRITERIA

#### 3.1 Significant Digits and Rounding

3.1.1 All calculations shall be carried out with directly measured (unrounded) values.

3.1.2 Unless otherwise specified, compliance with specification limits shall be evaluated using directly measured or calculated values without any benefit from rounding.

3.1.3 Directly measured or calculated values that are submitted for reporting on the ENERGY STAR website shall be rounded to the nearest significant digit as expressed in the corresponding specification limit.

#### 3.2 General Qualification Criteria

3.2.1 **External Power Supply:** If the product is shipped with an EPS, the EPS shall meet the level V performance requirements under the International Efficiency Marking Protocol and include the level V marking. Additional information on the Marking Protocol is available at www.energystar.gov/powersupplies.

3.2.2 **Multi-component Systems:** On Mode and Sleep Mode power limits for each power-consuming component in a Multi-component System shall be assessed independently. To qualify for ENERGY STAR, each component shall meet applicable ENERGY STAR criteria.

3.2.3 **Networking / Control Protocols:** To qualify for ENERGY STAR, AV Products that offer one or more Networking / Control Protocol options shall meet all applicable ENERGY STAR criteria in all possible control protocol configurations.

#### 3.3 Auto Power Down (APD) Requirements

3.3.1 APD functionality shall be available on all products except those that are subject to 3rd-party performance standards that prohibit APD, including those used for Mass Notification and Emergency Communications Systems and those subject to ANSI/UL 2572.

3.3.2 APD functionality shall be enabled by default, with APD timing less than or equal to 2 hours, subject to the following exceptions:

i. Products may offer users the option (e.g., via system menu or physical switch) to modify APD timing in 10 minute intervals, or to disable APD entirely.

ii. Products may initiate APD immediately upon receipt of authoritative control instruction via an active Networking / Control Protocol.

3.3.3 APD Timing Default Settings shall be as follows:

i. **APD Timing ≤ 30 minutes:** This timing option is acceptable for use as a default setting. If APD timing is set by default to no more than 30 minutes and APD cannot be disabled or increased to greater than 30 minutes, products do not have to meet Idle State power requirements.

ii. **30 minutes < APD Timing ≤ 2 hours:** This timing option is acceptable for use as a default setting. If APD can be disabled, or if APD timing can be set to greater than 30 minutes, products shall meet Idle State power requirements.

iii. **APD Timing > 2 hours:** This timing option may only be enabled by the end user and is not available for use as a default setting. If APD can be disabled, or if APD timing can be set to greater than 30 minutes, products shall meet Idle State power requirements.
3.4 Sleep Mode Requirements

3.4.1 Measured Sleep Mode power ($P_{SLEEP}$) shall be less than or equal to the Maximum Sleep Mode Power Requirement ($P_{SLEEP\_MAX}$), as calculated per Equation 1.

i. If a product’s Idle State meets the Sleep Mode power requirements, a distinct and separate Sleep Mode is not required to be implemented.

Equation 1: Calculation of Maximum Sleep Mode Power Requirement

$$P_{SLEEP\_MAX} = P_{SLEEP\_BASE} + \sum_{i=1}^{n} P_{WAKE\_i}$$

Where:

- $P_{SLEEP\_MAX}$ is the Maximum Sleep Mode Power Requirement;
- $P_{SLEEP\_BASE}$ is the base Sleep Mode power allowance for all products, as specified in Table 1;
- $P_{WAKE\_i}$ is the Sleep Mode power allowance for each active, in-use networking/control protocol that provides remote hosts with the capability to wake the product from Sleep Mode, as specified in Table 1, for a total of $n$ such allowances.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Table 1: Sleep Mode Power Allowances</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Product Function</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Base Allowance for All Products ($P_{SLEEP_BASE}$)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In-use Networking / Control Protocol with Wake Capability ($P_{WAKE_i}$)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3.5 On Mode Requirements

3.5.1 Measured On Mode power ($P_{ON}$), shall be less than or equal to the Maximum On Mode Power requirement ($P_{ON\_MAX}$), as calculated per Equation 2, subject to the following requirements:

i. Measured On Mode power for Optical Disc Players capable of processing both SD and HD video content shall be the average of the On Mode power when processing SD content and the On Mode power when processing HD content, as measured per the test procedure.

ii. On Mode power allowances specified in Table 2 shall be applied for each instance of an applicable product function, with the exception of the Optical Disc Player. Only one Optical Disc Player allowance may be applied per product.

iii. The Networking / Control Protocol On Mode power allowance shall be applied only to active, in-use Networking / Control Protocols.

Equation 2: Calculation of Maximum On Mode Power Requirement

$$P_{ON\_MAX} = P_{ON} + \sum_{i=1}^{n} P_{ADD\_i}$$

Where:

- $P_{ON\_MAX}$ is the Maximum On Mode Power Requirement, in watts
- $P_{ON}$ is the On Mode power base allowance for each applicable product function listed in Table 2, Note: only one $P_{ON}$ is applicable for each tested function of a product.
PADD_i is the On Mode Power Function Adder for each applicable product function listed in Table 3, rounded to the nearest 0.1 watts, for a total of n such allowances.

### Table 2: On Mode Power Base Allowances

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Product Function</th>
<th>On Mode Power Allowance, ( P_{ON} ) (watts)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SD or Audio Source Optical Disc Player: Playback Test</td>
<td>6.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SD Source to HD Output “Upconversion” Optical Disk Player: Playback Test</td>
<td>10.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HD Source Optical Disk Player: Playback Test</td>
<td>10.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: EPA is proposing a reduction in the On Mode power allowance for Blu-Ray disc players from the current limit of 15.0 watts to 10.5 watts. An analysis of EPA’s current data set supports a good selection of products from a range of manufacturers that would be available and cost effective at this level. Given the comparatively low market share of ENERGY STAR qualified standard or upconversion capable DVD players and their overall decline in the market, EPA is proposing to retain existing requirements for these products at 6.0 watts and 10.0 watts respectively. EPA welcomes feedback on these proposed On Mode power requirements as well as any additional data that stakeholders would like to share.

EPA has removed the requirements for recording to optical discs. This function is not represented in our dataset nor does EPA feel that the market for this type of function is significant. EPA welcomes feedback on this proposal.

### Table 3: On Mode Power Function Adders

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Product Function</th>
<th>On Mode Power Allowance, ( P_{ADD_i} ) (watts)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>High Resolution Display</td>
<td>( P_{ON} = (6.0 \times R) + (0.05 \times A) + 3.0 )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Where:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R is the display resolution (x * y) in megapixels</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A is the viewable screen area in square inches</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In-use Networking / Control Protocol</td>
<td>1.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Audio Amplification Where: ( P_{OUT} ) is the output power at 1/8 MUP with 1kHz sinusoidal input</td>
<td>5.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( P_{OUT} \leq 50.0 ) watts</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( P_{OUT} &gt; 50.0 ) watts</td>
<td>( (0.10 \times P_{OUT}) )</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Note: To ensure a level playing field, EPA proposes an adjustment to the structure of the ENERGY STAR On Mode Power requirements for products with both Optical Disc Players and Audio Amplification such as Home Theater in a Box products. EPA has added an Audio Amplification adder to the On Mode Power function adders to address the idle power of the Audio Amplification circuitry while the Optical Disc Player is being tested.

Example: The Maximum On Mode power requirement for an AV Product with an integrated display, HD Blu-ray Disc player, and an active Ethernet network connection would be calculated as follows:

1) The HD Optical Disc Player would receive 10.5 watts during playback;

2) A display with 480 x 234 pixel resolution (0.112320 MP) and a 7 inch diagonal screen (viewable area of 20.9 square inches), would receive $[((6 \times 0.112320) + (0.05 \times 20.9)) + 3.0] = 4.7$ watts; and

3) The Ethernet connection would receive 1.0 watts. The On Mode power limit during playback of video content from the disc would be $10.5 \, W + 4.7 \, W + 1.0 \, W = 16.2$ watts.

3.6 Idle State Requirements

3.6.1 Measured Idle State power ($P_{IDL_E}$), shall be less than or equal to the Maximum Idle State Power requirement ($P_{IDL_E\_MAX}$), as calculated per Equation 3, subject to the following requirements:

i. Products with a default APD timing less than or equal to 30 minutes and that cannot be disabled or increased to greater than 30 minutes shall be excluded from the requirement.

Equation 3: Calculation of Maximum Idle State Power Requirement

$$P_{IDL_E\_MAX} = \sum_{i=1}^{n} P_{IDL_E\_i}$$

Where:

- $P_{IDL_E\_MAX}$ is the Maximum Idle State Power Requirement, in watts
- $P_{IDL_E\_i}$ is the Idle State power allowance for each applicable product function listed in Table 4, for a total of $n$ such allowances.

Table 4: Idle State Power Allowances

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Product Function</th>
<th>Idle State Power Allowance, $P_{IDL_E_i}$ (watts)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Base (All Products)</td>
<td>5.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Audio Amplification</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$P_{OUT} \leq 50.0 , \text{watts}$</td>
<td>5.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$P_{OUT} &gt; 50.0 , \text{watts}$</td>
<td>$(0.10 \times P_{OUT})$</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3.7 Amplifier Efficiency Requirements

3.7.1 Measured amplifier efficiency ($\eta$) of products that offer Audio Amplification, as calculated per Equation 4, shall be greater than or equal to the On Mode amplifier efficiency requirements specified in Table 5.
i. If no AV inputs are available and the Optical Disc Player is used for audio signal input (per ENERGY STAR test method Section 5.E), the power consumption from the Optical Disc Player, $P_{DISC}$, as measured in Section 8.3 of the test procedure, may be subtracted from the total measured power consumption of the device for all audio amplifier efficiency calculations.

ii. If the amplifier is tested with an AV input, then $P_{DISC} = 0$

**Equation 4: Calculation of Amplifier Efficiency**

$$\eta = \frac{P_{OUT}}{P_{IN} - P_{DISC}}$$

*Where:*

- $\eta$ is the amplifier efficiency
- $P_{OUT}$ is the output power at 1/8 MUP with 1 kHz sinusoidal input, in watts
- $P_{IN}$ is the input power at 1/8 MUP with 1 kHz sinusoidal input, in watts
- $P_{DISC}$ is the power measured during the audio playback test in the test method for products without AV inputs that must rely on an Optical Disc Player for audio signal input.

**Table 5: Amplifier Efficiency Requirements**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Amplifier Input Power at 1/8 MUP with 1 kHz Sinusoidal Input, $P_{IN}$ (W)</th>
<th>Version 3.0 Minimum Amplifier Efficiency, $\eta$</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$P_{IN} &lt; 20$</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$20 \leq P_{IN} &lt; 100$</td>
<td>0.44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$P_{IN} \geq 100$</td>
<td>0.55</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Note:** Through additional research and discussions with stakeholders, EPA has concluded that amplifiers qualified to the Version 2.1 performance levels continue to represent a relatively small share of shipments and that existing efficiency requirements remain appropriate. EPA will continue to include Small Amplifiers in this specification to realize energy savings through the APD requirement and will continue to work to develop efficiency requirements for this category for future revisions of this specification.

### 3.8 Toxicity Requirements

3.8.1 Audio/Video products shall contain restricted levels of the following materials, where the maximum concentration values tolerated by weight in homogeneous materials are: lead (0.1%), mercury (0.1%), cadmium (0.01%), hexavalent chromium (0.1%), polybrominated biphenyls (PBB) (0.1%), or polybrominated diphenyl ethers (PBDE) (0.1%). Batteries are exempt.

**Note:** Consistent with the ENERGY STAR commitment to delivering energy efficiency along with the product features and functions that consumers value, EPA would like to ensure that the ENERGY STAR label is associated only with those products that meet minimum expectations for materials toxicity, recyclability and recycled content where existing standards can be referenced. Adding this type of requirement extends a longstanding ENERGY STAR practice of addressing issues such as mercury in Compact Fluorescent Lights (CFLs) where existing standards can be leveraged. EPA anticipates that existing reporting efforts and maintenance of relevant quality assurance documentation would be required to demonstrate compliance with this requirement.
The proposed toxicity requirement and compliance approach are consistent with the European Union RoHS Directive, which also applies to Audio/Video products. The RoHS Directive, formally known as Directive 2002/95/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council on the restriction of the use of certain hazardous substances in electrical and electronic equipment, was amended by 2005/618/EC and went into effect in 2006. Accordingly, products that currently meet the EU RoHS Directive would satisfy this toxicity requirement. In some cases, the RoHS Directive allows for specific, limited exemptions for specific materials and provides expiration dates for these exemptions. Manufacturers must demonstrate and document the need for an exemption. EPA welcomes feedback from stakeholders to understand if any materials exempted for a given period of time under the RoHS Directive currently apply to components typically found in Audio/Video products. A list of the exemptions under the RoHS Directive can be found under Annex III at the following URL:


In Draft 1, EPA indicated interest in identifying standards that address recyclability and/or recycled content for this product category. By referencing recyclability, EPA is referring to designing products to be more recyclable (e.g., designing for ease of disassembly or using materials that can be recycled). Since current standards that reference recyclability and/or recycled content may not be readily applicable to A/V products, EPA will not propose including such a requirement in Version 3.0. In the next revision of the A/V specification EPA will explore including criteria for recycled content, criteria for designing products to be more recyclable (i.e., ease of disassembly), and criteria for packaging of products.

### 3.9 Safety Requirements

3.9.1 Audio Video equipment shall comply with applicable local product safety and market requirements in the market(s) in which the product is to be sold.

**Note:** In the interest of clarity, EPA is explicitly requiring that all products comply with the relevant safety standards as required by the markets into which each product is being sold. Products listed on the Qualified Product list, thus sold into the North American market, must be certified by an NRTL and meet the applicable FCC requirements.

### 4 TESTING

#### 4.1 Test Methods

4.1.1 When testing Audio/Video products, the test methods identified in Table 6 shall be used to determine ENERGY STAR qualification.

**Table 6. Test Methods for ENERGY STAR Qualification**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Product Type</th>
<th>Test Method</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>All</td>
<td>ENERGY STAR Test Method for Audio/Video, Rev. Nov-2011</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### 4.2 Number of Units Required for Testing

4.2.1 Representative Models shall be selected for testing per the following requirements:
For qualification of an individual product model, a product configuration equivalent to that which is intended to be marketed and labeled as ENERGY STAR is considered the Representative Model;

For qualification of a Product Family, any product configuration within the family may be considered the Representative Model.

A single unit of each Representative Model shall be selected for testing. If test results for any operational mode power measurement are within 10% of ENERGY STAR requirements, two additional units of the same Representative Model with an identical configuration shall be tested.

All tested units shall meet ENERGY STAR qualification requirements.

Products shall be tested for qualification at the relevant input voltage/frequency combination for each market in which they will be sold and promoted as ENERGY STAR.

Partners are encouraged to design products in accordance with the user interface standard IEEE P1621: Standard for User Interface Elements in Power Control of Electronic Devices Employed in Office/Consumer Environments. For details, see http://eetd.lbl.gov/Controls.

Effective Date: The Version 3.0 ENERGY STAR Audio/Video specification shall take effect on the dates specified in Table 7.

To qualify for ENERGY STAR, a product model shall meet the ENERGY STAR specification in effect on its date of manufacture. The date of manufacture is specific to each unit and is the date (e.g., month and year) on which a unit is considered to be completely assembled.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Version 3.0</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TBD</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Future Specification Revisions: EPA reserves the right to change this 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 stakeholder discussions. In the event of a specification revision, please note that the ENERGY STAR qualification is not automatically granted for the life of a product model.