

Draft Regulations

Draft Regulation

An Act respecting energy efficiency and innovation (chapter E-1.3)

Energy efficiency of electrical or hydrocarbon-fuelled appliances

Notice is hereby given, in accordance with sections 10 and 11 of the Regulations Act (chapter R-18.1), that the Regulation respecting the energy efficiency of electrical or hydrocarbon-fuelled appliances, appearing below, may be made by the Government on the expiry of 45 days following this publication.

The draft Regulation harmonizes Québec's regulatory requirements with those of its main commercial partners, both as regards the categories of appliances covered and minimum requirements on energy performance.

The draft Regulation will lower interprovincial economic barriers, foster internal trade and produce major energy savings. For individuals, the purchase of appliances with improved energy performance may result in additional costs. The costs are however paid off by the savings from the lower energy consumption of the appliances over their useful life. For Québec manufacturers producing the appliances covered by the draft Regulation, there is no direct cost since the requirements included in the draft Regulation are based on the regulatory requirements of Canada and Ontario, which the enterprises must already comply with given that they export their products mostly to Ontario.

Further information on the draft Regulation may be obtained by contacting Jean-Philippe Gamache, Direction des secteurs résidentiel, institutionnel et des affaires, Bureau de l'efficacité et de l'innovation énergétiques, Ministère de l'Énergie et des Ressources naturelles, 5700, 4^e Avenue Ouest, bureau B 406, Québec (Québec) G1H 6R1; fax: 418 643-5828, telephone: 418 627-6379, extension 8027; email: jean-philippe.gamache@mern.gouv.qc.ca

Any person wishing to comment on the draft Regulation is requested to submit written comments within the 45-day period to Luce Asselin, Associate Deputy Minister for Energy, Ministère de l'Énergie et des Ressources naturelles, 5700, 4^e Avenue Ouest, bureau A 407, Québec (Québec) G1H 6R1.

PIERRE ARCAND,
Minister of Energy and Natural Resources

Regulation respecting the energy efficiency of electrical or hydrocarbon-fuelled appliances

An Act respecting energy efficiency and innovation (chapter E-1.3, ss. 21, 22, 23 and 26)

1. An appliance listed in Schedule 1, whose manufacturing ends during the period determined in that Schedule, must comply with the energy efficiency standard and the energy performance requirement provided for each appliance in Schedule 1.

The compliance of an appliance is tested and verified according to the applicable test procedure provided for in the energy efficiency standard specified in Schedule 1 and according to any specification in Schedule 1.

Where a standard listed in Schedule 1 states that it is based on or harmonized with another standard, the test procedure of the latter standard may be used to test and verify the compliance of the appliance.

2. A reference to an energy efficiency standard is a reference to the version listed in Schedule 1, including all subsequent modifications made to the standard.

3. An appliance listed in Schedule 1 must be provided with an energy efficiency verification mark issued by a certification body accredited by the Standards Council of Canada, in the energy efficiency verification field. The energy efficiency verification mark certifies that the appliance has been tested and its energy performance has been verified.

In the case of a general service fluorescent lamp, a general service incandescent reflector lamp or a general service lamp, the energy verification mark may be affixed on the exterior of their package.

4. An appliance listed in Schedule 1 must be provided with at least one permanent label bearing its model number and its date of manufacturing or bearing a code identifying that date.

Where, for the purposes of section 24 of the Act respecting energy efficiency and innovation (chapter E-1.3), the Minister permits a manufacturer to apply to an appliance or a category of appliances energy efficiency standards different from those set out in Schedule 1, the appliance must be provided with a permanent label obtained from the Minister certifying that it meets Québec's energy performance requirement.

5. A label or a mark provided for in sections 3 and 4 must be affixed so that it is easily located and read without having to disassemble a part of the appliance.

6. The special stamp that an inspector may affix in the cases referred to in section 32 of the Act respecting energy efficiency and innovation (chapter E-1.3) is a red-coloured self-adhesive stamp containing a text indicating that the appliance cannot be marketed in Québec and the amount of the fines applicable if the stamp is removed. The stamp must be affixed on the exterior of an appliance package.

7. A manufacturer of appliances listed in Schedule 1 keeps up to date a register containing at least

(1) the name of the certification body referred to in section 3;

(2) the number of the appliance energy performance verification file;

(3) all information allowing to show the compliance of the appliance with the applicable energy efficiency standard and the energy performance requirement according to the test procedure provided for in the energy efficiency standard specified in Schedule 1.

8. Attestations of the verification of the energy performance of appliances issued by the Canadian Standards Association, Warnock Hersey Professional Services Ltd., Underwriters Laboratories Inc. and the Canadian Gas Association before (*insert the date of coming into force of this Regulation*) in accordance with the Regulation respecting the energy efficiency of electrical or hydrocarbon-fuelled appliances (chapter E-1.2, r. 1), retain their full validity under this Regulation.

9. This Regulation replaces the Regulation respecting the energy efficiency of electrical or hydrocarbon-fuelled appliances (chapter E-1.2, r. 1).

10. This Regulation comes into force on the fifteenth day following the date of its publication in the *Gazette officielle du Québec*.

SCHEDULE 1
(ss. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 7)

The following abbreviations are used in this Schedule:

AC:	Alternative current;
AFUE:	Annual fuel utilization efficiency;
AHRl:	Air-Conditioning, Heating, and Refrigeration Institute;
ANSI:	American National Standards Institute;
ASHRAE:	American Society of Heating, Refrigerating, and Air-Conditioning Engineers;
AV:	Adjusted volume in litres;
BLE:	Ballast luminous efficiency;
Cap:	Cooling capacity;
CCT:	Correlated colour temperature;
CEER:	Combined energy efficiency ratio;
CEI:	International Electrotechnical Commission;
COP:	Coefficient of performance;
COPc:	Coefficient of performance for cooling;
COPh:	Coefficient of performance for heating;
Cr:	Daily water removal capacity in L/d;
CRl:	Colour rendering index;
CSA:	Canadian Standards Association;
Eannual:	Annual energy consumption or calculated annual energy consumption in kWh/y;
Edaily:	Daily energy consumption or calculated daily energy consumption in kWh/d;
EER:	Energy efficiency ratio;
EF:	Efficiency factor;
Hm:	Daily production capability in kg/d;
HSPF:	Heating seasonal performance factor;
IEER:	Integrated energy efficiency ratio;
IES:	Illuminating Engineering Society;
IPLV:	Integrated part-load value;
ITE:	Institute of Transportation Engineers;
LE:	Average lamp efficacy in lm/W;
LED:	Light-emitting diode;
NEMA:	National Electrical Manufacturers Association;
P:	Rated wattage in watts;
PTAC:	Packaged terminal air conditioner;
PTHP:	Packaged terminal heat pump;
SEER:	Seasonal energy efficiency ratio;
SL:	Standby loss in watts;
TDA:	Total display area;
TE:	Thermal efficiency;
Vf:	Freezer volume in litres;
Vn:	Tank nominal volume in litres;
Vr:	Refrigerator volume in litres.

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Categories, appliances and scope of application	Energy efficiency standard	Energy performance requirements	Manufacturing period
Category 1: Domestic water heaters			
1. Water heater			
1. Natural gas or propane-fired water heater with a capacity of 76 L (20 US gallons) or more and of 380 L (100 US gallons) or less and an input rating of 22 kW (75,000 Btu/h) or less. Units designed for combination space and water heating applications are excluded.	CSA P.3-04, Testing Method for Measuring Energy Consumption and Determining Efficiencies of Gas-Fired Storage Water Heaters	$EF \geq 0.7 - 0.0005 \times V_n$	As of the coming into force of the Regulation
2. Oil-fired water heater with a capacity of 190 L (50 US gallons) or less and with an input rating of 30.5 kW (105,000 Btu/h) or less. Units designed for combination space and water heating applications are excluded.	CAN/CSA B211-00, Energy Efficiency of Oil-Fired Storage Tank Water Heaters	$EF \geq 0.59 - 0.0005 \times V_n$	As of the coming into force of the Regulation to 31 December 2017
	CAN/CSA B211-00, Energy Efficiency of Oil-Fired Storage Tank Water Heaters	$EF \geq 0.68 - 0.0005 \times V_n$	From 1 January 2018
3. Electric storage tank water heater with a capacity of 50 L (13 US gallons) or more and of 454 L (120 US gallons) or less and with an input rating of 12 kW or less. Units designed for combination space and water heating applications are excluded.	CAN/CSA C191-04, Performance of electric storage tank water heaters for domestic hot water service	Tank with bottom inlet $V_n \geq 50 \text{ L and } \leq 270 \text{ L: } SL \leq 0.2 \times V_n + 40$	As of the coming into force of the Regulation
		$V_n > 270 \text{ L and } \leq 454 \text{ L: } SL \leq 0.472 \times V_n - 33.5$	
		Tank with top inlet $V_n \geq 50 \text{ L and } < 160 \text{ L: } SL \leq 0.2 \times V_n + 35$	
		$V_n \geq 160 \text{ L and } < 270 \text{ L: } SL \leq 0.2 \times V_n + 25$	
		$V_n \geq 270 \text{ L and } \leq 290 \text{ L: } SL \leq 0.472 \times V_n - 48.5$	
		$V_n > 290 \text{ L and } \leq 454 \text{ L: } SL \leq 0.472 \times V_n - 38.5$	
Category 2: Heating or air-conditioning appliances			
1. Gas-fired unit heaters			
1. Gas-fired unit heater, automatically controlled, vented, that distributes warmed air without the use of ducts and whose capacity is 2,931 kW (10,000,000 Btu/h) or less, mounted or suspended from the ceiling.	CAN/CSA P.11-07, Testing method for measuring efficiency and energy consumption of gas-fired unit heaters	TE \geq 80% at the maximum heat input nominal capacity and must be equipped with an intermittent ignition device and <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - a power-vented system; - an automatic vent damper; or - an automatic flue damper. 	As of the coming into force of the Regulation

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2. Boilers			
1. All boilers covered by the definitions below	N/A	All boilers must have an automatic water temperature adjustment device that adjusts the temperature of the water supplied by the boiler to ensure that an incremental change in inferred heat load produces a corresponding incremental change in the temperature of the water supplied. For boilers that fire at a single power, the requirement is met if the device automatically allows the burner or heating element to fire only when the device has determined that the inferred heat load cannot be met by the residual heat of the water in the system. For hot water boilers with no inferred heat load, the device must limit the water temperature in the boiler to not more than 60°C. A boiler must be operated only when the device is installed.	As of the coming into force of the Regulation
2. Natural gas or propane boiler designed to be connected to a low pressure steam or hot water central heating system equipped or not with tankless domestic water heating coils and with a heat input of less than 88 kW (300,000 Btu/h). Units designed for combination space and water heating applications are excluded.	CAN/CSA P-2-13, Testing method for measuring the annual fuel utilization efficiency of residential gas-fired or oil-fired furnaces and boilers	Hot water: AFUE \geq 82% and must not be equipped with a continuously burning pilot light Steam: AFUE \geq 80% and must not be equipped with a continuously burning pilot light	As of the coming into force of the Regulation
3. Oil-fired boiler designed to be connected to a low pressure steam or hot water central heating system equipped or not with tankless domestic water heating coils, that operates using oil or another hydrocarbon and with a heat input of 88 kW (300,000 Btu/h) or less. Units designed for combination space and water heating applications are excluded.	CAN/CSA P-2-13, Testing method for measuring the annual fuel utilization efficiency of residential gas-fired or oil-fired furnaces and boilers or ANSI/ASHRAE 103-2007, Method of Testing for Annual Fuel Utilization Efficiency of Residential Central Furnaces and Boilers	Hot water: AFUE \geq 84% Steam: AFUE \geq 82%	As of the coming into force of the Regulation
4. Electric boiler designed to be connected to a hot water central heating system with a heat input of less than 88 kW (300,000 Btu/h) and that is not equipped with tankless domestic water heating coils.	N/A	N/A	As of the coming into force of the Regulation

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3. Central air conditioners and heat pumps (split-system or single-package)			
1. Single-package central air conditioner or heat pump, that uses single-phase electric current, with a cooling capacity of less than 19 kW (65,000 Btu/h). Appliances designed for constrained spaces are excluded.	CAN/CSA C656-14, Performance standard for split-system and single-package air conditioners and heat pumps	SEER \geq 14, HSPF region V \geq 7 and power consumption in off mode \leq 30 W for an air conditioner or \leq 33 W for a heat pump	As of the coming into force of the Regulation
2. Space constrained split-system or single package air conditioner or heat pump, that uses single-phase electric current, with a cooling capacity of less than 19 kW (65,000 Btu/h). Wall units are included.	CAN/CSA C656-14, Performance standard for split-system and single-package air conditioners and heat pumps	SEER \geq 12, HSPF region V \geq 6.4 and power consumption in off mode \leq 30 W for an air conditioner or \leq 33 W for a heat pump	As of the coming into force of the Regulation
3. Split-system central air conditioner other than a small-duct and high-velocity air conditioner or an air conditioner for constrained spaces, that uses single-phase electric current, with a cooling capacity of less than 19 kW (65,000 Btu/h).	CAN/CSA C656-14, Performance standard for split-system and single-package air conditioners and heat pumps	SEER \geq 13 and power consumption in off mode \leq 30 W	As of the coming into force of the Regulation
4. Split-system heat pump, other than a small-duct and high-velocity heat pump or a heat pump for constrained spaces, that uses single-phase electric current, with a cooling capacity of less than 19 kW (65,000 Btu/h).	CAN/CSA C656-14, Performance standard for split-system and single-package air conditioners and heat pumps	SEER \geq 14, HSPF region V \geq 7.1 and power consumption in off mode \leq 33 W	As of the coming into force of the Regulation
5. Split-system central air conditioner or heat pump, small-duct and high-velocity, that uses single-phase electric current, with a cooling capacity of less than 19 kW (65,000 Btu/h).	CAN/CSA C656-14, Performance standard for split-system and single-package air conditioners and heat pumps	SEER \geq 12, HSPF region V \geq 6.3 and power consumption in off mode \leq 30 W	As of the coming into force of the Regulation
6. Central air conditioner or heat pump, that uses three-phase electric current, with a cooling capacity of less than 19 kW (65,000 Btu/h).	CAN/CSA C656-14, Performance standard for split-system and single-package air conditioners and heat pumps	SEER \geq 13 and HSPF region V \geq 6.7	As of the coming into force of the Regulation
4. Large air conditioners and heat pumps			
1. Large commercial or industrial unitary air-conditioner, air-cooled, without a heating section or with an electric heating section.	For EER: CAN/CSA C746-06, Performance standard for rating large and single packaged vertical air conditioners and heat pumps	Cap \geq 19 kW (65,000 Btu/h) and $<$ 40 kW (135,000 Btu/h): EER \geq 11.2 and IEER \geq 11.4 Cap \geq 40 kW (135,000 Btu/h) and $<$ 70 kW (240,000 Btu/h): EER \geq 11 and IEER \geq 11.2	As of the coming into force of the Regulation

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	For IEER: ANSI/AHRI 340/360-2007, Performance Rating of Commercial and Industrial Unitary Air-Conditioning and Heat Pump Equipment	Cap \geq 70 kW (240,000 Btu/h) and $<$ 223 kW (760,000 Btu/h): EER \geq 10 and IEER \geq 10.1 Cap \geq 223 kW (760,000 Btu/h): EER \geq 9.7 and IEER \geq 9.8	
2. Large commercial or industrial unitary air- conditioner, air-cooled, with a heating section other than an electric heating section.	For EER: CAN/CSA C746-06, Performance standard for rating large and single packaged vertical air conditioners and heat pumps For IEER: ANSI/AHRI 340/360-2007, Performance Rating of Commercial and Industrial Unitary Air-Conditioning and Heat Pump Equipment	Cap \geq 19 kW (65,000 Btu/h) and $<$ 40 kW (135,000 Btu/h): EER \geq 11 and IEER \geq 11.2 Cap \geq 40 kW (135,000 Btu/h) and $<$ 70 kW (240,000 Btu/h): EER \geq 10.8 and IEER \geq 11 Cap \geq 70 kW (240,000 Btu/h) and $<$ 223 kW (760,000 Btu/h): EER \geq 9.8 and IEER \geq 9.9 Cap \geq 223 kW (760,000 Btu/h): EER \geq 9.5 and IEER \geq 9.6	As of the coming into force of the Regulation
3. Large commercial or industrial unitary air- conditioner, water- cooled, without a heating section or with an electric heating section. Variable flow units are excluded.	For EER: CAN/CSA C746-06, Performance standard for rating large and single packaged vertical air conditioners and heat pumps For IEER: ANSI/AHRI 340/360-2007, Performance Rating of Commercial and Industrial Unitary Air-Conditioning and Heat Pump Equipment	Cap \geq 19 kW (65,000 Btu/h) and $<$ 40 kW (135,000 Btu/h): EER \geq 12.1 and IEER \geq 11.7 Cap \geq 40 kW (135,000 Btu/h) and $<$ 70 kW (240,000 Btu/h): EER \geq 12.5 and IEER \geq 11.2 Cap \geq 70 kW (240,000 Btu/h) and $<$ 223 kW (760,000 Btu/h): EER \geq 12.4 and IEER \geq 11.1 Cap \geq 223 kW (760,000 Btu/h): EER \geq 11 and IEER \geq 11.1	As of the coming into force of the Regulation
4. Large commercial or industrial unitary air- conditioner, water- cooled, with a heating section other than an electric heating section. Variable flow units are excluded.	For EER: CAN/CSA C746-06, Performance standard for rating large and single packaged vertical air conditioners and heat pumps For IEER: ANSI/AHRI 340/360-2007, Performance Rating of Commercial and Industrial Unitary Air-Conditioning and Heat Pump Equipment	Cap \geq 19 kW (65,000 Btu/h) and $<$ 40 kW (135,000 Btu/h): EER \geq 11.9 and IEER \geq 11.5 Cap \geq 40 kW (135,000 Btu/h) and $<$ 70 kW (240,000 Btu/h): EER \geq 12.3 and IEER \geq 11 Cap \geq 70 kW (240,000 Btu/h) and $<$ 223 kW (760,000 Btu/h): EER \geq 12.2 and IEER \geq 10.9 Cap \geq 223 kW (760,000 Btu/h): EER \geq 10.8 and IEER \geq 10.9	As of the coming into force of the Regulation
5. Large commercial or industrial unitary air- conditioner, evaporation-cooled, without a heating section or with an electric heating section. Variable flow units are excluded.	For EER: CAN/CSA C746-06, Performance standard for rating large and single packaged vertical air conditioners and heat pumps For IEER: ANSI/AHRI 340/360-2007, Performance Rating of Commercial and Industrial Unitary Air-Conditioning and Heat Pump Equipment	Cap \geq 19 kW (65,000 Btu/h) and $<$ 40 kW (135,000 Btu/h): EER \geq 12.1 and IEER \geq 11.7 Cap \geq 40 kW (135,000 Btu/h) and $<$ 70 kW (240,000 Btu/h): EER \geq 12 and IEER \geq 11.2 Cap \geq 70 kW (240,000 Btu/h) and $<$ 223 kW (760,000 Btu/h): EER \geq 11.9 and IEER \geq 11.1 Cap \geq 223 kW (760,000 Btu/h) EER \geq 11 and IEER \geq 11.1	As of the coming into force of the Regulation
6. Large commercial or industrial unitary air- conditioner, evaporation-cooled, with a heating section other than an electric heating section. Variable flow units are excluded.	For EER: CAN/CSA C746-06, Performance standard for rating large and single packaged vertical air conditioners and heat pumps For IEER: ANSI/AHRI 340/360-2007, Performance Rating of Commercial and Industrial	Cap \geq 19 kW (65,000 Btu/h) and $<$ 40 kW (135,000 Btu/h): EER \geq 11.9 and IEER \geq 11.5 Cap \geq 40 kW (135,000 Btu/h) and $<$ 70 kW (240,000 Btu/h): EER \geq 11.8 and IEER \geq 11 Cap \geq 70 kW (240,000 Btu/h) and $<$ 223 kW (760,000 Btu/h): EER \geq 11.7 and IEER \geq 10.9 Cap \geq 223 kW (760,000 Btu/h): EER \geq 10.8 and IEER \geq 10.9	As of the coming into force of the Regulation

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	Unitary Air-Conditioning and Heat Pump Equipment		
7. Large commercial or industrial variable flow unitary air-conditioner, water-cooled or evaporation-cooled, without a heating section or with an electric heating section.	For EER: CAN/CSA C746-06, Performance standard for rating large and single packaged vertical air conditioners and heat pumps For IEER: ANSI/AHRI 340/360-2007, Performance Rating of Commercial and Industrial Unitary Air-Conditioning and Heat Pump Equipment	Cap \geq 19 kW (65,000 Btu/h) and $<$ 40 kW (135,000 Btu/h): EER \geq 11.5 and IEER \geq 11.7	As of the coming into force of the Regulation
		Cap \geq 40 kW (135,000 Btu/h) and $<$ 70 kW (240,000 Btu/h): EER \geq 11 and IEER \geq 11.2	
		Cap \geq 70 kW (240,000 Btu/h) and $<$ 223 kW (760,000 Btu/h): EER \geq 11 and IEER \geq 11.1	
		Cap \geq 223 kW (760,000 Btu/h): EER \geq 11 and IEER \geq 11.1	
8. Large commercial or industrial variable flow unitary air-conditioner, water-cooled or evaporation-cooled, with a heating section other than an electric heating section.	For EER: CAN/CSA C746-06, Performance standard for rating large and single packaged vertical air conditioners and heat pumps For IEER: ANSI/AHRI 340/360-2007, Performance Rating of Commercial and Industrial Unitary Air-Conditioning and Heat Pump Equipment	Cap \geq 19 kW (65,000 Btu/h) and $<$ 40 kW (135,000 Btu/h): EER \geq 11.3 and IEER \geq 11.5	As of the coming into force of the Regulation
		Cap \geq 40 kW (135,000 Btu/h) and $<$ 70 kW (240,000 Btu/h): EER \geq 10.8 and IEER \geq 11	
		Cap \geq 70 kW (240,000 Btu/h) and $<$ 223 kW (760,000 Btu/h): EER \geq 10.8 and IEER \geq 10.9	
		Cap \geq 223 kW (760,000 Btu/h): EER \geq 10.8 and IEER \geq 10.9	
9. Large commercial or industrial unitary heat pump, air-cooled, without a heating section or with an electric heating section.	For COP and EER: CAN/CSA C746-06, Performance standard for rating large and single packaged vertical air conditioners and heat pumps For IEER: ANSI/AHRI 340/360-2007, Performance Rating of Commercial and Industrial Unitary Air-Conditioning and Heat Pump Equipment	Cap \geq 19 kW (65,000 Btu/h) and $<$ 40 kW (135,000 Btu/h): EER \geq 11, IEER \geq 11.2, COP at 8.3°C \geq 3.3 and COP at -8.3°C \geq 2.25	As of the coming into force of the Regulation
		Cap \geq 40 kW (135,000 Btu/h) and $<$ 70 kW (240,000 Btu/h): EER \geq 10.6, IEER \geq 10.7, COP at 8.3°C \geq 3.2 and COP at -8.3°C \geq 2.05	
		Cap \geq 70 kW (240,000 Btu/h) and $<$ 223 kW (760,000 Btu/h): EER \geq 9.5, IEER \geq 9.6, COP at 8.3°C \geq 3.2 and COP at -8.3°C \geq 2.05	
		Cap \geq 223 kW (760,000 Btu/h): EER \geq 9.5, IEER \geq 9.6, COP at 8.3°C \geq 3.2 and COP at -8.3°C \geq 2.05	
10. Large commercial or industrial unitary heat pump, air-cooled, with a heating section other than an electric heating section.	For COP and EER: CAN/CSA C746-06, Performance standard for rating large and single packaged vertical air conditioners and heat pumps For IEER: ANSI/AHRI 340/360-2007, Performance Rating of Commercial and Industrial Unitary Air-Conditioning and Heat Pump Equipment	Cap \geq 19 kW (65,000 Btu/h) and $<$ 40 kW (135,000 Btu/h): EER \geq 10.8, IEER \geq 11, COP at 8.3°C \geq 3.3 and COP at -8.3°C \geq 2.25	As of the coming into force of the Regulation
		Cap \geq 40 kW (135,000 Btu/h) and $<$ 70 kW (240,000 Btu/h): EER \geq 10.4, IEER \geq 10.5, COP at 8.3°C \geq 3.2 and COP at -8.3°C \geq 2.05	
		Cap \geq 70 kW (240,000 Btu/h) and $<$ 223 kW (760,000 Btu/h): EER \geq 9.3, IEER \geq 9.4, COP at 8.3°C \geq 3.2 and COP at -8.3°C \geq 2.05	
		Cap \geq 223 kW (760,000 Btu/h): EER \geq 9.3, IEER \geq 9.4, COP at 8.3°C \geq 3.2 and COP at -8.3°C \geq 2.05	
11. Large commercial or industrial unitary heat pump, water-cooled, without a heating section or with an electric heating section. Variable flow units are excluded.	For COP and EER: CAN/CSA C746-06, Performance standard for rating large and single packaged vertical air conditioners and heat pumps For IEER:	Cap \geq 19 kW (65,000 Btu/h) and $<$ 40 kW (135,000 Btu/h): EER \geq 12.1, IEER \geq 11.2, COP at 8.3°C \geq 3.3 and COP at -8.3°C \geq 2.25	As of the coming into force of the Regulation
		Cap \geq 40 kW (135,000 Btu/h) and $<$ 70 kW (240,000 Btu/h): EER \geq 12.5, IEER \geq 10.7, COP at 8.3°C \geq 3.2 and COP at -8.3°C \geq 2.05	

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	ANSI/AHRI 340/360-2007, Performance Rating of Commercial and Industrial Unitary Air-Conditioning and Heat Pump Equipment	Cap ≥ 70 kW (240,000 Btu/h) and < 223 kW (760,000 Btu/h); EER ≥ 12.4, IEER ≥ 9.6, COP at 8.3°C ≥ 3.2 and COP at -8.3°C ≥ 2.05	
		Cap ≥ 223 kW (760,000 Btu/h); EER ≥ 9.5, IEER ≥ 9.6, COP at 8.3°C ≥ 3.2 and COP at -8.3°C ≥ 2.05	
12. Large commercial or industrial unitary heat pump, water-cooled, with a heating section other than an electric heating section. Variable flow units are excluded.	For COP and EER: CAN/CSA C746-06, Performance standard for rating large and single packaged vertical air conditioners and heat pumps For IEER: ANSI/AHRI 340/360-2007, Performance Rating of Commercial and Industrial Unitary Air-Conditioning and Heat Pump Equipment	Cap ≥ 19 kW (65,000 Btu/h) and < 40 kW (135,000 Btu/h); EER ≥ 11.9, IEER ≥ 11, COP at 8.3°C ≥ 3.3 and COP at -8.3°C ≥ 2.25	As of the coming into force of the Regulation
		Cap ≥ 40 kW (135,000 Btu/h) and < 70 kW (240,000 Btu/h); EER ≥ 12.3, IEER ≥ 10.5, COP at 8.3°C ≥ 3.2 and COP at -8.3°C ≥ 2.05	
		Cap ≥ 70 kW (240,000 Btu/h) and < 223 kW (760,000 Btu/h); EER ≥ 12.2, IEER ≥ 9.4, COP at 8.3°C ≥ 3.2 and COP at -8.3°C ≥ 2.05	
		Cap ≥ 223 kW (760,000 Btu/h); EER ≥ 9.3, IEER ≥ 9.4, COP at 8.3°C ≥ 3.2 and COP at -8.3°C ≥ 2.05	
13. Large commercial or industrial unitary heat pump, evaporation-cooled, without a heating section or with an electric heating section. Variable flow units are excluded.	For COP and EER: CAN/CSA C746-06, Performance standard for rating large and single packaged vertical air conditioners and heat pumps For IEER: ANSI/AHRI 340/360-2007, Performance Rating of Commercial and Industrial Unitary Air-Conditioning and Heat Pump Equipment	Cap ≥ 19 kW (65,000 Btu/h) and < 40 kW (135,000 Btu/h); EER ≥ 12.1, IEER ≥ 11.2, COP at 8.3°C ≥ 3.3 and COP at -8.3°C ≥ 2.25	As of the coming into force of the Regulation
		Cap ≥ 40 kW (135,000 Btu/h) and < 70 kW (240,000 Btu/h); EER ≥ 12, IEER ≥ 10.7, COP at 8.3°C ≥ 3.2 and COP at -8.3°C ≥ 2.05	
		Cap ≥ 70 kW (240,000 Btu/h) and < 223 kW (760,000 Btu/h); EER ≥ 11.9, IEER ≥ 9.6, COP at 8.3°C ≥ 3.2 and COP at -8.3°C ≥ 2.05	
		Cap ≥ 223 kW (760,000 Btu/h); EER ≥ 9.5, IEER ≥ 9.6, COP at 8.3°C ≥ 3.2 and COP at -8.3°C ≥ 2.05	
14. Large commercial or industrial unitary heat pump, evaporation-cooled, with a heating section other than an electric heating section. Variable flow units are excluded.	For COP and EER: CAN/CSA C746-06, Performance standard for rating large and single packaged vertical air conditioners and heat pumps For IEER: ANSI/AHRI 340/360-2007, Performance Rating of Commercial and Industrial Unitary Air-Conditioning and Heat Pump Equipment	Cap ≥ 19 kW (65,000 Btu/h) and < 40 kW (135,000 Btu/h); EER ≥ 11.9, IEER ≥ 11, COP at 8.3°C ≥ 3.3 and COP at -8.3°C ≥ 2.25	As of the coming into force of the Regulation
		Cap ≥ 40 kW (135,000 Btu/h) and < 70 kW (240,000 Btu/h); EER ≥ 11.8, IEER ≥ 10.5, COP at 8.3°C ≥ 3.2 and COP at -8.3°C ≥ 2.05	
		Cap ≥ 70 kW (240,000 Btu/h) and < 223 kW (760,000 Btu/h); EER ≥ 11.7, IEER ≥ 9.4, COP at 8.3°C ≥ 3.2 and COP at -8.3°C ≥ 2.05	
		Cap ≥ 223 kW (760,000 Btu/h); EER ≥ 9.3, IEER ≥ 9.4, COP at 8.3°C ≥ 3.2 and COP at -8.3°C ≥ 2.05	
15. Large commercial or industrial variable flow unitary heat pump, water-cooled, without a heating section or with an electric heating section.	For COP and EER: CAN/CSA C746-06, Performance standard for rating large and single packaged vertical air conditioners and heat pumps For IEER: ANSI/AHRI 340/360-2007, Performance Rating of Commercial and Industrial Unitary Air-Conditioning and Heat Pump Equipment	Cap ≥ 19 kW (65,000 Btu/h) and < 40 kW (135,000 Btu/h); EER ≥ 12, IEER ≥ 11.2, COP at 8.3°C ≥ 3.3 and COP at -8.3°C ≥ 2.25	As of the coming into force of the Regulation
		Cap ≥ 40 kW (135,000 Btu/h) and < 70 kW (240,000 Btu/h); EER ≥ 10.6, IEER ≥ 10.7, COP at 8.3°C ≥ 3.2 and COP at -8.3°C ≥ 2.05	
		Cap ≥ 70 kW (240,000 Btu/h) and < 223 kW (760,000 Btu/h); EER ≥ 10, IEER ≥ 9.6, COP at 8.3°C ≥ 3.2 and COP at -8.3°C ≥ 2.05	

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		Cap \geq 223 kW (760,000 Btu/h): EER \geq 9.5, IEER \geq 9.6, COP at 8.3°C \geq 3.2 and COP at -8.3°C \geq 2.05	
16. Large commercial or industrial variable flow unitary heat pump, water-cooled, with a heating section other than an electric heating section.	For COP and EER: CAN/CSA C746-06, Performance standard for rating large and single packaged vertical air conditioners and heat pumps For IEER: ANSI/AHRI 340/360-2007, Performance Rating of Commercial and Industrial Unitary Air-Conditioning and Heat Pump Equipment	Cap \geq 19 kW (65,000 Btu/h) and $<$ 40 kW (135,000 Btu/h): EER \geq 12, IEER \geq 11, COP at 8.3°C \geq 3.3 and COP at -8.3°C \geq 2.25	As of the coming into force of the Regulation
		Cap \geq 40 kW (135,000 Btu/h) and $<$ 70 kW (240,000 Btu/h): EER \geq 10.4, IEER \geq 10.5, COP at 8.3°C \geq 3.2 and COP at -8.3°C \geq 2.05	
		Cap \geq 70 kW (240,000 Btu/h) and $<$ 223 kW (760,000 Btu/h): EER \geq 9.8, IEER \geq 9.4, COP at 8.3°C \geq 3.2 and COP at -8.3°C \geq 2.05	
		Cap \geq 223 kW (760,000 Btu/h): EER \geq 9.3, IEER \geq 9.4, COP at 8.3°C \geq 3.2 and COP at -8.3°C \geq 2.05	
17. Large commercial or industrial variable flow unitary heat pump, evaporation-cooled, without a heating section or with an electric heating section.	For COP and EER: CAN/CSA C746-06, Performance standard for rating large and single packaged vertical air conditioners and heat pumps For IEER: ANSI/AHRI 340/360-2007, Performance Rating of Commercial and Industrial Unitary Air-Conditioning and Heat Pump Equipment	Cap \geq 19 kW (65,000 Btu/h) and $<$ 40 kW (135,000 Btu/h): EER \geq 11, IEER \geq 11.2, COP at 8.3°C \geq 3.3 and COP at -8.3°C \geq 2.25	As of the coming into force of the Regulation
		Cap \geq 40 kW (135,000 Btu/h) and $<$ 70 kW (240,000 Btu/h): EER \geq 10.6, IEER \geq 10.7, COP at 8.3°C \geq 3.2 and COP at -8.3°C \geq 2.05	
		Cap \geq 70 kW (240,000 Btu/h) and $<$ 223 kW (760,000 Btu/h): EER \geq 9.5, IEER \geq 9.6, COP at 8.3°C \geq 3.2 and COP at -8.3°C \geq 2.05	
		Cap \geq 223 kW (760,000 Btu/h): EER \geq 9.5, IEER \geq 9.6, COP at 8.3°C \geq 3.2 and COP at -8.3°C \geq 2.05	
18. Large commercial or industrial variable flow unitary heat pump, evaporation-cooled, with a heating section other than an electric heating section.	For COP and EER: CAN/CSA C746-06, Performance standard for rating large and single packaged vertical air conditioners and heat pumps For IEER: ANSI/AHRI 340/360-2007, Performance Rating of Commercial and Industrial Unitary Air-Conditioning and Heat Pump Equipment	Cap \geq 19 kW (65,000 Btu/h) and $<$ 40 kW (135,000 Btu/h): EER \geq 10.8, IEER \geq 11, COP at 8.3°C \geq 3.3 and COP at -8.3°C \geq 2.25	As of the coming into force of the Regulation
		Cap \geq 40 kW (135,000 Btu/h) and $<$ 70 kW (240,000 Btu/h): EER \geq 10.4, IEER \geq 10.5, COP at 8.3°C \geq 3.2 and COP at -8.3°C \geq 2.05	
		Cap \geq 70 kW (240,000 Btu/h) and $<$ 223 kW (760,000 Btu/h): EER \geq 9.3, IEER \geq 9.4, COP at 8.3°C \geq 3.2 and COP at -8.3°C \geq 2.05	
		Cap \geq 223 kW (760,000 Btu/h): EER \geq 9.3, IEER \geq 9.4, COP at 8.3°C \geq 3.2 and COP at -8.3°C \geq 2.05	
5. Room air conditioners			
1. Single-phase room air conditioner that has a cooling capacity of 10.55 kW (36,000 Btu/h) or less, except a packaged terminal air conditioner. Portable air conditioners are excluded.	CAN/CSA C368.1-14, Energy performance of room air conditioners	With louvred sides, without reverse cycle	As of 1 January 2017
		Cap $<$ 1.75 kW (6,000 Btu/h): CEER \geq 11	
		Cap \geq 1.75 kW (6,000 Btu/h) and $<$ 2.33 kW (8,000 Btu/h): CEER \geq 11	
		Cap \geq 2.33 kW (8,000 Btu/h) and $<$ 4.08 kW (14,000 Btu/h): CEER \geq 10.9	
		Cap \geq 4.08 kW (14,000 Btu/h) and $<$ 5.83 kW (20,000 Btu/h): CEER \geq 10.7	
		Cap \geq 5.83 kW (20,000 Btu/h) and $<$ 8.17 kW (28,000 Btu/h): CEER \geq 9.4	

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		<p>Cap ≥ 8.17 kW (28,000 Btu/h): CEER ≥ 9</p> <p>With louvred sides, with reverse cycle</p> <p>Cap < 8.17 kW (20,000 Btu/h): CEER ≥ 9.8</p> <p>Cap ≥ 8.17 kW (20,000 Btu/h): CEER ≥ 9.3</p> <p>Without louvred sides, without reverse cycle</p> <p>Cap < 1.75 kW (6,000 Btu/h): CEER ≥ 10</p> <p>Cap ≥ 1.75 kW (6,000 Btu/h) and < 2.33 kW (8,000 Btu/h): CEER ≥ 10</p> <p>Cap ≥ 2,33 kW (8,000 Btu/h) and < 3.21 kW (11,000 Btu/h): CEER ≥ 9.6</p> <p>Cap ≥ 3.21 kW (11,000 Btu/h) and < 4.08 kW (14,000 Btu/h): CEER ≥ 9.5</p> <p>Cap ≥ 4.08 kW (14,000 Btu/h) and < 8.17 kW (20,000 Btu/h): CEER ≥ 9.3</p> <p>Cap ≥ 8.17 kW (20,000 Btu/h): CEER ≥ 9.4</p> <p>Without louvred sides, with reverse cycle</p> <p>Cap < 4.08 kW (14,000 Btu/h): CEER ≥ 9.3</p> <p>Cap ≥ 4.08 kW (14,000 Btu/h): CEER ≥ 8.7</p> <p>Unit for casement window only: CEER ≥ 9.5</p> <p>Unit for casement or sliding window: CEER ≥ 10.4</p>	
<p>6. Packaged terminal air conditioners and heat pumps</p>			
<p>1. Factory-built packaged terminal air conditioner or heat pump that, as the case may be, consists of a wall sleeve and a separate unencased cooling component and that is intended to cool a single room or zone, or that consists of a wall sleeve and a separate unencased combination of heating and cooling components and that is intended to heat and cool a single room or zone.</p>	<p>AHRI 310/380-2004 CAN/CSA C744-14, Standard for packaged terminal air-conditioners and heat pumps</p>	<p>PTAC: standard size</p> <p>Cap < 2,030 W (7,000 Btu/h): EER ≥ 11.7</p> <p>Cap ≥ 2,030 W (7,000 Btu/h) and ≤ 4,390 W (15,000 Btu/h): EER ≥ 13.8 – (0.300 × Cap / 293.1)</p> <p>Cap > 4,390 W (15,000 Btu/h): EER ≥ 9.3</p> <p>PTAC: non-standard size</p> <p>Cap < 2,030 W (7,000 Btu/h): EER ≥ 9.4</p> <p>Cap ≥ 2,030 W (7,000 Btu/h) and ≤ 4,390 W (15,000 Btu/h): EER ≥ 10.9 – (0.213 × Cap / 293.1)</p> <p>Cap > 4,390 W (15,000 Btu/h): EER ≥ 7.7</p> <p>PTHP : standard size</p> <p>Cap < 2,030 W (7,000 Btu/h): EER ≥ 11.9 and COP ≥ 3.3</p> <p>Cap ≥ 2,030 W (7,000 Btu/h) and ≤ 4,390 W (15,000 Btu/h): EER ≥ 14.0 – (0.300 × Cap / 293.1) and COP ≥ 3.7 – (0.052 × Cap)</p> <p>Cap > 4,390 W (15,000 Btu/h): EER ≥ 9.5 and COP ≥ 2.9</p> <p>PTHP : non-standard size</p> <p>Cap < 2,030 W (7,000 Btu/h): EER ≥ 9.3 and COP ≥ 2.7</p>	<p>As of the coming into force of the Regulation</p>

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		Cap $\geq 2,030$ W (7,000 Btu/h) and $\leq 4,390$ W (15,000 Btu/h): EER $\geq 10.8 - (0.213 \times \text{Cap})$ and COP $\geq 2.9 - (0.026 \times \text{Cap})$	
		Cap $> 4,390$ W (15,000 Btu/h): EER ≥ 7.6 and COP ≥ 2.5	
7. Single packaged vertical air conditioners and heat pumps			
1. Single packaged commercial air conditioner or heat pump, that is air-cooled, encased, with or without heating capability but not a heat pump, the major components of which are arranged vertically and that is intended for mounting through, or on either side of, an exterior wall.	CAN/CSA C746-06, Performance standard for rating large and single packaged vertical air conditioners and heat pumps	Cap < 19 kW (65,000 Btu/h): EER ≥ 9 and COP ≥ 3	As of the coming into force of the Regulation
		Cap ≥ 19 kW (65,000 Btu/h) and < 39.5 kW (135,000 Btu/h): EER ≥ 8.9 and COP ≥ 3	
		Cap ≥ 39.5 kW (135,000 Btu/h): EER ≥ 8.6 and COP ≥ 2.9	
8. Internal water loop heat pumps			
1. Water source heat pump that is a factory-built single package or a split-system matching assembly, intended for installation in an internal water loop system and whose cooling or heating capacity is less than 40 kW (135,000 Btu/h).	CAN/CSA-C13256-1-01, Water-source heat pumps — Testing and rating for performance — Part 1: Water-to-air and brine-to-air heat pumps	Cap < 5 kW: COP _c ≥ 3.28 for an input water temperature of 30°C and COP _h ≥ 4.2 for an input water temperature of 20°C	As of the coming into force of the Regulation
		Cap ≥ 5 and < 40 kW : COP _c ≥ 3.52 for an input water temperature of 30°C and COP _h ≥ 4.2 for an input water temperature of 20°C	
9. Ground-source heat pumps			
1. Ground-source heat pump that is a factory-built single package or a split-system matching assembly, that has a cooling or heating capacity of less than 40 kW (135,000 Btu/h) and is intended for application in an open or closed-loop ground-source system.	CAN/CSA-C13256-1-01, Water-source heat pumps — Testing and rating for performance — Part 1: Water-to-air and brine-to-air heat pumps	Open-loop: cooling COP ≥ 4.74 for an input water temperature of 15°C and heating COP ≥ 3.6 for an input water temperature of 10°C	As of the coming into force of the Regulation
		Closed-loop: cooling COP ≥ 3.93 for an input water temperature of 25°C and heating COP ≥ 3.1 for an input water temperature of 0°C	
10. Furnaces			
1. Natural gas or propane furnace, that uses single-phase electric current and that has an input rate of 65.92 kW (225,000 Btu/h) or less.	CAN/CSA P.2-13, Testing method for measuring the annual fuel utilization efficiency of residential gas-fired or oil-fired furnaces and boilers	Furnaces for mobile homes or recreational vehicles that are not equipped with an integrated cooling component: AFUE $\geq 80\%$	As of the coming into force of the Regulation
		Furnaces for mobile homes or recreational vehicles that are equipped with an integrated cooling component: AFUE $\geq 81\%$	
		For all other furnaces: AFUE $\geq 92\%$	
2. Natural gas or propane furnace, that uses three-phase	ANSI Z21.47-2012 CSA 2.3-2012, Gas-fired central furnaces	AFUE $\geq 78\%$ or TE $\geq 80\%$	As of the coming into

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electric current and that has an input rate of 65.92 kW (225,000 Btu/h) or less, but does not include a furnace for a mobile home or a recreational vehicle.			force of the Regulation
3. Gas furnace that has an input rate of more than 65.92 kW (225,000 Btu/h) and not more than 117.23 kW (400,000 Btu/h).	ANSI Z21.47-012 CSA 2.3-2012, Gas-fired central furnaces	Furnaces for mobile homes or recreational vehicles: TE \geq 76% and must not be equipped with a continuously burning pilot light For all other furnaces: TE \geq 80% and must not be equipped with a continuously burning pilot light	As of the coming into force of the Regulation
4. Oil furnace that has an input rate of 65.92 kW (225,000 Btu/h) or less and that is fired only with oil or oil with another hydrocarbon.	CAN/CSA P.2-13, Testing method for measuring the annual fuel utilization efficiency of residential gas-fired or oil-fired furnaces and boilers	Furnaces for mobile homes or recreational vehicles: AFUE \geq 75%	As of the coming into force of the Regulation
		Weatherized furnaces that are not designed for mobile homes or recreational vehicles: AFUE \geq 78%	
		Non-weatherized furnaces that are not designed for mobile homes or recreational vehicles: AFUE \geq 83%	
For all non-weatherized furnaces: the maximum electrical consumption in a standby or an off mode must be less than 11 W			
11. Condensing units			
1. Large commercial or industrial condensing unit intended for air conditioning applications with a cooling capacity of 19 kW (65,000 Btu/h) or more and of 70 kW (240,000 Btu/h) or less.	CAN/CSA C746-06, Performance standard for rating large and single packaged vertical air conditioners and heat pumps	Air-cooled: EER \geq 10.1 Water-cooled or evaporation-cooled: EER \geq 13.1	As of the coming into force of the Regulation
12. Chillers			
1. Machine designed to make use of a refrigerant cycle to remove heat from a liquid, usually water, that rejects that heat to a cooling medium, usually air or water, and the refrigerant condenser of which may, or may not be, an integral part of the machine.	CAN/CSA C743-09, Performance Standard for rating packaged water chillers	Vapour compression	As of 1 January 2017
		Air-cooled with or without a condenser, capacity < 528 kW, type A: COP \geq 2.802 and IPLV \geq 3.664	
		Air-cooled with or without a condenser, capacity \geq 528 kW, type A: COP \geq 2.802 and IPLV \geq 3.737	
		Water, alternating, type A, type B	
		All water-cooled appliances, reciprocating, type A, type B, must meet the energy performance requirements for water-cooled appliances, rotary screw or scroll	
		Water-cooled, rotary screw, scroll, capacity < 264 kW, type A: COP \geq 4.509 and IPLV \geq 5.582	
Water-cooled, rotary screw, scroll, capacity < 264 kW, type B: COP \geq 4.396 and IPLV \geq 5.861			
Water-cooled, rotary screw, scroll, capacity \geq 264 and < 528 kW, type A: COP \geq 4.538 and IPLV \geq 5.718			

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		Water-cooled, rotary screw, scroll, capacity ≥ 264 and < 528 kW, type B: COP ≥ 4.452 and IPLV ≥ 6.001	
		Water-cooled, rotary screw, scroll, capacity ≥ 528 and $< 1,055$ kW, type A: COP ≥ 5.172 and IPLV ≥ 6.063	
		Water-cooled, rotary screw, scroll, capacity ≥ 528 and $< 1,055$ kW, type B: COP ≥ 4.898 and IPLV ≥ 6.513	
		Water-cooled, rotary screw, scroll, capacity $\geq 1,055$ kW, type A: COP ≥ 5.672 and IPLV ≥ 6.513	
		Water-cooled, rotary screw, scroll, capacity $\geq 1,055$ kW, type B: COP ≥ 5.504 and IPLV ≥ 7.177	
		Water-cooled, centrifugal, capacity < 264 kW, type A: COP ≥ 5.547 and IPLV ≥ 5.901	
		Water-cooled, centrifugal, capacity < 264 kW, type B: COP ≥ 5.504 and IPLV ≥ 7.815	
		Water-cooled, centrifugal, capacity ≥ 264 and < 528 kW, type A: COP ≥ 5.547 and IPLV ≥ 5.901	
		Water-cooled, centrifugal, capacity ≥ 264 and < 528 kW, type B: COP ≥ 5.504 and IPLV ≥ 7.815	
		Water-cooled, centrifugal, capacity ≥ 528 and $< 1,055$ kW, type A: COP ≥ 6.1 and IPLV ≥ 6.401	
		Water-cooled, centrifugal, capacity ≥ 528 and $< 1,055$ kW, type B: COP ≥ 5.856 and IPLV ≥ 8.792	
		Water-cooled, centrifugal, capacity $\geq 1,055$ kW, type A: COP ≥ 6.170 and IPLV ≥ 6.525	
		Water-cooled, centrifugal, capacity $\geq 1,055$ kW, type B: COP ≥ 5.961 and IPLV ≥ 8.792	
		Absorption	
		Single-effect, air-cooled, all capacities, type A: COP ≥ 0.6	
		Single-effect, air-cooled, all capacities, type A: COP ≥ 0.7	
		Double-effect absorption, indirect-fired, all capacities, type A: COP ≥ 1 and IPLV ≥ 1.05	
		Double-effect absorption, direct-fired, all capacities, type A: COP ≥ 1 and IPLV ≥ 1	
13. Thermostats			
1. Thermostat intended for line-voltage switching of a controlled resistive heating load (120 to 240 V).	CAN/CSA C828-13, Performance requirements for thermostats used with individual room electric space heating devices. For the duty	For all thermostats: the maximum absolute thermostat droop in temperature $\leq 1.5^{\circ}\text{C}$ Thermostats for fan-coil units: differential $\leq 1.0^{\circ}\text{C}$	As of the coming into force of the Regulation

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Thermostats used exclusively with radiant floors are excluded.	cycle: the average temperature at the centre of the test room must be within 0.5°C of the original setpoint temperature of 22°C of the thermostat for a duty cycle of 50%	For all other types of thermostats: differential $\leq 0.5^\circ\text{C}$	
14. Ceiling fans			
1. Residential, industrial or commercial suspended or hugging ceiling fan designed to be connected to supply circuits not exceeding 250 V.	CAN/CSA C814-10, Energy performance of ceiling fans The service value must be measured in accordance with the procedure in Chapter 5 of CAN/CSA C814-96, Energy Performance of Ceiling Fans	All ceiling fan light kits and ceiling fans with integrated lights that have a total electrical power of 10 W or higher must be equipped with an electrical device or other limiting device, so that the lighting cannot operate with bulbs consuming more than a total of 190 W.	As of the coming into force of the Regulation
		For a household fan: service value ≥ 30 L/s/W	
		For an industrial or commercial fan: service value ≥ 35 L/s/W	
Category 3 : Lighting units			
1. Fluorescent lamp ballasts			
1. For all ballasts covered by the definitions below.	NEMA/ANSI C82.77-2002, Harmonic emission limits – related power quality requirements for lighting equipment	For all ballasts, the requirements respecting harmonic rates must be met. Ballasts must have a power factor of at least 90%. In the case of ballasts designed and marked for residential use at 120 V, a power factor of 50% or more must be deemed to be acceptable.	As of the coming into force of the Regulation
	N/A	$BLE \geq A / (1 + B \times \text{total lamp arc power}^{(-)})$ where A, B and C correspond to:	
2. Instant-start and rapid-start ballast (other than residential ballasts) designed to operate lamps commonly referred to as: (a) 1,200 mm medium bipin lamps, (b) 600 mm U-shaped lamps or (c) 2,400 mm slimline lamps (class 1).	CAN/CSA - C654-14, Fluorescent lamp ballast efficacy measurements	277 V: A = 0.993, B = 0.47 and C = 0.25	As of the coming into force of the Regulation
		347 V: A = 0.963, B = 0.27 and C = 0.25	
3. Programmed-start ballast (other than residential ballasts) designed to operate lamps commonly referred to as: (a) 1,200 mm medium bipin lamps, (b) 600 mm U-shaped lamps, (c) 1,200 mm miniature bipin standard output lamps or (d) 1,200 mm miniature bipin high output lamps (class 2).	CAN/CSA - C654-14, Fluorescent lamp ballast efficacy measurements	277 V: A = 0.993, B = 0.51 and C = 0.37	As of the coming into force of the Regulation
		347 V: A = 0.963, B = 0.51 and C = 0.37	
4. Instant-start and rapid-start ballast (other than sign ballasts) designed to operate lamps commonly referred to as 2,400 mm	CAN/CSA - C654-14, Fluorescent lamp ballast efficacy measurements	277 V: A = 0.993, B = 0.38 and C = 0.25	As of the coming into force of the Regulation
		347 V: A = 0.963, B = 0.38 and C = 0.25	

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high output lamps (class 3).			
5. Programmed-start ballast (other than sign ballasts) designed to operate lamps commonly referred to as 2,400 mm high output lamps (class 4).	CAN/CSA - C654-14, Fluorescent lamp ballast efficacy measurements	277 V: A = 0.973, B = 0.70 and C = 0.37 347 V: A = 0.944, B = 0.70 and C = 0.37	As of the coming into force of the Regulation
6. Sign ballast that operates lamps commonly referred to as 2,400 mm high output lamps (class 5).	CAN/CSA - C654-14, Fluorescent lamp ballast efficacy measurements	277 V: A = 0.993, B = 0.47 and C = 0.25 347 V: A = 0.963, B = 0.47 and C = 0.25	As of the coming into force of the Regulation
7. Residential instant-start and rapid-start ballast designed to operate lamps commonly referred to as: (a) 1,200 mm medium bipin lamps, (b) 600 mm U-shaped lamps or (c) 2,400 mm slimline lamps (class 6, 120 V).	CAN/CSA - C654-14, Fluorescent lamp ballast efficacy measurements	120 V: A = 0.993, B = 0.41 and C = 0.25	As of the coming into force of the Regulation
8. Residential programmed-start ballast designed to operate lamps commonly referred to as: (a) 1,200 mm medium bipin lamps or (b) 600 mm U-shaped lamps (class 7, 120 V).	CAN/CSA - C654-14, Fluorescent lamp ballast efficacy measurements	120 V: A = 0.973, B = 0.71 and C = 0.37	As of the coming into force of the Regulation
2. Exit signs			
1. Type 1, 2 or 3 exit sign, as referred to in CAN/CSA C860-11.	CAN/CSA C860-11, Performance of internally lighted exit signs	Types 1 and 2: maximum wattage of 5 W per legend Type 3: maximum wattage of 5 W per legend + 5 W for a charging circuit	As of 31 August 2017
3. General service fluorescent lamps			
1. U-shaped general service fluorescent lamp with a nominal overall length of not less than 560 mm, but not more than 635 mm and a rated wattage greater than 35 W.	CAN/CSA C819-11, Performance of general service fluorescent lamps	CCT ≤ 4,500 K: LE ≥ 84 and CRI ≥ 69 CCT > 4,500 and ≤ 7,000 K: LE ≥ 81 and CRI ≥ 69	As of the coming into force of the Regulation
2. U-shaped general service fluorescent lamp with a nominal overall length of not less than 560 mm, but not more than 635 mm and a maximum rated wattage of 35 W.	CAN/CSA C819-11, Performance of general service fluorescent lamps	CCT ≤ 4,500 K: LE ≥ 84 and CRI ≥ 45 CCT > 4,500 and ≤ 7,000 K: LE ≥ 81 and CRI ≥ 45	As of the coming into force of the Regulation
3. Straight-shaped general service fluorescent lamp with a nominal overall length of 1,200 mm and a rated wattage greater than 35 W.	CAN/CSA C819-11, Performance of general service fluorescent lamps	CCT ≤ 4,500 K: LE ≥ 89 and CRI ≥ 69 CCT > 4,500 and ≤ 7,000 K: LE ≥ 88 and CRI ≥ 69	As of the coming into force of the Regulation
		CCT ≤ 4,500 K: LE ≥ 89 and CRI ≥ 45	

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4. Straight-shaped general service fluorescent lamp with a nominal overall length of 1,200 mm and a maximum rated wattage of 35 W.	CAN/CSA C819-11, Performance of general service fluorescent lamps	CCT > 4,500 and $\leq 7,000$ K: LE ≥ 88 and CRI ≥ 45	As of the coming into force of the Regulation
5. Straight-shaped slimline general service fluorescent lamp with a nominal overall length of 2,400 mm and a rated wattage greater than 65 W.	CAN/CSA C819-11, Performance of general service fluorescent lamps	CCT $\leq 4,500$ K: LE ≥ 92 and CRI ≥ 69 CCT > 4,500 and $\leq 7,000$ K: LE ≥ 88 and CRI ≥ 69	As of the coming into force of the Regulation
6. Straight-shaped slimline general service fluorescent lamp with a nominal overall length of 2,400 mm and a maximum rated wattage of 65 W.	CAN/CSA C819-11, Performance of general service fluorescent lamps	CCT $\leq 4,500$ K: LE ≥ 92 and CRI ≥ 45 CCT > 4,500 and $\leq 7,000$ K: LE ≥ 88 and CRI ≥ 45	As of the coming into force of the Regulation
7. Straight-shaped high output fluorescent lamp with a nominal overall length of 2,400 mm and a rated wattage greater than 100 W.	CAN/CSA C819-11, Performance of general service fluorescent lamps	CCT $\leq 4,500$ K: LE ≥ 97 and CRI ≥ 69 CCT > 4,500 and $\leq 7,000$ K: LE ≥ 93 and CRI ≥ 69	As of the coming into force of the Regulation
8. Straight-shaped high output fluorescent lamp with a nominal overall length of 2,400 mm and a maximum rated wattage of 100 W.	CAN/CSA C819-11, Performance of general service fluorescent lamps	CCT $\leq 4,500$ K: LE ≥ 97 and CRI ≥ 45 CCT > 4,500 and $\leq 7,000$ K: LE ≥ 93 and CRI ≥ 45	As of the coming into force of the Regulation
9. Straight-shaped miniature standard output fluorescent lamp with a nominal overall length of 1,200 mm and a rated wattage greater than 35 W.	CAN/CSA C819-11, Performance of general service fluorescent lamps	CCT $\leq 4,500$ K: LE ≥ 86 CCT > 4,500 and $\leq 7,000$ K: LE ≥ 81	As of the coming into force of the Regulation
10. Straight-shaped miniature high output fluorescent lamp with a nominal overall length of 1,200 mm and a maximum rated wattage of 35 W.	CAN/CSA C819-11, Performance of general service fluorescent lamps	CCT $\leq 4,500$ K: LE ≥ 76 CCT > 4,500 and $\leq 7,000$ K: LE ≥ 72	As of the coming into force of the Regulation
4. General service incandescent reflector lamps			
1. Incandescent and tungsten halogen reflector lamp designed for general lighting that has a rated wattage of less than 205 W, but greater than 40 W, an operating capability included between 110 and 130 V, an E26/24 single contact or E26/50x39 skirted, medium screw base and a bulb diameter greater than 57 mm.	CAN/CSA C862-12, Performance of incandescent reflector lamps	Standard spectrum, diameter > 6.35 cm and voltage ≥ 125 V: LE ≥ 6.8 (P) ^{0.27}	As of the coming into force of the Regulation
		Standard spectrum, diameter > 6.35 cm and voltage < 125 V: LE ≥ 5.9 (P) ^{0.27}	
		Standard spectrum, diameter ≤ 6.35 cm and voltage ≥ 125 V: LE ≥ 5.7 (P) ^{0.27}	
		Standard spectrum, diameter ≤ 6.35 cm and voltage < 125 V: LE ≥ 5.0 (P) ^{0.27}	
		Modified spectrum, diameter > 6.35 cm and voltage ≥ 125 V: LE ≥ 5.8 (P) ^{0.27}	
		Modified spectrum, diameter > 6.35 cm and voltage < 125 V: LE ≥ 5.0 (P) ^{0.27}	
		Modified spectrum, diameter ≤ 6.35 cm and voltage ≥ 125 V: LE ≥ 4.9 (P) ^{0.27}	

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		Modified spectrum, diameter ≤ 6.35 cm and voltage < 125 V: LE $\geq 4.2(P)^{0.27}$	
		ER30 and ER40 ≥ 40 W and < 50 W: LE ≥ 10.5	
		ER30 and ER40 50 W: LE ≥ 7.0	
		ER40 65 W: LE ≥ 12.5	
5. General service lamps			
1. Electrical device providing a luminous flux having a nominal voltage of not less than 110 V and not more than 130 V or a nominal voltage range included at least partially between those voltages and that is screw-based. The following lamps are excluded: (a) appliance lamps; (b) coloured lamps; (c) infrared lamps; (d) spherical-shaped (G-shaped) lamps referred to in ANSI C78.20-2003, A, G, PS, and Similar Shapes with E26 Medium Screw Bases, and ANSI C79.1-2002, Nomenclature for Glass Bulbs Intended for Use with Electric Lamps, with a diameter of at least 13 cm; (e) lamps for display cases; (f) left-hand thread base lamps; (g) plant lamps; (h) reflector lamps that have a shape indicated in ANSI C79.1-2002; (i) sign service lamps; (j) silver bowl lamps; (k) traffic signal module or pedestrian traffic signal module and street lights; (l) submersible lamps; (m) screw-based lamps E5, E10, E11, E12, E17, E26/50 \times 39, E26/53 \times 39, E29/28, E29/53 \times 39, E39, E39d, EP39 or EX39, according to ANSI C81.61-2006, American National Standard for Electrical Lamp Bases-Specifications for Bases (Caps) for Electric Lamps; (n) lamps that have a B, BA, CA, F, G16-1/2, G25, G30 or M-14 shape or other similar shape, in accordance with ANSI C78.20-2003	NEMA/ANSI C82.77-2002, Harmonic emission limits – related power quality requirements for lighting equipment For En: IES LM-45-15, IES Approved Method for the Electrical and Photometric Measurement of General Service Incandescent Filament Lamps or IES LM-66-14, IES Approved Method for the Electrical and Photometric Measurements of Single-Based Fluorescent Lamps, or LM-79-08, IES Approved Method for the Electrical and Photometric Measurements of Solid-State Lighting Products. For life: IES LM-49-12, IES Approved Method for Life Testing of General Lighting Incandescent Filament Lamps or IES LM-65-14, IES Approved Method for Life Testing of Single-Based Fluorescent Lamps, or IES LM - 80 - 15, IES Approved Method: Measuring Luminous Flux and Color Maintenance of LED Packages, Arrays and Modules For CRI: CIE 13.3-1995, Method of Measuring and Specifying Colour Rendering Properties of Light Sources Bulbs must be tested at 120 V regardless of their nominal voltage.	For all lamps: the rate of total harmonic distortion must be 20% or less and the power factor must be at least 90%. For general service lamps: LE ≥ 45 , CRI ≥ 80 and life $\geq 1,000$ hours For modified spectrum lamps: LE ≥ 45 , CRI ≥ 75 and life $\geq 1,000$ hours	As of 1 January 2018

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and ANSI C79.1-2002, and a maximum wattage of 40 W; (o) rough service lamps; (p) vibration service lamps; (q) shatter resistant lamps, including safety lamps and shock resistant lamps; and (r) three-way lamps.			
6. Traffic signal modules			
1. Road traffic signal module: self-contained device that consists of all of the optical components required for its operation and is designed to provide drivers with movement information and to fit into a traffic signal housing.	ITE, Vehicle Traffic Control Signal Heads: LED Circular Signal Supplement, June 27, 2005	A red light that has a diameter of 304.8 mm: maximum wattage of 17 W and nominal wattage of 11 W	As of the coming into force of the Regulation
		A red light that has a diameter of 203.2 mm: maximum wattage of 13 W and nominal wattage of 8 W	
		A red arrow: maximum wattage of 12 W and nominal wattage of 9 W	
		A green light that has a diameter of 304.8 mm: maximum wattage of 15 W and nominal wattage of 15 W	
		A green light that has a diameter of 203.2 mm: maximum wattage of 12 W and nominal wattage of 12 W	
		A green arrow: maximum wattage of 11 W and nominal wattage of 11 W	
2. Pedestrian traffic signal module: self-contained device that consists of all of the optical components required for its operation and is designed to provide pedestrians with movement information and to fit into a pedestrian signal housing.	ITE, Pedestrian Traffic Control Signal Indicators: LED Signal Modules, August 4, 2010	Combination of walking person and hand display: maximum wattage of 16 W and nominal wattage of 13 W	As of the coming into force of the Regulation
		A walking person only display: maximum wattage of 12 W and nominal wattage of 9 W	
		A hand only display: maximum wattage of 16 W and nominal wattage of 13 W	
7. Torchieres			
1. Portable luminaire that has a reflector bowl or similar-shaped reflector that directs light in a predominantly upward direction for providing indirect lighting and that may be equipped with additional sockets for other lighting functions.	CAN/CSA C867.1-08, Performance of torchieres	Without additional sockets: total electrical power ≤ 75 W	As of the coming into force of the Regulation
		With one or more additional sockets: total electrical power ≤ 100 W	
Category 4: Household appliances			
1. Freezers, refrigerators and refrigerator-freezers			
1. Household freezer that has a capacity of 850 L or less,	CAN/CSA C300-15, Energy performance and capacity of household refrigerators,	Refrigerators and refrigerator-freezers with a manual or semi-automatic defrost (1): $E_{\text{annual}} \leq 0.282 \text{ AV} + 225.0$	As of the coming into

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household refrigerator or household refrigerator-freezer, as the case may be, that has a defrost system and a capacity of 1,100 L or less. Refrigerators that have an absorption refrigeration system are excluded.	refrigerator-freezers, freezers, and wine chillers		force of the Regulation
	The following adjustments must precede the testing of automatic icemakers:	Refrigerators with manual defrost (1A): Eannual $\leq 0.240 \text{ AV} + 193.6$	
	(a) the icemaker is on but not in the process of freeing or removing ice pieces;	Refrigerator-freezers with partial automatic defrost (2): Eannual $\leq 0.282 \text{ AV} + 225.0$	
	(b) there is no ice in the ice storage bin;	Refrigerator-freezers with automatic defrost and with a top-mounted freezer without through-the-door-ice service and all-refrigerators with automatic defrost (3): Eannual $\leq 0.285 \text{ AV} + 233.7$	
	(c) the level indicating arm is mechanically fixed in the ice full condition or, if the icemaker does not have a level indicating arm, it may be disabled by another means that only prevents it from freeing or removing ice pieces;	Refrigerator-freezers with automatic defrost with a top-mounted freezer without an automatic icemaker (3-BI): Eannual $\leq 0.323 \text{ AV} + 264.9$	
	(d) all other components are activated in the same manner as when the icemaker is on but not in the process of freeing or removing ice pieces;	Refrigerator-freezers with automatic defrost and with a top-mounted freezer with an automatic icemaker without through-the-door-ice service (3I): Eannual $\leq 0.25 \text{ AV} + 317.7$	
	(e) the ice storage bin is maintained at a temperature consistent with normal operation of the equipment in the home when the icemaker is on but not in the process of freeing or removing ice pieces from the icemaker;	Built-in refrigerator-freezers with automatic defrost and with a top-mounted freezer without an automatic icemaker (3I-BI): Eannual $\leq 0.323 \text{ AV} + 348.9$	
	(f) if the ice storage bin has a consumer-adjustable setting for multiple ice storage temperatures, it may be set at the lowest temperature setting.	All-refrigerators with automatic defrost (3A): Eannual $\leq 0.25 \text{ AV} + 201.6$	
	AV must be determined according to the method specified in Clauses 8.5.1, 9.4.1 and 10.11.1 of CAN/CSA standard C300-15	Built-in all-refrigerators with automatic defrost (3A-BI): Eannual $\leq 0.283 \text{ AV} + 228.5$	
		Refrigerator-freezers with automatic defrost and with a side-mounted freezer without through-the-door-ice service (4): Eannual $\leq 0.301 \text{ AV} + 297.8$	
		Built-in refrigerator-freezers with automatic defrost and with a side-mounted freezer without an automatic icemaker (4 BI): Eannual $\leq 0.361 \text{ AV} + 357.4$	
	Refrigerator-freezers with automatic defrost and with a side-mounted freezer with an automatic icemaker without through-the-door ice service (4I): Eannual $\leq 0.301 \text{ AV} + 381.8$		
	Built-in refrigerator-freezers with automatic defrost and with a side-mounted freezer with an automatic icemaker without through-the-door ice service (4I-BI): Eannual $\leq 0.361 \text{ AV} + 441.4$		
	Refrigerator-freezers with automatic defrost and with a bottom-mounted freezer, without an automatic icemaker through-the-door-ice service (5): Eannual $\leq 0.312 \text{ AV} + 317.0$		
	Refrigerator-freezers with automatic defrost and with a bottom-mounted freezer, with through-the-door-ice service (5A): Eannual $\leq 0.327 \text{ AV} + 475.4$		
	Built-in refrigerator-freezers with automatic defrost and with a bottom-mounted freezer, without an automatic icemaker (5-BI): Eannual $\leq 0.332 \text{ AV} + 336.9$		

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		Refrigerator-freezers with automatic defrost and with a bottom-mounted freezer, with an automatic icemaker without through-the-door ice service (5): Eannual $\leq 0.312 AV + 401.0$	
		Built-in refrigerator-freezers with automatic defrost and with a bottom-mounted freezer, with an automatic icemaker without through-the-door ice service (5I-BI): Eannual $\leq 0.332 AV + 420.9$	
		Built-in refrigerator-freezers with automatic defrost and with a bottom-mounted freezer, with through-the-door-ice service (5A-BI): Eannual $\leq 0.347 AV + 499.9$	
		Refrigerator-freezers with automatic defrost and with a top-mounted freezer, with through-the-door-ice service (6): Eannual $\leq 0.297 AV + 385.4$	
		Refrigerator-freezers with automatic defrost and with a side-mounted freezer with through-the-door-ice service (7): annual $\leq 0.302 AV + 432.8$	
		Built-in refrigerator-freezers with automatic defrost and with a side-mounted freezer with through-the-door-ice service (7-BI): Eannual $\leq 0.362 AV + 502.6$	
		Upright freezers with manual defrost (8): Eannual $\leq 0.197 AV + 193.7$	
		Upright freezers with automatic defrost (9): Eannual $\leq 0.305 AV + 228.3$	
		Upright freezers with automatic defrost with an automatic icemaker (9I): Eannual $\leq 0.305 AV + 312.3$	
		Built-in upright freezers with automatic defrost without an automatic icemaker (9-BI): Eannual $\leq 0.348 AV + 260.9$	
		Built-in upright freezers with automatic defrost with an automatic icemaker (9I-BI): Eannual $\leq 0.348 AV + 344.9$	
		Chest freezers and other freezers (10): Eannual $\leq 0.257 AV + 107.8$	
		Chest freezers with automatic defrost (10A): Eannual $\leq 0.362 AV + 148.1$	
		Compact refrigerators and refrigerator-freezers with manual or semi-automatic defrost (11): Eannual $\leq 0.319 AV + 252.3$	
		Compact refrigerators with manual defrost (11A): Eannual $\leq 0.277 AV + 219.1$	
		Compact refrigerator-freezers with partial automatic defrost (12): Eannual $\leq 0.209 AV + 335.8$	
		Compact refrigerator-freezers with automatic defrost and with a top-mounted freezer, and compact all-refrigerators with automatic defrost (13): Eannual $\leq 0.417 AV + 339.2$	

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		Compact refrigerator-freezers with automatic defrost and with a top-mounted freezer with an automatic icemaker (13): Eannual $\leq 0.417 AV + 423.2$	
		Compact all-refrigerators with automatic defrost (13A): Eannual $\leq 0.324 AV + 259.3$	
		Compact refrigerator-freezers with automatic defrost and with a side-mounted freezer (14): Eannual $\leq 0.241 AV + 456.9$	
		Compact refrigerator-freezers with automatic defrost and with a side-mounted freezer with an automatic icemaker (14): Eannual $\leq 0.241 AV + 540.9$	
		Compact refrigerator-freezers with automatic defrost and with a bottom-mounted freezer (15): Eannual $\leq 0.417 AV + 339.2$	
		Compact refrigerator-freezers with automatic defrost and with a bottom-mounted freezer with an automatic icemaker (15): Eannual $\leq 0.417 AV + 423.2$	
		Compact upright freezers with manual defrost (16): Eannual $\leq 0.306 AV + 225.7$	
		Compact upright freezers with automatic defrost (17): Eannual $\leq 0.359 AV + 351.9$	
		Compact chest freezers and other compact freezers (18): Eannual $\leq 0.327 AV + 136.8$	
		Wine chillers with manual defrost (19): Eannual $\leq 0.485 AV + 267$	
		Wine chillers with automatic defrost (20): Eannual $\leq 0.616 AV + 344$	
2. Commercial refrigerators			
1. Self-contained commercial freezer, refrigerator or refrigerator-freezer that has one or more compartments and that is designed for freezing or storing food, beverages or ice and that has a self-contained refrigeration source that requires an energy input.	CSA C657-15, Energy performance standard for commercial refrigeration equipment	Self-contained commercial refrigerators that do not have transparent doors: Edaily $\leq 0.00353 \times Vr + 2.04$	As of the coming into force of the Regulation
		Self-contained commercial refrigerators with transparent doors without pull-down temperature reduction capability: Edaily $\leq 0.00424 \times Vr + 3.34$	
		Self-contained commercial freezers that do not have transparent doors: Edaily $\leq 0.01413 \times Vf + 1.38$	
		Self-contained commercial freezers with transparent doors: Edaily $\leq 0.02649 \times Vf + 4.10$	
		Self-contained commercial refrigerator-freezers that do not have transparent doors: Edaily \leq the higher of 0.70 and $(0.009534 \times \text{adjusted volume (in litres)} - 0.71)$, where the adjusted volume = $Vr + 1.63 \times Vf$	
2. Self-contained commercial freezer, refrigerator or refrigerator-freezer that	CSA C657-15, Energy performance standard for commercial refrigeration equipment	Vertical open, remote condensing unit and designed for storage at medium temperature (VOP.RC.M): Edaily $\leq 8.826 \times TDA + 4.07$	As of 27 March 2017

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is not equipped with doors and that is designed for freezing or storing food, beverages or ice and that has a self-contained refrigeration source that requires an energy input.	Vertical open, remote condensing unit and designed for storage at low temperature (VOP.RC.L): $\text{Edaily} \leq 24.434 \times \text{TDA} + 6.85$
	Semi-vertical open, remote condensing unit and designed for storage at medium temperature (SVO.RC.M): $\text{Edaily} \leq 8.934 \times \text{TDA} + 3.18$
	Semi-vertical open, remote condensing unit and designed for storage at low temperature (SVO.RC.L): $\text{Edaily} \leq 24.434 \times \text{TDA} + 6.85$
	Horizontal open, remote condensing unit and designed for storage at medium temperature (HZO.RC.M): $\text{Edaily} \leq 3.767 \times \text{TDA} + 2.88$
	Horizontal open, remote condensing unit and designed for storage at low temperature (HZO.RC.L): $\text{Edaily} \leq 6.135 \times \text{TDA} + 6.88$
	Vertical closed transparent, remote condensing unit and designed for storage at medium temperature (VCT.RC.M): $\text{Edaily} \leq 2.368 \times \text{TDA} + 1.95$
	Vertical closed transparent, remote condensing unit and designed for storage at low temperature (VCT.RC.L): $\text{Edaily} \leq 6.028 \times \text{TDA} + 2.61$
	Horizontal closed transparent, remote condensing unit and designed for storage at medium temperature (HCT.RC.M): $\text{Edaily} \leq 1.722 \times \text{TDA} + 0.13$
	Horizontal closed transparent, remote condensing unit and designed for storage at low temperature (HCT.RC.L): $\text{Edaily} \leq 3.66 \times \text{TDA} + 0.26$
	Vertical closed solid, remote condensing unit and designed for storage at medium temperature (VCS.RC.M): $\text{Edaily} \leq 3.885 \times (\text{Vf or Vr}) + 0.26$
	Vertical closed solid, remote condensing unit and designed for storage at low temperature (VCS.RC.L): $\text{Edaily} \leq 8.122 \times (\text{Vf or Vr}) + 0.54$
	Horizontal closed solid, remote condensing unit and designed for storage at medium temperature (HCS.RC.M): $\text{Edaily} \leq 3.885 \times (\text{Vf or Vr}) + 0.26$
	Horizontal closed solid, remote condensing unit and designed for storage at low temperature (HCS.RC.L): $\text{Edaily} \leq 8.125 \times (\text{Vf or Vr}) + 0.54$
	Service over counter, remote condensing unit and designed for storage at medium temperature (SOC.RC.M): $\text{Edaily} \leq 5.49 \times \text{TDA} + 0.11$
	Service over counter, remote condensing unit and designed for storage at low temperature (SOC.RC.L): $\text{Edaily} \leq 11.625 \times \text{TDA} + 0.22$
Vertical open, self-contained and designed for storage at medium temperature (VOP.SC.M): $\text{Edaily} \leq 18.729 \times \text{TDA} + 4.71$	
Vertical open, self-contained and designed for storage at low temperature (VOP.SC.L): $\text{Edaily} \leq 47.038 \times \text{TDA} + 11.82$	

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		Semi-vertical open, self-contained and designed for storage at medium temperature (SVO.SC.M): $\text{Edaily} \leq 18.622 \times \text{TDA} + 4.59$	
		Semi-vertical open, self-contained and designed for storage at low temperature (SVO.SC.L): $\text{Edaily} \leq 46.715 \times \text{TDA} + 11.51$	
		Horizontal open, self-contained and designed for storage at medium temperature (HZO.SC.M): $\text{Edaily} \leq 8.288 \times \text{TDA} + 5.55$	
		Horizontal open, self-contained and designed for storage at low temperature (HZO.SC.L): $\text{Edaily} \leq 20.667 \times \text{TDA} + 7.08$	
		Vertical open, remote condensing unit and designed for the storage of ice cream (VOP.RC.I): $\text{Edaily} \leq 31.108 \times \text{TDA} + 8.7$	
		Semi-vertical open, remote condensing unit and designed for the storage of ice cream (SVO.RC.I): $\text{Edaily} \leq 31.108 \times \text{TDA} + 8.7$	
		Horizontal open, remote condensing unit and designed for the storage of ice cream (HZO.RC.I): $\text{Edaily} \leq 7.75 \times \text{TDA} + 8.74$	
		Vertical closed transparent, remote condensing unit and designed for the storage of ice cream (VCT.RC.I): $\text{Edaily} \leq 7.104 \times \text{TDA} + 3.05$	
		Horizontal closed transparent, remote condensing unit and designed for the storage of ice cream (HCT.RC.I): $\text{Edaily} \leq 4.306 \times \text{TDA} + 0.31$	
		Vertical closed solid, remote condensing unit and designed for the storage of ice cream (VCS.RC.I): $\text{Edaily} \leq 9.535 \times (\text{Vf or Vr}) + 0.63$	
		Horizontal closed solid, remote condensing unit and designed for the storage of ice cream (HCS.RC.I): $\text{Edaily} \leq 9.535 \times (\text{Vf or Vr}) + 0.63$	
		Service over counter, remote condensing unit and designed for the storage of ice cream (SOC.RC.I): $\text{Edaily} \leq 13.562 \times \text{TDA} + 0.26$	
		Vertical open, self-contained and designed for the storage of ice cream (VOP.SC.I): $\text{Edaily} \leq 59.74 \times \text{TDA} + 15.05$	
		Semi-vertical open, self-contained and designed for the storage of ice cream (SVO.SC.I): $\text{Edaily} \leq 59.417 \times \text{TDA} + 14.63$	
		Horizontal open, self-contained and designed for the storage of ice cream (HZO.SC.I): $\text{Edaily} \leq 26.264 \times \text{TDA} + 9$	
		Vertical closed transparent, self-contained and designed for the storage of ice cream (VCT.SC.I): $\text{Edaily} \leq 7.212 \times \text{TDA} + 3.29$	
		Horizontal closed transparent, self-contained and designed for the storage of ice cream (HCT.SC.I): $\text{Edaily} \leq 6.028 \times \text{TDA} + 0.43$	

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		Vertical closed solid, self-contained and designed for the storage of ice cream (VCS.SC.I): $E_{daily} \leq 13.42 \times (V_f \text{ or } V_r) + 0.88$	
		Horizontal closed solid, self-contained and designed for the storage of ice cream (HCS.SC.I): $E_{daily} \leq 13.42 \times (V_f \text{ or } V_r) + 0.88$	
		Service over counter, self-contained and designed for the storage of ice cream (SOC.SC.I): $E_{daily} \leq 18.944 \times TDA + 0.36$	
3. Ranges			
1. Natural gas or propane range with an electrical power source.	N/A	Must not be equipped with a continuously burning pilot light	As of the coming into force of the Regulation
2. Household built-in or free-standing electric range with at least one surface element and one or more ovens.	CAN/CSA C358-03, Energy Consumption Test Methods for Household Electric Ranges	$E_{annual} \leq 2.0 \times \text{oven volume in litres} + 458$	As of the coming into force of the Regulation
3. Household integrated electric range with at least one surface element and no oven.	CAN/CSA C358-03, Energy Consumption Test Methods for Household Electric Ranges	$E_{annual} \leq 258$	As of the coming into force of the Regulation
4. Household built-in or wall-mounted electric range with one or more ovens and no surface element.	CAN/CSA C358-03, Energy Consumption Test Methods for Household Electric Ranges	$E_{annual} \leq 2.0 \times \text{oven volume in litres} + 200$	As of the coming into force of the Regulation
4. Dehumidifiers			
1. Household factory-assembled electric dehumidifier mechanically refrigerated and whose water removal capacity is 87.5 L/d or less.	CAN/CSA C749-15, Energy performance of dehumidifiers	$Cr \leq 16.6$: $EF \geq 1.35$ L/kWh	As of the coming into force of the Regulation
		$Cr > 16.6$ and ≤ 21.3 : $EF \geq 1.50$ L/kWh	
		$Cr > 21.3$ and ≤ 25.5 : $EF \geq 1.60$ L/kWh	
		$Cr > 25.5$ and ≤ 35.5 : $EF \geq 1.70$ L/kWh	
		$Cr > 35.5$: $EF \geq 2.50$ L/kWh	
5. Vending machines			
1. Self-contained machine for dispensing, after accepting payment, packages of solid non-refrigerated food and bottled, canned or other sealed refrigerated beverages.	ASHRAE 32.1-2010, Methods of Testing for Rating Vending Machines for Sealed Beverages The ambient temperature must be $23.9^\circ\text{C} \pm 1^\circ\text{C}$	Class A automatic vending machine: $E_{daily} \leq 0.00194 \times \text{refrigerated volume in litres} + 2.56$	As of the coming into force of the Regulation
		Class B automatic vending machine: $E_{daily} \leq 0.00258 \times \text{refrigerated volume in litres} + 3.16$	
6. Clothes washers			
1. Household standard or compact electrically-operated clothes washer, top or front-loaded, that has an internal control system that regulates the water temperature without the need for user	CAN/CSA C360-13, Energy performance, water consumption, and capacity of household clothes washers	Compact, capacity of less than 45 L and vertical axis: modified energy performance ≥ 24.35 L/kWh/cycle and integrated water factor ≤ 1.92 L/cycle/L	From the coming into force of the Regulation to 31 December 2017
		Compact, capacity of less than 45 L and horizontal axis: modified energy performance ≥ 32 L/kWh/cycle and integrated water factor ≤ 1.11 L/cycle/L	

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intervention after the initiation of machine operation and that does not require fastening to a floor or wall.		Standard, capacity of 45 L or more and vertical axis: modified energy performance ≥ 36.53 L/kWh/cycle and integrated water factor ≤ 1.12 L/cycle/L			
		Standard, capacity of 45 L or more and horizontal axis: modified energy performance ≥ 52.10 L/kWh/cycle and integrated water factor ≤ 0.63 L/cycle/L			
		CAN/CSA C360-13, Energy performance, water consumption, and capacity of household clothes washers		Compact, capacity of less than 45 L and vertical axis: modified energy performance ≥ 32.56 L/kWh/cycle and integrated water factor ≤ 1.6 L/cycle/L	As of 1 January 2018
		Compact, capacity of less than 45 L and horizontal axis: modified energy performance ≥ 32 L/kWh/cycle and integrated water factor ≤ 0.87 L/cycle/L			
Standard, capacity of 45 L or more and vertical axis: modified energy performance ≥ 44.46 L/kWh/cycle and integrated water factor ≤ 1.12 L/cycle/L					
Standard, capacity of 45 L or more and horizontal axis: modified energy performance ≥ 52.10 L/kWh/cycle and integrated water factor ≤ 0.63 L/cycle/L					
2. Electrically-operated clothes washer designed for use by more than one family (for example: washers in common laundry rooms in immovables lodging a number of families, in coin-operated laundromats, hotels, or any other commercial use), top or front-loaded, that has an internal control system that regulates the water temperature without the need for user intervention after the initiation of machine operation and that does not require fastening to a floor or wall.	CAN/CSA C360-13, Energy performance, water consumption, and capacity of household clothes washers	Vertical axis: modified energy performance ≥ 45.31 L/kWh/cycle and water factor ≤ 1.13 L/cycle/L	From the coming into force of the Regulation to 31 December 2017		
		Horizontal axis: modified energy performance ≥ 56.63 L/kWh/cycle and water factor ≤ 0.73 L/cycle/L			
	CAN/CSA C360-13, Energy performance, water consumption, and capacity of household clothes washers	Vertical axis: modified energy performance ≥ 38.23 L/kWh/cycle and integrated water factor ≤ 1.18 L/cycle/L	As of 1 January 2018		
		Horizontal axis: modified energy performance ≥ 56.63 L/kWh/cycle and integrated water factor ≤ 0.55 L/cycle/L			
7. Integrated clothes washer-dryers					
1. Household integrated clothes washer-dryer, combination or not, powered by a single power source and having a single control panel.	For the washer function: CAN/CSA C360-13, Energy performance, water consumption, and capacity of household clothes washers	For the washer function, refer to the energy performance requirements applicable to washers	From the coming into force of the Regulation to 31 December 2017		
			As of 1 January 2018		
	For the dryer function: CAN/CSA C361-12, Test method for measuring energy	For the dryer function, refer to the energy performance requirements applicable to dryers	As of the coming into		

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	consumption and drum volume of electrically operated household tumble-type clothes dryers		force of the Regulation
8. Dishwashers			
1. Electrically-operated automatic standard or compact household dishwasher.	CAN/CSA C373-14, Energy performance and water consumption of household dishwashers	Compact: energy consumption ≤ 222 kWh/year and water consumption ≤ 13.25 L/cycle	As of the coming into force of the Regulation
		Standard: energy consumption ≤ 307 kWh/year and water consumption ≤ 18.93 L/cycle	
9. Icemakers			
1. Automatic icemaker that may produce in batches.	CAN/CSA C742-15, Energy performance of automatic icemakers and ice storage bins	Water-cooled and Hm < 136 kg/d: energy consumption (kJ/kg) $\leq 546.04 - 0.962 \times Hm$	As of 28 January 2018
		Water-cooled and Hm ≥ 136 kg/d and < 386 kg/d: energy consumption (kJ/kg) $\leq 460.33 - 0.334 \times Hm$	
		Water-cooled and Hm ≥ 386 kg/d and < 680 kg/d: energy consumption (kJ/kg) $\leq 350.80 - 0.049 \times Hm$	
		Water-cooled and Hm ≥ 680 kg/d and < 1,134 kg/d: energy consumption (kJ/kg) ≤ 317.47	
		Water-cooled and Hm $\geq 1,134$ kg/d and < 1,814 kg/d: energy consumption (kJ/kg) ≤ 317.47	
		Air-cooled and Hm < 136 kg/d: energy consumption (kJ/kg) $\leq 793.66 - 2.157 \times Hm$	
		Air-cooled and Hm ≥ 136 kg/d and < 363 kg/d: energy consumption (kJ/kg) $\leq 559.53 - 0.437 \times Hm$	
		Air-cooled and Hm ≥ 363 kg/d and < 680 kg/d: energy consumption (kJ/kg) $\leq 440.48 - 0.110 \times Hm$	
		Air-cooled and Hm ≥ 680 kg/d and < 1,814 kg/d: energy consumption (kJ/kg) ≤ 365.88	
		Remote condensing unit and integrated compressor, air-cooled and Hm ≥ 23 kg/d and < 454 kg/d: energy consumption (kJ/kg) $\leq 632.55 - 0.598 \times Hm$	
		Remote condensing unit and integrated compressor, air-cooled and Hm ≥ 454 kg/d and < 1,814 kg/d: energy consumption (kJ/kg) ≤ 361.12	
		Remote condensing unit and remote compressor, air-cooled and Hm < 427 kg/d: energy consumption (kJ/kg) $\leq 632.55 - 0.598 \times Hm$	
Remote condensing unit and remote compressor, air-cooled and Hm ≥ 427 kg/d and < 1,814 kg/d: energy consumption (kJ/kg) ≤ 376.99			

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		Packaged, water-cooled and Hm < 91 kg/d: energy consumption (kJ/kg) $\leq 753.98 - 3.324 \times Hm$	
		Packaged, water-cooled and Hm ≥ 91 kg/d and < 1,134 kg/d: energy consumption (kJ/kg) ≤ 452.39	
		Packaged, water-cooled and Hm $\geq 1,134$ kg/d and < 1,814 kg/d: energy consumption (kJ/kg) ≤ 452.39	
		Packaged, air-cooled and Hm < 50 kg/d: energy consumption (kJ/kg) $\leq 1173.83 - 8.206 \times Hm$	
		Packaged, air-cooled and Hm ≥ 50 kg/d and < 91 kg/d: energy consumption (kJ/kg) $\leq 985.73 - 4.432 \times Hm$	
		Packaged, air-cooled and Hm ≥ 91 kg/d and < 1,814 kg/d: energy consumption (kJ/kg) ≤ 583.34	
2. Automatic icemaker that may produce in a continuous process.	CAN/CSA C742-15, Energy performance of automatic icemakers and ice storage bins	Water-cooled and Hm < 363 kg/d: energy consumption (kJ/kg) $\leq 514.29 - 0.467 \times Hm$	As of 28 January 2018
		Water-cooled and Hm ≥ 363 kg/d and < 1,134 kg/d: energy consumption (kJ/kg) ≤ 344.45	
		Water-cooled and Hm $\geq 1,134$ kg/d and < 1,814 kg/d: energy consumption (kJ/kg) ≤ 344.45	
		Air-cooled and Hm < 141 kg/d: energy consumption (kJ/kg) $\leq 729.38 - 1.101 \times Hm$	
		Air-cooled and Hm ≥ 141 kg/d and < 372 kg/d: energy consumption (kJ/kg) $\leq 653.19 - 0.560 \times Hm$	
		Air-cooled and Hm ≥ 372 kg/d and < 1,814 kg/d: energy consumption (kJ/kg) ≤ 445.25	
		Remote condensing unit and integrated compressor, air-cooled and Hm < 363 kg/d and < 454 kg/d: energy consumption (kJ/kg) $\leq 769.85 - 1.015 \times Hm$	
		Remote condensing unit and integrated compressor, air-cooled and Hm ≥ 363 kg/d and < 1,814 kg/d: energy consumption (kJ/kg) ≤ 401.59	
		Remote condensing unit and remote compressor, air-cooled and Hm < 363 kg/d: energy consumption (kJ/kg) $\leq 785.73 - 1.015 \times Hm$	
		Remote condensing unit and remote compressor, air-cooled and Hm ≥ 363 kg/d and < 1,814 kg/d: energy consumption (kJ/kg) ≤ 417.47	
		Self-contained, water-cooled and Hm < 408 kg/d: energy consumption (kJ/kg) $\leq 603.18 - 0.528 \times Hm$	

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		Self-contained, water-cooled and $H_m \geq 408$ kg/d and $< 1,134$ kg/d: energy consumption (kJ/kg) ≤ 387.31	
		Self-contained, water-cooled and $H_m \geq 1,134$ kg/d and $< 1,814$ kg/d: energy consumption (kJ/kg) ≤ 387.31	
		Self-contained, air-cooled and $H_m < 91$ kg/d: energy consumption (kJ/kg) $\leq 1,128,59 - 5.249 \times H_m$	
		Self-contained, air-cooled and $H_m \geq 91$ kg/d and < 318 kg/d: energy consumption (kJ/kg) $\leq 751.6 - 1.092 \times H_m$	
		Self-contained, air-cooled and $H_m \geq 318$ kg/d and $< 1,814$ kg/d: energy consumption (kJ/kg) ≤ 404.77	
3. Ice storage bin.	CAN/CSA C742-15, Energy performance of automatic icemakers and ice storage bins	Ice storage bin capacity < 70 kg: storage effectiveness $\geq 60\%$	As of 28 January 2018
		Ice storage bin capacity ≥ 70 kg and < 100 kg: storage effectiveness $\geq 70\%$	
		Ice storage bin capacity ≥ 100 kg and ≤ 200 kg: storage effectiveness $\geq 75\%$	
		Ice storage bin capacity > 200 kg: storage effectiveness $\geq 80\%$	
10. Clothes dryers			
1. Electrically-operated compact or standard household tumble-type clothes dryer, designed for a 60 Hz alternating current supply with a nominal voltage of 120, 120/240 or 120/208 V.	CAN/CSA C361-12, Test method for measuring energy consumption and drum volume of electrically operated household tumble-type clothes dryers	Conventional standard: combined energy factor (kg/kWh) ≥ 1.69	As of the coming into force of the Regulation
		Conventional compact, 120 V: combined energy factor (kg/kWh) ≥ 1.64	
		Conventional compact, 240 V: combined energy factor (kg/kWh) ≥ 1.48	
		Ventless compact, 240 V: combined energy factor (kg/kWh) ≥ 1.16	
		Ventless combination washer-dryer: combined energy factor (kg/kWh) ≥ 0.94	
Category 5: Electronic devices			
1. Digital television adapters			
1. Device that is a type of terrestrial set-top box whose primary function is to receive an Advanced Television Systems Committee terrestrial television broadcast and to demodulate, decode and convert it into an analog television format.	CAN/CSA C380-11, Test procedure for the measurement of energy consumption of set-top boxes (STBs)	Capable of automatically entering in standby mode and capable of entering in the following modes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - an on mode with a power consumption ≤ 8 W; - a standby mode with a power consumption ≤ 1 W. 	As of the coming into force of the Regulation

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2. Video products			
1. Household electronic device encased in a single housing, that has an integral power supply, is connected to a mains power source and is designed primarily to produce or record, or both, audio and video signals, to or from digital or analog media. Cameras are excluded.	CAN/CSA C62301:11, Household electrical appliances – Measurement of standby power Video products must be tested at 115 V regardless of their nominal voltage	Capable of entering in one of the following modes, or more if applicable: - a standby mode with display active and a power consumption ≤ 1 W; - a standby mode with display inactive and a power consumption ≤ 0.5 W; - a standby mode without display and power consumption ≤ 0.5 W; - an off mode with a power consumption ≤ 0.5 W.	As of the coming into force of the Regulation
3. External power supplies			
1. Power supply device that is designed to convert line voltage ac input into lower voltage dc or ac output, is able to convert to only one dc or ac output voltage at a time, is designed to be used with a household or office end-use product that constitutes the primary load, is encased in an enclosure separated from that end-use product and is connected to that product by an electrical connection and has a nominal power of 250 W or less. Any device: (a) that powers the charger of a detachable battery pack of an end-use product, (b) that charges the battery of an end-use product that is fully or primarily motor-operated, (c) that is an accessory to a medical device within the meaning of section 1 of the Medical Devices Regulations (DORS/98-282), (d) that is a power sourcing equipment within the meaning of IEEE standard IEEE 802.3 – 2008, Standard for Information Technology — Telecommunications and Information Exchange Between Systems - Specific requirements Part 3, is excluded.	CAN/CSA C381.1-08, Test method for calculating the energy efficiency of single-voltage external ac-dc and ac-ac power supplies	Minimum average efficiency at the highest or lowest nominal output power setting: - nominal output power < 1 W: $0.5 \times$ nominal output power; - nominal output power ≥ 1 W and ≤ 51 W: $0.09 \times \ln$ (nominal output power) + 0.5; - nominal output power > 51 W: 0.85; - for a device other than a security external power supply: no load power ≤ 0.5 W.	As of the coming into force of the Regulation

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4. Compact audio products				
1. Product consisting of an amplifier and terrestrial tuner encased in a single housing, with attached or separable speakers, including a product that can produce sound from another media that uses mains power as at least one means of power. Clock radios are excluded.	CAN/CSA C62301:11, Household electrical appliances – Measurement of standby power. Compact video products must be tested at 115 V regardless of their nominal voltage.	With display active: consumption in a standby mode ≤ 1 W and consumption in an off mode ≤ 0.5 W	As of the coming into force of the Regulation	
		With display inactive: consumption in a standby mode ≤ 0.5 W and consumption in an off mode ≤ 0.5 W		
		Without display: consumption in a standby mode ≤ 0.5 W and consumption in an off mode ≤ 0.5 W		
2. Clock radio.	CAN/CSA C62301:11, Household electrical appliances – Measurement of standby power Clock radios must be tested at 115 V regardless of their nominal voltage.	With display active: consumption in a standby mode ≤ 2 W and consumption in an off mode ≤ 1 W	As of the coming into force of the Regulation	
5. Televisions				
1. Analog or digital device designed primarily for the display and reception of a terrestrial, satellite, cable, Internet Protocol TV (IPTV) or other broadcast or recorded transmission of analog or digital video and audio signals, including the following: (a) a household television monitor, namely a device without an internal tuner, receiver or playback device, (b) a combination television, namely a system in which a television and an additional device or devices, including a DVD player or VCR are combined into a single unit in which the additional devices are included in the television casing, (c) a component television, namely a television composed of two or more separate components marketed and sold as a television under one model or system designation. A computer monitor, namely an analog or digital device designed primarily for the display of computer generated signals and that is not marketed for use as a television is excluded.	For a consumption in an off mode and a standby mode: CAN/CSA C62301:11, Household electrical appliances – Measurement of standby power For a consumption in an on mode and the power factor: CAN/CSA C382-11, Energy performance of Televisions and displays Televisions must be tested at 115 V regardless of their nominal voltage.	For all televisions, capable of entering in one of the following modes, or more if applicable:	As of the coming into force of the Regulation	
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - in a standby mode with display active and a power consumption ≤ 1 W; - in a standby mode with display inactive and a power consumption ≤ 0.5 W; - in a standby mode without display with a power consumption ≤ 0.5 W; - in an off mode with a power consumption ≤ 0.5 W. 		
		and Consumption in an on mode ≤ 0.019 W/cm ² x A + 25 W where A is the screen surface in cm ² and		As of the coming into force of the Regulation
		Must automatically enter in a standby mode after a maximum of 15 minutes without audio or video signal in the input mode selected and		As of 1 January 2017
		When turned off by remote control or by a key or an integrated switch, must enter in the operating mode in which the television is connected to the power supply but produces no sound or image, does not exchange data, does not receive data from an internal source and may be switched into another mode with the remote control or an internal signal.		As of 1 January 2017
		For models whose power is < 100 W: power factor ≥ 0.4		As of the coming into force of the Regulation
For models whose power is ≥ 100 W: power factor ≥ 0.9	As of 1 July 2017			

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Category 6: Electric motors			
<p>1. Machine that converts electrical power into rotational mechanical power, including a machine incorporated into another product, whether or not that other product is an energy-using product, that is rated for continuous duty operation and is an electric three-phase induction design, a cage or squirrel-cage design, a NEMA design A, B or C with NEMA T or U frame dimensions or IEC design N or H, is designed to operate at a single speed, has a nominal output power of not less than 0.746 kW (1 HP), and not more than 375 kW (500 HP), has a nominal voltage of not more than 600 volts AC and a nominal frequency of 50/60 Hz or 60 Hz, a two, four, six or eight pole construction, and has an IP code from 00 to 66 and is of open or enclosed construction. NEMA design C motors of more than 150 kW (200 HP) and IEC design H motors of more than 150 kW (200 HP) are excluded.</p>	<p>CAN/CSA C390-10, Test methods, marking requirements, and energy efficiency levels for three-phase induction motors</p>	<p>See Part 2 of this Schedule</p>	<p>As of the coming into force of the Regulation</p>
Category 7: Dry-type transformers			
<p>1. Single-phase or three-phase transformer, self-contained or part of a larger assembly, 60 Hz, natural cooling, with a nominal power of 15 to 833 kVA for single-phase models and 15 to 7,500 kVA for three-phase models.</p>	<p>CAN/CSA C802.2-12, Minimum efficiency values for dry-type transformers</p>	<p>See Part 3 of this Schedule</p>	<p>As of the coming into force of the Regulation</p>

PART 2

Category 6: Electric motors							
Energy efficiency standard: CAN/CSA C390-10, Test methods, marking requirements, and energy efficiency levels for three-phase induction motors							
Energy efficiency requirements for 60 Hz (percentage) fire pumps							
Power		Open			Enclosed		
(HP)	(kW)	2 poles	4 poles	6 poles	2 poles	4 poles	6 poles
1	0.75	77	85.5	82.5	77	85.5	82.5
1.5	1.1	84	86.5	86.5	84	86.5	87.5
2	1.5	85.5	86.5	87.5	85.5	86.5	88.5
3	2.2	85.5	89.5	88.5	86.5	89.5	89.5
5	3.7	86.5	89.5	89.5	88.5	89.5	89.5
7.5	5.5	88.5	91	90.2	89.5	91.7	91
10	7.5	89.5	91.7	91.7	90.2	91.7	91
15	11	90.2	93	91.7	91	92.4	91.7
20	15	91	93	92.4	91	93	91.7
25	19	91.7	93.6	93	91.7	93.6	93
30	22	91.7	94.1	93.6	91.7	93.6	93
40	30	92.4	94.1	94.1	92.4	94.1	94.1
50	37	93	94.5	94.1	93	94.5	94.1
60	45	93.6	95	94.5	93.6	95	94.5
75	55	93.6	95	94.5	93.6	95.4	94.5
100	75	93.6	95.4	95	94.1	95.4	95
125	90	94.1	95.4	95	95	95.4	95
150	110	94.1	95.8	95.4	95	95.8	95.8
200	150	95	95.8	95.4	95.4	96.2	95.8
250	185	95	95.8	95.4	95.8	96.2	95.8
300	225	95.4	95.8	95.4	95.8	96.2	95.8
350	260	95.4	95.8	95.4	95.8	96.2	95.8
400	300	95.8	95.8	95.8	95.8	96.2	95.8
450	340	95.8	96.2	96.2	95.8	96.2	95.8
500	375	95.8	96.2	96.2	95.8	96.2	95.8

Categorie 6: Electric motors									
Energy efficiency standard: CAN/CSA C390-10, Test methods, marking requirements, and energy efficiency levels for three-phase induction motors									
Energy efficiency requirements for all other 60 Hz (percentage) motors									
Power		Open				Enclosed			
(HP)	(kW)	2 poles	4 poles	6 poles	8 poles	2 poles	4 poles	6 poles	8 poles
1	0.75	77	85.5	82.5	75.5	77	85.5	82.5	75.5
1.5	1.1	84	86.5	86.5	77.0	84	86.5	87.5	78.5
2	1.5	85.5	86.5	87.5	86.5	85.5	86.5	88.5	84.0
3	2.2	85.5	89.5	88.5	87.5	86.5	89.5	89.5	85.5
5	3.7	86.5	89.5	89.5	88.5	88.5	89.5	89.5	86.5
7.5	5.5	88.5	91	90.2	89.5	89.5	91.7	91	86.5
10	7.5	89.5	91.7	91.7	90.2	90.2	91.7	91	89.5
15	11	90.2	93	91.7	90.2	91	92.4	91.7	89.5
20	15	91	93	92.4	91.0	91	93	91.7	90.2
25	19	91.7	93.6	93	91.0	91.7	93.6	93	90.2
30	22	91.7	94.1	93.6	91.7	91.7	93.6	93	91.7
40	30	92.4	94.1	94.1	91.7	92.4	94.1	94.1	91.7
50	37	93	94.5	94.1	92.4	93	94.5	94.1	92.4
60	45	93.6	95	94.5	93.0	93.6	95	94.5	92.4
75	55	93.6	95	94.5	94.1	93.6	95.4	94.5	93.6
100	75	93.6	95.4	95	94.1	94.1	95.4	95	93.6
125	90	94.1	95.4	95	94.1	95	95.4	95	94.1
150	110	94.1	95.8	95.4	94.1	95	95.8	95.8	94.1
200	150	95	95.8	95.4	94.1	95.4	96.2	95.8	94.5
250	185	95	95.8	95.8	95.0	95.8	96.2	95.8	95.0
300	225	95.4	95.8	95.8	-	95.8	96.2	95.8	-
350	260	95.4	95.8	95.8	-	95.8	96.2	95.8	-
400	300	95.8	95.8	-	-	95.8	96.2	-	-
450	340	96.2	96.2	-	-	95.8	96.2	-	-
500	375	96.2	96.2	-	-	95.8	96.2	-	-

PART 2

Category 7: Transformers				
Energy efficiency standard: CAN/CSA C802.2-12, Minimum efficiency values for dry-type transformers				
Energy efficiency requirements for single-phase transformers				
Power	Performance in %, nominal power per unit of 0.35	Performance in %, nominal power per unit of 0.5		
(kVA)	Class = 1.2 kV	Class > 1.2 kV		
		20 - 45 kV	> 45 - 95 kV	> 95 - 199 kV
15	97.7	98.1	97.86	97.6
25	98	98.33	98.12	97.9
37.5	98.2	98.49	98.3	98.1
50	98.3	98.6	98.42	98.2
75	98.5	98.73	98.57	98.53
100	98.6	98.82	98.67	98.63
167	98.7	98.96	98.83	98.8
250	98.8	99.07	98.95	98.91
333	98.9	99.14	99.03	98.99
500	-	99.22	99.12	99.09
667	-	99.27	99.18	99.15
833	-	99.31	99.23	99.2

Category 7: Transformers				
Energy efficiency standard: CAN/CSA C802.2-12, Minimum efficiency values for dry-type transformers				
Energy efficiency requirements for three-phase transformers				
Power	Performance in %, nominal power per unit of 0.35	Performance in %, nominal power per unit of 0.5		
(kVA)	Class = 1.2 kV	Class > 1.2 kV		
		20 - 45 kV	> 45 - 95 kV	> 95 - 199 kV
15	97	97.5	97.18	96.8
30	97.5	97.9	97.63	97.3
45	97.7	98.1	97.86	97.6
75	98	98.33	98.12	97.9
112.5	98.2	98.49	98.3	98.1
150	98.3	98.6	98.42	98.2
225	98.5	98.73	98.57	98.53
300	98.6	98.82	98.67	98.63
500	98.7	98.96	98.83	98.8
750	98.8	99.07	98.95	98.91
1,000	98.9	99.14	99.03	98.99
1,500	-	99.22	99.12	99.09
2,000	-	99.27	99.18	99.15
2,500	-	99.31	99.23	99.2
3,000	-	99.34	99.26	99.24
3,750	-	99.38	99.3	99.28
5,000	-	99.42	99.35	99.33
7,500	-	99.48	99.41	99.39

PART 3

Category 7: Transformers				
Energy efficiency standard: CAN/CSA C802.2-12, Minimum efficiency values for dry-type transformers				
Energy efficiency requirements for single-phase transformers				
Power (kVA)	Performance in %, nominal power per unit of 0.35 Class = 1.2 kV	Performance in %, nominal power per unit of 0.5 Class > 1.2 kV		
		20 - 45 kV	> 45 - 95 kV	> 95 - 199 kV
15	97.7	98.1	97.86	97.6
25	98	98.33	98.12	97.9
37.5	98.2	98.49	98.3	98.1
50	98.3	98.6	98.42	98.2
75	98.5	98.73	98.57	98.53
100	98.6	98.82	98.67	98.63
167	98.7	98.96	98.83	98.8
250	98.8	99.07	98.95	98.91
333	98.9	99.14	99.03	98.99
500	-	99.22	99.12	99.09
667	-	99.27	99.18	99.15
833	-	99.31	99.23	99.2

Category 7: Transformers				
Energy efficiency standard: CAN/CSA C802.2-12, Minimum efficiency values for dry-type transformers				
Energy efficiency requirements for three-phase transformers				
Power (kVA)	Performance in %, nominal power per unit of 0.35 Class = 1.2 kV	Performance in %, nominal power per unit of 0.5 Class > 1.2 kV		
		20 - 45 kV	> 45 - 95 kV	> 95 - 199 kV
15	97	97.5	97.18	96.8
30	97.5	97.9	97.63	97.3
45	97.7	98.1	97.86	97.6
75	98	98.33	98.12	97.9
112.5	98.2	98.49	98.3	98.1
150	98.3	98.6	98.42	98.2
225	98.5	98.73	98.57	98.53
300	98.6	98.82	98.67	98.63
500	98.7	98.96	98.83	98.8
750	98.8	99.07	98.95	98.91
1,000	98.9	99.14	99.03	98.99
1,500	-	99.22	99.12	99.09
2,000	-	99.27	99.18	99.15
2,500	-	99.31	99.23	99.2
3,000	-	99.34	99.26	99.24
3,750	-	99.38	99.3	99.28
5,000	-	99.42	99.35	99.33
7,500	-	99.48	99.41	99.39

102680

Draft regulationHealth Insurance Act
(chapitre A-29)**Application regulation**
— Amendment

Notice is hereby given, in accordance with sections 10 and 11 of the Regulations Act (chapter R-18.1), that the Regulation to amend the Regulation respecting the application of the Health Insurance Act, the text of which appears hereafter, may be made by the Government upon the expiry of 45 days following this publication.

The proposed amendment is aimed at increasing the coverage for ultrasonography by insuring this service outside a facility maintained by an institution which operate a hospital centre, if the service is rendered by a radiologist.

Furthermore, the amendment aims to insure optical tomography of the ocular globe and confocal scanning laser ophthalmoscopy of the optic nerve rendered as part of an intravitreal injection of an antiangiogenic drug for treatment of macular edema caused by vein occlusion, diabetic macular edema, retinopathy of prematurity, malignant myopia, neovascular glaucoma or neovascular diabetic retinopathy.

This draft regulation has no impact on enterprises, specifically small or medium-sized enterprises.

Further information concerning this draft regulation may be obtained by contacting Julie Goulet, Direction des relations professionnelles avec les fédérations médicales, Ministère de la Santé et des Services sociaux, 1005, chemin Sainte-Foy, 4^e étage, Québec (Québec) G1S 4N4, by phone at 418 266-8437, by fax at 418 266-8444 or by email at julie.goulet@msss.gouv.qc.ca