

City of New York Environmentally Preferable Purchasing (EPP)



Minimum Standards for Goods

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HOW TO USE THIS BOOK

Local Laws 118, 119, 120, and 121 of 2005 require establishing standards for goods purchased by the City according to a list of environmental priorities regarding energy and water efficiency, hazardous materials and recycled content. The laws apply to:

- Products purchased or leased directly by the City;
- Building construction and renovation of spaces over 15,000 square feet (or if in leased space, where an agency leases at least 50,000 square feet and the construction work is a capital project) that is not covered by the City's Green Buildings Law (LL 86 of 2005); and
- Any other contracts at the discretion of the Director of Citywide Environmental Purchasing.

To assist in compliance, the *New York City Environmentally Preferable Purchasing (EPP) Minimum Standards for Goods* contains a list of products covered by the EPP laws and provides the applicable minimum standards referenced in the laws. If you are preparing to make a goods purchase, you should review the index of the book and determine whether an EPP standard exists for any of the goods you are buying. If a standard does exist, you will need to have the specifications reflect the minimum standards. Please note: the EPP laws establish minimum requirements. You are encouraged to exceed these requirements, while being consistent with other applicable procurement laws.

This book will be updated. Please check the Mayor's Office of Contract Services (MOCS) website for revisions (<http://www.nyc.gov/html/moc/home.html>) and, if you have any questions, contact MOCS at (212) 788-0010.

NYC EPP Minimum Standards for Goods User's Guide

New York City EPP Minimum Standards for Goods

1 → 10-3. Park Benches, Plastic

2 Covered Products:
This category shall cover park benches made from plastic or plastic composite. This category does not cover park benches manufactured from another material.

3 Definitions:
Park Bench: Recreational furniture found in parks, outdoor recreational facilities, and the grounds of office buildings and other facilities.
Plastics: Includes both single and mixed plastic resins.
Postconsumer Recovered Material: A material or finished product that has served its intended use and has been diverted or recovered from waste destined for disposal, having completed its life as a consumer item. Postconsumer material is a part of the broader category of recovered materials.
Recovered Material: Waste materials and byproducts which have been recovered or diverted from solid waste, but such term does not include those materials and byproducts generated from, and commonly reused within, an original manufacturing process.

4 Standard:

Material Recovered	Postconsumer Content (%)	Total Recovered Materials Content (%)
Plastics	90-100	100
Plastic Composites	50-100	100

The recommended recovered materials content levels are based on the dry weight of the raw materials, exclusive of any additives such as adhesives, binders, or coloring agents.

Park benches made with recovered plastics may also contain other recovered materials such as sawdust, wood, or fiberglass. The percentage of these materials contained in the product would also count toward the recovered materials content level of the item.

5 Miscellaneous Products - Non-Construction January 2007 171

KEY TO USER'S GUIDE

- 1. EPP Category Number and Product Name** — The first number represents the Chapter, the second number represents the product number.
- 2. Covered Products** — The scope of products that are covered by the City's EPP minimum standards.
- 3. Definitions** — All relevant words and terms used on this page are defined.
- 4. Standard** — The City's EPP minimum standard for the product listed.
- 5. Revision Date** — The effective date of the minimum standard.

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1. Appliances – Commercial

- 1-1. *Beverage Vending Machines***
- 1-2. *Bottled Water Coolers, Cold and/or Hot Water***
- 1-3. *Freezers***
- 1-4. *Fryers, Electric or Gas***
- 1-5. *Hot Food Holding Cabinets***
- 1-6. *Ice Cream Freezers***
- 1-7. *Refrigerators***
- 1-8. *Refrigerator-Freezers***
- 1-9. *Steam Cookers, Electric or Gas***



1-1. Beverage Vending Machines

Covered Products:

This category shall cover beverage vending machines.

Definition:

Beverage Vending Machine: A self-contained system designed to accept consumer payments and dispense bottled, canned, and other sealed beverages at appropriate temperatures without on-site labor intervention.

Standard:

Energy Star: All energy-using products for which the United States Environmental Protection Agency and the United States Department of Energy have developed energy efficiency standards for compliance with the Energy Star program shall be ENERGY STAR labeled.



1-2. Bottled Water Coolers, Cold and/or Hot Water

Covered Products:

This category shall cover the following types of bottled water coolers, including compartment-type bottled water coolers: cold only bottled units; hot and cold bottled units; and cook and hold bottled units.

Definitions:

Bottled Water Cooler: A freestanding device that consumes energy and dispenses water from removable 4 to 5-gallon plastic bottles commonly positioned on top of the unit.

Cold Only Bottled Units: These units dispense either cold water only, or both cold and room-temperature water.

Compartment-Type Bottled Water Cooler: A bottled water cooler which, in addition to the primary function of cooling and dispensing potable water, includes a refrigerated compartment with or without provisions for making ice.

Cook and Cold Bottled Units: These units dispense both cold and room-temperature water.

Hot and Cold Bottled Units: These units dispense both hot and cold water. Some units may have a third room-temperature tap. Units have an electric resistance heater and a refrigeration cycle.

Standard:

Energy Star: All energy-using products for which the United States Environmental Protection Agency and the United States Department of Energy have developed energy efficiency standards for compliance with the Energy Star program shall be ENERGY STAR labeled.



1-3. Freezers

Covered Products:

This category shall cover the following types of commercial solid door freezers: reach-in cabinets; undercounter cabinets; and roll-in or roll-through cabinets.

Definitions:

Commercial Solid-Door Freezer: A cabinet designed for storing food or other perishable items at temperatures of 0° Fahrenheit or below.

Reach-In Cabinet: An upright commercial, self-contained refrigeration cabinet with hinged, solid doors but excluding undercounter, roll-in, roll-through, or pass-through cabinets.

Roll-In or Roll-Through Cabinet: An upright, self-contained commercial refrigeration cabinet with hinged, solid doors that allows wheeled racks of product to be rolled into or through the refrigerator or freezer.

Self-Contained Refrigeration Cabinet: A refrigerator, freezer, or refrigerator-freezer which has the condensing unit built into the cabinet.

Undercounter Cabinet: An upright commercial, self-contained refrigeration cabinet without a worktop surface which has hinged, solid doors and which is intended for installation under a counter.

Standard:

Energy Star: All energy-using products for which the United States Environmental Protection Agency and the United States Department of Energy have developed energy efficiency standards for compliance with the Energy Star program shall be ENERGY STAR labeled.



1-4. Fryers, Electric or Gas

Covered Products:

This category shall cover commercial, open deep-fat fryers.

Definition:

Commercial, Open Deep-Fat Fryer: An appliance, including a cooking vessel, in which oil is placed to such a depth that the cooking food is essentially supported by displacement of the cooking fluid rather than by the bottom of the vessel. Heat is delivered to the cooking fluid by means of an immersed electric element or band-wrapped vessel (electric fryers), or by heat transfer from gas burners through either the walls of the fryer or through tubes passing through the cooking fluid (gas fryers).

Standard:

Energy Star: All energy-using products for which the United States Environmental Protection Agency and the United States Department of Energy have developed energy efficiency standards for compliance with the Energy Star program shall be ENERGY STAR labeled.



1-5. Hot Food Holding Cabinets

Covered Products:

This category shall cover commercial hot food holding cabinets.

Definition:

Commercial Hot Food Holding Cabinet: An appliance that is designed to hold hot food at a specified temperature, which has been cooked using a separate appliance. This definition shall not apply to dual function equipment, such as cook-and-hold models.

Standard:

Energy Star: All energy-using products for which the United States Environmental Protection Agency and the United States Department of Energy have developed energy efficiency standards for compliance with the Energy Star program shall be ENERGY STAR labeled.



1-6. Ice Cream Freezers

Covered Products:

This category shall cover commercial ice cream freezers.

Definition:

Commercial Ice Cream Freezer: A cabinet designed for storing food or other perishable items at temperatures of -5° Fahrenheit (F) or below.

Standard:

Energy Star: All energy-using products for which the United States Environmental Protection Agency and the United States Department of Energy have developed energy efficiency standards for compliance with the Energy Star program shall be ENERGY STAR labeled.



1-7. Refrigerators

Covered Products:

This category shall cover commercial refrigerators.

Definition:

Commercial Refrigerator: A cabinet designed for storing food or other perishable items at temperatures above 32° Fahrenheit (F) but no greater than 40° F.

Standard:

Energy Star: All energy-using products for which the United States Environmental Protection Agency and the United States Department of Energy have developed energy efficiency standards for compliance with the Energy Star program shall be ENERGY STAR labeled.



1-8. Refrigerator-Freezers

Covered Products:

This category shall cover commercial refrigerator-freezers.

Definition:

Commercial Refrigerator-Freezer: A cabinet with two or more compartments, at least one of which is designed for storing food or other perishable items at temperatures above 32° Fahrenheit (F) but no greater than 40° F and at least one of which is designed for storing food or other perishable items at temperatures of 0° F or below.

Standard:

Energy Star: All energy-using products for which the United States Environmental Protection Agency and the United States Department of Energy have developed energy efficiency standards for compliance with the Energy Star program shall be ENERGY STAR labeled.



1-9. Steam Cookers, Electric or Gas

Covered Products:

This category shall cover 3, 4, 5 and 6-pan commercial steam cookers.

Definition:

Commercial Steam Cooker: A device (also referred to as a “compartment steamer”) with one or more food steaming compartments in which the energy in the steam is transferred to the food by direct contact. Models may include countertop models, wall-mounted models and floor-models mounted on a stand, pedestal or cabinet-style base.

Standard:

Energy Star: All energy-using products for which the United States Environmental Protection Agency and the United States Department of Energy have developed energy efficiency standards for compliance with the Energy Star program shall be ENERGY STAR labeled.



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2. Appliances – Residential

2-1. *Clothes Washers*

2-2. *Dehumidifiers*

2-3. *Dishwashers, Standard-Sized*

2-4. *Freezers, Upright, Chest and Compact*

2-5. *Refrigerators and Refrigerator-Freezers, Standard-Sized and Compact*



2-1. Clothes Washers

Covered Products:

This category shall cover standard-sized ($>1.6\text{ft}^3$), front or top-loading clothes washers.

Definition:

Clothes Washer: An appliance designed to clean clothes, utilizing a water solution of soap or detergent and mechanical agitation or other movement.

Standard:

Energy Star: All energy-using products for which the United States Environmental Protection Agency and the United States Department of Energy have developed energy efficiency standards for compliance with the Energy Star program shall be ENERGY STAR labeled.



2-2. Dehumidifiers

Covered Products:

This category shall cover dehumidifiers with daily water removal capabilities up to 57 liters (120.5 US pints).

Definition:

Dehumidifier: A self-contained, electrically operated, and mechanically refrigerated encased assembly consisting of (a) a refrigerated surface (evaporator) that condenses moisture from the atmosphere; (b) a refrigerating system, including an electric motor; (c) an air-circulating fan; and (d) means for collecting and/or disposing of the condensate.

Standard:

Energy Star: All energy-using products for which the United States Environmental Protection Agency and the United States Department of Energy have developed energy efficiency standards for compliance with the Energy Star program shall be ENERGY STAR labeled.



2-3. Dishwashers, Standard-Sized

Covered Products:

This category shall cover standard-sized dishwashers.

Definitions:

Dishwasher: A cabinet-like appliance which with the aid of water and detergent, washes, rinses, and dries (when a drying process is included) dishware, glassware, eating utensils, and most cooking utensils by chemical, mechanical and/or electrical means and discharges to the plumbing drainage system.

Standard-Sized: Having a capacity greater than or equal to eight place settings plus six serving pieces.

Standard:

Energy Star: All energy-using products for which the United States Environmental Protection Agency and the United States Department of Energy have developed energy efficiency standards for compliance with the Energy Star program shall be ENERGY STAR labeled.



2-4. Freezers, Upright, Chest and Compact

Covered Products:

This category shall cover freezers.

Definition:

Freezer: A cabinet designed as a unit for the freezing and storage of food at temperatures of 0° Fahrenheit or below, and having a source of refrigeration requiring single phase, alternating current electric energy input only.

Standard:

Energy Star: All energy-using products for which the United States Environmental Protection Agency and the United States Department of Energy have developed energy efficiency standards for compliance with the Energy Star program shall be ENERGY STAR labeled.



2-5. Refrigerators and Refrigerator-Freezers, Standard-Sized and Compact

Covered Products:

This category shall cover standard-sized and compact refrigerators and refrigerator-freezers.

Definitions:

Refrigerator (Electric Refrigerator): A cabinet designed for the refrigerated storage of food at temperatures above 32° Fahrenheit (F) and below 39°F, configured for general refrigerated food storage, and having a source of refrigeration requiring single phase, alternating current electric energy input only. An electric refrigerator may include a compartment for the freezing and storage of food at temperatures below 32°F, but does not provide a separate low temperature compartment designed for the freezing and storage of food at temperatures below 8°F.

Refrigerator-Freezer (Electric Refrigerator-Freezer): A cabinet which consists of two or more compartments with at least one of the compartments designed for the refrigerated storage of food at temperatures above 32°F and with at least one of the compartments designed for the freezing and storage of food at temperatures below 8°F which may be adjusted by the user to a temperature of 0°F or below. The source of refrigeration requires single phase, alternating current electric energy input only.

Standard:

Energy Star: All energy-using products for which the United States Environmental Protection Agency and the United States Department of Energy have developed energy efficiency standards for compliance with the Energy Star program shall be ENERGY STAR labeled.



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3. Architectural Coatings

- 3-1. *Clear Wood Coating – Clear-Brushing Lacquers***
- 3-2. *Clear Wood Coating – Conversion Varnishes***
- 3-3. *Clear Wood Coating – Lacquers (Including Lacquer Sanding Sealers)***
- 3-4. *Clear Wood Coating – Sanding Sealers (Other Than Lacquers)***
- 3-5. *Clear Wood Coating – Varnishes***
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- 3-46. *Waterproofing Sealers***
- 3-47. *Wood Preservatives***



3-1. Clear Wood Coating – Clear-Brushing Lacquers

Covered Products:

This category shall cover clear brushing lacquers to be applied to stationary structures and their appurtenances at the site of installation, to portable buildings at the site of installation, to pavements, or to curbs. This category shall not apply to the following: marine-based paints and coatings; coatings or materials to be applied to metal structures, such as bridges; or coatings or materials labeled and formulated for application in roadway maintenance activities.

Definitions:

Clear Wood Coating: Clear and semi-transparent coatings, including lacquers and varnishes applied to wood substrates to provide a transparent or translucent solid film.

Clear Brushing Lacquer: Any clear wood finish, excluding any clear lacquer sanding sealer, formulated with nitrocellulose or synthetic resins to dry by solvent evaporation without chemical reaction and to provide a solid, protective film, that is intended exclusively for application by brush and must comply with labeling requirements as defined in Title Six, Section 205.4 (e) of the New York Rules and Regulations.

Coating: A material applied onto or impregnated into a substrate for protective, decorative, or functional purposes. Such materials include, but are not limited to, paints, varnishes, sealers, and stains.

Sanding Sealer: A clear or semi-transparent wood coating labeled and formulated for application to bare wood to seal the wood and to provide a coat that can be abraded to create a smooth surface for subsequent applications of coatings. A sanding sealer that also meets the definition of a lacquer is not included in this category, but it is included in the lacquer category.

Lacquer: A clear or opaque wood coating, including clear lacquer sanding sealers, formulated with cellulosic or synthetic resins to dry by evaporation without chemical reaction and to provide a solid, protective film.

Volatile Organic Compound (VOC): Any compound of carbon, excluding carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, carbonic acid, metallic carbides or carbonates, and ammonium carbonate, which participates in atmospheric photochemical reactions, as specified in part 51.00 of chapter 40 of the United States code of federal regulations.

Standard:



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Product	Maximum Concentration of Volatile Organic Compounds in Grams per Liter
Clear Brushing Lacquers	275

The maximum content of VOCs shall be determined according to the American Society for Testing and Materials test method D 5116 (Guide for Small-Scale Environmental Chamber Determinations of Organic Emissions from Indoor Materials/Products).



3-2. Clear Wood Coating – Conversion Varnishes

Covered Products:

This category shall cover conversion varnishes to be applied to stationary structures and their appurtenances at the site of installation, to portable buildings at the site of installation, to pavements, or to curbs. This category shall not apply to the following: marine-based paints and coatings; coatings or materials to be applied to metal structures, such as bridges; or coatings or materials labeled and formulated for application in roadway maintenance activities.

Definitions:

Clear Wood Coating: Clear and semi-transparent coatings, including lacquers and varnishes applied to wood substrates to provide a transparent or translucent solid film.

Coating: A material applied onto or impregnated into a substrate for protective, decorative, or functional purposes. Such materials include, but are not limited to, paints, varnishes, sealers, and stains.

Conversion Varnish: A clear acid curing coating with an alkyd or other resin blended with amino resins and supplied as a single component or two-component product. Conversion varnishes produce a hard, durable, clear finish designed for professional application to wood flooring. This film formation is the result of an acid-catalyzed condensation reaction, affecting a transesterification at the reactive ethers of the amino resins.

Volatile Organic Compound (VOC): Any compound of carbon, excluding carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, carbonic acid, metallic carbides or carbonates, and ammonium carbonate, which participates in atmospheric photochemical reactions, as specified in part 51.00 of chapter 40 of the United States code of federal regulations.

Standard:

Product	Maximum Concentration of Volatile Organic Compounds in Grams per Liter
Conversion Varnishes	725

Any conversion varnish compliant with Part 205 of Title Six of the New York Codes, Rules and Regulations meets the standard required under this category. The maximum content of VOCs shall be determined according to the test method required under part 205.6 of such part.



3-3. Clear Wood Coating – Lacquers (Including Lacquer Sanding Sealers)

Covered Products:

This category shall cover clear brushing lacquers to be applied to stationary structures and their appurtenances at the site of installation, to portable buildings at the site of installation, to pavements, or to curbs. This category shall not apply to the following: marine-based paints and coatings; coatings or materials to be applied to metal structures, such as bridges; or coatings or materials labeled and formulated for application in roadway maintenance activities.

Definitions:

Clear Wood Coating: Clear and semi-transparent coatings, including lacquers and varnishes applied to wood substrates to provide a transparent or translucent solid film.

Coating: A material applied onto or impregnated into a substrate for protective, decorative, or functional purposes. Such materials include, but are not limited to, paints, varnishes, sealers, and stains.

Lacquer: A clear or opaque wood coating, including clear lacquer sanding sealers, formulated with cellulosic or synthetic resins to dry by evaporation without chemical reaction and to provide a solid, protective film.

Sanding Sealer: A clear or semi-transparent wood coating labeled and formulated for application to bare wood to seal the wood and to provide a coat that can be abraded to create a smooth surface for subsequent applications of coatings. A sanding sealer that also meets the definition of a lacquer is not included in this category, but it is included in the lacquer category.

Volatile Organic Compound (VOC): Any compound of carbon, excluding carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, carbonic acid, metallic carbides or carbonates, and ammonium carbonate, which participates in atmospheric photochemical reactions, as specified in part 51.00 of chapter 40 of the United States code of federal regulations.

Standard:

Product	Maximum Concentration of Volatile Organic Compounds in Grams per Liter
Lacquers (Including Lacquer Sanding Sealers)	550



New York City EPP Minimum Standards for Goods

Any lacquer compliant with Part 205 of Title Six of the New York Codes, Rules and Regulations meets the standard required under this category. The maximum content of VOCs shall be determined according to the test method required under part 205.6 of such part.



3-4. Clear Wood Coating – Sanding Sealers (Other Than Lacquers)

Covered Products:

This category shall cover sealing sanders (other than lacquers) to be applied to stationary structures and their appurtenances at the site of installation, to portable buildings at the site of installation, to pavements, or to curbs. This category shall not apply to the following: marine-based paints and coatings; coatings or materials to be applied to metal structures, such as bridges; or coatings or materials labeled and formulated for application in roadway maintenance activities.

Definitions:

Clear Wood Coating: Clear and semi-transparent coatings, including lacquers and varnishes applied to wood substrates to provide a transparent or translucent solid film.

Coating: A material applied onto or impregnated into a substrate for protective, decorative, or functional purposes. Such materials include, but are not limited to, paints, varnishes, sealers, and stains.

Lacquer: A clear or opaque wood coating, including clear lacquer sanding sealers, formulated with cellulosic or synthetic resins to dry by evaporation without chemical reaction and to provide a solid, protective film.

Sanding Sealer: Any clear or semi-transparent wood coating formulated for or applied to bare wood to seal the wood and to provide a coat that can be abraded to create a smooth surface for subsequent applications of coatings. A sanding sealer that also meets the definition of a lacquer is not included in this category, but it is included in the lacquer category.

Varnish: A clear or semi-transparent wood coating, excluding lacquers and shellacs, formulated to dry by chemical reaction on exposure to air. Varnishes may contain small amounts of pigment to color a surface, or to control the final sheen or gloss of the finish.

Volatile Organic Compound (VOC): Any compound of carbon, excluding carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, carbonic acid, metallic carbides or carbonates, and ammonium carbonate, which participates in atmospheric photochemical reactions, as specified in part 51.00 of chapter 40 of the United States code of federal regulations.

Standard:

Product	Maximum Concentration of Volatile Organic Compounds in Grams per Liter
Sanding Sealers	275



New York City EPP Minimum Standards for Goods

The maximum content of VOCs shall be determined according to the American Society for Testing and Materials test method D 5116 (Guide for Small-Scale Environmental Chamber Determinations of Organic Emissions from Indoor Materials/Products).



3-5. Clear Wood Coating – Varnishes

Covered Products:

This category shall cover varnishes to be applied to stationary structures and their appurtenances at the site of installation, to portable buildings at the site of installation, to pavements, or to curbs. This category shall not apply to the following: marine-based paints and coatings; coatings or materials to be applied to metal structures, such as bridges; or coatings or materials labeled and formulated for application in roadway maintenance activities.

Definitions:

Clear wood coating: Clear and semi-transparent coatings, including lacquers and varnishes applied to wood substrates to provide a transparent or translucent solid film.

Coating: A material applied onto or impregnated into a substrate for protective, decorative, or functional purposes. Such materials include, but are not limited to, paints, varnishes, sealers, and stains.

Lacquer: A clear or opaque wood coating, including clear lacquer sanding sealers, formulated with cellulosic or synthetic resins to dry by evaporation without chemical reaction and to provide a solid, protective film.

Shellac: A clear or opaque coating formulated solely with the resinous secretions of the lac beetle (*Lacifer lacca*), thinned with alcohol and formulated to dry by evaporation without a chemical reaction.

Varnish: Any clear or semi-transparent wood coating, excluding lacquers and shellacs, formulated to dry by chemical reaction on exposure to air. Varnishes may contain small amounts of pigment to color a surface, or to control the final sheen or gloss of the finish.

Volatile Organic Compound (VOC): Any compound of carbon, excluding carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, carbonic acid, metallic carbides or carbonates, and ammonium carbonate, which participates in atmospheric photochemical reactions, as specified in part 51.00 of chapter 40 of the United States code of federal regulations.

Standard:

Product	Maximum Concentration of Volatile Organic Compounds in Grams per Liter
Varnishes	275



New York City EPP Minimum Standards for Goods

The maximum content of VOCs shall be determined according to the American Society for Testing and Materials test method D 5116 (Guide for Small-Scale Environmental Chamber Determinations of Organic Emissions from Indoor Materials/Products).



3-6. Concrete Bond Breakers

Covered Products:

This category shall cover concrete bond breakers to be applied to stationary structures and their appurtenances at the site of installation, to portable buildings at the site of installation, to pavements, or to curbs. This category shall not apply to the following: marine-based paints and coatings; coatings or materials to be applied to metal structures, such as bridges; or coatings or materials labeled and formulated for application in roadway maintenance activities.

Definitions:

Bond Breaker: A coating labeled and formulated for application between layers of concrete to prevent a freshly poured top layer of concrete from bonding to the layer over which it is poured.

Coating: A material applied onto or impregnated into a substrate for protective, decorative, or functional purposes. Such materials include, but are not limited to, paints, varnishes, sealers, and stains.

Volatile Organic Compound (VOC): Any compound of carbon, excluding carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, carbonic acid, metallic carbides or carbonates, and ammonium carbonate, which participates in atmospheric photochemical reactions, as specified in part 51.00 of chapter 40 of the United States code of federal regulations.

Standard:

Product	Maximum Concentration of Volatile Organic Compounds in Grams per Liter
Bond Breakers	350

Any bond breaker compliant with Part 205 of Title Six of the New York Codes, Rules and Regulations meets the standard required under this category. The maximum content of VOCs shall be determined according to the test method required under part 205.6 of such part.



3-7. Concrete Curing Compounds

Covered Products:

This category shall cover concrete curing compounds to be applied to stationary structures and their appurtenances at the site of installation, to portable buildings at the site of installation, to pavements, or to curbs. This category shall not apply to the following: marine-based paints and coatings; coatings or materials to be applied to metal structures, such as bridges; or coatings or materials labeled and formulated for application in roadway maintenance activities.

Definitions:

Coating: A material applied onto or impregnated into a substrate for protective, decorative, or functional purposes. Such materials include, but are not limited to, paints, varnishes, sealers, and stains.

Concrete Curing Compound: A coating labeled and formulated for application to freshly poured concrete to retard the evaporation of water.

Volatile Organic Compound (VOC): Any compound of carbon, excluding carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, carbonic acid, metallic carbides or carbonates, and ammonium carbonate, which participates in atmospheric photochemical reactions, as specified in part 51.00 of chapter 40 of the United States code of federal regulations.

Standard:

Product	Maximum Concentration of Volatile Organic Compounds in Grams per Liter
Concrete Curing Compounds	350

Any concrete curing compound compliant with Part 205 of Title Six of the New York Codes, Rules and Regulations meets the standard required under this category. The maximum content of VOCs shall be determined according to the test method required under part 205.6 of such part.



3-8. Concrete Surface Retarders

Covered Products:

This category shall cover concrete surface retarders to be applied to stationary structures and their appurtenances at the site of installation, to portable buildings at the site of installation, to pavements, or to curbs. This category shall not apply to the following: marine-based paints and coatings; coatings or materials to be applied to metal structures, such as bridges; or coatings or materials labeled and formulated for application in roadway maintenance activities.

Definitions:

Concrete Surface Retarder: A mixture of retarding ingredients such as extender pigments, primary pigments, resin, and solvent that interact chemically with the cement to prevent hardening on the surface where the retarder is applied, allowing the retarded mix of cement and sand at the surface to be washed away to create an exposed aggregate finish.

Volatile Organic Compound (VOC): Any compound of carbon, excluding carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, carbonic acid, metallic carbides or carbonates, and ammonium carbonate, which participates in atmospheric photochemical reactions, as specified in part 51.00 of chapter 40 of the United States code of federal regulations.

Standard:

Product	Maximum Concentration of Volatile Organic Compounds in Grams per Liter
Concrete Surface Retarders	780

Any concrete surface retarder compliant with Part 205 of Title Six of the New York Codes, Rules and Regulations meets the standard required under this category. The maximum content of VOCs shall be determined according to the test method required under part 205.6 of such part.



3-9. Dry Fog Coatings

Covered Products:

This category shall cover dry fog coatings to be applied to stationary structures and their appurtenances at the site of installation, to portable buildings at the site of installation, to pavements, or to curbs. This category shall not apply to the following: marine-based paints and coatings; coatings or materials to be applied to metal structures, such as bridges; or coatings or materials labeled and formulated for application in roadway maintenance activities.

Definitions:

Coating: A material applied onto or impregnated into a substrate for protective, decorative, or functional purposes. Such materials include, but are not limited to, paints, varnishes, sealers, and stains.

Dry Fog Coating: A coating labeled and formulated only for spray application such that overspray droplets dry before subsequent contact with incidental surfaces in the vicinity of the surface coating activity.

Volatile Organic Compound (VOC): Any compound of carbon, excluding carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, carbonic acid, metallic carbides or carbonates, and ammonium carbonate, which participates in atmospheric photochemical reactions, as specified in part 51.00 of chapter 40 of the United States code of federal regulations.

Standard:

Product	Maximum Concentration of Volatile Organic Compounds in Grams per Liter
Dry Fog Coatings	400

Any dry fog coating compliant with Part 205 of Title Six of the New York Codes, Rules and Regulations meets the standard required under this category. The maximum content of VOCs shall be determined according to the test method required under part 205.6 of such part.



3-10. Faux Finishing Coatings

Covered Products:

This category shall cover faux finishing coatings to be applied to stationary structures and their appurtenances at the site of installation, to portable buildings at the site of installation, to pavements, or to curbs. This category shall not apply to the following: marine-based paints and coatings; coatings or materials to be applied to metal structures, such as bridges; or coatings or materials labeled and formulated for application in roadway maintenance activities.

Definitions:

Coating: A material applied onto or impregnated into a substrate for protective, decorative, or functional purposes. Such materials include, but are not limited to, paints, varnishes, sealers, and stains.

Faux Finishing Coating: A coating labeled and formulated as a stain or a glaze to create artistic effects including, but not limited to, dirt, old age, smoke damage, and simulated marble and wood grain.

Volatile Organic Compound (VOC): Any compound of carbon, excluding carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, carbonic acid, metallic carbides or carbonates, and ammonium carbonate, which participates in atmospheric photochemical reactions, as specified in part 51.00 of chapter 40 of the United States code of federal regulations.

Standard:

Product	Maximum Concentration of Volatile Organic Compounds in Grams per Liter
Faux Finishing Coatings	350

Any faux finishing coating compliant with Part 205 of Title Six of the New York Codes, Rules and Regulations meets the standard required under this category. The maximum content of VOCs shall be determined according to the test method required under part 205.6 of such part.



3-11. Fire-Resistive Coatings

Covered Products:

This category shall cover fire-resistive coatings to be applied to stationary structures and their appurtenances at the site of installation, to portable buildings at the site of installation, to pavements, or to curbs. This category shall not apply to the following: marine-based paints and coatings; coatings or materials to be applied to metal structures, such as bridges; or coatings or materials labeled and formulated for application in roadway maintenance activities.

Definitions:

Coating: A material applied onto or impregnated into a substrate for protective, decorative, or functional purposes. Such materials include, but are not limited to, paints, varnishes, sealers, and stains.

Fire-Resistive Coating: An opaque coating labeled and formulated to protect the structural integrity by increasing the fire endurance of interior or exterior steel and other structural materials, that has been fire tested and rated by a testing agency and approved by building code officials for use in bringing assemblies of structural materials into compliance with Federal, State, and local building code requirements. The fire-resistive coating and the testing agency must be approved by building code officials. The fire-resistive coating shall be tested in accordance with American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM) Designation E 119-00a.

Volatile Organic Compound (VOC): Any compound of carbon, excluding carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, carbonic acid, metallic carbides or carbonates, and ammonium carbonate, which participates in atmospheric photochemical reactions, as specified in part 51.00 of chapter 40 of the United States code of federal regulations.

Standard:

Product	Maximum Concentration of Volatile Organic Compounds in Grams per Liter
Fire-Resistive Coatings	350

Any fire resistive coating compliant with Part 205 of Title Six of the New York Codes, Rules and Regulations meets the standard required under this category. The maximum content of VOCs shall be determined according to the test method required under part 205.6 of such part.



3-12. Fire-Retardant Coatings – Clear

Covered Products:

This category shall cover clear fire-retardant coatings to be applied to stationary structures and their appurtenances at the site of installation, to portable buildings at the site of installation, to pavements, or to curbs. This category shall not apply to the following: marine-based paints and coatings; coatings or materials to be applied to metal structures, such as bridges; or coatings or materials labeled and formulated for application in roadway maintenance activities.

Definitions:

Coating: A material applied onto or impregnated into a substrate for protective, decorative, or functional purposes. Such materials include, but are not limited to, paints, varnishes, sealers, and stains.

Fire-Retardant Coating: A coating labeled and formulated to retard ignition and flame spread, that has been tested and rated by a testing agency approved by building code officials for use in bringing building and construction materials into compliance with Federal, State, and local building code requirements. The fire-retardant coating and the testing agency must be approved by building code officials. The fire-retardant coating shall be tested in accordance with ASTM Designation E 84-01.

Volatile Organic Compound (VOC): Any compound of carbon, excluding carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, carbonic acid, metallic carbides or carbonates, and ammonium carbonate, which participates in atmospheric photochemical reactions, as specified in part 51.00 of chapter 40 of the United States code of federal regulations.

Standard:

Product	Maximum Concentration of Volatile Organic Compounds in Grams per Liter
Fire-Retardant Coatings: Clear	650

Any fire retardant coating compliant with Part 205 of Title Six of the New York Codes, Rules and Regulations meets the standard required under this category. The maximum content of VOCs shall be determined according to the test method required under part 205.6 of such part.



3-13. Fire-Retardant Coatings – Opaque

Covered Products:

This category shall cover opaque fire-retardant coatings to be applied to stationary structures and their appurtenances at the site of installation, to portable buildings at the site of installation, to pavements, or to curbs. This category shall not apply to the following: marine-based paints and coatings; coatings or materials to be applied to metal structures, such as bridges; or coatings or materials labeled and formulated for application in roadway maintenance activities.

Definitions:

Coating: A material applied onto or impregnated into a substrate for protective, decorative, or functional purposes. Such materials include, but are not limited to, paints, varnishes, sealers, and stains.

Fire-Retardant Coating: A coating labeled and formulated to retard ignition and flame spread, that has been tested and rated by a testing agency approved by building code officials for use in bringing building and construction materials into compliance with Federal, State, and local building code requirements. The fire-retardant coating and the testing agency must be approved by building code officials. The fire-retardant coating shall be tested in accordance with ASTM Designation E 84-01.

Volatile Organic Compound (VOC): Any compound of carbon, excluding carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, carbonic acid, metallic carbides or carbonates, and ammonium carbonate, which participates in atmospheric photochemical reactions, as specified in part 51.00 of chapter 40 of the United States code of federal regulations.

Standard:

Product	Maximum Concentration of Volatile Organic Compounds in Grams per Liter
Fire-Retardant Coatings – Opaque	350

Any opaque fire retardant coating compliant with Part 205 of Title Six of the New York Codes, Rules and Regulations meets the standard required under this category. The maximum content of VOCs shall be determined according to the test method required under part 205.6 of such part.



3-14. Flat Paint

Covered Products:

This category shall cover flat paint to be applied to stationary structures and their appurtenances at the site of installation, to portable buildings at the site of installation, to pavements, or to curbs. This category shall not apply to the following: marine-based paints and coatings; coatings or materials to be applied to metal structures, such as bridges; or coatings or materials labeled and formulated for application in roadway maintenance activities.

Definitions:

Coating: A material applied onto or impregnated into a substrate for protective, decorative, or functional purposes. Such materials include, but are not limited to, paints, varnishes, sealers, and stains.

Flat Paint: Any coating that registers a gloss of less than 15 on an 85-degree meter or less than 5 on a 60-degree meter.

Volatile Organic Compound (VOC): Any compound of carbon, excluding carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, carbonic acid, metallic carbides or carbonates, and ammonium carbonate, which participates in atmospheric photochemical reactions, as specified in part 51.00 of chapter 40 of the United States code of federal regulations.

Standard:

Product	Maximum Concentration of Volatile Organic Compounds in Grams per Liter
Flat Coatings	100

Any form release compound compliant with Part 205 of Title Six of the New York Codes, Rules and Regulations meets the standard required under this category. The maximum content of VOCs shall be determined according to the test method required under part 205.6 of such part.



3-15. Floor Coatings

Covered Products:

This category shall cover floor coatings to be applied to stationary structures and their appurtenances at the site of installation, to portable buildings at the site of installation, to pavements, or to curbs. This category shall not apply to the following: marine-based paints and coatings; coatings or materials to be applied to metal structures, such as bridges; or coatings or materials labeled and formulated for application in roadway maintenance activities.

Definitions:

Coating: A material applied onto or impregnated into a substrate for protective, decorative, or functional purposes. Such materials include, but are not limited to, paints, varnishes, sealers, and stains.

Floor Coating: An opaque coating that is labeled and formulated for application to flooring, including, but not limited to, decks, porches, steps, and other horizontal surfaces which may be subjected to foot traffic.

Volatile Organic Compound (VOC): Any compound of carbon, excluding carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, carbonic acid, metallic carbides or carbonates, and ammonium carbonate, which participates in atmospheric photochemical reactions, as specified in part 51.00 of chapter 40 of the United States code of federal regulations.

Standard:

Product	Maximum Concentration of Volatile Organic Compounds in Grams per Liter
Floor Coatings	100

The maximum content of VOCs shall be determined according to the American Society for Testing and Materials test method D 5116 (Guide for Small-Scale Environmental Chamber Determinations of Organic Emissions from Indoor Materials/Products).



3-16. Form Release Compounds

Covered Products:

This category shall cover form release compounds to be applied to stationary structures and their appurtenances at the site of installation, to portable buildings at the site of installation, to pavements, or to curbs. This category shall not apply to the following: marine-based paints and coatings; coatings or materials to be applied to metal structures, such as bridges; or coatings or materials labeled and formulated for application in roadway maintenance activities.

Definitions:

Coating: A material applied onto or impregnated into a substrate for protective, decorative, or functional purposes. Such materials include, but are not limited to, paints, varnishes, sealers, and stains.

Form-Release Compound: A coating labeled and formulated for application to a concrete form to prevent the freshly poured concrete from bonding to the form. The form may consist of wood, metal or some material other than concrete.

Volatile Organic Compound (VOC): Any compound of carbon, excluding carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, carbonic acid, metallic carbides or carbonates, and ammonium carbonate, which participates in atmospheric photochemical reactions, as specified in part 51.00 of chapter 40 of the United States code of federal regulations.

Standard:

Product	Maximum Concentration of Volatile Organic Compounds in Grams per Liter
Form Release Compounds	250

Any form release compound compliant with Part 205 of Title Six of the New York Codes, Rules and Regulations meets the standard required under this category. The maximum content of VOCs shall be determined according to the test method required under part 205.6 of such part.



3-17. Graphic Arts Coatings (Sign Paints)

Covered Products:

This category shall cover graphic arts coatings (sign paints) to be applied to stationary structures and their appurtenances at the site of installation, to portable buildings at the site of installation, to pavements, or to curbs. This category shall not apply to the following: marine-based paints and coatings; coatings or materials to be applied to metal structures, such as bridges; or coatings or materials labeled and formulated for application in roadway maintenance activities.

Definitions:

Coating: A material applied onto or impregnated into a substrate for protective, decorative, or functional purposes. Such materials include, but are not limited to, paints, varnishes, sealers, and stains.

Graphic Arts Coating or Sign Paint: A coating labeled and formulated for hand-application using brush or roller techniques to indoor and outdoor signs (excluding structural components) and murals including letter enamels, poster colors, copy blockers, and bulletin enamels.

Volatile Organic Compound (VOC): Any compound of carbon, excluding carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, carbonic acid, metallic carbides or carbonates, and ammonium carbonate, which participates in atmospheric photochemical reactions, as specified in part 51.00 of chapter 40 of the United States code of federal regulations.

Standard:

Product	Maximum Concentration of Volatile Organic Compounds in Grams per Liter
Graphic Arts Coatings (Sign Paints)	500

Any graphic arts coating compliant with Part 205 of Title Six of the New York Codes, Rules and Regulations meets the standard required under this category. The maximum content of VOCs shall be determined according to the test method required under part 205.6 of such part.



3-18. High Temperature Coatings

Covered Products:

This category shall cover high temperature coatings to be applied to stationary structures and their appurtenances at the site of installation, to portable buildings at the site of installation, to pavements, or to curbs. This category shall not apply to the following: marine-based paints and coatings; coatings or materials to be applied to metal structures, such as bridges; or coatings or materials labeled and formulated for application in roadway maintenance activities.

Definitions:

Coating: A material applied onto or impregnated into a substrate for protective, decorative, or functional purposes. Such materials include, but are not limited to, paints, varnishes, sealers, and stains.

High Temperature Coating: A high performance coating labeled and formulated for application to substrates exposed continuously or intermittently to temperatures above 204 Celsius (400 Fahrenheit).

Volatile Organic Compound (VOC): Any compound of carbon, excluding carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, carbonic acid, metallic carbides or carbonates, and ammonium carbonate, which participates in atmospheric photochemical reactions, as specified in part 51.00 of chapter 40 of the United States code of federal regulations.

Standard:

Product	Maximum Concentration of Volatile Organic Compounds in Grams per Liter
High Temperature Coatings	420

Any high temperature coating compliant with Part 205 of Title Six of the New York Codes, Rules and Regulations meets the standard required under this category. The maximum content of VOCs shall be determined according to the test method required under part 205.6 of such part.



3-19. Industrial Maintenance (IM) Coatings

Covered Products:

This category shall cover industrial maintenance coatings to be applied to stationary structures and their appurtenances at the site of installation, to portable buildings at the site of installation, to pavements, or to curbs. This category shall not apply to the following: marine-based paints and coatings; coatings or materials to be applied to metal structures, such as bridges; or coatings or materials labeled and formulated for application in roadway maintenance activities.

Definitions:

Coating: A material applied onto or impregnated into a substrate for protective, decorative, or functional purposes. Such materials include, but are not limited to, paints, varnishes, sealers, and stains.

Industrial Maintenance Coating: A high performance architectural coating, including primers, sealers, undercoaters, intermediate coats, and topcoats, formulated for application to substrates exposed to one or more of the following extreme environmental conditions:

- (1) Immersion in water, wastewater, or chemical solutions (aqueous and non-aqueous solutions), or chronic exposures of interior surfaces to moisture condensation;
- (2) Acute or chronic exposure to corrosive, caustic or acidic agents, or to chemicals, chemical fumes, or chemical mixtures or solutions;
- (3) Repeated exposure to temperatures above 121°C (250°F);
- (4) Repeated (frequent) heavy abrasion, including mechanical wear and repeated (frequent) scrubbing with industrial solvents, cleansers, or scouring agents; or
- (5) Exterior exposure of metal structures and structural components.

In addition, any industrial maintenance coating shall display on the label or the lid of the container in which the coating is sold or distributed one or more of the descriptions listed below:

- (1) "For industrial use only."
- (2) "For professional use only."
- (3) "Not for residential use" or "Not intended for residential use."

Volatile Organic Compound (VOC): Any compound of carbon, excluding carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, carbonic acid, metallic carbides or carbonates, and ammonium carbonate, which participates in atmospheric photochemical reactions, as specified in part 51.00 of chapter 40 of the United States code of federal regulations.



New York City EPP Minimum Standards for Goods

Standard:

Product	Maximum Concentration of Volatile Organic Compounds in Grams per Liter
Industrial Maintenance Coatings	340

Any industrial maintenance coating compliant with Part 205 of Title Six of the New York Codes, Rules and Regulations meets the standard required under this category. The maximum content of VOCs shall be determined according to the test method required under part 205.6 of such part.



3-20. Lacquers – Pigmented

Covered Products:

This category shall cover pigmented lacquers to be applied to stationary structures and their appurtenances at the site of installation, to portable buildings at the site of installation, to pavements, or to curbs. This category shall not apply to the following: marine-based paints and coatings; coatings or materials to be applied to metal structures, such as bridges; or coatings or materials labeled and formulated for application in roadway maintenance activities.

Definitions:

Coating: A material applied onto or impregnated into a substrate for protective, decorative, or functional purposes. Such materials include, but are not limited to, paints, varnishes, sealers, and stains.

Pigmented Lacquer: An opaque wood coating, including clear lacquer sanding sealers, formulated with cellulosic or synthetic resins to dry by evaporation without chemical reaction and to provide a solid, protective film.

Sanding Sealer: A clear or semi-transparent wood coating labeled and formulated for application to bare wood to seal the wood and to provide a coat that can be abraded to create a smooth surface for subsequent applications of coatings. A sanding sealer that also meets the definition of a lacquer is not included in this category, but it is included in the lacquer category.

Volatile Organic Compound (VOC): Any compound of carbon, excluding carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, carbonic acid, metallic carbides or carbonates, and ammonium carbonate, which participates in atmospheric photochemical reactions, as specified in part 51.00 of chapter 40 of the United States code of federal regulations.

Standard:

Product	Maximum Concentration of Volatile Organic Compounds in Grams per Liter
Pigmented Lacquers	275

The maximum content of VOCs shall be determined according to the American Society for Testing and Materials test method D 5116 (Guide for Small-Scale Environmental Chamber Determinations of Organic Emissions from Indoor Materials/Products).



3-21. Low Solids Coatings

Covered Products:

This category shall cover low solids coatings to be applied to stationary structures and their appurtenances at the site of installation, to portable buildings at the site of installation, to pavements, or to curbs. This category shall not apply to the following: marine-based paints and coatings; coatings or materials to be applied to metal structures, such as bridges; or coatings or materials labeled and formulated for application in roadway maintenance activities.

Definitions:

Coating: A material applied onto or impregnated into a substrate for protective, decorative, or functional purposes. Such materials include, but are not limited to, paints, varnishes, sealers, and stains.

Low Solids Coating: A coating containing 0.12 kilogram or less of solids per liter (one pound or less of solids per gallon) of coating material.

Volatile Organic Compound (VOC): Any compound of carbon, excluding carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, carbonic acid, metallic carbides or carbonates, and ammonium carbonate, which participates in atmospheric photochemical reactions, as specified in part 51.00 of chapter 40 of the United States code of federal regulations.

Standard:

Product	Maximum Concentration of Volatile Organic Compounds in Grams per Liter
Low Solids Coatings	120

Any low solids coating compliant with Part 205 of Title Six of the New York Codes, Rules and Regulations meets the standard required under this category. The maximum content of VOCs shall be determined according to the test method required under part 205.6 of such part.



3-22. Magnesite Cement Coatings

Covered Products:

This category shall cover magnesite cement coatings to be applied to stationary structures and their appurtenances at the site of installation, to portable buildings at the site of installation, to pavements, or to curbs. This category shall not apply to the following: marine-based paints and coatings; coatings or materials to be applied to metal structures, such as bridges; or coatings or materials labeled and formulated for application in roadway maintenance activities.

Definitions:

Coating: A material applied onto or impregnated into a substrate for protective, decorative, or functional purposes. Such materials include, but are not limited to, paints, varnishes, sealers, and stains.

Magnesite Cement Coating: A coating labeled and formulated for application to magnesite cement decking to protect the magnesite cement substrate from erosion by water.

Volatile Organic Compound (VOC): Any compound of carbon, excluding carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, carbonic acid, metallic carbides or carbonates, and ammonium carbonate, which participates in atmospheric photochemical reactions, as specified in part 51.00 of chapter 40 of the United States code of federal regulations.

Standard:

Product	Maximum Concentration of Volatile Organic Compounds in Grams per Liter
Magnesite Cement Coatings	450

Any magnesite cement coating compliant with Part 205 of Title Six of the New York Codes, Rules and Regulations meets the standard required under this category. The maximum content of VOCs shall be determined according to the test method required under part 205.6 of such part.



3-23. Mastic Texture Coatings

Covered Products:

This category shall cover mastic texture coatings to be applied to stationary structures and their appurtenances at the site of installation, to portable buildings at the site of installation, to pavements, or to curbs. This category shall not apply to the following: marine-based paints and coatings; coatings or materials to be applied to metal structures, such as bridges; or coatings or materials labeled and formulated for application in roadway maintenance activities.

Definitions:

Coating: A material applied onto or impregnated into a substrate for protective, decorative, or functional purposes. Such materials include, but are not limited to, paints, varnishes, sealers, and stains.

Mastic Texture Coating: A coating labeled and formulated to cover holes and minor cracks and conceal surface irregularities, which is applied in a single coat of at least 10 mils (0.010 inch) dry film thickness.

Volatile Organic Compound (VOC): Any compound of carbon, excluding carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, carbonic acid, metallic carbides or carbonates, and ammonium carbonate, which participates in atmospheric photochemical reactions, as specified in part 51.00 of chapter 40 of the United States code of federal regulations.

Standard:

Product	Maximum Concentration of Volatile Organic Compounds in Grams per Liter
Mastic Texture Coatings	300

Any mastic texture coating compliant with Part 205 of Title Six of the New York Codes, Rules and Regulations meets the standard required under this category. The maximum content of VOCs shall be determined according to the test method required under part 205.6 of such part.



3-24. Metallic Pigmented Coatings

Covered Products:

This category shall cover metallic pigmented coatings to be applied to stationary structures and their appurtenances at the site of installation, to portable buildings at the site of installation, to pavements, or to curbs. This category shall not apply to the following: marine-based paints and coatings; coatings or materials to be applied to metal structures, such as bridges; or coatings or materials labeled and formulated for application in roadway maintenance activities.

Definitions:

Coating: A material applied onto or impregnated into a substrate for protective, decorative, or functional purposes. Such materials include, but are not limited to, paints, varnishes, sealers, and stains.

Metallic Pigmented Coating: A coating containing at least 48 grams of elemental metallic pigment per liter of coating as applied (0.4 pounds per gallon), when tested in accordance with South Coast Air Quality Management District Method 318-95.

Volatile Organic Compound (VOC): Any compound of carbon, excluding carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, carbonic acid, metallic carbides or carbonates, and ammonium carbonate, which participates in atmospheric photochemical reactions, as specified in part 51.00 of chapter 40 of the United States code of federal regulations.

Standard:

Product	Maximum Concentration of Volatile Organic Compounds in Grams per Liter
Metallic Pigmented Coatings	500

Any metallic pigmented coating compliant with Part 205 of Title Six of the New York Codes, Rules and Regulations meets the standard required under this category. The maximum content of VOCs shall be determined according to the test method required under part 205.6 of such part.



3-25. Multi-Color Coatings

Covered Products:

This category shall cover multi-color coatings to be applied to stationary structures and their appurtenances at the site of installation, to portable buildings at the site of installation, to pavements, or to curbs. This category shall not apply to the following: marine-based paints and coatings; coatings or materials to be applied to metal structures, such as bridges; or coatings or materials labeled and formulated for application in roadway maintenance activities.

Definitions:

Coating: A material applied onto or impregnated into a substrate for protective, decorative, or functional purposes. Such materials include, but are not limited to, paints, varnishes, sealers, and stains.

Multi-Color Coating: A coating that is packaged in a single container and exhibits more than one color when applied in a single coat.

Volatile Organic Compound (VOC): Any compound of carbon, excluding carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, carbonic acid, metallic carbides or carbonates, and ammonium carbonate, which participates in atmospheric photochemical reactions, as specified in part 51.00 of chapter 40 of the United States code of federal regulations.

Standard:

Product	Maximum Concentration of Volatile Organic Compounds in Grams per Liter
Multi-Color Coatings	500

Any multi-color coating compliant with Part 205 of Title Six of the New York Codes, Rules and Regulations meets the standard required under this category. The maximum content of VOCs shall be determined according to the test method required under part 205.6 of such part.



3-26. Nonflat High-Gloss Coatings

Covered Products:

This category shall cover nonflat high-gloss coatings to be applied to stationary structures and their appurtenances at the site of installation, to portable buildings at the site of installation, to pavements, or to curbs. This category shall not apply to the following: marine-based paints and coatings; coatings or materials to be applied to metal structures, such as bridges; or coatings or materials labeled and formulated for application in roadway maintenance activities.

Definitions:

Coating: A material applied onto or impregnated into a substrate for protective, decorative, or functional purposes. Such materials include, but are not limited to, paints, varnishes, sealers, and stains.

Nonflat High-Gloss Coating: A non-flat coating that registers a gloss of 70 or above on a 60-degree meter according to ASTM Designation D 523-89 (1999) and must comply with labeling requirements as defined in part 205.4 (i) of Title Six of the New York Codes, Rules and Regulations.

Volatile Organic Compound (VOC): Any compound of carbon, excluding carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, carbonic acid, metallic carbides or carbonates, and ammonium carbonate, which participates in atmospheric photochemical reactions, as specified in part 51.00 of chapter 40 of the United States code of federal regulations.

Standard:

Product	Maximum Concentration of Volatile Organic Compounds in Grams per Liter
Nonflat High-Gloss Coatings	250

Any nonflat high-gloss coating compliant with Part 205 of Title Six of the New York Codes, Rules and Regulations meets the standard required under this category. The maximum content of VOCs shall be determined according to the test method required under part 205.6 of such part.



3-27. Nonflat Paint

Covered Products:

This category shall cover nonflat paint to be applied to stationary structures and their appurtenances at the site of installation, to portable buildings at the site of installation, to pavements, or to curbs. This category shall not apply to the following: marine-based paints and coatings; coatings or materials to be applied to metal structures, such as bridges; or coatings or materials labeled and formulated for application in roadway maintenance activities.

Definitions:

Coating: A material applied onto or impregnated into a substrate for protective, decorative, or functional purposes. Such materials include, but are not limited to, paints, varnishes, sealers, and stains.

Nonflat Paint: Any coating that a gloss of 5 or greater on a 60 degree meter and a gloss of 15 or greater on an 85 degree meter.

Volatile Organic Compound (VOC): Any compound of carbon, excluding carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, carbonic acid, metallic carbides or carbonates, and ammonium carbonate, which participates in atmospheric photochemical reactions, as specified in part 51.00 of chapter 40 of the United States code of federal regulations.

Standard:

Product	Maximum Concentration of Volatile Organic Compounds in Grams per Liter
Nonflat Coatings	150

Any nonflat coating compliant with Part 205 of Title Six of the New York Codes, Rules and Regulations meets the standard required under this category. The maximum content of VOCs shall be determined according to the test method required under part 205.6 of such part.



3-28. Pre-Treatment Wash Primers

Covered Products:

This category shall cover pre-treatment wash primers to be applied to stationary structures and their appurtenances at the site of installation, to portable buildings at the site of installation, to pavements, or to curbs. This category shall not apply to the following: marine-based paints and coatings; coatings or materials to be applied to metal structures, such as bridges; or coatings or materials labeled and formulated for application in roadway maintenance activities.

Definitions:

Primer: A coating labeled and formulated for application to a substrate to provide a firm bond between the substrate and subsequent coats.

Pre-Treatment Wash Primer: A primer that contains a minimum of 0.5 acid, by weight, when tested in accordance with ASTM Designation D 1613-96 (1999), that is labeled and formulated for application directly to bare metal surfaces to provide corrosion resistance and to promote adhesion of subsequent topcoats.

Volatile Organic Compound (VOC): Any compound of carbon, excluding carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, carbonic acid, metallic carbides or carbonates, and ammonium carbonate, which participates in atmospheric photochemical reactions, as specified in part 51.00 of chapter 40 of the United States code of federal regulations.

Standard:

Product	Maximum Concentration of Volatile Organic Compounds in Grams per Liter
Pre-Treatment Wash Primers	420

Any pre-treatment wash primer compliant with Part 205 of Title Six of the New York Codes, Rules and Regulations meets the standard required under this category. The maximum content of VOCs shall be determined according to the test method required under part 205.6 of such part.



3-29. Primers for Flat Paint

Covered Products:

This category shall cover primers for flat paint to be applied to stationary structures and their appurtenances at the site of installation, to portable buildings at the site of installation, to pavements, or to curbs. This category shall not apply to the following: marine-based paints and coatings; coatings or materials to be applied to metal structures, such as bridges; or coatings or materials labeled and formulated for application in roadway maintenance activities.

Definitions:

Coating: A material applied onto or impregnated into a substrate for protective, decorative, or functional purposes. Such materials include, but are not limited to, paints, varnishes, sealers, and stains.

Flat Paint: Any coating that registers a gloss of less than 15 on an 85-degree meter or less than 5 on a 60-degree meter.

Primer: A coating labeled and formulated for application to a substrate to provide a firm bond between the substrate and subsequent coats.

Volatile Organic Compound (VOC): Any compound of carbon, excluding carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, carbonic acid, metallic carbides or carbonates, and ammonium carbonate, which participates in atmospheric photochemical reactions, as specified in part 51.00 of chapter 40 of the United States code of federal regulations.

Standard:

Product	Maximum Concentration of Volatile Organic Compounds in Grams per Liter
Primers for Flat Paint	100

The maximum content of VOCs shall be determined according to the American Society for Testing and Materials test method D 5116 (Guide for Small-Scale Environmental Chamber Determinations of Organic Emissions from Indoor Materials/Products).



3-30. Primers for Non-Flat Paint

Covered Products:

This category shall cover primers for non-flat paint to be applied to stationary structures and their appurtenances at the site of installation, to portable buildings at the site of installation, to pavements, or to curbs. This category shall not apply to the following: marine-based paints and coatings; coatings or materials to be applied to metal structures, such as bridges; or coatings or materials labeled and formulated for application in roadway maintenance activities.

Definitions:

Coating: A material applied onto or impregnated into a substrate for protective, decorative, or functional purposes. Such materials include, but are not limited to, paints, varnishes, sealers, and stains.

Non-Flat Paint: Any coating that registers a gloss of 5 or greater on a 60 degree meter and a gloss of 15 or greater on an 85 degree meter.

Primer: A coating labeled and formulated for application to a substrate to provide a firm bond between the substrate and subsequent coats.

Volatile Organic Compound (VOC): Any compound of carbon, excluding carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, carbonic acid, metallic carbides or carbonates, and ammonium carbonate, which participates in atmospheric photochemical reactions, as specified in part 51.00 of chapter 40 of the United States code of federal regulations.

Standard:

Product	Maximum Concentration of Volatile Organic Compounds in Grams per Liter
Primer for Non-Flat Paint	150

The maximum content of VOCs shall be determined according to the American Society for Testing and Materials test method D 5116 (Guide for Small-Scale Environmental Chamber Determinations of Organic Emissions from Indoor Materials/Products).



3-31. Primers, Sealers, and Undercoaters

Covered Products:

This category shall cover primers, sealers and undercoaters to be applied to stationary structures and their appurtenances at the site of installation, to portable buildings at the site of installation, to pavements, or to curbs. This category shall not apply to the following: marine-based paints and coatings; coatings or materials to be applied to metal structures, such as bridges; or coatings or materials labeled and formulated for application in roadway maintenance activities.

Definitions:

Coating: A material applied onto or impregnated into a substrate for protective, decorative, or functional purposes. Such materials include, but are not limited to, paints, varnishes, sealers, and stains.

Flat Paint: Any coating that registers a gloss of less than 15 on an 85-degree meter or less than 5 on a 60-degree meter.

Nonflat Paint: Any coating that registers a gloss of 5 or greater on a 60 degree meter and a gloss of 15 or greater on an 85 degree meter.

Primer: A coating labeled and formulated for application to a substrate to provide a firm bond between the substrate and subsequent coats. This definition does not apply to any primer for flat paint, non flat paint or rust-preventative/anti-corrosive paint.

Rust Preventative / Anti-Corrosive Paint: Any coating formulated exclusively for non industrial use to prevent the corrosion of metal surfaces.

Sealer: A coating labeled and formulated for application to a substrate for one or more of the following purposes: to prevent subsequent coatings from being absorbed by the substrate, or to prevent harm to subsequent coatings by materials in the substrate.

Undercoater: A coating labeled and formulated to provide a smooth surface for subsequent coatings.

Volatile Organic Compound (VOC): Any compound of carbon, excluding carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, carbonic acid, metallic carbides or carbonates, and ammonium carbonate, which participates in atmospheric photochemical reactions, as specified in part 51.00 of chapter 40 of the United States code of federal regulations.

Standard:



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Product	Maximum Concentration of Volatile Organic Compounds in Grams per Liter
Primers, Sealers and Undercoaters	200

Any primer, sealer and undercoater compliant with Part 205 of Title Six of the New York Codes, Rules and Regulations meets the standard required under this category. The maximum content of VOCs shall be determined according to the test method required under part 205.6 of such part.



3-32. Quick-Dry Enamels

Covered Products:

This category shall cover quick-dry enamels to be applied to stationary structures and their appurtenances at the site of installation, to portable buildings at the site of installation, to pavements, or to curbs. This category shall not apply to the following: marine-based paints and coatings; coatings or materials to be applied to metal structures, such as bridges; or coatings or materials labeled and formulated for application in roadway maintenance activities.

Definitions:

Coating: A material applied onto or impregnated into a substrate for protective, decorative, or functional purposes. Such materials include, but are not limited to, paints, varnishes, sealers, and stains.

Quick-Dry Enamel: A non-flat coating that is formulated to have the following characteristics:

- (1) is capable of being applied directly from the container under normal conditions with ambient temperatures between 16°C and 27°Celsius (60° and 80° Fahrenheit);
- (2) when tested in accordance with ASTM Designation D 1640-95 (1999) (see Table 1, section 200.9 of this Title), sets to touch in two hours or less, is tack free in four hours or less, and dries hard in eight hours or less by the mechanical test method; and
- (3) has a dried film gloss of 70 or above on a 60-degree meter.

The labels of all quick-dry enamels prominently display the words "Quick dry" and the dry hard time.

Volatile Organic Compound (VOC): Any compound of carbon, excluding carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, carbonic acid, metallic carbides or carbonates, and ammonium carbonate, which participates in atmospheric photochemical reactions, as specified in part 51.00 of chapter 40 of the United States code of federal regulations.

Standard:

Product	Maximum Concentration of Volatile Organic Compounds in Grams per Liter
Quick-Dry Enamels	250

Any quick-dry enamel compliant with Part 205 of Title Six of the New York Codes, Rules and Regulations meets the standard required under this category. The



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maximum content of VOCs shall be determined according to the test method required under part 205.6 of such part.



3-33. Quick-Dry Primers, Sealers, and Undercoaters

Covered Products:

This category shall cover quick-dry primers, sealers and undercoaters to be applied to stationary structures and their appurtenances at the site of installation, to portable buildings at the site of installation, to pavements, or to curbs. This category shall not apply to the following: marine-based paints and coatings; coatings or materials to be applied to metal structures, such as bridges; or coatings or materials labeled and formulated for application in roadway maintenance activities.

Definitions:

Coating: A material applied onto or impregnated into a substrate for protective, decorative, or functional purposes. Such materials include, but are not limited to, paints, varnishes, sealers, and stains.

Primer: A coating labeled and formulated for application to a substrate to provide a firm bond between the substrate and subsequent coats. This definition does not apply to any primer for flat paint, non flat paint or rust-preventative/anti-corrosive paint.

Quick-Dry Primer, Sealer and Undercoater: A primer sealer or undercoater that is dry to the touch in 30 minutes and can be relocated in two hours when tested in accordance with ASTM Designation D 1640-95 (1999)

Sealer: A coating labeled and formulated for application to a substrate for one or more of the following purposes: to prevent subsequent coatings from being absorbed by the substrate, or to prevent harm to subsequent coatings by materials in the substrate.

Undercoater: A coating labeled and formulated to provide a smooth surface for subsequent coatings.

Volatile Organic Compound (VOC): Any compound of carbon, excluding carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, carbonic acid, metallic carbides or carbonates, and ammonium carbonate, which participates in atmospheric photochemical reactions, as specified in part 51.00 of chapter 40 of the United States code of federal regulations.

Standard:

Product	Maximum Concentration of Volatile Organic Compounds in Grams per Liter
Quick-Dry Primers, Sealers and Undercoaters	200

Any quick-dry primer, sealer and undercoater compliant with Part 205 of Title Six of the New York Codes, Rules and Regulations meets the standard required under this



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category. The maximum content of VOCs shall be determined according to the test method required under part 205.6 of such part.



3-34. Recycled Coatings

Covered Products:

This category shall cover recycled coatings to be applied to stationary structures and their appurtenances at the site of installation, to portable buildings at the site of installation, to pavements, or to curbs. This category shall not apply to the following: marine-based paints and coatings; coatings or materials to be applied to metal structures, such as bridges; or coatings or materials labeled and formulated for application in roadway maintenance activities.

Definitions:

Architectural Coating: Any coating to be applied to stationary structures and their appurtenances at the site of installation, to portable buildings at the site of installation, to pavements, or to curbs. This term shall not include the following: marine-based paints and coatings; coatings or materials to be applied to metal structures, such as bridges; or coatings or materials labeled and formulated for application in roadway maintenance activities.

Coating: A material applied onto or impregnated into a substrate for protective, decorative, or functional purposes. Such materials include, but are not limited to, paints, varnishes, sealers, and stains.

Recycled Coating: An architectural coating formulated such that not less than 50 percent of the weight consists of secondary and post-consumer coating, with not less than 10 percent of the total weight consisting of post-consumer coating.

Volatile Organic Compound (VOC): Any compound of carbon, excluding carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, carbonic acid, metallic carbides or carbonates, and ammonium carbonate, which participates in atmospheric photochemical reactions, as specified in part 51.00 of chapter 40 of the United States code of federal regulations.

Standard:

Product	Maximum Concentration of Volatile Organic Compounds in Grams per Liter
Recycled Coatings	250

Any recycled coating compliant with Part 205 of Title Six of the New York Codes, Rules and Regulations meets the standard required under this category. The maximum content of VOCs shall be determined according to the test method required under part 205.6 of such part.



3-35. Roof Coatings

Covered Products:

This category shall cover roof coatings to be applied to stationary structures and their appurtenances at the site of installation, to portable buildings at the site of installation, to pavements, or to curbs. This category shall not apply to the following: marine-based paints and coatings; coatings or materials to be applied to metal structures, such as bridges; or coatings or materials labeled and formulated for application in roadway maintenance activities.

Definitions:

Coating: A material applied onto or impregnated into a substrate for protective, decorative, or functional purposes. Such materials include, but are not limited to, paints, varnishes, sealers, and stains.

Metallic Pigmented Coating: A coating containing at least 48 grams of elemental metallic pigment per liter of coating as applied (0.4 pounds per gallon), when tested in accordance with South Coast Air Quality Management District Method 318-95

Roof Coating: A non-bituminous coating labeled and formulated exclusively for application to roofs for the primary purpose of preventing penetration of the substrate by water or reflecting heat and ultraviolet radiation. Metallic pigmented roof coatings which qualify as metallic pigmented coatings shall not be considered in this category, but shall be considered to be in the metallic pigmented coatings category.

Volatile Organic Compound (VOC): Any compound of carbon, excluding carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, carbonic acid, metallic carbides or carbonates, and ammonium carbonate, which participates in atmospheric photochemical reactions, as specified in part 51.00 of chapter 40 of the United States code of federal regulations.

Standard:

Product	Maximum Concentration of Volatile Organic Compounds in Grams per Liter
Roof Coatings	250

Any roof coating compliant with Part 205 of Title Six of the New York Codes, Rules and Regulations meets the standard required under this category. The maximum content of VOCs shall be determined according to the test method required under part 205.6 of such part.



3-36. Roof Coatings (Bituminous)

Covered Products:

This category shall cover bituminous roof coatings to be applied to stationary structures and their appurtenances at the site of installation, to portable buildings at the site of installation, to pavements, or to curbs. This category shall not apply to the following: marine-based paints and coatings; coatings or materials to be applied to metal structures, such as bridges; or coatings or materials labeled and formulated for application in roadway maintenance activities.

Definitions:

Bitumen: Black or brown materials including, but not limited to, asphalt, tar, pitch, and asphaltite that are soluble in carbon disulfide, consist mainly of hydrocarbons, and are obtained from natural deposits or as residues from the distillation of crude petroleum or coal.

Bituminous Roof Coating: A coating which incorporates bitumens that is labeled and formulated exclusively for roofing.

Coating: A material applied onto or impregnated into a substrate for protective, decorative, or functional purposes. Such materials include, but are not limited to, paints, varnishes, sealers, and stains.

Volatile Organic Compound (VOC): Any compound of carbon, excluding carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, carbonic acid, metallic carbides or carbonates, and ammonium carbonate, which participates in atmospheric photochemical reactions, as specified in part 51.00 of chapter 40 of the United States code of federal regulations.

Standard:

Product	Maximum Concentration of Volatile Organic Compounds in Grams per Liter
Bituminous Roof Coatings	300

Any bituminous roof coating compliant with Part 205 of Title Six of the New York Codes, Rules and Regulations meets the standard required under this category. The maximum content of VOCs shall be determined according to the test method required under part 205.6 of such part.



3-37. Roof Primers (Bituminous)

Covered Products:

This category shall cover bituminous roof primers to be applied to stationary structures and their appurtenances at the site of installation, to portable buildings at the site of installation, to pavements, or to curbs. This category shall not apply to the following: marine-based paints and coatings; coatings or materials to be applied to metal structures, such as bridges; or coatings or materials labeled and formulated for application in roadway maintenance activities.

Definitions:

Bitumen: Black or brown materials including, but not limited to, asphalt, tar, pitch, and asphaltite that are soluble in carbon disulfide, consist mainly of hydrocarbons, and are obtained from natural deposits or as residues from the distillation of crude petroleum or coal.

Bituminous Roof Primer: A primer which incorporates bitumens that is labeled and formulated exclusively for roofing.

Primer: A coating labeled and formulated for application to a substrate to provide a firm bond between the substrate and subsequent coats.

Volatile Organic Compound (VOC): Any compound of carbon, excluding carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, carbonic acid, metallic carbides or carbonates, and ammonium carbonate, which participates in atmospheric photochemical reactions, as specified in part 51.00 of chapter 40 of the United States code of federal regulations.

Standard:

Product	Maximum Concentration of Volatile Organic Compounds in Grams per Liter
Bituminous Roof Primers	350

Any bituminous roof primer compliant with Part 205 of Title Six of the New York Codes, Rules and Regulations meets the standard required under this category. The maximum content of VOCs shall be determined according to the test method required under part 205.6 of such part.



3-38. Rust Preventative / Anti-Corrosive Paint

Covered Products:

This category shall cover rust preventative/anti-corrosive paint to be applied to stationary structures and their appurtenances at the site of installation, to portable buildings at the site of installation, to pavements, or to curbs. This category shall not apply to the following: marine-based paints and coatings; coatings or materials to be applied to metal structures, such as bridges; or coatings or materials labeled and formulated for application in roadway maintenance activities.

Definitions:

Coating: A material applied onto or impregnated into a substrate for protective, decorative, or functional purposes. Such materials include, but are not limited to, paints, varnishes, sealers, and stains.

Rust Preventative / Anti-Corrosive Paint: A coating formulated exclusively for non-industrial use to prevent the corrosion of metal surfaces and must comply with labeling requirements as defined in part 205.4 (f) of Title Six of the New York Codes, Rules and Regulations.

Volatile Organic Compound (VOC): Any compound of carbon, excluding carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, carbonic acid, metallic carbides or carbonates, and ammonium carbonate, which participates in atmospheric photochemical reactions, as specified in part 51.00 of chapter 40 of the United States code of federal regulations.

Standard:

Product	Maximum Concentration of Volatile Organic Compounds in Grams per Liter
Rust-Preventative / Anti-Corrosive Paint	250

The maximum content of VOCs shall be determined according to the American Society for Testing and Materials test method D 5116 (Guide for Small-Scale Environmental Chamber Determinations of Organic Emissions from Indoor Materials/Products).



3-39. Shellacs – Clear

Covered Products:

This category shall cover clear shellacs to be applied to stationary structures and their appurtenances at the site of installation, to portable buildings at the site of installation, to pavements, or to curbs. This category shall not apply to the following: marine-based paints and coatings; coatings or materials to be applied to metal structures, such as bridges; or coatings or materials labeled and formulated for application in roadway maintenance activities.

Definitions:

Coating: A material applied onto or impregnated into a substrate for protective, decorative, or functional purposes. Such materials include, but are not limited to, paints, varnishes, sealers, and stains.

Shellac: A clear or opaque coating formulated solely with the resinous secretions of the lac beetle (*Lacifer lacca*), thinned with alcohol and formulated to dry by evaporation without a chemical reaction.

Volatile Organic Compound (VOC): Any compound of carbon, excluding carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, carbonic acid, metallic carbides or carbonates, and ammonium carbonate, which participates in atmospheric photochemical reactions, as specified in part 51.00 of chapter 40 of the United States code of federal regulations.

Standard:

Product	Maximum Concentration of Volatile Organic Compounds in Grams per Liter
Shellacs – Clear	730

Any clear shellac compliant with Part 205 of Title Six of the New York Codes, Rules and Regulations meets the standard required under this category. The maximum content of VOCs shall be determined according to the test method required under part 205.6 of such part.



3-40. Shellacs – Opaque

Covered Products:

This category shall cover opaque shellacs to be applied to stationary structures and their appurtenances at the site of installation, to portable buildings at the site of installation, to pavements, or to curbs. This category shall not apply to the following: marine-based paints and coatings; coatings or materials to be applied to metal structures, such as bridges; or coatings or materials labeled and formulated for application in roadway maintenance activities.

Definitions:

Coating: A material applied onto or impregnated into a substrate for protective, decorative, or functional purposes. Such materials include, but are not limited to, paints, varnishes, sealers, and stains.

Shellac: A clear or opaque coating formulated solely with the resinous secretions of the lac beetle (*Lacifer lacca*), thinned with alcohol and formulated to dry by evaporation without a chemical reaction.

Volatile Organic Compound (VOC): Any compound of carbon, excluding carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, carbonic acid, metallic carbides or carbonates, and ammonium carbonate, which participates in atmospheric photochemical reactions, as specified in part 51.00 of chapter 40 of the United States code of federal regulations.

Standard:

Product	Maximum Concentration of Volatile Organic Compounds in Grams per Liter
Shellacs – Opaque	550

Any opaque shellac compliant with Part 205 of Title Six of the New York Codes, Rules and Regulations meets the standard required under this category. The maximum content of VOCs shall be determined according to the test method required under part 205.6 of such part.



3-41. Specialty Primers, Sealers and Undercoaters

Covered Products:

This category shall cover specialty primers, sealers and undercoaters to be applied to stationary structures and their appurtenances at the site of installation, to portable buildings at the site of installation, to pavements, or to curbs. This category shall not apply to the following: marine-based paints and coatings; coatings or materials to be applied to metal structures, such as bridges; or coatings or materials labeled and formulated for application in roadway maintenance activities.

Definitions:

Coating: A material applied onto or impregnated into a substrate for protective, decorative, or functional purposes. Such materials include, but are not limited to, paints, varnishes, sealers, and stains.

Primer: A coating labeled and formulated for application to a substrate to provide a firm bond between the substrate and subsequent coats. This definition does not apply to any primer for flat paint, non flat paint or rust-preventative/anti-corrosive paint.

Sealer: A coating labeled and formulated for application to a substrate for one or more of the following purposes: to prevent subsequent coatings from being absorbed by the substrate, or to prevent harm to subsequent coatings by materials in the substrate.

Specialty Primer, Sealer and Undercoater: A coating that is formulated for application to a substrate to seal fire, smoke or water damage, to condition excessively chalky surfaces, or to block stains. An excessively chalky surface is one that is defined as having a chalk rating of four or less as determined by ASTM Designation D 4214-98. Specialty Primers, Sealers and Undercoaters in this category must comply with labeling requirements as defined in part 205.4 (f) of Title Six of the New York Codes, Rules and Regulations.

Undercoater: A coating labeled and formulated to provide a smooth surface for subsequent coatings.

Volatile Organic Compound (VOC): Any compound of carbon, excluding carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, carbonic acid, metallic carbides or carbonates, and ammonium carbonate, which participates in atmospheric photochemical reactions, as specified in part 51.00 of chapter 40 of the United States code of federal regulations.



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Standard:

Product	Maximum Concentration of Volatile Organic Compounds in Grams per Liter
Specialty Primers, Sealers and Undercoaters	350

Any specialty primer, sealer and undercoater compliant with Part 205 of Title Six of the New York Codes, Rules and Regulations meets the standard required under this category. The maximum content of VOCs shall be determined according to the test method required under part 205.6 of such part.



3-42. **Stains**

Covered Products:

This category shall cover stains to be applied to stationary structures and their appurtenances at the site of installation, to portable buildings at the site of installation, to pavements, or to curbs. This category shall not apply to the following: marine-based paints and coatings; coatings or materials to be applied to metal structures, such as bridges; or coatings or materials labeled and formulated for application in roadway maintenance activities.

Definitions:

Coating: A material applied onto or impregnated into a substrate for protective, decorative, or functional purposes. Such materials include, but are not limited to, paints, varnishes, sealers, and stains.

Stain: A clear semi-transparent or opaque coating labeled and formulated to change the color of a surface but not conceal the grain pattern or texture.

Volatile Organic Compound (VOC): Any compound of carbon, excluding carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, carbonic acid, metallic carbides or carbonates, and ammonium carbonate, which participates in atmospheric photochemical reactions, as specified in part 51.00 of chapter 40 of the United States code of federal regulations.

Standard:

Product	Maximum Concentration of Volatile Organic Compounds in Grams per Liter
Stains	250

Any stain compliant with Part 205 of Title Six of the New York Codes, Rules and Regulations meets the standard required under this category. The maximum content of VOCs shall be determined according to the test method required under part 205.6 of such part.



3-43. *Swimming Pool Coatings and Swimming Pool Repair and Maintenance Coatings*

Covered Products:

This category shall cover swimming pool coatings and swimming pool repair and maintenance coatings to be applied to stationary structures and their appurtenances at the site of installation, to portable buildings at the site of installation, to pavements, or to curbs. This category shall not apply to the following: marine-based paints and coatings; coatings or materials to be applied to metal structures, such as bridges; or coatings or materials labeled and formulated for application in roadway maintenance activities.

Definitions:

Coating: A material applied onto or impregnated into a substrate for protective, decorative, or functional purposes. Such materials include, but are not limited to, paints, varnishes, sealers, and stains.

Swimming Pool Coating: A coating labeled and formulated to coat the interior of swimming pools and to resist swimming pool chemicals.

Swimming Pool Repair and Maintenance Coating: A rubber based coating labeled and formulated to be used over existing rubber based coatings for the repair and maintenance of swimming pools.

Standard:

Product	Maximum Concentration of Volatile Organic Compounds in Grams per Liter
Swimming Pool Coatings and Swimming Pool Repair and Maintenance Coatings	340

Any swimming pool coating and swimming pool repair and maintenance coating compliant with Part 205 of Title Six of the New York Codes, Rules and Regulations meets the standard required under this category. The maximum content of VOCs shall be determined according to the test method required under part 205.6 of such part.



3-44. Thermoplastic Rubber Coatings and Mastics

Covered Products:

This category shall cover thermoplastic rubber coatings and mastics to be applied to stationary structures and their appurtenances at the site of installation, to portable buildings at the site of installation, to pavements, or to curbs. This category shall not apply to the following: marine-based paints and coatings; coatings or materials to be applied to metal structures, such as bridges; or coatings or materials labeled and formulated for application in roadway maintenance activities.

Definitions:

Coating: A material applied onto or impregnated into a substrate for protective, decorative, or functional purposes. Such materials include, but are not limited to, paints, varnishes, sealers, and stains.

Thermoplastic Rubber Coating and Mastic: A coating or mastic formulated and recommended for application to roofing or other structural surfaces and that incorporates no less than 40 percent by weight of thermoplastic rubbers in the total resin solids and may also contain other ingredients including, but not limited to, fillers, pigments, and modifying resins.

Volatile Organic Compound (VOC): Any compound of carbon, excluding carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, carbonic acid, metallic carbides or carbonates, and ammonium carbonate, which participates in atmospheric photochemical reactions, as specified in part 51.00 of chapter 40 of the United States code of federal regulations.

Standard:

Product	Maximum Concentration of Volatile Organic Compounds in Grams per Liter
Thermoplastic Rubber Coatings and Mastics	550

Any thermoplastic rubber coating and mastic compliant with Part 205 of Title Six of the New York Codes, Rules and Regulations meets the standard required under this category. The maximum content of VOCs shall be determined according to the test method required under part 205.6 of such part.



3-45. Waterproofing Concrete / Masonry Sealers

Covered Products:

This category shall cover waterproofing concrete/masonry sealers to be applied to stationary structures and their appurtenances at the site of installation, to portable buildings at the site of installation, to pavements, or to curbs. This category shall not apply to the following: marine-based paints and coatings; coatings or materials to be applied to metal structures, such as bridges; or coatings or materials labeled and formulated for application in roadway maintenance activities.

Definitions:

Coating: A material applied onto or impregnated into a substrate for protective, decorative, or functional purposes. Such materials include, but are not limited to, paints, varnishes, sealers, and stains.

Volatile Organic Compound (VOC): Any compound of carbon, excluding carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, carbonic acid, metallic carbides or carbonates, and ammonium carbonate, which participates in atmospheric photochemical reactions, as specified in part 51.00 of chapter 40 of the United States code of federal regulations.

Waterproofing Concrete/Masonry Sealer: A clear or pigmented film-forming coating that is labeled and formulated for sealing concrete and masonry to provide resistance against water, alkalis, acids, ultraviolet light, and staining.

Standard:

Product	Maximum Concentration of Volatile Organic Compounds in Grams per Liter
Waterproofing Concrete/Masonry Sealers	400

Any waterproofing concrete/masonry sealer compliant with Part 205 of Title Six of the New York Codes, Rules and Regulations meets the standard required under this category. The maximum content of VOCs shall be determined according to the test method required under part 205.6 of such part.



3-46. Waterproofing Sealers

Covered Products:

This category shall cover waterproofing sealers to be applied to stationary structures and their appurtenances at the site of installation, to portable buildings at the site of installation, to pavements, or to curbs. This category shall not apply to the following: marine-based paints and coatings; coatings or materials to be applied to metal structures, such as bridges; or coatings or materials labeled and formulated for application in roadway maintenance activities.

Definitions:

Coating: A material applied onto or impregnated into a substrate for protective, decorative, or functional purposes. Such materials include, but are not limited to, paints, varnishes, sealers, and stains.

Volatile Organic Compound (VOC): Any compound of carbon, excluding carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, carbonic acid, metallic carbides or carbonates, and ammonium carbonate, which participates in atmospheric photochemical reactions, as specified in part 51.00 of chapter 40 of the United States code of federal regulations.

Waterproofing Sealer: A coating labeled and formulated for application to a porous substrate for the primary purpose of preventing the penetration of water.

Standard:

Product	Maximum Concentration of Volatile Organic Compounds in Grams per Liter
Waterproofing Sealers	250

Any waterproofing sealer compliant with Part 205 of Title Six of the New York Codes, Rules and Regulations meets the standard required under this category. The maximum content of VOCs shall be determined according to the test method required under part 205.6 of such part.



3-47. Wood Preservatives

Covered Products:

This category shall cover wood preservatives to be applied to stationary structures and their appurtenances at the site of installation, to portable buildings at the site of installation, to pavements, or to curbs. This category shall not apply to the following: marine-based paints and coatings; coatings or materials to be applied to metal structures, such as bridges; or coatings or materials labeled and formulated for application in roadway maintenance activities.

Definitions:

Coating: A material applied onto or impregnated into a substrate for protective, decorative, or functional purposes. Such materials include, but are not limited to, paints, varnishes, sealers, and stains.

Volatile Organic Compound (VOC): Any compound of carbon, excluding carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, carbonic acid, metallic carbides or carbonates, and ammonium carbonate, which participates in atmospheric photochemical reactions, as specified in part 51.00 of chapter 40 of the United States code of federal regulations.

Wood Preservative: A coating labeled and formulated to protect exposed wood from decay or insect attack, that is registered under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (7 U.S.C. section 136, *et. seq*) and with Part 326 of the New York State Rules and Regulations.

Standard:

Product	Maximum Concentration of Volatile Organic Compounds in Grams per Liter
Wood Preservatives	350

Any wood preservative compliant with Part 205 of Title Six of the New York Codes, Rules and Regulations meets the standard required under this category. The maximum content of VOCs shall be determined according to the test method required under part 205.6 of such part.

4. Electronics

- 4-1. *Amplifiers/Pre-Amplifiers, Consumer***
- 4-2. *Answering Machines***
- 4-3. *Cassette Decks, Consumer***
- 4-4. *CD Players, Consumer***
- 4-5. *CD Recorders, Consumer***
- 4-6. *Clock Radios, Consumer***
- 4-7. *Combination TV with VCR, DVD, or VCR/DVD Units***
- 4-8. *Cordless Telephones***
- 4-9. *DVD Products***
- 4-10. *Equalizers, Consumer***
- 4-11. *Laserdisc Players, Consumer***
- 4-12. *Mini- and Midi-Systems, Consumer***
- 4-13. *Minidisc Players, Consumer***
- 4-14. *Powered Speakers, Consumer***
- 4-15. *Receivers, Consumer***
- 4-16. *Table Radios, Consumer***
- 4-17. *Televisions***
- 4-18. *Tuners, Consumer***
- 4-19. *VCR***



4-1. Amplifiers/Pre-Amplifiers, Consumer

Covered Products:

This category shall cover all consumer amplifiers/pre-amplifiers that are also consumer audio products. This category does not cover professional, automotive, or solely battery-powered products.

Definitions:

Consumer Audio Product: A commercially available electronic product encased in a single housing whose intended purpose, other than providing non-video status displays, is the production or recording of signals in the audio domain as reproduced by headphones, loudspeakers, or other transducers. This product must draw current from a building's AC power electrical outlet via a power cord or via an AC power adapter that is shipped with the product. Also eligible are those products that have a power switch to interrupt the current flow from the power line and perform no operating functions except in active mode. This definition does not cover professional, automotive, or solely battery-powered products.

Standard:

Energy Star: All energy-using products for which the United States Environmental Protection Agency and the United States Department of Energy have developed energy efficiency standards for compliance with the Energy Star program shall be ENERGY STAR labeled.



4-2. Answering Machines

Covered Products:

This category shall cover answering machines.

Definition:

Answering Machine: A commercially available electronic product—also known as a telephone answering device (TAD)—whose purpose is to provide analog or digital storage of outgoing and incoming telephone messages by connecting to the telephone line between the phone and the phone jack. Most of these devices require an external power supply for power and are plugged into an ac power outlet for 24 hours a day. The answering machine or its power supply must be designed to plug into a wall outlet.

Standard:

Energy Star: All energy-using products for which the United States Environmental Protection Agency and the United States Department of Energy have developed energy efficiency standards for compliance with the Energy Star program shall be ENERGY STAR labeled.



4-3. Cassette Decks, Consumer

Covered Products:

This category shall cover cassette decks that are also consumer audio products. This category does not cover professional, automotive, or solely battery-powered products.

Definition:

Consumer Audio Product: A commercially available electronic product encased in a single housing whose intended purpose, other than providing non-video status displays, is the production or recording of signals in the audio domain as reproduced by headphones, loudspeakers, or other transducers. The product must draw current from a building's AC power electrical outlet via a power cord or via an AC power adapter that is shipped with the product. The product may have a power switch to interrupt the current flow from the power line and perform no operating functions except in active mode.

Standard:

Energy Star: All energy-using products for which the United States Environmental Protection Agency and the United States Department of Energy have developed energy efficiency standards for compliance with the Energy Star program shall be ENERGY STAR labeled.



4-4. CD Players, Consumer

Covered Products:

This category shall cover CD Players that are also consumer audio products. This category does not cover professional, automotive, or solely battery-powered products.

Definitions:

Consumer Audio Product: A commercially available electronic product encased in a single housing whose intended purpose, other than providing non-video status displays, is the production or recording of signals in the audio domain as reproduced by headphones, loudspeakers, or other transducers. The product must draw current from a building's AC power electrical outlet via a power cord or via an AC power adapter that is shipped with the product. The product may have a power switch to interrupt the current flow from the power line and perform no operating functions except in active mode.

Standard:

Energy Star: All energy-using products for which the United States Environmental Protection Agency and the United States Department of Energy have developed energy efficiency standards for compliance with the Energy Star program shall be ENERGY STAR labeled.



4-5. CD Recorders, Consumer

Covered Products:

This category shall cover CD recorders that are also consumer audio products. This category does not cover professional, automotive, or solely battery-powered products.

Definition:

Consumer Audio Product: A commercially available electronic product encased in a single housing whose intended purpose, other than providing non-video status displays, is the production or recording of signals in the audio domain as reproduced by headphones, loudspeakers, or other transducers. The product must draw current from a building's AC power electrical outlet via a power cord or via an AC power adapter that is shipped with the product. The product may have a power switch to interrupt the current flow from the power line and perform no operating functions except in active mode.

Standard:

Energy Star: All energy-using products for which the United States Environmental Protection Agency and the United States Department of Energy have developed energy efficiency standards for compliance with the Energy Star program shall be ENERGY STAR labeled.



4-6. Clock Radios, Consumer

Covered Products:

This category shall cover all consumer clock radios that are also consumer audio products. This category does not cover professional, automotive, or solely battery-powered products.

Definition:

Consumer Audio Product: A commercially available electronic product encased in a single housing whose intended purpose, other than providing non-video status displays, is the production or recording of signals in the audio domain as reproduced by headphones, loudspeakers, or other transducers. The product must draw current from a building's AC power electrical outlet via a power cord or via an AC power adapter that is shipped with the product. The product may have a power switch to interrupt the current flow from the power line and perform no operating functions except in active mode.

Standard:

Energy Star: All energy-using products for which the United States Environmental Protection Agency and the United States Department of Energy have developed energy efficiency standards for compliance with the Energy Star program shall be ENERGY STAR labeled.



4-7. Combination TV with VCR, DVD, or VCR/DVD Units

Covered Products:

This category shall cover TV/DVD Combination Units, TV/VCR Combination Units, TV/VCR/DVD Combination Units, VCR/DVD Combination Units and Videocassette Recorders (VCR).

Definitions:

TV/DVD Combination Unit: A system in which the TV and DVD are combined into a single unit and which meets all of the following criteria: the DVD is included in the television casing; it is not possible to measure the power requirements of the two components separately without removal of the television casing; and the system is connected to the wall outlet through a single power cable. To qualify, the TV/DVD must be capable of being powered from either a wall outlet or a battery unit that is sold with an AC adapter. This definition includes analog and digital TV/DVDs.

TV/VCR Combination Unit: A system in which the TV and VCR are combined into a single unit and which meets all of the following criteria: the VCR is included in the television casing; it is not possible to measure the power requirements of the two components separately without removal of the television casing; and the system is connected to the wall outlet through a single power cable. To qualify, the TV/VCR must be capable of being powered from either a wall outlet or a battery unit that is sold with an AC adapter. This definition includes analog and digital TV/VCRs.

TV/VCR/DVD Combination Unit: A system in which the TV, VCR, and DVD are combined into a single unit and which meets all of the following criteria: the VCR and DVD are included in the television casing; it is not possible to measure the power requirements of any of the components separately without removal of the television casing; and the system is connected to the wall outlet through a single power cable. To qualify, the TV/VCR/DVD must be capable of being powered from either a wall outlet or a battery unit that is sold with an AC adapter. This definition includes analog and digital TV/VCR/DVDs.

VCR/DVD Combination Unit: A system in which the VCR and DVD are combined into a single unit and which meets all of the following criteria: it is not possible to measure the power requirements of the two components separately without removal of the casing; and the system is connected to the wall outlet through a single power cable. To qualify, the VCR/DVD must be capable of being powered from either a wall outlet or a battery unit that is sold with an AC adapter. This definition includes analog and digital VCR/DVDs.

Videocassette Recorder/Videocassette Player (VCR): An electronic product designed to play and/or record video tape. The VCR must be capable of being powered



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from either a wall outlet or a battery unit that is sold with an AC adapter. This definition includes analog and digital videocassette recorders/videocassette players.

Standard:

Energy Star: All energy-using products for which the United States Environmental Protection Agency and the United States Department of Energy have developed energy efficiency standards for compliance with the Energy Star program shall be ENERGY STAR labeled.

RoHS Directive: This product may not contain lead, mercury, cadmium, hexavalent chromium, polybrominated biphenyls or polybrominated diphenyl ethers in any quantity exceeding that permitted under Section 11-10 of the Rules of the City of New York. Products that are compliant with European Union Directive 2002/95/EC on the Restriction of the use of Certain Hazardous Substances in Electrical and Electronic Equipment are also compliant with Section 11-10.



4-8. Cordless Telephones

Covered Products:

This category shall cover cordless telephones and combination cordless telephones/answering machines.

Definitions:

Cordless Telephone: A commercially available electronic product with a base station and a handset whose purpose is to convert sound into electrical impulses for transmission. Most of these devices require a wall pack for power, are plugged into an AC power outlet for 24 hours a day, and do not have a power switch to turn them off. The base station of the cordless phone or its power supply must be designed to plug into a wall outlet and there must not be a physical connection between the portable handset and the phone jack.

Combination Cordless Telephone/Answering Machine: A commercially available electronic product in which the cordless telephone and answering machine are combined into a single unit and which meets all of the following criteria: the answering machine is included in the base station of the cordless telephone; it is not possible to measure the power requirements of the two components separately without removal of the telephone casing; and the unit is connected to the wall outlet through a single power cable. Most of these devices require an external power supply for power, are plugged into an ac power outlet for 24 hours a day, and do not have a power switch to turn them off. The combination unit or its power supply must be designed to plug into a wall outlet.

Standard:

Energy Star: All energy-using products for which the United States Environmental Protection Agency and the United States Department of Energy have developed energy efficiency standards for compliance with the Energy Star program shall be ENERGY STAR labeled.



4-9. DVD Products

Covered Products:

This category shall cover digital versatile disc (DVD) products. This category does not cover professional, automotive, or solely battery-powered products.

Definition:

Digital Versatile Disc (DVD) Product: A commercially available electronic product encased in a single housing whose intended purpose is the production or recording of digitized video signals on a spinning reflective disc media. The product must draw current from a building's AC power electrical outlet via a power cord or via an AC power adapter that is shipped with the product. The products may have a power switch to interrupt the current flow from the power line and perform no operating functions except in active mode.

Standard:

Energy Star: All energy-using products for which the United States Environmental Protection Agency and the United States Department of Energy have developed energy efficiency standards for compliance with the Energy Star program shall be ENERGY STAR labeled.



4-10. Equalizers, Consumer

Covered Products:

This category shall cover all consumer equalizers that are also consumer audio products. This category does not cover professional, automotive, or solely battery-powered products.

Definitions:

Consumer Audio Product: A commercially available electronic product encased in a single housing whose intended purpose, other than providing non-video status displays, is the production or recording of signals in the audio domain as reproduced by headphones, loudspeakers, or other transducers. This product must draw current from a building's AC power electrical outlet via a power cord or via an AC power adapter that is shipped with the product. Also eligible are those products that have a power switch to interrupt the current flow from the power line and perform no operating functions except in active mode. This definition does not cover professional, automotive, or solely battery-powered products.

Standard:

Energy Star: All energy-using products for which the United States Environmental Protection Agency and the United States Department of Energy have developed energy efficiency standards for compliance with the Energy Star program shall be ENERGY STAR labeled.



4-11. Laserdisc Players, Consumer

Definition:

Laserdisc Player: An electronic device that plays the first commercial optical disc storage medium, and is used primarily for the presentation of movies.

Standard:

Energy Star: All energy-using products for which the United States Environmental Protection Agency and the United States Department of Energy have developed energy efficiency standards for compliance with the Energy Star program shall be ENERGY STAR labeled.



4-12. Mini- and Midi-Systems, Consumer

Covered Products:

This category shall cover all consumer mini- and midi-systems that are also consumer audio products. This category does not cover professional, automotive, or solely battery-powered products.

Definition:

Consumer Audio Product: A commercially available electronic product encased in a single housing whose intended purpose, other than providing non-video status displays, is the production or recording of signals in the audio domain as reproduced by headphones, loudspeakers, or other transducers. This product must draw current from a building's AC power electrical outlet via a power cord or via an AC power adapter that is shipped with the product. Also eligible are those products that have a power switch to interrupt the current flow from the power line and perform no operating functions except in active mode. This definition does not cover professional, automotive, or solely battery-powered products.

Standard:

Energy Star: All energy-using products for which the United States Environmental Protection Agency and the United States Department of Energy have developed energy efficiency standards for compliance with the Energy Star program shall be ENERGY STAR labeled.



4-13. Minidisc Players, Consumer

Covered Products:

This category shall cover all consumer minidisc players that are also consumer audio products. This category does not cover professional, automotive, or solely battery-powered products.

Definitions:

Consumer Audio Product: A commercially available electronic product encased in a single housing whose intended purpose, other than providing non-video status displays, is the production or recording of signals in the audio domain as reproduced by headphones, loudspeakers, or other transducers. The product must draw current from a building's AC power electrical outlet via a power cord or via an AC power adapter that is shipped with the product. The product may have a power switch to interrupt the current flow from the power line and perform no operating functions except in active mode.

Standard:

Energy Star: All energy-using products for which the United States Environmental Protection Agency and the United States Department of Energy have developed energy efficiency standards for compliance with the Energy Star program shall be ENERGY STAR labeled.



4-14. Powered Speakers, Consumer

Covered Products:

This category shall cover all consumer powered speakers that are also consumer audio products. This category does not cover professional, automotive, or solely battery-powered products.

Definition:

Consumer Audio Product: A commercially available electronic product encased in a single housing whose intended purpose, other than providing non-video status displays, is the production or recording of signals in the audio domain as reproduced by headphones, loudspeakers, or other transducers. This product must draw current from a building's AC power electrical outlet via a power cord or via an AC power adapter that is shipped with the product. Also eligible are those products that have a power switch to interrupt the current flow from the power line and perform no operating functions except in active mode. This definition does not cover professional, automotive, or solely battery-powered products.

Standard:

Energy Star: All energy-using products for which the United States Environmental Protection Agency and the United States Department of Energy have developed energy efficiency standards for compliance with the Energy Star program shall be ENERGY STAR labeled.



4-15. Receivers, Consumer

Covered Products:

This category shall cover all consumer receivers that are also consumer audio products. This category does not cover professional, automotive, or solely battery-powered products.

Definitions:

Consumer Audio Product: A commercially available electronic product encased in a single housing whose intended purpose, other than providing non-video status displays, is the production or recording of signals in the audio domain as reproduced by headphones, loudspeakers, or other transducers. This product must draw current from a building's AC power electrical outlet via a power cord or via an AC power adapter that is shipped with the product. Also eligible are those products that have a power switch to interrupt the current flow from the power line and perform no operating functions except in active mode. This definition does not cover professional, automotive, or solely battery-powered products.

Standard:

Energy Star: All energy-using products for which the United States Environmental Protection Agency and the United States Department of Energy have developed energy efficiency standards for compliance with the Energy Star program shall be ENERGY STAR labeled.



4-16. Table Radios, Consumer

Covered Products:

This category shall cover all consumer mini- and midi-systems that are also consumer audio products. This category does not cover professional, automotive, or solely battery-powered products.

Definition:

Consumer Audio Product: A commercially available electronic product encased in a single housing whose intended purpose, other than providing non-video status displays, is the production or recording of signals in the audio domain as reproduced by headphones, loudspeakers, or other transducers. The product must draw current from a building's AC power electrical outlet via a power cord or via an AC power adapter that is shipped with the product. The product may have a power switch to interrupt the current flow from the power line and perform no operating functions except in active mode.

Standard:

Energy Star: All energy-using products for which the United States Environmental Protection Agency and the United States Department of Energy have developed energy efficiency standards for compliance with the Energy Star program shall be ENERGY STAR labeled.



4-17. Televisions

Covered Products:

This category shall cover Televisions, Television Monitors, Digital Cable-Ready Televisions and Component Televisions.

Definitions:

Component Television Unit: A television system composed of two or more separate components (e.g., display device, tuner, and power supply or display device and tuner/power supply) marketed and sold as a television under one model or system designation. The system may have more than one power cord. For purposes of meeting the standby power criteria, the total standby power for the system is considered. The Component Television Unit must be capable of being powered from either a wall outlet or a battery unit that is sold with an AC adapter. This definition includes analog and digital Component Television Units.

Component TV units with computer capability (e.g., computer input port) may qualify as ENERGY STAR under this definition as long as they are marketed and sold to consumers as televisions (i.e., focusing on television as the primary function). However, component units with a tuner/receiver and computer capability that are marketed and sold as 1) computer monitors or 2) dual function televisions and computer monitors are not included in this definition.

Digital Cable-Ready (DCR) TV with Point of Deployment (POD) Slot: A TV with at least one digital tuner (e.g., DSS, VSB or QAM) or at least one digital video input (e.g., IEEE 1394, DVI, iLink) which also incorporates a removable Point of Deployment (POD) slot. The removable POD separates a DCR TV from the cable operator's proprietary conditional access system, thereby enabling portability of the host to other cable networks.

Television (TV): A commercially available electronic product consisting of a tuner/receiver and a monitor encased in a single housing. The monitor usually relies upon a cathode-ray tube (CRT), liquid crystal display (LCD), plasma display, or other display device. The TV is designed to receive and display a television signal broadcast by antenna, satellite, or cable. To qualify, the TV must be capable of being powered from either a wall outlet or a battery unit that is sold with an AC adapter. This definition includes analog and digital televisions in addition to televisions that require additional power to receive and process signals that contain information and/or data for electronic programming guides. Television products with a tuner/receiver and computer capability (e.g., computer input port) may qualify as ENERGY STAR under this definition as long as they are marketed and sold to consumers as televisions (i.e., focusing on television as the primary function). However, products with a tuner/receiver and computer capability that are marketed and sold as 1) computer monitors or 2) dual function televisions and computer monitors are not included.



Television Monitor: An electronic product intended to display a video signal from an external tuner or other video source such as a VCR or DVD Player on a CRT, LCD, plasma display, or other display device. To qualify, the television monitor must be capable of being powered from either a wall outlet or a battery unit that is sold with an AC adapter. This definition includes analog and digital television monitors. Television monitors with computer capability (e.g., computer input port) may qualify as ENERGY STAR under this definition as long as they are marketed and sold to consumers as television monitors (i.e., focusing on television/video as the primary function). However, products with computer capability that are marketed and sold as 1) computer monitors or 2) dual function television and computer monitors are not included in this category.

Standard:

Energy Star: All energy-using products for which the United States Environmental Protection Agency and the United States Department of Energy have developed energy efficiency standards for compliance with the Energy Star program shall be ENERGY STAR labeled.

RoHS Directive: This product may not contain lead, mercury, cadmium, hexavalent chromium, polybrominated biphenyls or polybrominated diphenyl ethers in any quantity exceeding that permitted under Section 11-10 of the Rules of the City of New York. Products that are compliant with European Union Directive 2002/95/EC on the Restriction of the use of Certain Hazardous Substances in Electrical and Electronic Equipment are also compliant with Section 11-10.



4-18. Tuners, Consumer

Covered Products:

This category shall cover all consumer tuners that are also consumer audio products. This category does not cover professional, automotive, or solely battery-powered products.

Definitions:

Consumer Audio Product: A commercially available electronic product encased in a single housing whose intended purpose, other than providing non-video status displays, is the production or recording of signals in the audio domain as reproduced by headphones, loudspeakers, or other transducers. This product must draw current from a building's AC power electrical outlet via a power cord or via an AC power adapter that is shipped with the product. Also eligible are those products that have a power switch to interrupt the current flow from the power line and perform no operating functions except in active mode. This definition does not cover professional, automotive, or solely battery-powered products.

Standard:

Energy Star: All energy-using products for which the United States Environmental Protection Agency and the United States Department of Energy have developed energy efficiency standards for compliance with the Energy Star program shall be ENERGY STAR labeled.



4-19. VCR

Definition:

Videocassette Recorder/Videocassette Player (VCR): An electronic product designed to play and/or record video tape. The VCR must be capable of being powered from either a wall outlet or a battery unit that is sold with an AC adapter. This definition includes analog and digital videocassette recorders/videocassette players.

Standard:

Energy Star: All energy-using products for which the United States Environmental Protection Agency and the United States Department of Energy have developed energy efficiency standards for compliance with the Energy Star program shall be ENERGY STAR labeled.



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5. HVAC Equipment – Commercial

5-1. *Air Conditioners, Air-Cooled*

5-2. *Air Conditioners, Gas/Electric Package Units*

5-3. *Chillers, Air-Cooled*

5-4. *Chillers, Water-Cooled*

5-5. *Heat Pumps, Air Source*



5-1. Air Conditioners, Air-Cooled

Covered Products:

This category shall cover air-cooled, light commercial central air conditioners that are either: (1) rated at 65,000 to 250,000 Btu/h; or (2) rated below 65,000 Btu/h and powered by three-phase current. This category shall cover both single package and split system units.

Definitions:

Central Air Conditioner: A central air-conditioner model consists of one or more factory-made assemblies that normally include an evaporator or cooling coil(s), compressor(s), and condenser(s). Central air conditioners provide the function of air-cooling, and may include the functions of air circulation, air cleaning, dehumidifying, or humidifying.

Single Package: A single package unit is a central air conditioner that combines both condenser and air handling capabilities in a single casing.

Split System: A split system is a central air conditioner with separate indoor (evaporator) and outdoor (condenser) units.

Standard:

Energy Star: All energy-using products for which the United States Environmental Protection Agency and the United States Department of Energy have developed energy efficiency standards for compliance with the Energy Star program shall be ENERGY STAR labeled.



5-2. Air Conditioners, Gas/Electric Package Units

Covered Products:

This category shall cover light commercial gas/electric package units that are either: (1) rated at 65,000 to 250,000 Btu/h; or (2) rated below 65,000 Btu/h and powered by three-phase current.

Definitions:

Gas/Electric Package Unit: A single package unit with gas heating and electric air conditioning that is often installed on a slab or roof.

Single Package: A single package unit is a central air conditioner that combines both condenser and air handling capabilities in a single casing.

Standard:

Energy Star: All energy-using products for which the United States Environmental Protection Agency and the United States Department of Energy have developed energy efficiency standards for compliance with the Energy Star program shall be ENERGY STAR labeled.



5-3. Chillers, Air-Cooled

Covered Products:

This category shall cover part load optimized and full load optimized air-cooled chillers of the following types and cooling capacities: scroll, 30-60 tons; reciprocating, 30-180 tons; and screw 70-200 tons.

Definition:

Integrated Part-Load Value (IPLV): A weighted average of efficiency measurements at various part-load conditions, as described in ARI Standard 550/590-98.

Standard:

Compressor Type and Capacity	Part Load Optimized Chillers	Full Load Optimized Chillers
	IPLV (kW/ton) Required	IPLV (kW/ton) Required
Scroll (30 - 60 tons)	0.86 or less	1.23 or less 1.1
Reciprocating (30 - 150 tons)	0.90 or less	1.23 or less 1
Screw (70 - 200 tons)	0.98 or less	1.23 or less 0.94



5-4. Chillers, Water-Cooled

Covered Products:

This category shall cover part load optimized and full load optimized water-cooled chillers of the following types and cooling capacities: centrifugal, 150-2,000 tons; and rotary screw, greater than 150 tons.

Definitions:

Integrated Part-Load Value (IPLV): A weighted average of efficiency measurements at various part-load conditions, as described in ARI Standard 550/590-98.

Standard:

Compressor Type and Capacity	Part Load Optimized Chillers	Full Load Optimized Chillers
	IPLV (kW/ton) Required	IPLV (kW/ton) Required
Centrifugal (150 - 299 tons)	0.52 or less	0.59 or less
Centrifugal (300 - 2,000 tons)	0.45 or less	0.56 or less
Rotary Screw (\geq 150 tons)	0.49 or less	0.64 or less



5-5. Heat Pumps, Air Source

Covered Products:

This category shall cover air-source, light commercial heat pumps that are either: (1) rated at 65,000 to 250,000 Btu/h; or (2) rated below 65,000 Btu/h and powered by three-phase current. This category shall cover both single package and split system units.

Definitions:

Heat Pump: A heat pump model consists of one or more factory-made assemblies that normally include an indoor conditioning coil(s), compressor(s), and outdoor coil(s), including means to provide a heating function. Heat pumps shall provide the function of air heating with controlled temperature, and may include the functions of air-cooling, air circulation, air cleaning, dehumidifying, or humidifying.

Single Package: A single package unit is a central air conditioner that combines both condenser and air handling capabilities in a single casing.

Split System: A split system is a central air conditioner with separate indoor (evaporator) and outdoor (condenser) units.

Standard:

Energy Star: All energy-using products for which the United States Environmental Protection Agency and the United States Department of Energy have developed energy efficiency standards for compliance with the Energy Star program shall be ENERGY STAR labeled.



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6. HVAC Equipment – Residential

- 6-1. *Air Conditioners, Central (<65,000 Btu/h)***
- 6-2. *Air Conditioners, Central, Gas/Electric Package Units (<65,000 Btu/h)***
- 6-3. *Air Source Heat Pumps (<65,000 Btu/h)***
- 6-4. *Boilers and Boiler/Hot Water Heaters (<300,000 Btu/h)***
- 6-5. *Ceiling Fans***
- 6-6. *Furnaces and Furnace/Hot Water Heaters (<340,000 Btu/h)***
- 6-7. *Ground Source Heat Pumps (Geothermal)***
- 6-8. *In-Line Ventilating Fans***
- 6-9. *Programmable Thermostats***
- 6-10. *Range Hood and Bathroom / Utility Room Ventilating Fans***
- 6-11. *Room Air Cleaners***
- 6-12. *Room Air Conditioners***



6-1. Air Conditioners, Central (<65,000 Btu/h)

Covered Products:

This category shall cover residential central air conditioners that are rated below 65,000 Btu/h, and powered by single-phase current. The central air conditioner may be a single packaged system, where there is only one assembly, or a split system where there are two.

Definitions:

Central Air Conditioner: A central air conditioner model consists of one or more factory-made assemblies which normally include an evaporator or cooling coil(s), compressor(s), and condenser(s). Central air conditioners provide the function of air-cooling, and may include the functions of air-circulation, air-cleaning, dehumidifying or humidifying.

Single Package: A single package unit is a central air conditioner that combines both condenser and air handling capabilities in a single casing.

Split System: A split system is a central air conditioner with separate indoor (evaporator) and outdoor (condenser) units.

Standard:

Energy Star: All energy-using products for which the United States Environmental Protection Agency and the United States Department of Energy have developed energy efficiency standards for compliance with the Energy Star program shall be ENERGY STAR labeled.



6-2. Air Conditioners, Central, Gas/Electric Package Units (<65,000 Btu/h)

Covered Products:

This category shall cover gas/electric package units that are rated below 65,000 Btu/h.

Definitions:

Air-Source Heat Pump (ASHP): An air-source unitary heat pump model consists of one or more factory-made assemblies which normally include an indoor conditioning coil(s), compressor(s), and outdoor coil(s), including means to provide a heating function. ASHPs shall provide the function of air heating with controlled temperature, and may include the functions of air-cooling, air-circulation, air-cleaning, dehumidifying or humidifying.

Central Air Conditioner: A central air conditioner model consists of one or more factory-made assemblies which normally include an evaporator or cooling coil(s), compressor(s), and condenser(s). Central air conditioners provide the function of air-cooling, and may include the functions of air-circulation, air-cleaning, dehumidifying or humidifying.

Gas/Electric Package Unit: A single package unit with gas heating and electric air conditioning that is often installed on a slab or roof.

Single Package: A single package unit is a central air conditioner that combines both condenser and air handling capabilities in a single casing.

Standard:

Energy Star: All energy-using products for which the United States Environmental Protection Agency and the United States Department of Energy have developed energy efficiency standards for compliance with the Energy Star program shall be ENERGY STAR labeled.



6-3. Air Source Heat Pumps (<65,000 Btu/h)

Covered Products:

This category shall cover air source heat pumps (ASPHs) that are rated below 65,000 Btu/h. The ASPH may be a single packaged system, where there is only one assembly, or a split system where there are two.

Definitions:

Air-Source Heat Pump (ASHP): Consists of one or more factory-made assemblies which normally include an indoor conditioning coil(s), compressor(s), and outdoor coil(s), including means to provide a heating function. ASHPs shall provide the function of air heating with controlled temperature, and may include the functions of air-cooling, air-circulation, air-cleaning, dehumidifying or humidifying.

Single Package: A single package unit is an ASHP that combines both condenser and air handling capabilities in a single casing.

Split System: An ASHP with separate indoor (evaporator) and outdoor (condenser) units.

Standard:

Energy Star: All energy-using products for which the United States Environmental Protection Agency and the United States Department of Energy have developed energy efficiency standards for compliance with the Energy Star program shall be ENERGY STAR labeled.



6-4. Boilers and Boiler/Hot Water Heaters (<300,000 Btu/h)

Covered Products:

This category shall cover residential boilers and residential combination space-heating and water heating appliances.

Definitions:

Boiler: A self-contained fuel burning appliance of less than 300,000 Btu per hour energy input, for supplying low pressure steam or hot water for space heating applications.

British Thermal Unit (Btu): A British standard unit of energy.

Combination Space-Heating and Water Heating Appliance: Appliance that provides both space conditioning (boiler) and hot water heating with one appliance or energy source. The combination appliance circulates hot water from the water heater through a heat exchanger in the air handler. A blower will move the heated air through a standard duct system. In the summer, an air conditioner is connected to the exchanger and the system functions similarly, with cool air being pushed through the ductwork.

Standard:

Energy Star: All energy-using products for which the United States Environmental Protection Agency and the United States Department of Energy have developed energy efficiency standards for compliance with the Energy Star program shall be ENERGY STAR labeled.



6-5. Ceiling Fans

Covered Products:

This category shall cover residential ceiling fans but shall not cover hugger fans.

Definitions:

Hugger Fan: A fan style where the motor mounts directly to the ceiling. Hugger fans are most commonly used in rooms with low ceilings. Hugger fans are manufactured and marketed as such and should not be confused with multi-mount (traditional) fans that can be hung without the down rod, giving the same effect as a hugger fan. Hugger fans are designed to allow installations on 7'6" – 8' height ceilings when using a fan light kit in a location where walking under the fan will occur.

Light Kit: A complete lighting unit consisting of a lamp or lamps, and ballasting (when applicable) together with the parts designed to distribute the light, position and protect the lamps, and connect the lamps to the power supply. Light kits can be:

- *Integral* – the light kit is attached to the ceiling fan housing at the time of purchase. This type of a light kit is integrated into the bottom cap of the fan and cannot be removed or replaced with another light kit.
- *Attachable* – the light kit is not, at the time of sale, physically attached to the fan. The light kit must be attached to the ceiling fan for the lights to work. Attachable light kits might be included inside the ceiling fan box at the time of sale or sold separately for subsequent attachment to the fan.

Residential Ceiling Fan: A non-portable device designed for home use that is suspended from the ceiling for circulating air via the rotation of fan blades. Some ceiling fans also have an integral or attachable light kit.

Standard:

Energy Star: All energy-using products for which the United States Environmental Protection Agency and the United States Department of Energy have developed energy efficiency standards for compliance with the Energy Star program shall be ENERGY STAR labeled.



6-6. Furnaces and Furnace/Hot Water Heaters (<340,000 Btu/h)

Covered Products:

This category shall cover furnaces and combination furnace/hot water heaters with an output of less than 340,000 Btu/h.

Definition:

Furnace: A heating unit whose function is the combustion of fossil fuel for space heating with forced hot air. Unit must include burner(s), heat exchanger(s), blower(s) and connections to heating ducts. A heating unit that meets this definition and also provides hot water for domestic or other use may be considered a furnace.

Standard:

Energy Star: All energy-using products for which the United States Environmental Protection Agency and the United States Department of Energy have developed energy efficiency standards for compliance with the Energy Star program shall be ENERGY STAR labeled.



6-7. Ground Source Heat Pumps (Geothermal)

Covered Products:

This category shall cover open loop, closed loop and direct expansion geothermal heat pumps. Geothermal heat pumps that include a water heating function in the refrigeration cycle (integrated demand water heating) are also covered.

Definitions:

Closed Loop System: A ground heat exchanger in which the heat transfer fluid is permanently contained in a closed system.

Desuperheater: A partial heat recovery system that captures heat from the hot refrigerant as it leaves the heat pump compressor and transfers it to the domestic hot water. Desuperheaters provide hot water only while the heat pump is providing space conditioning.

Direct Expansion System: A geothermal heat pump system in which the refrigerant is circulated in pipes buried in the ground, rather than using a heat transfer fluid, such as water or antifreeze solution in a separate closed loop, and fluid to refrigerant heat exchanger.

Geothermal Heat Pump: A model which uses the thermal energy of the ground or groundwater as the heat source and heat sink for residential space heating and/or cooling. It may provide both space heating and cooling, cooling only or heating only functions. A geothermal heat pump model consists of one or more factory-made assemblies that normally include an indoor conditioning coil with air moving means, compressor(s) and refrigerant to fluid heat exchanger(s). In addition, for the purposes of this category, some or all of the domestic water heating shall be provided through the use of a desuperheater, integrated demand water heater or a separately installed compressor that provides demand water heating. The geothermal heat pump includes all the equipment and connections from the point at which the ground heat exchanger enters the house, except for indoor equipment that was installed by someone not representing the manufacturer or manufacturer's representative, such as the ground heat exchanger installer.

Ground Heat Exchanger: The method by which heat is exchanged with the ground, groundwater or surface water. Geothermal heat pumps may use any form of ground heat exchanger, which may include horizontal or vertical closed loops, open loop vertical wells, or surface water. For the purposes of this category, the ground heat exchanger comprises all the equipment (piping, connections, grouting, etc.) that is installed outside the house, and up to the point it enters the house and any equipment or connections that the ground heat exchanger contractor installs inside the house.



Integrated Demand Water Heating: For purposes of this category, this term is used to describe geothermal heat pumps that include a water heating function in the refrigeration cycle. Integrated demand water heating differs from desuperheater in that the integrated demand water heating model provides all or nearly all of the domestic hot water needs and provides hot water even when space conditioning is not required. This includes systems that employ the use of a separate water heating compressor unit or that use the same compressor for space conditioning and water heating. Also sometimes referred to as full-demand or demand water heating.

Open Loop System: A ground heat exchanger in which the heat transfer fluid is part of a larger environment. The most common open loop systems use ground water or surface water as the heat transfer medium.

Standard:

Energy Star: All energy-using products for which the United States Environmental Protection Agency and the United States Department of Energy have developed energy efficiency standards for compliance with the Energy Star program shall be ENERGY STAR labeled.



6-8. In-Line Ventilating Fans

Covered Products:

This category shall cover in-line residential ventilating fans (single and multi-port), both ducted and direct-discharge models. Ventilating fans with sensors and timers may qualify under this category. Residential ventilating fans under this category can also be used in small commercial applications (e.g., bathroom of a restaurant).

Definition:

In-Line Ventilating Fan: A fan designed to be located within the building structure and requires ductwork on both intake and exhaust. Those in-line fans with only one intake are referred to as “single port” in-line fans, while those with multiple intake ports are referred to as “multi-port” in-line fans in this category.

Standard:

Energy Star: All energy-using products for which the United States Environmental Protection Agency and the United States Department of Energy have developed energy efficiency standards for compliance with the Energy Star program shall be ENERGY STAR labeled.



6-9. Programmable Thermostats

Covered Products:

This category shall cover programmable thermostats with at least two different programming periods (for weekday and weekend programming) and at least four possible temperature settings (i.e., wake, day, evening, and sleep settings).

Definitions:

Comfort Setpoint Temperature: The temperature setting in degrees Fahrenheit or degrees Celsius for the time period during which the building is expected to be occupied, e.g., the early morning and evening hours.

Energy-Saving Setpoint Temperature: The setpoint temperature for the energy-saving periods, usually specified for both the heating and cooling seasons.

- 1) Set-Back Temperature. The setpoint temperature for the energy-saving periods during the heating season, generally at night and during unoccupied hours. temperature than the comfort setpoint temperature.
- 2) Set-Up Temperature. The setpoint temperature for the energy-saving periods during the cooling season, generally at night and during unoccupied hours. temperature than the comfort setpoint temperature.

Programmable Thermostat: A device that enables the user to set one or more time periods each day when a comfort setpoint temperature is maintained and one or more time periods each day when an energy-saving setpoint temperature is maintained. This device enables the user to save energy because the heating and cooling equipment is not running needlessly at a comfort temperature setpoint 24 hours per day. A programmable thermostat may be capable of controlling one or more zones of a conditioned space.

Setpoint Temperature: The temperature setting in degrees Fahrenheit or degrees Celsius for any given time period.

Standard:

Energy Star: All energy-using products for which the United States Environmental Protection Agency and the United States Department of Energy have developed energy efficiency standards for compliance with the Energy Star program shall be ENERGY STAR labeled.



6-10. Range Hood and Bathroom / Utility Room Ventilating Fans

Covered Products:

This category shall cover range hoods and bathroom and utility room residential ventilating fans, both ducted and direct-discharge models, with airflow that does not exceed 500 cfm. Ventilating fans with sensors and timers may qualify under this category. Residential ventilating fans under this category can also be used in small commercial applications (e.g., bathroom of a restaurant).

Definition:

Residential Ventilating Fan: A ceiling, wall-mounted, or remotely mounted in-line fan designed to be used in a bathroom or utility room whose purpose is to move objectionable air from inside the building to the outdoors. Residential ventilating fans used for cooling (e.g., whole-house fans) or air circulation are excluded from this definition.

Standard:

Energy Star: All energy-using products for which the United States Environmental Protection Agency and the United States Department of Energy have developed energy efficiency standards for compliance with the Energy Star program shall be ENERGY STAR labeled.



6-11. Room Air Cleaners

Covered Products:

This category shall cover room air cleaners.

Definitions:

Fan with Filter and Electrostatic Plates: Air cleaner which operates with a fan and filter(s) that incorporates electrically charged plates or wires to electrostatically collect particulate matter.

Ion Generator: Air cleaner that incorporates an ion generator only.

Ozone Generator: A device intended to reduce or eliminate microorganisms within a chamber by means of introducing ozone into the room environment.

Room Air Cleaner: An electric cord-connected, portable appliance with the primary function of removing particulate matter from the air and which can be moved from room to room, including any electrostatic filter, ion generator, ozone generator or other type of air cleaner.

Standard:

Energy Star: All energy-using products for which the United States Environmental Protection Agency and the United States Department of Energy have developed energy efficiency standards for compliance with the Energy Star program shall be ENERGY STAR labeled.



6-12. Room Air Conditioners

Covered Products:

This category shall cover room air conditioners.

Definition:

Casement-only: A room air conditioner designed for mounting in a casement window with an encased assembly with a width of 14.8 inches or less and a height of 11.2 inches or less.

Casement-slider: A room air conditioner with an encased assembly designed for mounting in a sliding or casement window with a width of 15.5 inches or less.

Reverse Cycle: The heating function found in certain room air conditioner models.

Room Air Conditioner (RAC): A device that is used to control temperature and humidity in an enclosed space. This definition applies to window RACs, through-the-wall RACs, casement and casement slider RACs, and reverse cycle RACs (or heat pump RACs.) This definition does not apply to a packaged terminal air conditioner (PTAC).

Standard:

Energy Star: All energy-using products for which the United States Environmental Protection Agency and the United States Department of Energy have developed energy efficiency standards for compliance with the Energy Star program shall be ENERGY STAR labeled.



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7. Lighting Products

- 7-1. Ballasts, Fluorescent, Linear T12 Lamps**
- 7-2. Ballasts, Fluorescent, Linear T8 Lamps**
- 7-3. Ballasts, Fluorescent, U-Bent T12 Lamps, 34-Watts**
- 7-4. Ballasts, Fluorescent, U-Bent T8 Lamps, 32-Watts**
- 7-5. Lamps, Compact Fluorescent, Pin-Based**
- 7-6. Lamps, Compact Fluorescent, Self-Ballasted, Screw Based**
- 7-7. Lamps, Fluorescent Tube, Circline T9**
- 7-8. Lamps, Fluorescent Tube, Linear T5, T8 & T12**
- 7-9. Lamps, Fluorescent Tube, U-Bent T8 & T12**
- 7-10. Luminaires, Downlight, With Compact Fluorescent Lamps (13-32 Lamp Wattage)**
- 7-11. Luminaires, Downlight, With Metal Halide Lamps (<150 Watts)**
- 7-12. Luminaires, Fluorescent**
- 7-13. Luminaires, Industrial HID, With High Pressure Sodium Lamps (<150 Lamp Wattage)**
- 7-14. Luminaires, Industrial HID, With Metal Halide Lamps (<150 Lamp Wattage)**
- 7-15. Luminaires, Residential**



7-1. Ballasts, Fluorescent, Linear T12 Lamps

Covered Products:

This category shall cover ballasts for linear T12 lamps of the lengths and wattages listed in the table below.

Definitions:

Ballast Efficacy Factor (BEF): The ratio of the ballast factor (BF) to input watts; it measures the efficiency of the lamp/ballast system relative to others using the same type and number of lamps. Ballast factor (BF), also called relative light output (RLO), is the ratio of the light output of a lamp(s) operated by a ballast, to the light output of the same lamp(s) operated by a reference ballast at rated current and voltage.

Fluorescent Ballast: The fluorescent ballast is designed to provide the necessary burst of energy to start a fluorescent lamp and then limits the electricity flow to provide an even discharge of current to sustain an even generation of light.

Standard:

Product Type	Number of Lamps	Required BEF
Ballast, Fluorescent, Four-Foot, T12, 34-Watts	1	2.64 or higher
Ballast, Fluorescent, Four-Foot, T12, 34-Watts	2	1.41 or higher
Ballast, Fluorescent, Four-Foot, T12, 34-Watts	3	0.93 or higher
Ballast, Fluorescent, Eight-Foot, T12, 60-Watts	2	0.80 or higher



7-2. Ballasts, Fluorescent, Linear T8 Lamps

Covered Products:

This category shall cover ballasts for linear T8 lamps of the lengths and wattages listed in the table below.

Definitions:

Ballast Efficacy Factor (BEF): The ratio of the ballast factor (BF) to input watts; it measures the efficiency of the lamp/ballast system relative to others using the same type and number of lamps. Ballast factor (BF), also called relative light output (RLO), is the ratio of the light output of a lamp(s) operated by a ballast, to the light output of the same lamp(s) operated by a reference ballast at rated current and voltage.

Fluorescent Ballast: The fluorescent ballast is designed to provide the necessary burst of energy to start a fluorescent lamp and then limits the electricity flow to provide an even discharge of current to sustain an even generation of light.

Standard:

Product Type	Number of Lamps	Required BEF
Ballast, Fluorescent, Four-Foot, T8, 32-Watts	1	2.54 or higher
Ballast, Fluorescent, Four-Foot, T8, 32-Watts	2	1.44 or higher
Ballast, Fluorescent, Four-Foot, T8, 32-Watts	3	0.93 or higher
Ballast, Fluorescent, Four-Foot, T8, 32-Watts	4	0.73 or higher
Ballast, Fluorescent, Eight-Foot, T8, 59-Watts	2	0.80 or higher



7-3. Ballasts, Fluorescent, U-Bent T12 Lamps, 34-Watts

Covered Products:

This category shall cover ballasts for 34-watt, U-bent T12 lamps with 1-3 lamps.

Definitions:

Ballast Efficacy Factor (BEF): The ratio of the ballast factor (BF) to input watts; it measures the efficiency of the lamp/ballast system relative to others using the same type and number of lamps. Ballast factor (BF), also called relative light output (RLO), is the ratio of the light output of a lamp(s) operated by a ballast, to the light output of the same lamp(s) operated by a reference ballast at rated current and voltage.

Fluorescent Ballast: The fluorescent ballast is designed to provide the necessary burst of energy to start a fluorescent lamp and then limits the electricity flow to provide an even discharge of current to sustain an even generation of light.

Lamp: Any glass envelope with a gas, coating, or filament that produces visible light when electricity is applied, but such term shall not include automotive light bulbs.

Standard:

Product Type	Number of Lamps	Required BEF
Ballast, Fluorescent, Four-Foot, T12, 34-Watts	1	2.64 or higher
Ballast, Fluorescent, Four-Foot, T12, 34-Watts	2	1.41 or higher
Ballast, Fluorescent, Four-Foot, T12, 34-Watts	3	0.93 or higher



7-4. Ballasts, Fluorescent, U-Bent T8 Lamps, 32-Watts

Covered Products:

This category shall cover ballasts for 32-watt, U-bent T8 lamps with 1-4 lamps.

Definitions:

Ballast Efficacy Factor (BEF): The ratio of the ballast factor (BF) to input watts; it measures the efficiency of the lamp/ballast system relative to others using the same type and number of lamps. Ballast factor (BF), also called relative light output (RLO), is the ratio of the light output of a lamp(s) operated by a ballast, to the light output of the same lamp(s) operated by a reference ballast at rated current and voltage.

Fluorescent Ballast: The fluorescent ballast is designed to provide the necessary burst of energy to start a fluorescent lamp and then limits the electricity flow to provide an even discharge of current to sustain an even generation of light.

Lamp: Any glass envelope with a gas, coating, or filament that produces visible light when electricity is applied, but such term shall not include automotive light bulbs.

Standard:

Product	Number of Lamps	Required BEF
Ballast, Fluorescent, U-Tube, T8, 32-Watts	1	2.54 or higher
Ballast, Fluorescent, U-Tube, T8, 32-Watts	2	1.44 or higher
Ballast, Fluorescent, U-Tube, T8, 32-Watts	3	0.93 or higher
Ballast, Fluorescent, U-Tube, T8, 32-Watts	4	0.73 or higher



7-5. Lamps, Compact Fluorescent, Pin-Based

Covered Products:

This category shall cover 2-pin and 4-pin compact fluorescent lamps.

Definition:

Lamp: Any glass envelope with a gas, coating, or filament that produces visible light when electricity is applied, but such term shall not include automotive light bulbs.

Lamp Life: The rated hours of output for a fluorescent tube lamp measured using instant-start ballasts at three hours per start, except for T5 lamps, which shall be measured using program start ballasts.

Maximum Mercury: The total weight of mercury in a lamp.

Standard:

Lamp Type	Minimum Lamp Life (Rated Hours)	Maximum Mercury (mg.)
4-Pin	12,000	5
2-Pin	10,000	5



7-6. Lamps, Compact Fluorescent, Self-Ballasted, Screw Based

Covered Products:

This category shall cover self-ballasted compact fluorescent lamps.

Definition:

Lamp: Any glass envelope with a gas, coating, or filament that produces visible light when electricity is applied, but such term shall not include automotive light bulbs.

Lamp Life: The rated hours of output for a fluorescent tube lamp measured using instant-start ballasts at three hours per start, except for T5 lamps, which shall be measured using program start ballasts.

Maximum Mercury: The total weight of mercury in a lamp.

Standard:

Lamp Type	Minimum Lamp Life (Rated Hours)	Maximum Mercury (mg.)
Twist/Spiral or Loop (Self-Ballasted)	8,000	5
Other Self-Ballasted	6,000	5

Energy Star: All energy-using products for which the United States Environmental Protection Agency and the United States Department of Energy have developed energy efficiency standards for compliance with the Energy Star program shall be ENERGY STAR labeled.



7-7. Lamps, Fluorescent Tube, Circline T9

Covered Products:

This category shall cover circline T9 fluorescent tube lamps of the lengths and wattages listed in the table below.

Definitions:

Lamp: Any glass envelope with a gas, coating, or filament that produces visible light when electricity is applied, but such term shall not include automotive light bulbs.

Lamp Life: The rated hours of output for a fluorescent tube lamp measured using instant-start ballasts at three hours per start, except for T5 lamps, which shall be measured using program start ballasts.

Maximum Mercury: The total weight of mercury in a lamp.

Standard:

Lamp Characteristics			Standard		
Lamp Type	Length (Inches)	Watts	Minimum Mean Lumens	Minimum Lamp Life (Rated Hours)	Maximum Mercury (mg.)
T9 Circline	Any	22	675	12,000	20
T9 Circline	Any	32	1,300	12,000	20
T9 Circline	Any	40	1,975	12,000	20



7-8. Lamps, Fluorescent Tube, Linear T5, T8 & T12

Covered Products:

This category shall cover linear T5, T8 and T12 fluorescent tube lamps of the lengths and wattages listed in the table below.

Definitions:

Lamp: Any glass envelope with a gas, coating, or filament that produces visible light when electricity is applied, but such term shall not include automotive light bulbs.

Lamp Life: The rated hours of output for a fluorescent tube lamp measured using instant-start ballasts at three hours per start, except for T5 lamps, which shall be measured using program start ballasts.

Maximum Mercury: The total weight of mercury in a lamp.

Standard:

Lamp Characteristics			Standard		
Lamp Type	Length (Inches)	Watts	Minimum Mean Lumens	Minimum Lamp Life (Rated Hours)	Maximum Mercury (mg.)
T5	46-48	28	2,700	20,000	5
T5 High Output	45-46	54	4,600	20,000	5
T8	24	17	1,300	24,000	5
T8	36	25	2,000	24,000	5
T8	48	32	2,800	24,000	5
T8 Instant Start	96	59	5,400	18,000	10
T8 High Output	96	86	7,300	18,000	10
T8 Rapid Start	60	40	3,200	18,000	5
T8 Preheat	18	15	740	7,500	6
T8 Preheat	36	30	1,800	7,500	6
T12	24	30	1,870	18,000	10
T12	48	34	2,520	20,000	10
T12	48	40	2,660	20,000	10

(Table continues on next page.)



New York City EPP Minimum Standards for Goods

Lamp Characteristics			Standard		
Lamp Type	Length (Inches)	Watts	Minimum Mean Lumens	Minimum Lamp Life (Rated Hours)	Maximum Mercury (mg.)
T12 Instant Start	48	39	2,400	9,000	10
T12 Instant Start	72	56	3,900	12,000	10
T12 Instant Start	96	60	4,950	12,000	10
T12 Instant Start	96	75	5,900	12,000	10
T12 High Output	48	60	3,200	15,000	15
T12 High Output	72	85	5,500	12,000	25
T12 High Output	96	95	6,900	12,000	15
T12 High Output	96	110	8,100	12,000	15
T12 Preheat	18	15	650	9,000	16
T12 Preheat	24	20	1,040	9,000	9.5



7-9. Lamps, Fluorescent Tube, U-Bent T8 & T12

Covered Products:

This category shall cover U-bent T8 and T12 fluorescent tube lamps of the lengths and wattages listed in the table below.

Definitions:

Lamp: Any glass envelope with a gas, coating, or filament that produces visible light when electricity is applied, but such term shall not include automotive light bulbs.

Lamp Life: The rated hours of output for a fluorescent tube lamp measured using instant-start ballasts at three hours per start, except for T5 lamps, which shall be measured using program start ballasts.

Maximum Mercury: The total weight of mercury in a lamp.

Standard:

Lamp Characteristics			Standard		
Lamp Type	Length (Inches)	Watts	Minimum Mean Lumens	Minimum Lamp Life (Rated Hours)	Maximum Mercury (mg.)
T8 U-Bent, 6" Spacing	Any	32	2,325	18,000	8
T12 U-Bent, 6" Spacing	Any	31-32/34	2,000	18,000	8
T12 U-Bent, 6" Spacing	Any	40	2,700	18,000	8



7-10. Luminaires, Downlight, With Compact Fluorescent Lamps (13-32 Lamp Wattage)

Covered Products:

This category shall cover downlight luminaires for 13-32 watt compact fluorescent lamps.

Definitions:

Baffle: A light-absorbing element within the luminaire.

Downlight Luminaire: Luminaire is a complete lighting unit consisting of a fixture along with one or more ballasts and lamps. Downlight is a small, ceiling-mounted direct lighting unit that casts its light downward.

Lamp: Any glass envelope with a gas, coating, or filament that produces visible light when electricity is applied, but such term shall not include automotive light bulbs.

Luminaire Efficacy Rating (LER): Describes the efficiency of a luminaire in terms of rated light output (in lumens) per watt of electricity use. Lumen is a measure of light output.

NEMA: National Electrical Manufacturers Association

Standard:

Luminaire Type (NEMA Designation)	Required LER
Open Optics	29 or higher
Baffled Optics	21 or higher
Lensed Optics	24 or higher



7-11. Luminaires, Downlight, With Metal Halide Lamps (<150 Watts)

Covered Products:

This category shall cover downlight luminaires for metal halide lamps under 150 watts.

Definitions:

Downlight Luminaire: Luminaire is a complete lighting unit consisting of a fixture along with one or more ballasts and lamps. Downlight is a small, ceiling-mounted direct lighting unit that casts its light downward.

Lamp: Any glass envelope with a gas, coating, or filament that produces visible light when electricity is applied, but such term shall not include automotive light bulbs.

Luminaire Efficacy Rating (LER): Describes the efficiency of a luminaire in terms of rated light output (in lumens) per watt of electricity use. Lumen is a measure of light output.

NEMA: National Electrical Manufacturers Association

Standard:

Luminaire Type (NEMA Designation)	Required LER
Open Optics	35 or higher
Lensed Optics	30 or higher



7-12. Luminaires, Fluorescent

Covered Products:

This category shall cover fluorescent luminaires, including 2' x 2' Recessed, For U-Tube Lamps, 2' x 4' For Recessed Lamps, Plastic Wraparound, Strip Lights and Industrial Luminaires.

Definitions:

Lamp: Any glass envelope with a gas, coating, or filament that produces visible light when electricity is applied, but such term shall not include automotive light bulbs.

Luminaire: A complete lighting unit consisting of a fixture along with one or more ballasts and lamps.

Luminaire Efficacy Rating (LER): Describes the efficiency of a luminaire in terms of rated light output (in lumens) per watt of electricity use. Lumen is a measure of light output.

NEMA: National Electrical Manufacturers Association

Video Display Terminal (VDT): Computer monitor.

VDT-Preferred: A type of luminaire that meet Illuminating Engineering Society of North America (IESNA) recommendations for glare reduction, based on maximum allowable average luminance at 55° and higher angles from vertical.

Standard:

Luminaire Type (NEMA Designation)	Number of Lamps	Required LER
Lensed (FL)	2	62 or higher
	3	61 or higher
	4	61 or higher
VDT-Preferred Louvered (FP)	2	50 or higher
	3	51 or higher
	4	54 or higher
Four-Foot (FW)	2	63 or higher
	4	62 or higher
Four-Foot (FS)	1	70 or higher
	2	70 or higher
Four-Foot (FI)	1	67 or higher
Eight-Foot (FI)	2	68 or higher



7-13. Luminaires, Industrial HID, With High Pressure Sodium Lamps (<150 Lamp Wattage)

Covered Products:

This category shall cover industrial HID luminaires with high pressure sodium lamps less than 150 watts,

Definitions:

Lamp: Any glass envelope with a gas, coating, or filament that produces visible light when electricity is applied, but such term shall not include automotive light bulbs.

Luminaire: A complete lighting unit consisting of a fixture along with one or more ballasts and lamps.

Luminaire Efficacy Rating (LER): Describes the efficiency of a luminaire in terms of rated light output (in lumens) per watt of electricity use. Lumen is a measure of light output.

Upward Efficiency: The portion of light directed up. Both high-bay and low-bay luminaires are available with opaque reflectors, which direct all or most of the light downward, and with transparent refractors, which direct some light up.

Standard:

Upward Efficiency	Lamp Wattage	Closed Fixture (HC) LER	Open Fixture (HC) LER
		Required	Required
0%	150-399	58 or higher	68 or higher
	400-999	63 or higher	84 or higher
	>1000	N/A	N/A
1%-10%	150-399	64 or higher	63 or higher
	400-999	82 or higher	89 or higher
	>1000	N/A	109 or higher
11%-20%	150-399	N/A	78 or higher
	400-999	N/A	94 or higher
	>1000	N/A	N/A
>20%	150-399	75 or higher	77 or higher
	400-999	N/A	N/A
	>1000	N/A	N/A



7-14. Luminaires, Industrial HID, With Metal Halide Lamps (<150 Lamp Wattage)

Covered Products:

This category shall cover Industrial HID luminaires with metal halide lamps that are less than 150 watts.

Definitions:

Lamp: Any glass envelope with a gas, coating, or filament that produces visible light when electricity is applied, but such term shall not include automotive light bulbs.

Luminaire: A complete lighting unit consisting of a fixture along with one or more ballasts and lamps.

Luminaire Efficacy Rating (LER): Describes the efficiency of a luminaire in terms of rated light output (in lumens) per watt of electricity use. Lumen is a measure of light output.

Upward Efficiency: the portion of light directed up. Both high-bay and low-bay luminaires are available with opaque reflectors, which direct all or most of the light downward, and with transparent refractors, which direct some light up.

Standard:

Upward Efficiency	Lamp Wattage	Closed Fixture (HC) LER	Open Fixture (HC) LER
		Required	Required
0%	150-399	41 or higher	N/A
	400-999	53 or higher	59 or higher
	>1000	77 or higher	N/A
1%-10%	150-399	56 or higher	N/A
	400-999	62 or higher	64 or higher
	>1000	N/A	88 or higher
>20%	150-399	62 or higher	77 or higher
	400-999	65 or higher	N/A
	>1000	N/A	N/A



7-15. Luminaires, Residential

Covered Products:

This category shall cover indoor and outdoor light fixtures and recessed downlight retrofit kits intended primarily for residential type applications.

Definitions:

Ballast: A device used with an electric-discharge lamp to obtain the necessary circuit conditions (voltage, current, and waveform) for starting and operating.

Lamp: A generic term for a manufactured source of light. By extension, the term is also used to denote sources that radiate in the visible spectrum.

Light Fixture (Luminaire): A complete lighting unit consisting of a lamp or lamps and ballasting (when applicable) together with the parts designed to distribute the light, position and protect the lamps, and connect the lamps to the power supply.

Luminaire: A complete lighting unit consisting of a fixture along with one or more ballasts and lamps.

Optics: Include reflectors, baffles, lenses and/or diffusers, all which control the light distribution and the appearance of the lighted fixture.

Recessed Downlight Retrofit Kit: A non-linear lighting unit consisting of lamp(s), ballasting, optics, trim, and power supply connection designed to convert an incandescent or halogen type Insulated Ceiling (IC) or non-IC recessed downlight into an air-tight fixture that uses an energy-efficient light source.

Residential Applications: Include single-family and multi-family dwellings (such as houses and apartments), dormitories, public or military housing, assisted-living facilities, motels and hotels, and some light commercial applications.

Trim: The part of the downlight that covers the ragged edge of the ceiling cut-out. The trim may be a separate ring, or trim ring, or it may be integrated with the optics (i.e., a self-flanged reflector). Airtight or non-airtight.

Standard:

All energy-using products for which the United States Environmental Protection Agency and the United States Department of Energy have developed energy efficiency standards for compliance with the Energy Star program shall be ENERGY STAR labeled.

8. Landscaping Products

8-1. *Garden Hose*

8-2. *Hydraulic Mulch*

8-3. *Plastic Fencing*

8-4. *Soaker Hose*



8-1. Garden Hoses

Covered Products:

This category shall cover garden hoses composed of rubber and/or plastic. This category does not cover garden hoses manufactured from another material.

Definitions:

Garden Hose: Conducts water through its tubing to a specific location using a nozzle.

Postconsumer Recovered Material. A material or finished product that has served its intended use and has been diverted or recovered from waste destined for disposal, having completed its life as a consumer item. Postconsumer material is a part of the broader category of recovered materials.

Recovered Material. Waste materials and byproducts which have been recovered or diverted from solid waste, but such term does not include those materials and byproducts generated from, and commonly reused within, an original manufacturing process.

Standard:

Material Recovered	Postconsumer Recovered Material Content (%)
Rubber and/or Plastic	60-65



8-2. Hydraulic Mulch

Covered Products:

This category shall cover paper-based and wood-based hydraulic mulch.

Definitions:

Hydraulic Mulch: Material comprised of small pieces of cellulose fibers that is intended to stabilize soil, prevent wind and water erosion, and/or provide protection and warmth for seeds.

Postconsumer Recovered Material. A material or finished product that has served its intended use and has been diverted or recovered from waste destined for disposal, having completed its life as a consumer item. Postconsumer material is a part of the broader category of recovered materials.

Recovered Material. Waste materials and byproducts which have been recovered or diverted from solid waste, but such term does not include those materials and byproducts generated from, and commonly reused within, an original manufacturing process.

Standards:

Product	Material Recovered	Total Recovered Material Content (%)	Postconsumer Recovered Material Content (%)
Paper-Based Hydraulic Mulch	Paper	100	100
Wood-Based Hydraulic Mulch	Wood and Paper	100	--

The recovered materials content levels refer to the dry weight of the fiber, exclusive of any dyes, wetting agents, seeds, fertilizer, or other non-cellulose additives.



8-3. Plastic Fencing

Covered Products:

This category shall cover plastic fencing. This category does not cover fencing manufactured from another material, such as wood.

Definitions:

Plastic Fencing: Fencing composed of plastic that is typically used to control drifting snow and sand and as a warning or safety barrier at construction sites. Fencing used in these applications goes by many names, including snow fencing, temporary fencing, beach or dune fencing, warning barrier, and safety barrier.

Postconsumer Recovered Material. A material or finished product that has served its intended use and has been diverted or recovered from waste destined for disposal, having completed its life as a consumer item. Postconsumer material is a part of the broader category of recovered materials.

Recovered Material. Waste materials and byproducts which have been recovered or diverted from solid waste, but such term does not include those materials and byproducts generated from, and commonly reused within, an original manufacturing process.

Standard:

Material Recovered	Postconsumer Recovered Material Content (%)	Total Recovered Material Content (%)
Plastic	60-100	90-100



8-4. Soaker Hose

Covered Products:

This category shall cover soaker hoses composed of rubber and/or plastic. This category does not cover soaker hoses manufactured from another material

Definitions:

Postconsumer Recovered Material. A material or finished product that has served its intended use and has been diverted or recovered from waste destined for disposal, having completed its life as a consumer item. Postconsumer material is a part of the broader category of recovered materials.

Recovered Material. Waste materials and byproducts which have been recovered or diverted from solid waste, but such term does not include those materials and byproducts generated from, and commonly reused within, an original manufacturing process.

Soaker Hose: Perforated tubing that gently irrigates gardens or planted areas.

Standard:

Material Recovered	Postconsumer Recovered Material Content (%)
Rubber and/or Plastic	60-70

9. Miscellaneous Products – Construction

- 9-1. *Building Insulation***
- 9-2. *Carpet Adhesives***
- 9-3. *Carpet Cushions***
- 9-4. *Carpets***
- 9-5. *Entry or Patio Doors, Residential***
- 9-6. *Flowable Fill***
- 9-7. *Residential Skylights***
- 9-8. *Residential Windows & Tubular Daylighting Devices***
- 9-9. *Restroom Dividers/Partitions, Steel***
- 9-10. *Roof Products***
- 9-11. *Shower Dividers/Partitions, Steel***
- 9-12. *Transformers, Commercial & Industrial Low-Voltage***



9-1. Building Insulation

Covered Products:

This category shall cover building insulation made from rock wool or fiberglass. This category does not cover building insulation manufactured from another material.

Definitions:

Fiberglass: A material made from small fibers of glass twisted together, which is used for keeping buildings warm, or a plastic strengthened by these fibers and used for making structures such as the outsides of cars and boats.

Recovered Materials: Waste materials and byproducts that have been recovered or diverted from solid waste, but does not include materials and byproducts generated from, and commonly reused within, an original manufacturing process.

Rock Wool: A composition of fibers manufactured from slag or natural rock.

Standard:

Product	Material	Postconsumer Content (%)	Total Recovered Materials Content (%)
Rock Wool	Slag	--	75
Fiberglass	Glass Cullet	--	20-25

The recovered materials content levels are based on the weight (not volume) of materials in the insulating core only.



9-2. Carpet Adhesives

Covered Products:

This category shall cover carpet adhesives.

Definitions:

Carpet Adhesive: Any substance used to adhere carpet to a floor by surface attachment, including any latex multi-purpose floor adhesive, pressure-sensitive floor adhesive, vinyl-backed floor adhesive, latex seam adhesive, vinyl-backed seam sealer, cove base adhesive, tackless cushion adhesive and contact adhesive.

Volatile Organic Compound (VOC): Any compound of carbon, excluding carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, carbonic acid, metallic carbides or carbonates, and ammonium carbonate, which participates in atmospheric photochemical reactions, as specified in part 51.00 of chapter 40 of the United States code of federal regulations.

Standard:

This product may not contain any volatile organic compound in any concentration exceeding that specified below:

Volatile Organic Compound	24-Hour Testing Maximum Emission Factor (µg/m ² -hr)	14-Day Testing Maximum Emission Factor (µg/m ² -hr)
Formaldehyde	50	31
2-ethyl-1-hexanol	300	300
Total Volatile Organic Compounds	8000	-

The maximum content of VOCs shall be determined according to the American Society for Testing and Materials test method D 5116 (Guide for Small-Scale Environmental Chamber Determinations of Organic Emissions from Indoor Materials/Products).

Products that are compliant with the Green Label Plus program of the Carpet and Rug Institute are also compliant with this standard.



9-3. Carpet Cushions

Covered Products:

This category shall cover carpet cushions.

Definitions:

Carpet cushion: Any kind of material placed under carpet to provide softness when it is walked upon.

Volatile Organic Compound (VOC): Any compound of carbon, excluding carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, carbonic acid, metallic carbides or carbonates, and ammonium carbonate, which participates in atmospheric photochemical reactions, as specified in part 51.00 of chapter 40 of the United States code of federal regulations.

Standard:

This product may not contain any volatile organic compound in any concentration exceeding that specified below:

Volatile Organic Compound	24-Hour Testing Maximum Emission Factor (EF) (µg/m²·hr)
Butylated Hydroxytoluene	300
Formaldehyde	50
4-Phenylcyclohexene (4PCH)	50
Total Volatile Organic Compounds	1000

The maximum content of VOCs shall be determined according to the American Society for Testing and Materials test method D 5116 (Guide for Small-Scale Environmental Chamber Determinations of Organic Emissions from Indoor Materials/Products).

Products that are compliant with the Green Label Plus program of the Carpet and Rug Institute are also compliant with this standard.



9-4. Carpets

Covered Products:

The volatile organic compound provision of This category shall cover all carpets. The recycled content provision of this category shall only cover carpet: (1) whose face fiber is composed of polyester; and (2) that is intended for moderate-wear applications, such as sleeping areas. The recycled content provision of this standard shall not cover carpet that is intended for heavy-wear or severe-wear applications, such as commercial-type applications.

Definitions:

Carpet: Any fabric used as a floor covering, but such term shall not include artificial turf.

Heavy-Wear: A level of appearance change of a carpet surface resulting from foot traffic according to a classification under the Carpet and Rug Institute's Carpet Appearance Retention Ratings.

Moderate-Wear: A level of appearance change of a carpet surface resulting from foot traffic according to a classification under the Carpet and Rug Institute's Carpet Appearance Retention Ratings.

Polyethylene Terephthalate (PET): A thermoplastic material used to manufacture plastic soft drink containers and rigid containers.

Postconsumer Recovered Material: A material or finished product that has served its intended use and has been diverted or recovered from waste destined for disposal, having completed its life as a consumer item. Postconsumer material is a part of the broader category of recovered materials.

Recovered Material: Waste materials and byproducts which have been recovered or diverted from solid waste, but such term does not include those materials and byproducts generated from, and commonly reused within, an original manufacturing process.

Severe-Wear: A level of appearance change of a carpet surface resulting from foot traffic according to a classification under the Carpet and Rug Institute's Carpet Appearance Retention Ratings.

Volatile Organic Compound (VOC): Any compound of carbon, excluding carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, carbonic acid, metallic carbides or carbonates, and ammonium carbonate, which participates in atmospheric photochemical reactions, as specified in part 51.00 of chapter 40 of the United States code of federal regulations.



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Standards:

This product may not contain any volatile organic compound in any concentration exceeding that specified below:

Volatile Organic Compound	24-Hour Testing Maximum Emission Factor ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^2\cdot\text{hr}$)	14-Day Testing Maximum Emission Factor ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^2\cdot\text{hr}$)
Formaldehyde	50	30
4-Phenylcyclohexene	50	17
Styrene	410	410
Total Volatile Organic Compounds	500	-

The maximum content of VOCs shall be determined according to the American Society for Testing and Materials test method D 5116 (Guide for Small-Scale Environmental Chamber Determinations of Organic Emissions from Indoor Materials/Products).

Products that are compliant with the Green Label Plus program of the Carpet and Rug Institute are also compliant with this VOC standard.

Recycled Content:

Product	Material	Postconsumer Content (%)	Total Recovered Materials Content (%)
Polyester Carpet Face Fiber	Polyethylene Terephthalate (PET)	25-100	25-100



9-5. Entry or Patio Doors, Residential

Covered Products:

This category shall cover residential entry or patio doors.

Definitions:

Door: A residential entry or patio door system including door leaf, frame, and lites, where applicable.

Entry door: An exterior door other than glass doors.

Patio door: A hinged or sliding glass door.

Standard:

Energy Star: All energy-using products for which the United States Environmental Protection Agency and the United States Department of Energy have developed energy efficiency standards for compliance with the Energy Star program shall be ENERGY STAR labeled.



9-6. Flowable Fill

Covered Products:

This category shall cover flowable fill.

Definitions:

Coal Fly Ash: A byproduct of coal burning at electric utility plants. It is called “fly” ash because it is transported from the combustion chamber by exhaust gases.

Flowable Fill: A wet, flowable slurry made of coal fly ash, water, a coarse aggregate (such as foundry sand) and a portland cement that is used as an economical fill or backfill material. It can take the place of concrete, compacted soils, or sand commonly used to fill around pipes or void areas.

Foundry Sand: Clean, high-quality silica sand or lake sand from both ferrous and nonferrous metal castings.

Standard:

Flowable fill shall contain coal fly ash and/or ferrous foundry sands in a proportion deemed appropriate for the intended application by the procuring agency.



9-7. Residential Skylights

Covered Products:

This category shall cover residential skylights.

Definition:

Skylight: An entire glazed unit designed for a sloped or horizontal application in the roof of a residential building to allow for natural daylighting. May be fixed or operable.

Standard:

Energy Star: All energy-using products for which the United States Environmental Protection Agency and the United States Department of Energy have developed energy efficiency standards for compliance with the Energy Star program shall be ENERGY STAR labeled.



9-8. Residential Windows & Tubular Daylighting Devices

Covered Products:

This category shall cover residential exterior windows and tubular daylighting devices.

Definitions:

Tubular Daylighting Device (Tubular Skylight): A device consisting of a glazed entrance aperture, a reflective cylindrical light pipe, and a glazed exit aperture installed in the roof of a residential building to allow for natural daylighting.

Window: An entire glazed unit designed for a vertical installation in an external wall of a residential building to allow for views and natural daylighting. May be fixed or operable.

Standard:

Energy Star: All energy-using products for which the United States Environmental Protection Agency and the United States Department of Energy have developed energy efficiency standards for compliance with the Energy Star program shall be ENERGY STAR labeled.



9-9. Restroom Dividers/Partitions, Steel

Covered Products:

This category shall cover steel restroom dividers/partitions.

Definitions:

Basic Oxygen Furnace (BOF): Steel from the BOF process contains 25-30% total recovered materials, of which 16% is post-consumer steel.

Electric Arc Furnace (EAF): Steel from the EAF process contains a total of 100% recovered steel, of which 67% is post-consumer.

Postconsumer Recovered Material: A material or finished product that has served its intended use and has been diverted or recovered from waste destined for disposal, having completed its life as a consumer item. Postconsumer material is a part of the broader category of recovered materials.

Recovered Material: Waste materials and byproducts which have been recovered or diverted from solid waste, but such term does not include those materials and byproducts generated from, and commonly reused within, an original manufacturing process.

Restroom Divider/Partition: A barrier used to provide privacy in public restroom facilities.

Standard:

Material Recovered	Post-consumer Content (%)	Total Recovered Materials Content (%)
Steel (from BOF)	16	25-30
Steel (from EAF)	67	100



9-10. Roof Products

Covered Products:

This category shall cover all low-slope or steep slope roof products, such as roof coatings and single-ply membranes.

Definitions:

Built-Up-Roof (BUR): Traditional hot asphalt or coal tar built-up roofing membrane assembly consists of alternating layers of felts, fabrics, or mats saturated with bitumen during manufacture, assembled in place, and adhered with applied layers of hot bitumen. Surfacing for the hot BUR can be aggregate embedded in hot asphalt; mineral-surface cap sheets; modified bitumen cap sheets; or smooth-surface applications or coatings.

Composite Shingle: Composed of a base material, either organic felt or glass fiber mat; asphalt; and surfacing material, generally in the form of mineral granules.

Low-Slope Roofs: Surfaces with a slope of 2:12 inches or less.

Low-Slope Roof Products: Products that are typically installed on low-slope surfaces such as single-ply membranes, built-up-roofs (BUR), modified bitumen, spray polyurethane foam, roof coatings, and standing-seam profiled metal. Some products that are typically installed on low slope roofs may also be installed on steep-slope roofs (e.g., single-ply membranes and roof coatings). For the purposes of this definition, the roof product will constitute the uppermost surface of the building structure.

Metal Roof Component: Metal roof product designed to resemble a traditional steep-slope residential product such as shingle, tile, shake, or slate.

Metal Roof Panel: Metal roofing systems are divided into two categories, architectural and structural. Architectural metal roofs usually require a slope of at least 3:12. Structural metal roofs can be used on roofs with slopes as low as 1/4:12. Steel and aluminum sheets are commonly used to fabricate metal roof panels. Steel requires a corrosion resistant metal coating such as zinc, aluminum, alloys of zinc-aluminum, or tin. Metallic coated steel includes galvanized steel, aluminized steel, zinc-aluminum-coated steel and terne-coated steel. Metallic coated steels are also painted to provide additional corrosion protection, as well as color.

Modified Bitumen: Roll roofing products consisting of asphalt, reinforcing layers, and in some cases, surfacing. During manufacture, a polymer (APP, or atactic polypropylene, and SBS, or styrene butadiene styrene, are the most common) is added to the bitumen while heating, which "modifies," or changes, its properties.

Roof Coating: A material typically applied in the liquid state to the roof surface at the time of construction or at a later time as a retrofit measure. Roof coatings may be



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bituminous, polymeric, or polymer modified. Bituminous roof coatings are formulated using bitumen. Polymeric roof coatings are formulated using a variety of synthetic resins such as acrylic, neoprene, styrene butadiene, urethane, polyvinyl acetate, and others. Polymer modified roof coatings are manufactured by combining a portion of the polymeric technology with bitumen technology.

Roof Surface: The uppermost part of the roof system that is in direct contact with solar radiation.

Roof Tile: May be composed of clay, concrete, fiber-cement, or synthetic materials. A variety of tile profiles, styles, finishes, and colors are available.

Single-Ply Membrane: Flexible manufactured sheet of compounded synthetic materials. Single-ply membranes include EPDM (ethylene, propylene, diene monomer), Neoprene (chloroprene rubber), PVC (polyvinyl chloride polymers), CSPE (chlorosulfonated polyethylene, also known as Hypalon), CPE (chlorinated polyethylene), PIB (polyisobutylene), NBP (nitrite alloy membranes compounded from butadiene-acrylonitrile copolymers), TPO (thermoplastic polyolefin), and others.

Spray Polyurethane Foam Roof System: A fully adhered system that consists of a rigid closed-cell sprayed-in-place polyurethane foam insulation and a protective roof coating. Typical coatings include acrylic, silicon, or urethane elastomers.

Steep-Slope Roofs: Surfaces with a slope greater than 2:12 inches.

Steep-Slope Roof Products: Products that are typically installed on steep-slope surfaces such as composite shingles, clay, concrete, or fiber-cement tile, slate, shakes, architectural profiled metal and individual metal roof components. Some products that are typically installed on low-slope roofs may also be installed on steep-slope roofs (e.g., single-ply membranes and roof coatings). For the purposes of this definition, the roof product will constitute the upper most surface of the building structure.

Standard:

Energy Star: All energy-using products for which the United States Environmental Protection Agency and the United States Department of Energy have developed energy efficiency standards for compliance with the Energy Star program shall be ENERGY STAR labeled.



9-11. Shower Dividers/Partitions, Steel

Covered Products:

This category shall cover all steel shower dividers/partitions.

Definition:

Basic Oxygen Furnace (BOF): Steel from the BOF process contains 25-30% total recovered materials, of which 16% is post-consumer steel.

Electric Arc Furnace (EAF): Steel from the EAF process contains a total of 100% recovered steel, of which 67% is post-consumer.

Postconsumer Recovered Material: A material or finished product that has served its intended use and has been diverted or recovered from waste destined for disposal, having completed its life as a consumer item. Postconsumer material is a part of the broader category of recovered materials.

Recovered Material: Waste materials and byproducts which have been recovered or diverted from solid waste, but such term does not include those materials and byproducts generated from, and commonly reused within, an original manufacturing process.

Shower Divider/Partition: A barrier used to provide privacy in public restroom facilities.

Standard:

Material Recovered	Post-consumer Content (%)	Total Recovered Materials Content (%)
Steel (from BOF)	16	25-30
Steel (from EAF)	67	100



9-12. Transformers, Commercial & Industrial Low-Voltage

Covered Products:

This category shall cover single-phase and three-phase commercial and industrial low-voltage transformers. The category covers single-phase transformers of the following kVa: 15, 25, 37.5, 50, 75, 100, 167, 250, and 333. The category covers three-phase transformers of the following kVa: 15, 30, 45, 75, 112.5, 150, 225, 300, 500, 750, and 1000 kVa

Definitions:

Transformer: Converts electricity from one voltage to another according to the requirements of the end-user(s). Electricity is converted by passing a current from one set of electric windings to another by means of a magnetized core. The conversion levels are dictated by the ratios of the turns of the windings in the transformer.

Commercial and Industrial (C&I) Low Voltage Transformer: A distribution transformer with both the primary and secondary windings designed to operate at system voltages in the low-voltage classes (i.e., less than 1,000V).

Standard:

Energy Star: All energy-using products for which the United States Environmental Protection Agency and the United States Department of Energy have developed energy efficiency standards for compliance with the Energy Star program shall be ENERGY STAR labeled.

10. Miscellaneous Products – Non-Construction

10-1. *Mats, Rubber, Plastic or Rubber/Plastic Composite*

10-2. *Pallets, Wood, Plastic or Paperboard*

10-3. *Park Benches, Plastic*

10-4. *Signs, Plastic or Aluminum*

10-5. *Sign Posts/Supports, Plastic or Steel*

10-6. *Traffic Cones, Plastic or Crumb Rubber*

10-7. *Trash Bags, Plastic*

10-8. *Waste Receptacles / Recycling Containers, Office, Plastic, Steel or Paper*



10-1. Mats, Rubber, Plastic or Rubber/Plastic Composite

Covered Products:

This category shall cover mats made from rubber, plastic or rubber/plastic composite. This category does not cover mats manufactured from another material.

Definition:

Mat: Temporary or semi-permanent protective floor covering used for numerous applications, including home and office carpet protection, car and truck floor board protection, traction on slippery surfaces, cushion from floor hardness, and reduction of injury risk during athletic events.

Standard:

Material Recovered	Postconsumer Content (%)	Total Recovered Materials Content (%)
Rubber	75-100	85-100
Plastic	10-100	100
Rubber/Plastic Composite	100	100

The recommended recovered materials content levels are based on the dry weight of the raw materials, exclusive of any additives such as adhesives, binders, or coloring agents.



10-2. Pallets, Wood, Plastic or Paperboard

Covered Products

This category shall cover all pallets made from wood, plastic (plastic lumber or thermoformed) or paperboard. This category does not cover pallets manufactured from another material.

Definitions:

Pallet: A portable platform for storing or moving cargo or freight.

Postconsumer Recovered Material: A material or finished product that has served its intended use and has been diverted or recovered from waste destined for disposal, having completed its life as a consumer item. Postconsumer material is a part of the broader category of recovered materials.

Recovered Material: Waste materials and byproducts which have been recovered or diverted from solid waste, but such term does not include those materials and byproducts generated from, and commonly reused within, an original manufacturing process.

Standard:

Product	Material Recovered	Postconsumer Content (%)
Wooden pallets	Wood	95-100
Plastic pallets		
Plastic lumber	Plastic	100
Thermoformed	Plastic	25-50
Paperboard pallets	Paperboard	50



10-3. Park Benches, Plastic

Covered Products:

This category shall cover park benches made from plastic or plastic composite. This category does not cover park benches manufactured from another material.

Definitions:

Park Bench: Recreational furniture found in parks, outdoor recreational facilities, and the grounds of office buildings and other facilities.

Plastics: Includes both single and mixed plastic resins.

Postconsumer Recovered Material: A material or finished product that has served its intended use and has been diverted or recovered from waste destined for disposal, having completed its life as a consumer item. Postconsumer material is a part of the broader category of recovered materials.

Recovered Material: Waste materials and byproducts which have been recovered or diverted from solid waste, but such term does not include those materials and byproducts generated from, and commonly reused within, an original manufacturing process.

Standard:

Material Recovered	Postconsumer Content (%)	Total Recovered Materials Content (%)
Plastics	90-100	100
Plastic Composites	50-100	100

The recommended recovered materials content levels are based on the dry weight of the raw materials, exclusive of any additives such as adhesives, binders, or coloring agents.

Park benches made with recovered plastics may also contain other recovered materials such as sawdust, wood, or fiberglass. The percentage of these materials contained in the product would also count toward the recovered materials content level of the item.



10-4. Signs, Plastic or Aluminum

Covered Products:

This category shall apply to signs made from plastic or aluminum. This category does not cover signs manufactured from another material.

Definitions:

Postconsumer Recovered Material: A material or finished product that has served its intended use and has been diverted or recovered from waste destined for disposal, having completed its life as a consumer item. Postconsumer material is a part of the broader category of recovered materials.

Recovered Material: Waste materials and byproducts which have been recovered or diverted from solid waste, but such term does not include those materials and byproducts generated from, and commonly reused within, an original manufacturing process.

Sign: Used for identification and directional purposes for public roads and highways, and inside and outside office buildings, museums, parks, and other public places.

Standard:

Item/Material Recovered	Postconsumer Content (%)	Total Recovered Materials Content (%)
Plastic Signs	80-100	80-100
Aluminum Signs	25	25



10-5. Sign Posts/Supports, Plastic or Steel

Covered Products:

This category shall cover sign posts/supports made from plastic or steel. This category does not cover sign posts/supports manufactured from another material.

Definitions:

Postconsumer Recovered Material: A material or finished product that has served its intended use and has been diverted or recovered from waste destined for disposal, having completed its life as a consumer item. Postconsumer material is a part of the broader category of recovered materials.

Recovered Material: Waste materials and byproducts which have been recovered or diverted from solid waste, but such term does not include those materials and byproducts generated from, and commonly reused within, an original manufacturing process.

Standard:

Item/Material Recovered	Postconsumer Content (%)	Total Recovered Materials Content (%)
Plastic Sign Posts/Supports	80-100	80-100
Steel Sign Posts/Supports	16/67	25-30/100

The range in required recovered materials content levels for steel in this table reflect the fact that the designated items can be made from steel manufactured in either a Basic Oxygen Furnace (BOF) or an Electric Arc Furnace (EAF). Steel from the BOF process contains 25-30% total recovered materials, of which 16% is post-consumer steel. Steel from the EAF process contains a total of 100% recovered steel, of which 67% is post-consumer.



10-6. Traffic Cones, Plastic or Crumb Rubber

Covered Products:

This category shall apply to traffic cones made from plastic (PVC or LDPE) or crumb rubber. This category does not cover traffic cones manufactured from another material.

Definitions:

Low Density Polyethylene (LDPE): A plastic resin used for both rigid containers and plastic film applications such as plastic bags and film wrap.

Polyvinyl Chloride (PVC): A family of plastic copolymers, also known as vinyl. PVC is used to make products such as pipes, bottles, upholstery, and automotive parts.

Postconsumer Recovered Material: A material or finished product that has served its intended use and has been diverted or recovered from waste destined for disposal, having completed its life as a consumer item. Postconsumer material is a part of the broader category of recovered materials.

Recovered Material: Waste materials and byproducts which have been recovered or diverted from solid waste, but such term does not include those materials and byproducts generated from, and commonly reused within, an original manufacturing process.

Standard:

Material Recovered	Postconsumer Materials (%)	Total Recovered Materials Content (%)
Plastic (PVC and LDPE)	--	50-100
Crumb Rubber	--	50-100

The recommended recovered materials content levels are based on the dry weight of the raw materials, exclusive of any additives such as adhesives, binders, or coloring agents.



10-7. Trash Bags, Plastic

Covered Products:

This category shall cover plastic trash bags. This category does not cover trash bags manufactured from another material.

Definitions:

Plastic Trash Bags: Liner used for containing discarded material.

Postconsumer Recovered Material: A material or finished product that has served its intended use and has been diverted or recovered from waste destined for disposal, having completed its life as a consumer item. Postconsumer material is a part of the broader category of recovered materials.

Recovered Material: Waste materials and byproducts which have been recovered or diverted from solid waste, but such term does not include those materials and byproducts generated from, and commonly reused within, an original manufacturing process.

Standard:

Product	Material Recovered	Postconsumer Content (%)
Plastic Trash Bags	Plastic	10-100



10-8. Waste Receptacles / Recycling Containers, Office, Plastic, Steel or Paper

Covered Products:

This category shall cover all office waste receptacles and recycling containers composed of plastic, steel or paper (corrugated, solid fiber boxes or industrial paperboard). This category does not cover waste receptacles/recycling containers manufactured from another material.

Definitions:

Recovered Material: Waste materials and byproducts which have been recovered or diverted from solid waste, but such term does not include those materials and byproducts generated from, and commonly reused within, an original manufacturing process.

Postconsumer Recovered Material: A material or finished product that has served its intended use and has been diverted or recovered from waste destined for disposal, having completed its life as a consumer item. Postconsumer material is a part of the broader category of recovered materials.

Waste Receptacle / Recycling Container: Used to collect and transport waste materials in offices, either in desk side or larger, more centralized containers.

Standard:

Material Recovered	Postconsumer Content (%)	Total Recovered Materials Content (%)
Plastic	20 - 100	--
Steel	16	25-30
Paper		
• Corrugated	25-50	25-50
• Solid Fiber Boxes	40	--
• Industrial Paperboard	40-80	100

The recommended recovered materials content levels are based on the dry weight of the raw materials, exclusive of any additives such as adhesives, binders, or coloring agents.

The recommended recovered materials content levels for steel in this table reflect the fact that the designated items are made from steel manufactured in a Basic Oxygen Furnace (BOF). Steel from the BOF process contains 25-30% total recovered materials, of which 16% is post-consumer steel.

11. Office Equipment

11-1. *Combination Printer/Fax Machines*

11-2. *Computers*

11-3. *Computer Monitors (Min. 12 Inch Screen Size)*

11-4. *Computer Peripherals*

11-5. *Copiers*

11-6. *Fax Machines, Plain Paper*

11-7. *Mailing Machines*

11-8. *Multifunction Devices (Copier Plus)*

11-9. *Printers*

11-10. *Scanners*



11-1. Combination Printer/Fax Machines

Covered Products

This category shall apply to all combination printer/fax machines.

Definition:

Combination Printer/Fax Machine: Imaging equipment manufactured as a standard model that serves as both a fully-functional printer and fax machine.

Standard:

Energy Star: All energy-using products for which the United States Environmental Protection Agency and the United States Department of Energy have developed energy efficiency standards for compliance with the Energy Star program shall be ENERGY STAR labeled.

RoHS Directive: This product may not contain lead, mercury, cadmium, hexavalent chromium, polybrominated biphenyls or polybrominated diphenyl ethers in any quantity exceeding that permitted under Section 11-10 of the Rules of the City of New York. Products that are compliant with European Union Directive 2002/95/EC on the Restriction of the use of Certain Hazardous Substances in Electrical and Electronic Equipment (RoHS) are also compliant with Section 11-10.



11-2. Computers

Covered Products:

This category shall cover all computers.

Definitions:

Computer: A device which performs logical operations and processes data. Computers are composed of, at a minimum: (1) a central processing unit (CPU) to perform operations; (2) user input devices such as a keyboard, mouse, digitizer or game controller; and (3) a display screen to output information. For the purposes of this category, computers include both stationary and portable units, including desktop computers, gaming consoles, integrated computers, notebook computers, tablet PCs, desktop-derived servers and workstations. Although computers must be capable of using input devices and displays, as noted in numbers 2 and 3 above, computer systems do not need to include these devices on shipment to meet this definition.

Desktop Computer: A computer where the main unit is intended to be located in a permanent location, often on a desk or on the floor. Desktops are not designed for portability and utilize an external monitor, keyboard, and mouse. Desktops are designed for a broad range of home and office applications including, email, web browsing, word processing, standard graphics applications, gaming, etc.

Desktop-Derived Server: A desktop-derived server is a computer that typically uses desktop components in a tower form factor, but is designed explicitly to be a host for other computers or applications. For the purposes of this category, a computer must be marketed as a server and have the following characteristics to be considered a desktop-derived server:

- Designed and placed on the market as a Class B product per EuroNorm EN55022:1998 under the EMC Directive 89/336/EEC and has no more than single processor capability (1 socket on board);
- Designed in a pedestal, tower, or other form factor similar to those of desktop computers such that all data processing, storage, and network interfacing is contained within one box/product;
- Designed to operate in a high-reliability, high-availability application environment where the computer must be operational 24 hours/day and 7 days/week, and unscheduled downtime is extremely low (on the order of hours/year);
- Capable of operating in a simultaneous multi-user environment serving several users through networked client units; and
- Shipped with an industry accepted operating system for standard server applications (e.g., Windows NT, Windows 2003 Server, Mac OS X Server, OS/400, OS/390, Linux, Unix and Solaris).



Desktop-derived servers are designed to perform functions such as processing information for other systems, providing network infrastructure services (e.g., archiving), data hosting and running web servers.

This definition does not cover mid-range or large servers, defined as:

- Designed and placed on the market as a Class A product per EuroNorm EN55022:1998 under the EMC Directive 89/336/EEC and designed and capable of having a single or dual processor capability (1 or greater sockets on board);
- Placed on the market as a Class B product, but hardware upgraded from a Class A product, per EuroNorm EN55022:1998 under the EMC Directive 89/336/EEC and designed capable of having a single or dual processor capability (1 or greater sockets on board); and
- Designed and placed on the market as a Class B product per EuroNorm EN55022:1998 under the EMC Directive 89/336/EEC and designed and capable of having a minimum dual processor capability (2 sockets on board).

Display: A commercially-available, electronic product with a display screen and its associated electronics encased in a single housing, or within the computer housing (e.g., notebook or integrated computer), that is capable of displaying output information from a computer via one or more inputs, such as a VGA, DVI, and/or IEEE 1394. Examples of display technologies are the cathode-ray tube (CRT) and liquid crystal display (LCD).

Game Consoles: Stand alone computers whose primary use is to play video games. For the purposes of this category, game consoles must use a hardware architecture based on typical computer components (e.g., processors, system memory, video architecture, optical and/or hard drives, etc.). The primary input for game consoles are special hand held controllers rather than the mouse and keyboard used by more conventional computer types. Game consoles are also equipped with audio visual outputs for use with televisions as the primary display, rather than an external monitor or integrated display. These devices do not typically use a conventional operating system, but often perform a variety of multimedia functions such as: DVD/CD playback, digital picture viewing, and digital music playback.

Integrated Computer: A desktop system in which the computer and display function as a single unit which receives its ac power through a single cable. Integrated computers come in one of two possible forms: (1) a system where the display and computer are physically combined into a single unit; or (2) a system packaged as a single system where the display is separate but is connected to the main chassis by a dc power cord and both the computer and display are powered from a single power supply. As a subset of desktop computers, integrated computers are typically designed to provide similar functionality as desktop systems.

Notebook and Tablet Computers: A computer designed specifically for portability and to be operated for extended periods of time without a direct connection to an ac power source. Notebooks and tablets must utilize an integrated monitor and be capable



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of operation off an integrated battery or other portable power source. In addition, most notebooks and tablets use an external power supply and have an integrated keyboard and pointing device, though tablets use touch-sensitive screens. Notebook and tablet computers are typically designed to provide similar functionality to desktops except within a portable device. For the purposes of this category, docking stations are considered accessories and therefore, the performance levels associated with notebooks presented in Table 1 of Section 3, below, do not include them.

Workstation: For the purposes of this category, to qualify as a workstation, a computer must:

- Be marketed as a workstation;
- Have a mean time between failures (MTBF) of at least 15,000 hours based on either Bellcore TR-NWT-000332, issue 6, 12/97 or field collected data; and
- Support error-correcting code (ECC) and/or buffered memory.
- In addition, a workstation must meet three of the following six optional characteristics:
 - Have supplemental power support for high-end graphics (i.e., PCI-E 6-pin 12V supplemental power feed);
 - System is wired for greater than x4 PCI-E on the motherboard in addition to the graphics slot(s) and/or PCI-X support;
 - Does not support Uniform Memory Access (UMA) graphics;
 - Includes 5 or more PCI, PCIe or PCI-X slots;
 - Capable of multi-processor support for two or more processors (must support physically separate processor packages/sockets, i.e., not met with support for a single multi core processor); and/or
 - Be qualified by at least 2 Independent Software Vendor (ISV) product certifications; these certifications can be in process, but must be completed within 3 months of qualification.

Standards:

Energy Star: All energy-using products for which the United States Environmental Protection Agency and the United States Department of Energy have developed energy efficiency standards for compliance with the Energy Star program shall be ENERGY STAR labeled.

RoHS Directive: This product may not contain lead, mercury, cadmium, hexavalent chromium, polybrominated biphenyls or polybrominated diphenyl ethers in any quantity exceeding that permitted under Section 11-10 of the Rules of the City of New York. Products that are compliant with European Union Directive 2002/95/EC on the Restriction of the use of Certain Hazardous Substances in Electrical and Electronic Equipment (RoHS) are also compliant with Section 11-10.



11-3. Computer Monitors (Min. 12 Inch Screen Size)

Covered Products:

This category shall cover all computer monitors with a viewable diagonal screen size greater than 12 inches and capable of being powered by a separate AC wall outlet or a battery unit that is sold with an AC adapter.

Definition:

Computer Monitor: A commercially-available, electronic product with a display screen and its associated electronics encased in a single housing that is capable of displaying output information from a computer via one or more inputs, such as VGA, DVI, and/or IEEE 1394. The monitor usually relies upon a cathode-ray tube (CRT), liquid crystal display (LCD), or other display device. This definition is intended primarily to cover standard monitors designed for use with computers. Computer monitors with a tuner/receiver are included under this definition if they are marketed and sold to consumers as computer monitors (i.e., focusing on computer monitor as the primary function) or as dual function computer monitors and televisions. However, products with a tuner/receiver and computer capability that are marketed and sold as televisions are not included in this definition.

Standards:

Energy Star: All energy-using products for which the United States Environmental Protection Agency and the United States Department of Energy have developed energy efficiency standards for compliance with the Energy Star program shall be ENERGY STAR labeled.

RoHS Directive: This product may not contain lead, mercury, cadmium, hexavalent chromium, polybrominated biphenyls or polybrominated diphenyl ethers in any quantity exceeding that permitted under Section 11-10 of the Rules of the City of New York. Products that are compliant with European Union Directive 2002/95/EC on the Restriction of the use of Certain Hazardous Substances in Electrical and Electronic Equipment (RoHS) are also compliant with Section 11-10.



11-4. Computer Peripherals

Covered Products:

This category shall cover any computer keyboards, computer mice and card readers.

Standard:

RoHS Directive: This product may not contain lead, mercury, cadmium, hexavalent chromium, polybrominated biphenyls or polybrominated diphenyl ethers in any quantity exceeding that permitted under Section 11-10 of the Rules of the City of New York. Products that are compliant with European Union Directive 2002/95/EC on the Restriction of the use of Certain Hazardous Substances in Electrical and Electronic Equipment (RoHS) are also compliant with Section 11-10.



11-5. Copiers

Covered Products:

The Energy Star and RoHS Directive provisions of this minimum standard shall apply to all standard-sized copiers designed to handle A4 or 8.5" x 11" paper and large format copiers designed to handle A2 or 17" x 22" paper or larger. The Double-Siding and Recycled Performance provisions of this minimum standard shall apply to copiers that can print at a rate of twenty pages or faster per minute.

Definition:

Copier: A commercial reprographic imaging unit whose sole function is the production of duplicates from a graphic hard copy original. A copier must include a marking system, an imaging system, and a paper handling module.

Standard:

Energy Star: All energy-using products for which the United States Environmental Protection Agency and the United States Department of Energy have developed energy efficiency standards for compliance with the Energy Star program shall be ENERGY STAR labeled.

RoHS Directive: This product may not contain lead, mercury, cadmium, hexavalent chromium, polybrominated biphenyls or polybrominated diphenyl ethers in any quantity exceeding that permitted under Section 11-10 of the Rules of the City of New York. Products that are compliant with European Union Directive 2002/95/EC on the Restriction of the use of Certain Hazardous Substances in Electrical and Electronic Equipment (RoHS) are also compliant with Section 11-10.

Double-Siding: Any copier that can print at a rate of twenty pages or faster per minute shall have the capacity to print double-sided.

Recycled Performance: This product shall perform equally well with paper containing postconsumer recycled material as with paper containing no postconsumer recycled material.



11-6. Fax Machines, Plain Paper

Covered Products:

This category shall cover fax machines.

Definition:

Fax Machine: Imaging equipment, manufactured as a standard model, that serves as a hard copy output device whose primary function is sending and receiving information. Plain paper fax machines are covered in this definition (e.g., ink jet/bubble jet, laser/LED, and thermal transfer). The unit must be capable of being powered from a wall outlet.

Standard:

Energy Star: All energy-using products for which the United States Environmental Protection Agency and the United States Department of Energy have developed energy efficiency standards for compliance with the Energy Star program shall be ENERGY STAR labeled.

RoHS Directive: This product may not contain lead, mercury, cadmium, hexavalent chromium, polybrominated biphenyls or polybrominated diphenyl ethers in any quantity exceeding that permitted under Section 11-10 of the Rules of the City of New York. Products that are compliant with European Union Directive 2002/95/EC on the Restriction of the use of Certain Hazardous Substances in Electrical and Electronic Equipment (RoHS) are also compliant with Section 11-10.



11-7. Mailing Machines

Covered Products:

This category shall apply to all mailing machines.

Definition:

Mailing Machine: Imaging equipment that serves to print postage onto mail pieces. The unit must be capable of being powered from a wall outlet.

Standard:

Energy Star: All energy-using products for which the United States Environmental Protection Agency and the United States Department of Energy have developed energy efficiency standards for compliance with the Energy Star program shall be ENERGY STAR labeled.



11-8. Multifunction Devices (Copier Plus)

Covered Products:

This Energy Star and RoHS Directive provisions of this minimum standard shall cover multifunction devices that perform the function of a copier as well as the functions of at least one of the following devices: printer, facsimile machine or scanner. The Double-Siding and Recycled Performance provisions of this minimum standard shall apply to multifunction devices that can print at a rate of twenty pages or faster per minute.

Definitions:

Base Unit. The most basic version of a multifunction device that is actually sold as a fully operational model. The base unit can be designed and shipped as a single piece or as a combination of functionally integrated components. The base unit must allow copying and one or both of the additional core functions of printing or faxing. The base unit does not include any external power-consuming accessories that may be sold separately.

Multifunction Device (MFD): A physically integrated device or a combination of functionally integrated components (the "base unit") that produces hard copy duplicates from graphical hard copy originals (distinct from single sheet convenience copying, see next paragraph) as well as performing one or both of the following core functions: printing of documents (from digital information received from direct connect computers, networked computers, file servers and fax transmissions) or faxing (send and receive). A MFD may also include scanning to computer file or any other capabilities not listed in this definition. The device may be connected to a network, and may output black & white, gray scale, or color images. This definition covers products that are marketed and sold as multifunction equipment whose primary function is copying, but that are able to perform one or both of the additional core functions of printing or faxing. Devices whose primary function is faxing and offer limited sheet copying capabilities (so-called single sheet "convenience copying") are not covered under this definition.

Standards:

Energy Star: All energy-using products for which the United States Environmental Protection Agency and the United States Department of Energy have developed energy efficiency standards for compliance with the Energy Star program shall be ENERGY STAR labeled.

RoHS Directive: This product may not contain lead, mercury, cadmium, hexavalent chromium, polybrominated biphenyls or polybrominated diphenyl ethers in any quantity exceeding that permitted under Section 11-10 of the Rules of the City of New York. Products that are compliant with European Union Directive 2002/95/EC on



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the Restriction of the use of Certain Hazardous Substances in Electrical and Electronic Equipment (RoHS) are also compliant with Section 11-10.

Double-Siding: Any multifunction device that can print at a rate of twenty pages or faster per minute shall have the capacity to print double-sided.

Recycled Performance: This product shall perform equally well with paper containing postconsumer recycled material as with paper containing no postconsumer recycled material.



11-9. Printers

Covered Products:

This category shall cover all printers, including printers that can be upgraded to a multifunctional device.

Definitions:

Local Area Network: Any two or more computers and associated devices that share a common communications line or wireless link and typically share the resources of a single processor or server within a small geographic area.

Printer: Imaging equipment, manufactured as a standard model, that serves as a hard copy output device, and is capable of receiving information from single-user or networked computers. In addition, the unit must be capable of being powered from a wall outlet.

Standard:

Energy Star: All energy-using products for which the United States Environmental Protection Agency and the United States Department of Energy have developed energy efficiency standards for compliance with the Energy Star program shall be ENERGY STAR labeled.

RoHS Directive: This product may not contain lead, mercury, cadmium, hexavalent chromium, polybrominated biphenyls or polybrominated diphenyl ethers in any quantity exceeding that permitted under Section 11-10 of the Rules of the City of New York. Products that are compliant with European Union Directive 2002/95/EC on the Restriction of the use of Certain Hazardous Substances in Electrical and Electronic Equipment (RoHS) are also compliant with Section 11-10.

Double-Siding: Any printer that can print at a rate of twenty pages or faster per minute or that will serve as a local area network printer shall have the capacity to print double-sided.



11-10. Scanners

Covered Products:

This category covers scanners.

Definition:

Scanner: An electro-optical device for converting color or black-and-white information into electronic images that can be stored, edited, converted, or transmitted primarily in a personal computing environment. Scanners defined as such are typically used for digitizing hard-copy images. This definition covers widely-used desktop scanners (e.g., flatbed, sheet-fed, and film scanners) and does not cover high-end office document management scanners. This definition is for stand-alone scanners; it does not cover multifunction products with scanning capabilities, network scanners (i.e., scanners that connect exclusively to a network and are capable of managing the scanned information for transmissions to multiple locations on the network), or scanners that are not powered directly by the building power supply.

Standard:

Energy Star: All energy-using products for which the United States Environmental Protection Agency and the United States Department of Energy have developed energy efficiency standards for compliance with the Energy Star program shall be ENERGY STAR labeled.

RoHS Directive: This product may not contain lead, mercury, cadmium, hexavalent chromium, polybrominated biphenyls or polybrominated diphenyl ethers in any quantity exceeding that permitted under Section 11-10 of the Rules of the City of New York. Products that are compliant with European Union Directive 2002/95/EC on the Restriction of the use of Certain Hazardous Substances in Electrical and Electronic Equipment (RoHS) are also compliant with Section 11-10.



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12. Paper Products

12-1. *Bathroom Tissue, Commercial*

12-2. *Envelope Paper*

12-3. *Facial Tissue, Commercial*

12-4. *File Folders*

12-5. *General Purpose Industrial Wiper, Paper*

12-6. *Paper Napkins, Commercial*

12-7. *Paper Towels, Commercial*

12-8. *Reprographic Paper*

12-9. *Tablet Paper*



12-1. Bathroom Tissue, Commercial

Products Covered:

This category shall cover bathroom tissue used in rolls or sheets.

Definitions:

Postconsumer Recovered Fiber: This term means:

- (1) Paper, paperboard and fibrous wastes from retail stores, office buildings, homes and so forth, after they have passed through their end-usage as a consumer item including: Used corrugated boxes; old newspapers; old magazines; mixed waste paper; tabulating cards and used cordage; and
- (2) All paper, paperboard and fibrous wastes that enter and are collected from municipal solid waste;

Recovered Fiber: Waste material and byproducts that have been recovered or diverted from solid waste, but such term does not include those materials and byproducts generated from, and commonly reused within, an original manufacturing process. This definition includes:

- (1) Postconsumer materials such as—
 - (i) Paper, paperboard, and fibrous wastes from retail stores, office buildings, homes, and so forth, after they have passed through their end-usage as a consumer item, including: Used corrugated boxes; old newspapers; old magazines; mixed waste paper; tabulating cards; and used cordage; and
 - (ii) All paper, paperboard, and fibrous wastes that enter and are collected from municipal solid waste, and
- (2) Manufacturing, forest residues, and other wastes such as—
 - (i) Dry paper and paperboard waste generated after completion of the papermaking process (that is, those manufacturing operations up to and including the cutting and trimming of the paper machine reel in smaller rolls of rough sheets) including: Envelope cuttings, bindery trimmings, and other paper and paperboard waste, resulting from printing, cutting, forming, and other converting operations; bag, box, and carton manufacturing wastes; and butt rolls, mill wrappers, and rejected unused stock; and
 - (ii) Finished paper and paperboard from obsolete inventories of paper and paperboard manufacturers, merchants, wholesalers, dealers, printers, converters, or others;
 - (iii) Fibrous byproducts of harvesting, manufacturing, extractive, or wood-cutting processes, flax, straw, linters, bagasse, slash, and other forest residues;



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- (iv) Wastes generated by the conversion of goods made from fibrous material (that is, waste rope from cordage manufacture, textile mill waste, and cuttings); and
- (v) Fibers recovered from waste water which otherwise would enter the waste stream.

Standard:

Item	Postconsumer Recovered Fiber (%)	Recovered Fiber (%)
Bathroom Tissue	20-60	20-100



12-2. Envelope Paper

Covered Products:

This category shall cover wove and kraft envelopes.

Definitions:

Postconsumer Recovered Fiber: This term means:

- (1) Paper, paperboard and fibrous wastes from retail stores, office buildings, homes and so forth, after they have passed through their end-usage as a consumer item including: Used corrugated boxes; old newspapers; old magazines; mixed waste paper; tabulating cards and used cordage; and
- (2) All paper, paperboard and fibrous wastes that enter and are collected from municipal solid waste;

Recovered Fiber: Waste material and byproducts that have been recovered or diverted from solid waste, but such term does not include those materials and byproducts generated from, and commonly reused within, an original manufacturing process. This definition includes:

- (1) Postconsumer materials such as—
 - (i) Paper, paperboard, and fibrous wastes from retail stores, office buildings, homes, and so forth, after they have passed through their end-usage as a consumer item, including: Used corrugated boxes; old newspapers; old magazines; mixed waste paper; tabulating cards; and used cordage; and
 - (ii) All paper, paperboard, and fibrous wastes that enter and are collected from municipal solid waste, and
- (2) Manufacturing, forest residues, and other wastes such as—
 - (i) Dry paper and paperboard waste generated after completion of the papermaking process (that is, those manufacturing operations up to and including the cutting and trimming of the paper machine reel in smaller rolls of rough sheets) including: Envelope cuttings, bindery trimmings, and other paper and paperboard waste, resulting from printing, cutting, forming, and other converting operations; bag, box, and carton manufacturing wastes; and butt rolls, mill wrappers, and rejected unused stock; and
 - (ii) Finished paper and paperboard from obsolete inventories of paper and paperboard manufacturers, merchants, wholesalers, dealers, printers, converters, or others;
 - (iii) Fibrous byproducts of harvesting, manufacturing, extractive, or wood-cutting processes, flax, straw, linters, bagasse, slash, and other forest residues;



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- (iv) Wastes generated by the conversion of goods made from fibrous material (that is, waste rope from cordage manufacture, textile mill waste, and cuttings); and
- (v) Fibers recovered from waste water which otherwise would enter the waste stream.

Standard:

Item	Postconsumer Recovered Fiber (%)	Recovered Fiber (%)
Wove	30	30
Kraft <ul style="list-style-type: none">• White and colored (including manila)• Unbleached	10-20 10	10-20 10



12-3. Facial Tissue, Commercial

Products Covered:

This category shall cover facial tissue used for personal care.

Definitions:

Postconsumer Recovered Fiber: This term means:

- (1) Paper, paperboard and fibrous wastes from retail stores, office buildings, homes and so forth, after they have passed through their end-usage as a consumer item including: Used corrugated boxes; old newspapers; old magazines; mixed waste paper; tabulating cards and used cordage; and
- (2) All paper, paperboard and fibrous wastes that enter and are collected from municipal solid waste;

Recovered Fiber: Waste material and byproducts that have been recovered or diverted from solid waste, but such term does not include those materials and byproducts generated from, and commonly reused within, an original manufacturing process. This definition includes:

- (1) Postconsumer materials such as—
 - (i) Paper, paperboard, and fibrous wastes from retail stores, office buildings, homes, and so forth, after they have passed through their end-usage as a consumer item, including: Used corrugated boxes; old newspapers; old magazines; mixed waste paper; tabulating cards; and used cordage; and
 - (ii) All paper, paperboard, and fibrous wastes that enter and are collected from municipal solid waste, and
- (2) Manufacturing, forest residues, and other wastes such as—
 - (i) Dry paper and paperboard waste generated after completion of the papermaking process (that is, those manufacturing operations up to and including the cutting and trimming of the paper machine reel in smaller rolls of rough sheets) including: Envelope cuttings, bindery trimmings, and other paper and paperboard waste, resulting from printing, cutting, forming, and other converting operations; bag, box, and carton manufacturing wastes; and butt rolls, mill wrappers, and rejected unused stock; and
 - (ii) Finished paper and paperboard from obsolete inventories of paper and paperboard manufacturers, merchants, wholesalers, dealers, printers, converters, or others;
 - (iii) Fibrous byproducts of harvesting, manufacturing, extractive, or wood-cutting processes, flax, straw, linters, bagasse, slash, and other forest residues;



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- (iv) Wastes generated by the conversion of goods made from fibrous material (that is, waste rope from cordage manufacture, textile mill waste, and cuttings); and
- (v) Fibers recovered from waste water which otherwise would enter the waste stream.

Standard:

Item	Postconsumer Recovered Fiber (%)	Recovered Fiber (%)
Facial Tissue	10-15	10-100



12-4. File Folders

Covered Products:

This category shall cover manila or colored file folder.

Definitions:

Postconsumer Recovered Fiber: This term means:

- (1) Paper, paperboard and fibrous wastes from retail stores, office buildings, homes and so forth, after they have passed through their end-usage as a consumer item including: Used corrugated boxes; old newspapers; old magazines; mixed waste paper; tabulating cards and used cordage; and
- (2) All paper, paperboard and fibrous wastes that enter and are collected from municipal solid waste;

Recovered Fiber: Waste material and byproducts that have been recovered or diverted from solid waste, but such term does not include those materials and byproducts generated from, and commonly reused within, an original manufacturing process. This definition includes:

- (1) Postconsumer materials such as—
 - (i) Paper, paperboard, and fibrous wastes from retail stores, office buildings, homes, and so forth, after they have passed through their end-usage as a consumer item, including: Used corrugated boxes; old newspapers; old magazines; mixed waste paper; tabulating cards; and used cordage; and
 - (ii) All paper, paperboard, and fibrous wastes that enter and are collected from municipal solid waste, and
- (2) Manufacturing, forest residues, and other wastes such as—
 - (i) Dry paper and paperboard waste generated after completion of the papermaking process (that is, those manufacturing operations up to and including the cutting and trimming of the paper machine reel in smaller rolls of rough sheets) including: Envelope cuttings, bindery trimmings, and other paper and paperboard waste, resulting from printing, cutting, forming, and other converting operations; bag, box, and carton manufacturing wastes; and butt rolls, mill wrappers, and rejected unused stock; and
 - (ii) Finished paper and paperboard from obsolete inventories of paper and paperboard manufacturers, merchants, wholesalers, dealers, printers, converters, or others;
 - (iii) Fibrous byproducts of harvesting, manufacturing, extractive, or wood-cutting processes, flax, straw, linters, bagasse, slash, and other forest residues;



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- (iv) Wastes generated by the conversion of goods made from fibrous material (that is, waste rope from cordage manufacture, textile mill waste, and cuttings); and
- (v) Fibers recovered from waste water which otherwise would enter the waste stream.

Standard:

Item	Postconsumer Recovered Fiber (%)	Recovered Fiber (%)
File Folders (manila and colored)	30	30



12-5. General Purpose Industrial Wiper, Paper

Products Covered:

This category shall cover general-purpose industrial wipers used in cleaning and wiping applications.

Definitions:

Postconsumer Recovered Fiber: This term means:

- (1) Paper, paperboard and fibrous wastes from retail stores, office buildings, homes and so forth, after they have passed through their end-usage as a consumer item including: Used corrugated boxes; old newspapers; old magazines; mixed waste paper; tabulating cards and used cordage; and
- (2) All paper, paperboard and fibrous wastes that enter and are collected from municipal solid waste;

Recovered Fiber: Waste material and byproducts that have been recovered or diverted from solid waste, but such term does not include those materials and byproducts generated from, and commonly reused within, an original manufacturing process. This definition includes:

- (1) Postconsumer materials such as—
 - (i) Paper, paperboard, and fibrous wastes from retail stores, office buildings, homes, and so forth, after they have passed through their end-usage as a consumer item, including: Used corrugated boxes; old newspapers; old magazines; mixed waste paper; tabulating cards; and used cordage; and
 - (ii) All paper, paperboard, and fibrous wastes that enter and are collected from municipal solid waste, and
- (2) Manufacturing, forest residues, and other wastes such as—
 - (i) Dry paper and paperboard waste generated after completion of the papermaking process (that is, those manufacturing operations up to and including the cutting and trimming of the paper machine reel in smaller rolls of rough sheets) including: Envelope cuttings, bindery trimmings, and other paper and paperboard waste, resulting from printing, cutting, forming, and other converting operations; bag, box, and carton manufacturing wastes; and butt rolls, mill wrappers, and rejected unused stock; and
 - (ii) Finished paper and paperboard from obsolete inventories of paper and paperboard manufacturers, merchants, wholesalers, dealers, printers, converters, or others;
 - (iii) Fibrous byproducts of harvesting, manufacturing, extractive, or wood-cutting processes, flax, straw, linters, bagasse, slash, and other forest residues;



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- (iv) Wastes generated by the conversion of goods made from fibrous material (that is, waste rope from cordage manufacture, textile mill waste, and cuttings); and
- (v) Fibers recovered from waste water which otherwise would enter the waste stream.

Standard:

Item	Postconsumer Recovered Fiber (%)	Recovered Fiber (%)
General Purpose Industrial Wipers	40	40-100



12-6. Paper Napkins, Commercial

Covered Products:

This category shall cover paper napkin used in food service applications, facial tissue used for personal care.

Definitions:

Postconsumer Recovered Fiber: This term means:

- (1) Paper, paperboard and fibrous wastes from retail stores, office buildings, homes and so forth, after they have passed through their end-usage as a consumer item including: Used corrugated boxes; old newspapers; old magazines; mixed waste paper; tabulating cards and used cordage; and
- (2) All paper, paperboard and fibrous wastes that enter and are collected from municipal solid waste;

Recovered Fiber: Waste material and byproducts that have been recovered or diverted from solid waste, but such term does not include those materials and byproducts generated from, and commonly reused within, an original manufacturing process. This definition includes:

- (1) Postconsumer materials such as—
 - (i) Paper, paperboard, and fibrous wastes from retail stores, office buildings, homes, and so forth, after they have passed through their end-usage as a consumer item, including: Used corrugated boxes; old newspapers; old magazines; mixed waste paper; tabulating cards; and used cordage; and
 - (ii) All paper, paperboard, and fibrous wastes that enter and are collected from municipal solid waste, and
- (2) Manufacturing, forest residues, and other wastes such as—
 - (i) Dry paper and paperboard waste generated after completion of the papermaking process (that is, those manufacturing operations up to and including the cutting and trimming of the paper machine reel in smaller rolls of rough sheets) including: Envelope cuttings, bindery trimmings, and other paper and paperboard waste, resulting from printing, cutting, forming, and other converting operations; bag, box, and carton manufacturing wastes; and butt rolls, mill wrappers, and rejected unused stock; and
 - (ii) Finished paper and paperboard from obsolete inventories of paper and paperboard manufacturers, merchants, wholesalers, dealers, printers, converters, or others;
 - (iii) Fibrous byproducts of harvesting, manufacturing, extractive, or wood-cutting processes, flax, straw, linters, bagasse, slash, and other forest residues;



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- (iv) Wastes generated by the conversion of goods made from fibrous material (that is, waste rope from cordage manufacture, textile mill waste, and cuttings); and
- (v) Fibers recovered from waste water which otherwise would enter the waste stream.

Standard:

Item	Postconsumer Recovered Fiber (%)	Recovered Fiber (%)
Paper Napkins	30-60	30-100



12-7. Paper Towels, Commercial

Definition:

This category shall cover paper towels used in rolls or sheets.

Definitions:

Tablet paper: Loose leaf paper, notebooks, note pads, adding machine rolls and cash register rolls.

Postconsumer Recovered Fiber: This term means:

- (1) Paper, paperboard and fibrous wastes from retail stores, office buildings, homes and so forth, after they have passed through their end-usage as a consumer item including: Used corrugated boxes; old newspapers; old magazines; mixed waste paper; tabulating cards and used cordage; and
- (2) All paper, paperboard and fibrous wastes that enter and are collected from municipal solid waste;

Recovered Fiber: Waste material and byproducts that have been recovered or diverted from solid waste, but such term does not include those materials and byproducts generated from, and commonly reused within, an original manufacturing process. This definition includes:

- (1) Postconsumer materials such as—
 - (i) Paper, paperboard, and fibrous wastes from retail stores, office buildings, homes, and so forth, after they have passed through their end-usage as a consumer item, including: Used corrugated boxes; old newspapers; old magazines; mixed waste paper; tabulating cards; and used cordage; and
 - (ii) All paper, paperboard, and fibrous wastes that enter and are collected from municipal solid waste, and
- (2) Manufacturing, forest residues, and other wastes such as—
 - (i) Dry paper and paperboard waste generated after completion of the papermaking process (that is, those manufacturing operations up to and including the cutting and trimming of the paper machine reel in smaller rolls of rough sheets) including: Envelope cuttings, bindery trimmings, and other paper and paperboard waste, resulting from printing, cutting, forming, and other converting operations; bag, box, and carton manufacturing wastes; and butt rolls, mill wrappers, and rejected unused stock; and
 - (ii) Finished paper and paperboard from obsolete inventories of paper and paperboard manufacturers, merchants, wholesalers, dealers, printers, converters, or others;



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- (iii) Fibrous byproducts of harvesting, manufacturing, extractive, or wood-cutting processes, flax, straw, linters, bagasse, slash, and other forest residues;
- (iv) Wastes generated by the conversion of goods made from fibrous material (that is, waste rope from cordage manufacture, textile mill waste, and cuttings); and
- (v) Fibers recovered from waste water which otherwise would enter the waste stream.

Standard:

Item	Postconsumer Recovered Fiber (%)	Recovered Fiber (%)
Paper Towels	40-60	40-100



12-8. Reprographic Paper

Covered Products:

This category shall cover business papers typically used for copying, duplicating or printing.

Definitions:

Postconsumer Recovered Fiber: This term means:

- (1) Paper, paperboard and fibrous wastes from retail stores, office buildings, homes and so forth, after they have passed through their end-usage as a consumer item including: Used corrugated boxes; old newspapers; old magazines; mixed waste paper; tabulating cards and used cordage; and
- (2) All paper, paperboard and fibrous wastes that enter and are collected from municipal solid waste;

Recovered Fiber: Waste material and byproducts that have been recovered or diverted from solid waste, but such term does not include those materials and byproducts generated from, and commonly reused within, an original manufacturing process. This definition includes:

- (1) Postconsumer materials such as—
 - (i) Paper, paperboard, and fibrous wastes from retail stores, office buildings, homes, and so forth, after they have passed through their end-usage as a consumer item, including: Used corrugated boxes; old newspapers; old magazines; mixed waste paper; tabulating cards; and used cordage; and
 - (ii) All paper, paperboard, and fibrous wastes that enter and are collected from municipal solid waste, and
- (2) Manufacturing, forest residues, and other wastes such as—
 - (i) Dry paper and paperboard waste generated after completion of the papermaking process (that is, those manufacturing operations up to and including the cutting and trimming of the paper machine reel in smaller rolls of rough sheets) including: Envelope cuttings, bindery trimmings, and other paper and paperboard waste, resulting from printing, cutting, forming, and other converting operations; bag, box, and carton manufacturing wastes; and butt rolls, mill wrappers, and rejected unused stock; and
 - (ii) Finished paper and paperboard from obsolete inventories of paper and paperboard manufacturers, merchants, wholesalers, dealers, printers, converters, or others;
 - (iii) Fibrous byproducts of harvesting, manufacturing, extractive, or wood-cutting processes, flax, straw, linters, bagasse, slash, and other forest residues;



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- (iv) Wastes generated by the conversion of goods made from fibrous material (that is, waste rope from cordage manufacture, textile mill waste, and cuttings); and
- (v) Fibers recovered from waste water which otherwise would enter the waste stream.

Standard:

Item	Postconsumer Recovered Fiber (%)	Recovered Fiber (%)
Reprographic Paper (e.g., mimeo and duplicator paper, high-speed copier paper, and bond paper)	30	30



12-9. Tablet Paper

Covered Products:

This category shall cover loose leaf paper, notebooks, note pads, adding machine rolls and cash register rolls.

Definitions:

Postconsumer Recovered Fiber: This term means:

- (1) Paper, paperboard and fibrous wastes from retail stores, office buildings, homes and so forth, after they have passed through their end-usage as a consumer item including: Used corrugated boxes; old newspapers; old magazines; mixed waste paper; tabulating cards and used cordage; and
- (2) All paper, paperboard and fibrous wastes that enter and are collected from municipal solid waste;

Recovered Fiber: Waste material and byproducts that have been recovered or diverted from solid waste, but such term does not include those materials and byproducts generated from, and commonly reused within, an original manufacturing process. This definition includes:

- (1) Postconsumer materials such as—
 - (i) Paper, paperboard, and fibrous wastes from retail stores, office buildings, homes, and so forth, after they have passed through their end-usage as a consumer item, including: Used corrugated boxes; old newspapers; old magazines; mixed waste paper; tabulating cards; and used cordage; and
 - (ii) All paper, paperboard, and fibrous wastes that enter and are collected from municipal solid waste, and
- (2) Manufacturing, forest residues, and other wastes such as—
 - (i) Dry paper and paperboard waste generated after completion of the papermaking process (that is, those manufacturing operations up to and including the cutting and trimming of the paper machine reel in smaller rolls of rough sheets) including: Envelope cuttings, bindery trimmings, and other paper and paperboard waste, resulting from printing, cutting, forming, and other converting operations; bag, box, and carton manufacturing wastes; and butt rolls, mill wrappers, and rejected unused stock; and
 - (ii) Finished paper and paperboard from obsolete inventories of paper and paperboard manufacturers, merchants, wholesalers, dealers, printers, converters, or others;
 - (iii) Fibrous byproducts of harvesting, manufacturing, extractive, or wood-cutting processes, flax, straw, linters, bagasse, slash, and other forest residues;



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- (iv) Wastes generated by the conversion of goods made from fibrous material (that is, waste rope from cordage manufacture, textile mill waste, and cuttings); and
- (v) Fibers recovered from waste water which otherwise would enter the waste stream.

Standard:

Item	Postconsumer Recovered Fiber (%)	Recovered Fiber (%)
Tablet Paper (e.g., offset paper such as note pads, stationery, and other writing papers)	30	30

13. Plumbing Fixtures

13-1. *Lavatory Faucets*

13-2. *Showerheads, Residential and Commercial*

13-3. *Toilets, Residential and Commercial*

13-4. *Urinals, Residential and Commercial*



13-1. Lavatory Faucets

Covered Products:

This category shall cover lavatory faucets.

Definition:

Lavatory Faucet: A device which controls the flow of liquid from a pipe or the like by opening or closing an orifice.

Standard:

Product	Water Efficiency Requirement
Faucet	≤ 2.0 gallons per minute



13-2. Showerheads, Residential and Commercial

Covered Products:

This category shall cover residential and commercial showerheads.

Definition:

Showerhead: A perforated nozzle that showers water. This definition includes hand-held showerheads.

Standard:

Product	Water Efficiency Requirement
Showerhead	≤ 2.2 gallons per minute



13-3. Toilets, Residential and Commercial

Covered Products:

This category shall cover residential and commercial toilets.

Definition:

Toilet: A bathroom fixture consisting of a bowl, usually with a detachable, hinged seat and lid, and a device for flushing with water. There are three common varieties of toilets: gravity flow, (siphon-jet) flush valve, and pressurized tank systems.

Standard:

Product	Water Efficiency Requirement
Toilet	≤ 1.6 gallons per flush



13-4. Urinals, Residential and Commercial

Covered Products:

This category shall cover residential and commercial urinals.

Definition:

Urinal: A plumbing fixture which receives only liquid body waste and, on demand, conveys the waste through a trap seal into a gravity drainage system, except such term does not include fixtures designed for installations in prisons.

Standard:

Product	Water Efficiency Requirement
Urinal	≤ 1.0 gallons per flush



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