

Third-Party Certification Training for EPA-Recognized Certification Bodies

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ENERGY STAR Program Integrity
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Agenda



- Part I ENERGY STAR® Certification Review and Data Transfer (9:00 a.m. – 12:00 p.m.)
- Break for Lunch (12:00 p.m.-1:00 p.m.)
- Part II Verification and Challenge Testing (1:00 p.m.-2:30 p.m.)
- 15 minute Break (2:30 p.m.- 2:45 p.m.)
- Part III Audits, Accountability and the Relationship with EPA (2:45 p.m.- 3:45 p.m.)
- Q&A (3:45 p.m.- 4:30 p.m.)
- Note that a lighting-specific training will be offered from 9:00 a.m. to 1:00 p.m. tomorrow.







Part I: ENERGY STAR® Certification Review and Data Transfer



A Brief History of ENERGY STAR



- Early 1990s
 - Started as a manufacturer-focused, self-certification program focused largely upon computers and monitors
- Nearly 20 Years Later
 - ENERGY STAR has evolved as an internationallyrecognized program that covers more than 60 product categories from nearly 3,000 manufacturing partners
 - More than 75% of Americans recognize the ENERGY STAR mark



Background and Premise of Third- Party Certification



- Strengthening the Mark: From Self-Certification to Third-Party Certification
 - DOE-EPA Memorandum of Understanding (MOU)
 - Increased scrutiny of voluntary programs
 - Inspector General Reports at EPA and DOE
 - Government Accountability Office ENERGY STAR Investigation
 - Increased financial value of ENERGY STAR
 - Rebates
 - Utility Incentives



Comparing Self-Certification to Third-Party Certification



- Self-Certification (1992-2010)
 - Partners test products, confirm conformance to specification, and label with the ENERGY STAR
 - Partners submit test data to EPA to qualify their products
 - EPA reviews test data and adds products to lists of qualified products
 - EPA verifies energy performance of select models only

- Third-Party Certification (starting in 2011)
 - Partners will have products tested in EPA-recognized labs prior to qualification and labeling
 - CBs will certify that products meet program requirements based on a review of test data
 - CBs will upload certified data to EPA for creation of qualified product lists
 - CBs will conduct verification and challenge testing after qualification
 - CBs will evaluate retested products that have undergone significant post-qualification changes



Laboratory Requirements under New Third Party Certification Scheme



- CBs may accept data for certification only from labs that are recognized by EPA
 - Based on accreditation to ISO 17025; or
 - If lab participates in CB's Supervised or Witnessed Manufacturers Testing Lab Program
- First party labs are not required to participate in an SMTL or WMTL if they are recognized by EPA
- CB is responsible for ensuring that test data is acceptable if testing conducted prior to accreditation



Product Certification Overview



- The Guide for Certification Review: An ENERGY STAR Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) for Product Evaluation
 - Designed by EPA to reflect the steps followed when reviewing products against ENERGY STAR product specifications
 - Key Sections of the SOP
 - General Requirements
 - Eligibility Criteria
 - EPA-Recognized Laboratory Report Checklist
 - Product-Specific Appendices



General SOP-Related Guidance



- The SOP is complementary to the ENERGY STAR product specifications
- CBs must ensure that products meet all aspects of the ENERGY STAR product specifications
 - Product specifications can be found at www.energystar.gov/specifications



Collecting Required Data



- Collect all information needed to determine that the product can be certified
 - The information on the Certified Product Data Submission form usually only represents a subset of this data
- Collect other information as needed for purposes of verification and challenge testing
- The ES partner must submit information to certify a product
 - If a recognized lab or other party submits a subset of data and includes the partner in the correspondence, the CB should consider this information submitted by the partner



Verifying Applicant/Partner Status



- To submit a product for certification, manufacturer must have indicated intent to partner with ENERGY STAR by signing and submitting a Partnership Agreement.
 - This results in EPA generation of an Organization ID (OID)
- Log in to My ENERGY STAR Account (MESA) at <u>www.energystar.gov/MESA</u> and look up the manufacturer's OID



Verifying Laboratory Status



- Check to ensure that lab conducting testing is recognized by EPA
 - By January 1, EPA will begin maintaining an online database of all EPA-recognized labs in addition to the labs listed on the website
 - Log in to MESA to look up the laboratory's OID
 - Labs will be recognized if participating in the CBs SMTL/WMTL program; however information on these labs must be shared with EPA



Using MESA to Verify Manufacturer and Laboratory Status and OIDs

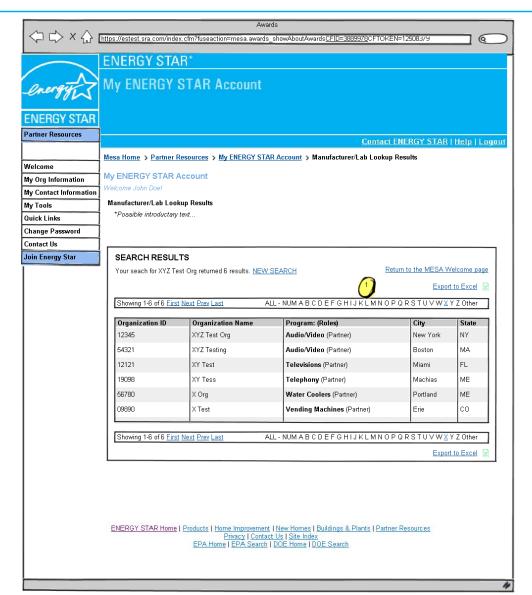


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Using MESA to Verify Manufacturer and Laboratory Status and OIDs







Verifying Product Family Membership



- If Applicant/Partner wishes to certify a product in a member of a <u>specification-</u> appropriate product family, it must provide:
 - Test report(s) for representative model(s)
 - An explanation of any variations within the family
 - An up-to-date list of models included in the family
- CBs must maintain a list of all products in a family



Certifying Product-Specific Aspects and Performance



| ENERGY STAR ELIGIBILITY | Applicant satisfies requirements? (Yes/No/Not Applicable and Comments) |
|--|---|
| Is the device an Included Product, as outlined in Section 2: Scope of most ENERGY STAR specifications? ¹ (Model must be on the Included list and not be an Excluded Product as defined by the specification.) | |
| Does the product meet <u>all</u> of the qualification criteria as outlined in the specification? (Typically, refer to Section 3 of the specification. Be sure to check all requirements, including multiple energy efficiency requirements, warranty requirements, packaging requirements, etc. Also, where applicable, ensure calculations have been performed correctly (e.g., TEC calculations).) | |
| Are the qualification criteria met using the appropriate significant digits and rounding? | |
| Was the appropriate test method(s) used per the test report? | |
| Were the correct type and number of units tested, based on specification requirements? | |
| Was the product tested for qualification at the relevant input voltage/frequency combination for each market, in addition to the United States, in which it will be sold and promoted as ENERGY STAR? | |

 If the product does not meet the Program Requirements, it <u>cannot be certified</u>



Checking Laboratory Test Reports



- At a minimum, locate lab report fields specified on the SOP (serial number, environmental conditions, etc.) to ensure that the product was appropriately tested
- If the information cannot be verified, the product <u>cannot be certified</u> until that information is furnished



Adhering to Supplemental EPA Guidance



- SOP Appendix A
 - Product-specific supplemental guidance
- Routing Further Inquiries
 - If other product-specific aspects of certification review are unclear, route any and all questions back to EPA via product-specific ENERGY STAR inboxes



Certifying Privately-Labeled Products



- CB can certify a different brand of the same model without data review if the model is already certified by the CB
 - EPA encourages CBs to work together to avoid duplicative testing and review
 - CBs will need to flag models that are certified under different brand names
 - CBs will need to maintain a data field with the model tested to help track this information



Transferring Data to EPA

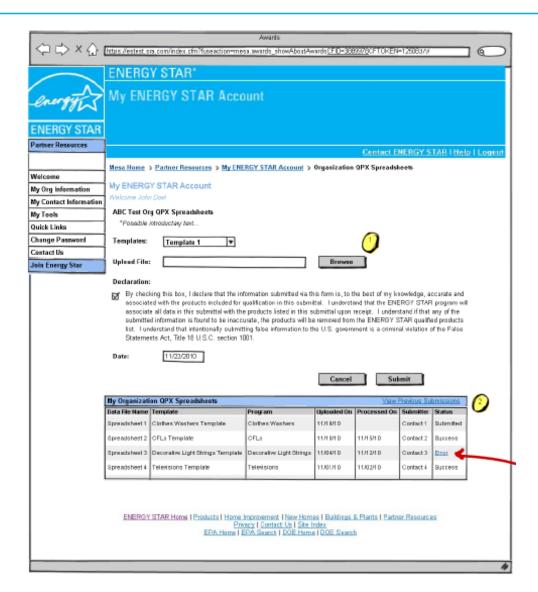


- If product can be certified
 - Enter the relevant product and product subtype being certified into the relevant Certified Product Data Submission form
- After data entry
 - Submit data to EPA using the MESA interface
- Frequency of data submission
 - Initially will start on a bimonthly basis, but will move to monthly for most products



Certified Product Data Submission on MESA







Transferring Data to EPA, Continued



- Timeline for Evolution of Data Exchange Process
 - Near-Term (January to Mid-2011)
 - Use Excel-based data submission forms to submit Qualified Product and Product Development data
 - Mid-2011
 - Approximate completion date of the XML-based system allowing for simultaneous data transfer and validation)
 - New system will involve the addition of new fields to what CBs will collect in the near-term (e.g. tested versus certified values, codes that will link privately-labeled models, UPC codes, version numbers)



Keeping Certified Product Lists Current



- CBs are responsible for keeping lists of certified products up to date
 - Need to establish a policy for ensuring that certified products are available for verification testing
 - CBs will need to delist products that are no longer available or are disqualified



Enhancing the Impact of ENERGY STAR: Collaboration with California EE Programs



- Complying With CEC Appliance Standards
 - EPA encourages CBs to offer Title 20 reporting services in conjunction with their ENERGY STAR certification programs in order to allow more ENERGY STAR qualified products to receive rebates.
 - More information (and a list of covered appliances)
 can be found at http://www.energy.ca.gov/appliances/













Part II: Verification and Challenge Testing

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ENERGY STAR Labeling Branch



Goals of Verification and Challenge Testing



- Ensure the process of third-party certification has effectively represented the energy savings claims of ENERGY STAR partners
- Allow for a fair process for partners to challenge the performance claims of competitors



Model Selection for Verification Testing



- Annually test a minimum of 10% of certified products in each category and included subtype
 - Category: Imaging.
 - Subtypes: copiers, digital duplicators, fax machines, mailing machines, multi-function devices, printers, scanners.

Product Families

- All members of family are subject to testing, but not more than one per round
- Private labelers
 - Brand A, B, and C are all one product for verification testing purposes



EPA Role in Verification Testing Model Selection



- "Approximately 50% of models shall be randomly selected..."
- Best interpreted as "at least 50%" In practice it could vary
 - Partners with routine failures can be subject to additional testing
 - Referrals from third parties such as consumer groups are accepted only at CB discretion
 - Referrals from EPA may be limited
- In the event of significant failures, EPA may request an increase in the number of models selected in subsequent years



Verification Testing Model Selection



- "The more recently a model has undergone verification or challenge testing, the less likely it should be randomly selected."
 - EPA has not defined "less likely."
 - Products can be removed entirely from the pool for a given amount of time, or simply rejected if it is randomly chosen, in favor of another random selection.



Verification Testing Model Selection



- Information not included in QPL that can inform model selection:
 - All relationships between products, including:
 - Base model and manufacturer for each privately labeled product
 - All privately labeled model numbers associated with each OEM product
 - Clear indication of which qualified products are OEM products and which are privately labeled products
 - All relationships between manufacturers not covered by OEM-PL relationship
 - e.g.: "Acme submitted this product on behalf of Roadrunner"



Procurement of Units for Verification Testing



- Off-the-shelf procurement is favored
- EPA does not define "prohibitively expensive to purchase or transport..."
 - If a CB allows for warehouse or off-the-line procurement, it should be prepared to justify that choice.
- Partners are required to provide at least three locations where a product is available, EPA suggests this be included in product submissions for certification.



Preferred Locations for Verification Testing



- Verification must generally occur only at EPA-recognized third party labs.
- EPA-Recognized first party facilities are permissible ONLY when off-the-line testing is the only practical option, provided that:
 - CBs witness the test
 - CBs must be able to defend their decision to allow use of first party lab (as with procurement)



Re-evaluation of Products in the Event of Significant Changes



- CBs require partners to notify them of product changes
- CB is not required to re-test all changed products
 - The CB retains discretion to decide if changes warrant a re-test
- Notify EPA
 - If there is no change in status, on the normal upload schedule
 - If there is a change in status (product no longer meets ES requirements), within two business days



Challenge Testing



- CB must have a policy built into the contracts it signs with partners.
 - Challenges can be initiated by partners outside of your certification scheme
- CB must judge the legitimacy of a challenge claim
- CBs have discretion to establish the rules for challenge testing program
 - A "loser pays" scheme may be easiest



Challenge Testing



- "A challenge may be initiated only when the CB has conveyed details of the challenge to the challengee..."
- To ensure partners cannot influence the procurement process, EPA has defined "initiated" to mean after the unit has been procured.



Enforcement Threshold for Verification and Challenge Testing



- EPA will allow for a 5% enforcement threshold during verification testing
- If a product exceeds the ENERGY STAR spec by 5% or more it will be considered a failure
 - Aligns with DOE procedures for appliances
 - Allows EPA to target resources on products that do not
- Only one "tier" or "stage" of testing is allowed
 - A failed test should not trigger a second round of testing



Reporting Failures to EPA



- Delisted products can simply be omitted upon a full refresh of the qualified products list
- However, all failures must also be reported via a product-specific report to EPA.
 - At present, EPA is developing a procedure for transmitting information related to products that can no longer qualify
 - CB will need to notify EPA within 2 business days of initial product failure



Questions?



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Part III: The Ongoing Relationship between Certification Bodies and EPA



Ensuring Procedural Accountability



- Auditing CB Operations
 - EPA is developing a comprehensive audit plan
 - EPA will work with IAF MLA signatory accreditors (A2LA, ANSI, and SCC) for each CB to ensure sufficient oversight
 - Audits will likely include site visits and interviews with CB reviewers and personnel
- Following up on deficiencies
 - EPA will work with recognized CBs to resolve issues as needed
 - Failure to adhere to the "Conditions and Criteria for Recognition of Certification Bodies for the ENERGY STAR program" may result in EPA revoking recognition



Usage of the ENERGY STAR Mark



- The ENERGY STAR marks are reserved for <u>partner use only</u>
 - CBs are <u>not permitted</u> to use (or have access to) ENERGY STAR logos or marks in any of their marketing materials or upon anything that they distribute
 - Use of the mark by non-partners (including recognized CBs, ABs, and labs) will be treated as a logo violation by the Agency



ENERGY STAR Marketing MaterialsReview



- Ensuring Message Consistency
 - EPA will review all marketing materials (ENERGY STAR-related web pages, press releases and other communications to clients) to ensure that partners have a clear, consistent understanding of the requirements
 - Please submit all marketing materials as described above (either existing or planned) to <u>ENERGYSTARVerificationProgram@energystar.gov</u> for EPA review.



Common Third-Party Certification Communication Issues



- Refer to the procedures as "Third-Party Certification," not "Enhanced Testing and Verification"
- Capitalize ENERGY STAR in all communications and use the superscripted registered mark (®) only with the first usage of ENERGY STAR in a given context
- Refer to Third-Party Certification as a set of <u>procedures</u>, not as a new program
- Do not refer to the procedures as "a new program" or a "new ENERGY STAR"
- Do not advertise certification services that you are not yet recognized by the Agency to offer



Ongoing Communications with CBs



EPA Short-Term Objectives

- Share final data templates and standard operating procedure
- Share detailed schedule for when data templates should be uploaded during interim data exchange process
- EPA Longer-Term Objective
 - Webinar/Meeting in Spring 2011 to discuss long-term data exchange, verification testing issues and audits for CBs and Laboratories





Questions?



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