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Air Cleaner Regulation (AB 2276) Concept

The objective of Assembly Bill (AB) 2276 is to protect consumers from harmful indoor ozone exposures due to operation of air cleaning devices. For the purpose of inviting public and stakeholder comments on the implementation of AB 2276, we are providing this strawman for your review prior to the December 13th workshop. Briefly, ARB is currently considering the following components for the regulation:

- To avoid unnecessary testing and associated costs, devices that operate using only mechanical filtration for pollutant removal (“filter only” devices) would be exempt. This includes filtration using: a) pleated material filters, b) HEPA filters and c) activated carbon. Larger air cleaning devices designed and advertised only for commercial or industrial use in unoccupied spaces also would not be regulated. We invite comment on whether residential type in-duct air cleaners should be regulated at this time.
- Test procedure – for devices not meeting the exemption(s) above, testing to determine ozone concentrations would be required. Such testing would be required to be conducted in conformance with Section 37 (test method for ozone emissions) of the Underwriters Laboratory’s Standard 867 for electronic air cleaners, with the following modifications:
 - Elimination or refinement of the post-test background measurement that is averaged with the pre-test ozone level.
 - Acceptance of test chambers with walls/interiors constructed of stainless steel and fluoropolymers, and elimination of vinyl tile as a suitable chamber construction material.
 - Allowance for a shortened test duration if the measured concentration attains steady-state before 24 hours.
 - Data collection as 30-60 second average concentrations, with transitory excursions allowed above 0.05 ppm, but no two successive measurements to be above 0.100 ppm, and other averaging time limits to assure that exposure does not exceed 0.05 ppm.
 - Specification of limits for chamber reactivity (ozone loss), air exchange rate, and other factors.
- Ban the sale of portable air cleaning devices designed or advertised for use in occupied spaces that do not meet an ozone emission concentration standard of 0.05 ppm when tested as described above.
- Certification procedures – all portable air cleaning devices sold in the state must be certified to meet Section 37 of Underwriters Laboratory Standard 867, with the modifications above, or to meet the exemption criteria above.
- Labeling requirements – all boxes must indicate that the device has been certified as meeting California certification requirements.

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