

CFLs and Mercury: Overview of EPA Efforts

Peter Banwell
ENERGY STAR Lighting Partner Meeting
March 13, 2007

Efforts Under Investigation



- EPA exploring several options
 - Source reduction in lamps
 - Recycling
 - Other proper disposal options



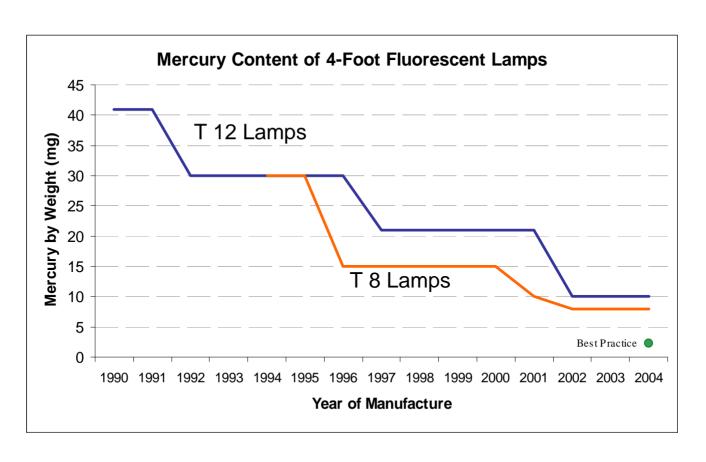
- Reducing the total amount of mercury used in lamps without sacrificing lamp performance or quality
 - Increases net emissions benefits
 - Requires exact dosing
 - Limits occupational exposure
 - Reduces emissions if landfilled or incinerated



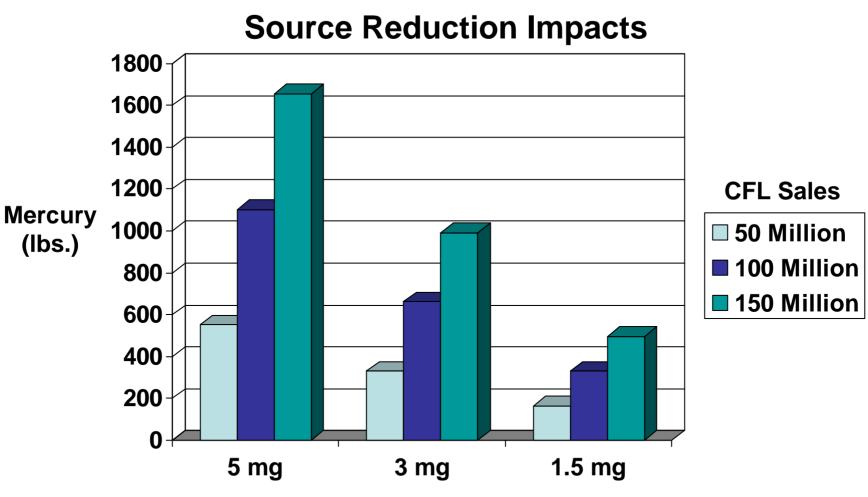
Estimated CFL content average: 5 milligrams



Major advances over the last 15 years







Average CFL Mercury Content



- Average likely decreasing already:
 - EU's Restrictions on Hazardous Waste Substances (ROHS) 5 milligram limit
 - NEMA voluntary adoption of mercury content limits (5 milligram, with 6 milligrams for higher wattages); will become a NEMA standard in 2007
 - Japan, South Korea and China passed ROHS-like laws
- Increasing lamp life and efficiency is also a form of source reduction



Mercury content is becoming a market differentiator



Feit's Ecobulb 2.5 – 3.5 milligrams







1 milligram

Alto technology between 1.4 and 2.3 milligrams

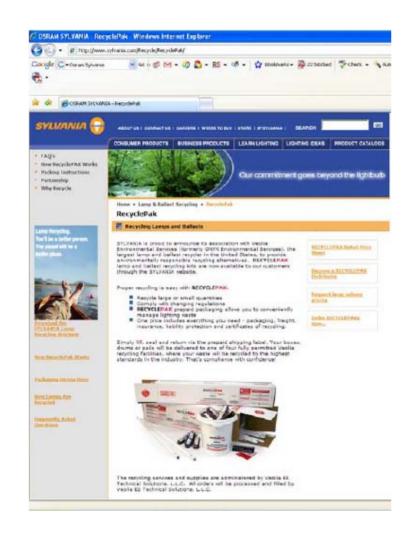


- Disposal in household trash is legal at the federal level and in most states, but EPA is actively encouraging proper disposal
- The challenge: disposal and recycling options vary by location
 - Check with local waste management agency or visit www.lamprecycle.org for state contacts
 - www.earth911.org provides zip code-based recycling options
 - OSW launching mercury recycling web site in ~3 months
 - Check with local retailers (IKEA, ACE, TrueValue, etc.)



- EPA has formed a voluntary working group to educate retailers and stakeholders on this complex issue
 - Working meeting with retailers planned in May
- Manufacturers, retailers and utility programs all need to educate consumers on proper disposal
 - Also encouraging development of alliances with municipalities and state agencies

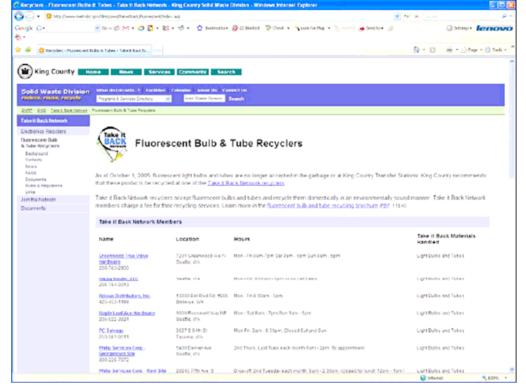












Other Proper Disposal Options



- Important to be clear that CFLs are still environmentally preferable even if recycling isn't available!
 - "We have children in our home, so we've removed all the CFLs." CFLs do not contain methyl mercury
 - CFLs are not a significant source of human-caused mercury emissions (actually a net emissions benefit); estimated at less than 0.01% of total U.S. emissions
 - Coal-fired power plants represent single-largest contributor: 40%
 - Consumers can make the biggest difference in mercury emissions by using less energy
- CFLs should be diverted from municipal waste incinerators

EPA Communication Tools





Products that earn the ENERGY STAR* present greenhouse gas emissions by meeting strict energy afficiency guide [near set by the U.S. Environments]. Protection Agency and the U.S. Department of Energy, wave governors are:

Frequently Asked Questions Information on Proper Disposal of Compact Fluorescent Light Buibs (CFLs)

Does EPA recommend the use of CFLs?

Yes. CFLs, when compared with standard incandescent bulbs, offer many benefits. First, they help save energy and money. They use 2/3 less energy than standard incandescent light bulbs, and last up to 10 times longer. Replacing a 50-wast lincandescent with a 13-wast CFL can save you at least \$30 in energy costs over the life of the bulb. Second, CFLs offer convenience because they last longer, and come in different sizes and shapes to fit almost any fixture. In addition, CFLs produce about 70% less heat than standard incandescent bulbs, so they're safer to operate and can help cut energy costs associated with home cooling. When shopping, always look for ENERGY STAR qualified CFLs.

is it true that CFLs contain mercury? Why and how much?

CFLs contain a very small amount of mercury sealed within the glass tubing – an average of 5 milligrams (roughly equivalent to the tip of a ball-point pen). Mercury is an essential, ineplaceable element in CFLs and is what allows the bulb to be an efficient light source. By comparison, older home thermometers contain 500 milligrams of mercury and many manual thermostats contain up to 3000 milligrams. It would take between 100 and 500 CFLs to equal those amounts.

There is currently no substitute for mercury in CFLs; however, manufacturers have taken significant steps to reduce mercury used in their fluorescent lighting products over the past decade.

Should I be concerned about using CFLs in my home, or should I take any special precautions?

CFLs are safe to use in your home. No mercury is released when the bulbs are in use and they pose no danger to you or your family when used properly. However, CFLs are made of glass tubing and can break if dropped or roughly handled. Be careful when removing the lamp from its packaging, installing it, or replacing it. Always screw and unscrew the lamp by its base, and never forcefully thist the CFL into a light socket by its tubes. Used CFLs should be disposed of properly using the guidance below.

What should I do with a CFL when it burns out?

Because ENERGY STAR qualified CFLs last up to 10 times longer than incandescent bulbs, you should not have to deal with burned out CFLs very frequently. When you do have a CFL burn out, follow these guidelines to dispose of its property:

 Like paint, batteries, thermostats, and other hazardous household items, CFLs should be disposed of properly. Do not throw CFLs away in your household garbage if better disposal oditions exist. To find out what to do first check the following. EARTH911 for local disposal options. Another option is to check directly with your local waste management agency for recycling options and disposal guidelines in your community. Additional information is available at www.lampresvcie.org. Pinally, IKEA stores take back used CFLs, and other retailers are currently exploring takepack programs.

- If your local waste management agency ofters no other disposal options except your household garbage, place the CFL in a plastic bag and seal it before putting it in the trash. If your waste agency incinerates its garbage, you should search a wider geographic area for proper disposal options. Never send a CFL or other mercurycontaining product to an incineration.
- ENERGY STAR qualified CFLs have a two-year warranty. If the bulb falls within the warranty period, return it to your retailer.

What should I do if a CFL breaks?

Because there is such a small amount of mercury in CFLs, your greatest risk if a bulb breaks is getting cut from glass shards. Research indicates that there is no immediate health risk to you or your family should a bulb break and it's cleaned up properly. You can minimize any risks by following these proper clean-up and disposal guidelines:

- Sweep up—don't vacuum—all of the glass fragments and fine particles.
- Place broken pieces in a sealed plastic bag and wipe the area with a damp paper towel to pick up any stray shards of glass or fine particles. Put the used towel in the plastic bag as well.
- · If weather permits, open windows to allow the room to ventilate.

What is meroury, what are the sources of meroury emissions, and what are the risks?

Mercury is an element (Hg on the periodic table) found naturally in the environment. Mercury emissions in the air can come from both natural and man-made sources. Utility power plants (mainly coal-fired) are the primary man-made source, as mercury that naturally exists in coal is released into the air when coal is burned to make electricity. Coal-fired power generation accounts for roughly 40% of the mercury emissions in the U.S. EPA is implementing policies to reduce airborne mercury emissions. Under regulations issued in 2005, coal-fired power plants will need to reduce their emissions by 70 percent by 2018.

CFLs present an opportunity to prevent mercury emissions from entering the environment because they help to reduce emissions from coal-fired power plants. A coal-fired power plant will emit 13.5 miligrams of mercury to produce electricity required to use an incandescent light bulb, compared to 3.3 milligrams for a CFL.

Even in areas without significant coal-fired power generation as part of the electricity mix (e.g., Alaska and the Pacific Northwest), there are other, equally positive environmental

Next Steps



- Consumer FAQ currently being updated
- Developing a stakeholder FAQ
 - Broader context with focus on the big picture
 - Why it's important to continue CFL promotion
- Setting agenda for May working session with retailers
- Proper disposal information will be better integrated into Change a Light materials this fall
- Utilities and retailers can help by providing clear, specific information for community residents



Questions?