



How to Develop a “Green” Lighting Policy

Alicia Culver

Green Purchasing Institute





Sustainable Lighting Policy Overview

- ▶ Environmental Goals/Commitments
- ▶ Energy efficiency
- ▶ Waste prevention (long life)
- ▶ Toxicity reduction (mercury, lead)
- ▶ Recycling (“takeback”)
- ▶ Sustainable manufacturing
- ▶ Vendor reporting and training





Lighting Policy Goals

- ▶ Save energy (best value)
- ▶ Reduce greenhouse gas emissions
- ▶ Qualify for “green building” credits
 - ▶ LEED-NC (new construction)
 - ▶ LEED-EB (existing buildings)
- ▶ Promote toxics reduction/recycling
- ▶ Encourage producer responsibility
- ▶ Support sustainable manufacturing





Energy Efficiency Standards



- ▶ Establish lumen/watt standards for major types of lamps, ballasts, fixtures
- ▶ Efficiency standards built into ENERGY STAR, EcoLogo certifications
- ▶ CRI as efficiency “surrogate” (CA bid)
- ▶ “Super T8s” in renovation, retrofits (Alameda County, CA)
- ▶ New construction vs. replacements





Restrictions on Inefficient Lighting Equipment



- ▶ Incandescent lamps
- ▶ Non-LED exit signs
- ▶ Fluorescent lamps with preheat starters
- ▶ T12, T9 (circular) fluorescents
- ▶ 2-pin CFLs
- ▶ Magnetic ballasts
- ▶ Mercury vapor lamps, ballasts





Long-life Lamps

- ▶ Lower replacement, installation and disposal/recycling costs/impacts
- ▶ Less energy in manufacture, transport
- ▶ Lamp life varies by type, grade and manufacturer
 - ▶ Incandescents (750 – 3,000 hours)
 - ▶ CFLs (6,000 – 15,000 hours)
 - ▶ 4-foot T8s (7,500 – 30,000 hours)
 - ▶ LEDs (25,000 – 100,000 hours)





Section/Topic

Specify Long-life Lamps



- ▶ Look for XL, XP, LL, PLUS models
- ▶ Set rated hour minimums based on “best in class”
- ▶ Lamp life standards established
 - ▶ ENERGY STAR for CFLS (6,000 hours)
 - ▶ Canada’s EcoLogo for CFLs (10,000 hours)
 - ▶ New York City (all fluorescents)
 - ▶ State of California (T8s, T12s, CFLs)
 - ▶ San Francisco (4-foot T8s)





Toxics in Lighting Equipment

▶ Mercury

- ▶ Power plant, incinerator, smelter emissions
- ▶ All fluorescent lamps (especially older models)
- ▶ Most HID lamps (mercury vapor, metal halide, high-pressure sodium)
- ▶ Neon signs

▶ Lead

- ▶ Solder of screw-in bases
- ▶ Glass

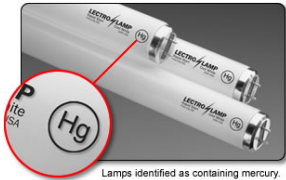
▶ PCBs (in ballasts sold before 1979)





Specify Low-Toxicity Lamps

- ▶ Make policy commitment to buying least-toxic lamps that meet needs (WA)
- ▶ Require bidders to disclose mercury and lead content of lamps (NJ, SF)
- ▶ Set mercury caps (best in class)
 - ▶ Europe (RoHS), ENERGY STAR, Canada EcoLogo
 - ▶ CA, NYC, SF, Wal-Mart, Green Guide to Health Care
- ▶ Avoid fixtures/ballasts for high-mercury lamps
- ▶ Give preference for lead-free lamps





Lamp Recycling (Takeback)

- ▶ Policy should require all mercury-added lamps to be recycled (universal waste)
 - ▶ >600 million fluorescent lamps sold in US/yr
 - ▶ ~2% of CFLs; ~30% of linear fluorescents recycled
- ▶ Require vendors to “takeback” lamps
 - ▶ Create infrastructure like European Union’s
 - ▶ Encourage manufacturers to redesign lamps
 - ▶ CA bid requires lamp vendors to offer recycling





Sustainable Lamp Manufacturing

- ▶ Policy should require:
 - ▶ Vendors to disclosure lamp manufacturing sites and monitoring reports
 - ▶ Manufacturers to follow Electronic Industry Code of Conduct (EICC)
 - ▶ Recyclers to Sign Pledge of True Stewardship



Contact

Alicia Culver

Green Purchasing Institute

Info (at) greenpurchasing.org

[510-547-5475]

[www.greenpurchasing.org]

