

Beirut Energy Forum 'Regional Workshop on Technology Transfer in Energy and Efficient Lighting to Combat Climate Change'

Environmental and Health Considerations of Efficient Lighting

28th September 2011



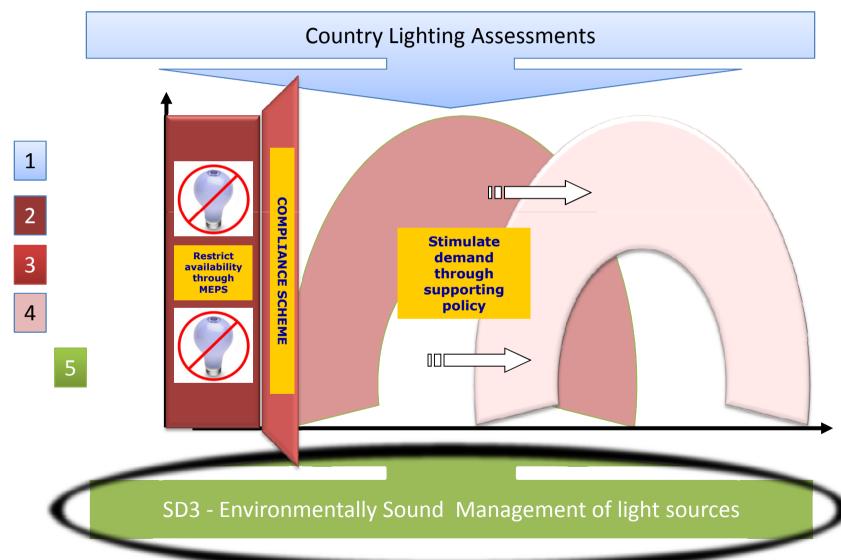








Policy Priorities What should the global agreement deliver?



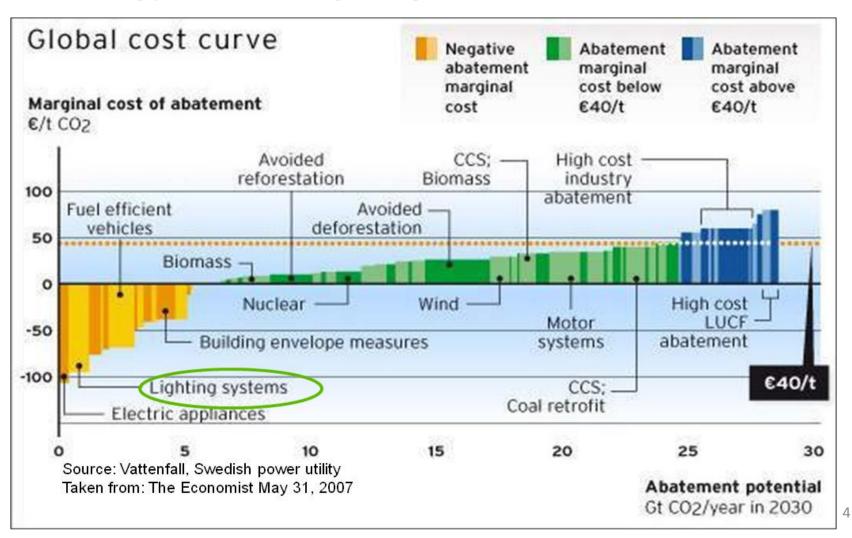


Holistic View of Sustainability

- Phasing out inefficient lighting viewed as most effective solution to limit the environmental impact of lighting
 - Up to 10% saving of the global electricity consumption
- From a life-cycle perspective mercury use in efficient lamps reduces CO2 emissions and overall mercury pollution from fossil fuel burning.
 - And up to 5x less energy

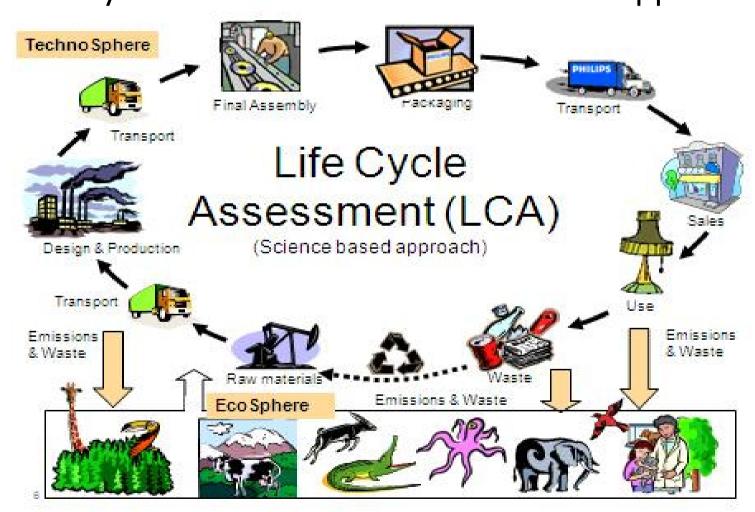
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Energy Efficient Lighting and the influence on CO2

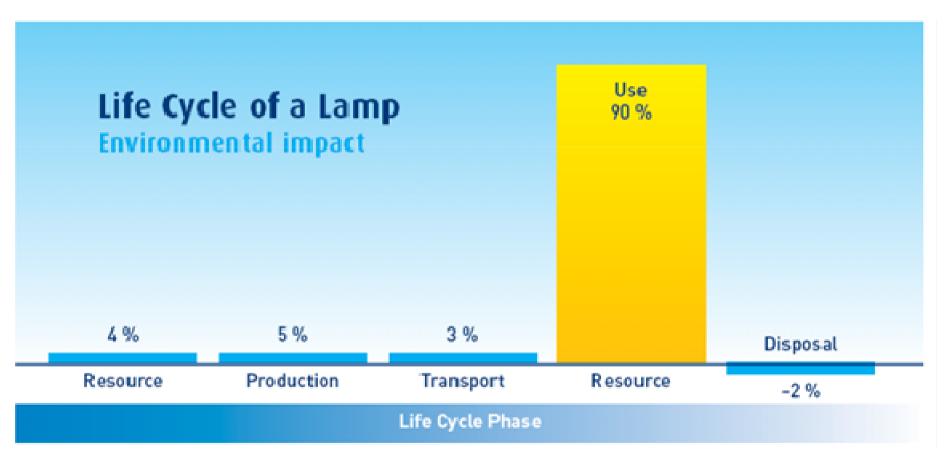


Life Cycle Assessment as science based approach

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What is the energy and CO2 Savings Potential in Lighting Applications?

Application in general lighting	Energy saving through innovative lamp technologies	~savings / lamp / year*
Street lighting	Mercury vapor ~40% High-pressure sodium lamp	220 kWh / 110 kg CO ₂
Office & Industry Lighting	Fluorescent lp. w. halophosphate phosphor New T5 fluorescent w/ electronic control & light management	180 kWh / 90 kg CO ₂
Shop lighting	3 Standard Halogen lamps New Ceramic metal halide lamps	500 kWh / 250 kg CO ₂
Hospitality Spotlighting	Low voltage hallogen reflector Coat Solution Point Plans Point Plans Point Plans Point Plans Pla	60 kWh / 30 kg CO ₂
Household lighting (private)	~80% Compact fluorescent	50 kWh / 25 kg CO ₂
	Incandescent Hallogen Energy-Saver	18 kWh / 9 kg CO ₂
Lighting design	Low voltage hallogen reflector White LED Module COINlight OSTAR	45 kWh / 22 kg CO ₂

^{*} For typical usage / Energy-Mix 0.5 kg CO2/kWh

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Life Cycle of a Lamp

Production

Use 90 %

Resource

Life Cycle Phase

Disposal



Resource Focus Materials and Substances in Lamps

- Focus on hazardous substances
- Emphasis on regulating the level of mercury in fluorescent and other mercury-containing lamps.
- Summary on the European Union's Restriction of Hazardous Substances (RoHS) Directive - global benchmark for regulating use and level of hazardous

substances

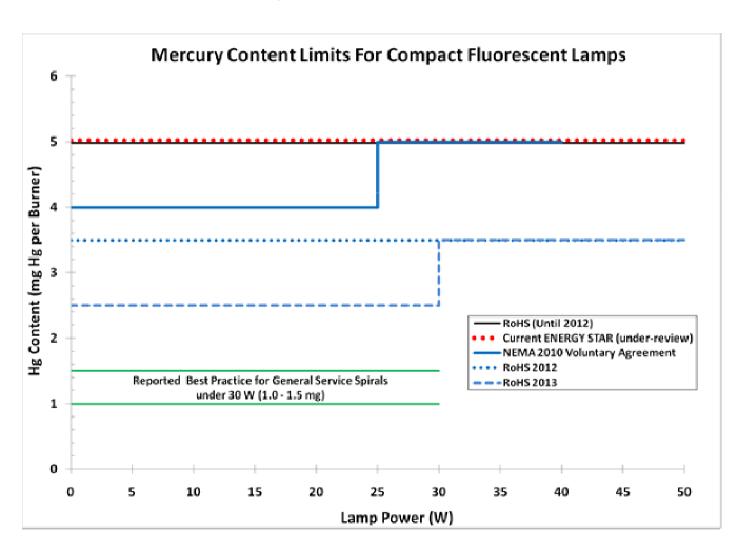


International Context

- Focus on sustainability in lighting is in line with global regulatory best practices
 - Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary
 Movement of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal,
 - Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee to prepare a legally binding agreement on mercury.



Mercury Content Limits CFL



Sustainable Lighting not *only* about energy efficiency and End-of-Life

- Material composition of a typical lamp
- Global best practice benchmark for regulating use and level of hazardous substances in lamps such as mercury (Hg)
- Lamp Hg dosing techniques

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- Potential health issues related to light, EMF and mercury in fluorescent lighting
- Compliance with health-related legislation
- The concept of extended producer responsibility
- Collection and recycling systems (and technologies) for gas discharge/mercury containing lamps



Usage Phase

Consumer Related Environmental, Health & Safety Issues

- Focus on environmental, health and safety aspects of lighting
- Based on scientific data and government policy responses
- Emphasis on issues surrounding the breakage of mercury-containing lamps.
- Global review of compliance related health legislation

End-of-Life Phase
Worker Safety, Environmental Impacts and Environmentally
Sound Management

- Focus on end-of-life management of lamps
- Highlights current regulatory frameworks
- Best practice in setting up, managing and financing end-of-life collection, recycling and environmentally sound management and disposal of mercury-containing lamps.



What needs to be done?

- Make the switch to substantially more efficient and long-lasting lamps/lighting technologies to reduce overall emissions of mercury, GHG and increase energy efficiency (example CFL, LED etc.)
- Recommend the adoption of maximum mercury and other hazardous substance content standards in line with global best practice in this area (i.e. RoHS)
- Establish monitoring, verification and enforcement programs for sustainability related issues on national or regional levels such as:
 - Labeling (minimal energy-saving performance standards)
 - Mercury content
 - Extended life
 - Collection and Recycling



What else needs to be done?

- Make the proper collection and recycling and disposal of lamps a strong national recommendation by emphasizing environmental and economic gains.
 - Establish collection requirements for gas discharge and other lamp types
 - Enable local funding mechanisms in support of the changeover from IL to CFL
 - Develop a communication strategy on recycling
- Communicate about sustainability and adapt communications to specific audiences
 - The amount of mercury saved from coal plants
 - Other environmental and economic gains (for example from recycling)
- Provide fact based communication on lamp breakage issues
- Recommend regionally harmonized labeling approaches for mercury content and lamp disposal



Back Up Slides

U.S. "Universal Waste" Regulations Foster More Economic Lamp Collection

- USEPA designated mercury-added lamps as Universal Waste Regulation (UWR)
- Previously, designated as hazardous waste under the strict Resource Conservation and Recovery Act.
- The UWR classification was designed to maximize flexibility lamp users while assuring proper recycling or environmental sound management solutions
- The UW regulations are run under state programs that are the "functional equivalent" of the federal program.

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• States can issue permits, enforce regulations and further foster more cost effective lamp collection.



USA UWR Lamp Collection Programs

- UWR and Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) lamp collection legislation adopted in Maine, Vermont, Massachusetts, Washington
- Pending EPR legislation in other locations-California, Wisconsin,
 Illinois, Oregon, New York & many others
- Many areas (cities and counties) recycle locally
- Extensive lamp collection opportunities at retail stores, as discussed in the next slide



EU Adopts EPR Approach to Collect Mercury-Added Lamps

- --EU WEEE Directive led to extended producer responsibility (EPR) policy shifts in responsibility for end-of-life management away from local government upstream to producer
- --EU WEEE directive led to producers collection schemes for lamps in each European Country.
- --Under these programs, third-party operators are contracted to organize and finance collection and recycling of lamps at the end of life.
- -- Producers proposing EPR approaches in 10 developing countries



National Lamp Collection Initiatives

- Taiwan. Taiwanese lamp retailers face fines unless they accept lamps back for recycling. In 2007, Taiwan reported achieving an 80% recycling rate for lamps
- **South Korea**. The South Korean government has adopted EPR approaches for lamps. The national system includes a deposit/refund system & mandatory recycling regulations.
- **Australia.** In July 2010 a voluntary, national scheme began to increase recycling of mercury-added lamps.
- Canada. Several provinces will soon adopt EPR regulations for collecting lamps.



Lamp producer initiated pilot lamp collections

- South Africa (pilot collection underway)
- Planning on working in at least 10 developing countries
- Countries include:
 - --South Africa, Turkey, China,
 - --Indonesia, Thailand,
 - --Argentina, Brazil, Chile,
 - --Columbia & Mexico



USA Retail Outlet Lamp Recycling

- <u>Ace/True Value Hardware</u> owner/operator agreement (franchised stores)
 many participate
- <u>Aubuchon Hardware</u> some participation
- <u>Home Depot</u> 1,973 stores in 2008, 75% of population within 10 miles of a store, CFLs only
- IKEA Swedish retailer, all lamps accepted for recycling
- <u>Lowe's</u> National home improvement chain similar to Home Depot
- Menards Midwest only home improvement chain -



Thank you

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