

# Product Profile: Compact Fluorescent Lamps

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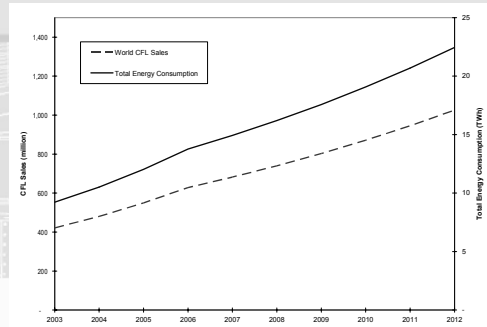
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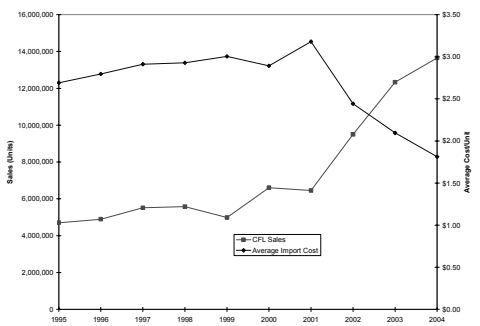
# CFL Types

- **Self-ballasted**
  - most common
  - easy replacement for incandescent
- **Pin-type**
  - requires dedicated luminaire
  - Important in the medium-term

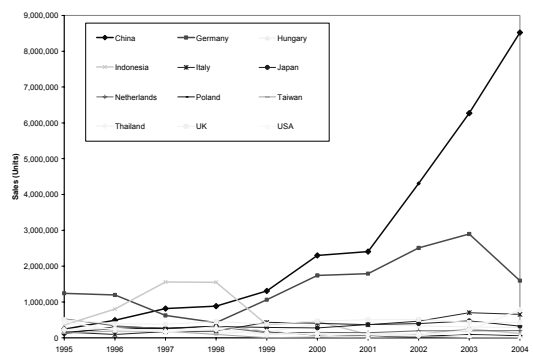
# Global Market – Self Ballasted



# Australia – All Types



# Imports



## Key Issues

- Sales increasing
- Prices falling
- Quality issues
- Risk of consumer dissatisfaction
- Hard to restore confidence once damaged
- Governments/utilities wary of promoting
- *New survey to be conducted in next month*
  - Consumer expectations and experiences

## Existing Australian Standards

- AS/NZS 60969 (2001): Self ballasted lamps for general lighting services – Performance requirements
- AS/NZS 60901 (2003): Single capped fluorescent lamps – Performance specifications
  - This covers all single-capped fluorescent lamps with an external ballast (ie. pin-type)

## O/S MEPS Programs

	China	South Korea	Japan	Mexico
Coverage - Self-ballasted	●	●	●	●
Coverage - Pin-type	●		●	
Efficacy	●	●	●	●
Lumen Maintenance				
Lifetime &/or Lifetime Guarantee	●			
Colour Rendering	●			

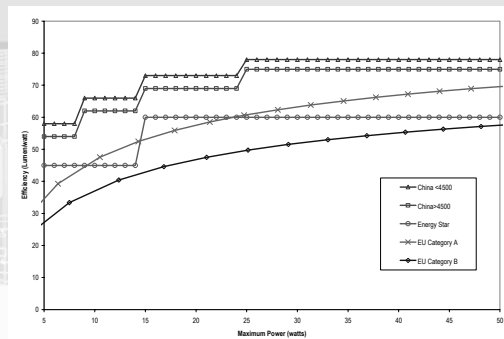
## O/S Labelling Programs

- UK Energy Saving Trust
- European Quality Charter
- US Energy Star
- Hong Kong SAR
- Taiwanese GreenMark
- Environmental Choice Canada
- China CEC
- IFC/ELI
- Procel (Brazil)
- EGAT (Thailand)
- South Korea
- Philippines

## Core Performance Criteria

- Efficacy
- Lumen Maintenance
- Rated Average Lifetime
- CFL Lifetime Claims
- Power Factor
- Colour rendering
- Mercury level
- GLS Equivalence
- Start-up time
- Test Method

## Efficacy Comparison Labels: Self-ballasted



## International Harmonisation

- Rationalise and harmonise the many test and performance standards in existence today
- Benefits for manufacturers/importer
  - fewer compliance tests
  - ? Single lamp for all voltage/frequency combos
- Benefits for regulators
  - Tested at source
  - Marked with compliance level
- Launch at a special session hosted by Australia at the Right Lights 6 Conference in Shanghai in May 2005
- If supported by sufficient countries, harmonisation will be achieved over the following three years

## International Harmonisation

Currently supported by:

- Australia
- China
- ELI
- United States
- EU
- Several major manufacturers

## NAEEEC Plan

- Implement MEPS and an endorsement label for self-ballasted CFLs
  - Base on existing Australian test method AS/NZS 60969 (2001)
- Performance levels aligned with China
  - May change during time taken to develop the Australian program
- Pursue plans for the international harmonisation of test and performance standards at the Right Light 6 conference in Shanghai in May 2005
- Consult stakeholders, including the US EPA, on whether the endorsement label used should be either Energy Star or TESAW
- Consider introducing MEPS and an endorsement label for pin-type CFLs within 3 years