



GS-5

**GREEN SEAL™ ENVIRONMENTAL STANDARD FOR
Compact Fluorescent Lighting (CFLs)**

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THE MARK OF ENVIRONMENTAL RESPONSIBILITY

GREEN SEAL™

Green Seal is a non-profit organization devoted to environmental standard setting, product certification, and public education. Green Seal's mission is to work towards environmental sustainability by identifying and promoting environmentally responsible products, purchasing, and production. Through its standard setting, certification and education programs, Green Seal:

- identifies products that are designed and manufactured in an environmentally responsible manner;
- offers scientific analyses to help consumers make educated purchasing decisions regarding environmental impacts;
- ensures consumers that any product bearing the Green Seal Certification Mark has earned the right to use it; and
- encourages manufacturers to develop new products that are significantly less damaging to the environment than their predecessors.

The intent of Green Seal's environmental requirements is to reduce, to the extent technologically and economically feasible, the environmental impacts associated with the manufacture, use and disposal of products. Set on a category-by-category basis, Environmental Standards focus on significant opportunities to reduce a product's environmental impact.

Green Seal offers certification to all products covered by its Standards. Manufacturers may submit their products for evaluation by Green Seal. Those which comply with Green Seal's requirements may be authorized to use the Green Seal Certification Mark on products and in product advertising. Manufacturers authorized to use the Green Seal Certification Mark on their product are subject to an ongoing program of testing, inspection, and enforcement. For additional information on Green Seal or any of its programs, contact:

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

LIST OF ACRONYMS	4
1.0 SCOPE	5
2.0 DEFINITIONS	5
2.1 BALLAST ADAPTER	5
2.2 COMPACT FLUORESCENT LAMP (CFL)	5
2.3 CONVERSION KIT	5
2.4 INTENTIONAL INTRODUCTION	5
2.5 POST-CONSUMER MATERIAL	5
2.6 PRIMARY PACKAGING	6
2.7 RECOVERED MATERIAL	6
2.8 RECYCLABLE PACKAGE	6
2.9 SECONDARY PACKAGING	6
2.10 SELF-BALLASTED LAMP	6
2.11 SOURCE-REDUCED PACKAGE	6
2.12 THIRD-PARTY	6
2.13 THIRD-PARTY CERTIFICATION PROGRAM	6
3.0 PRODUCT-SPECIFIC PERFORMANCE REQUIREMENTS	6
3.1 ENERGY STAR COMPLIANCE	6
3.2 LIFE	7
3.3 40% OF LAMP LIFE	7
3.4 BALLAST	7
3.5 BALLAST ADAPTER POWER QUALITY	7
3.6 SAFETY	7
4.0 PRODUCT-SPECIFIC HEALTH AND ENVIRONMENTAL REQUIREMENTS	7
4.1 MERCURY CONTENT	7
4.2 RADIOISOTOPES	7
4.3 LEAD	7
4.4 FLAME RETARDANTS	7
5.0 MANUFACTURING REQUIREMENTS	8
5.1 COMPLIANCE TO LAWS AND REGULATIONS	8
5.2 CODE OF CONDUCT	8
5.3 MERCURY IN MANUFACTURING	8
6.0 END OF LIFE REQUIREMENTS	8
6.1 LAMP RECYCLING	8
7.0 PACKAGING REQUIREMENTS	8
7.1 POLYVINYL CHLORIDE PACKAGE	9
7.2 RECYCLABLE PACKAGE	9
7.3 RECYCLED CONTENT PACKAGE	9
7.4 SECONDARY PACKAGING	9
7.5 HEAVY METAL RESTRICTIONS	9
8.0 LABELING REQUIREMENTS	9

8.1	PRIMARY PACKAGING INFORMATION FOR CFLS, SELF-BALLASTED LAMPS, BALLAST/LAMP SYSTEMS, AND CONVERSION KITS	9
8.1.1	ENERGY STAR Compliance	9
8.1.2	Extra Long Life	9
8.2	PRIMARY PACKAGING INFORMATION FOR BALLAST ADAPTERS	10
8.3	RIGHT-TO-KNOW	10
8.4	CERTIFICATION	10

List of Acronyms

CFL. Compact Fluorescent Lighting/Light/Lamp

EICC. Electric Industry Citizenship Coalition

ENERGY STAR. A joint program run by the United States Department of Energy (DOE) and the Environmental Protection Agency. The DOE runs the ENERGY STAR Program for CFLs and publishes the requirements for that program.

IES. Illuminating Engineering Society

NRTL. Nationally Recognized Testing Laboratory

OSHA. Occupational, Safety, and Health Administration

UL. Underwriters Laboratories

GREEN SEAL™ ENVIRONMENTAL STANDARD FOR COMPACT FLUORESCENT LIGHTING (GS-5)

1.0 SCOPE

This Standard establishes environmental requirements for compact fluorescent lamps and lamp systems. This includes those lamps used for general illumination purposes, and can include those for some special purposes such as germicidal and bug lamps. The product group includes those with both screw based and pin based lamps and those with integral (e.g. self-ballasted) and non-integral ballasts (e.g. ballast adapters). This standard excludes linear fluorescent lamps.

This standard assumes compliance with all applicable laws and regulations. As a result, in order to be certified to this standard, the service provider must disclose all governmental allegations or determinations of violation of federal, state, or local laws or regulations with respect to its business. Certification shall be denied any service provider in violation of laws or regulations if, in the certifier's judgment, such violations indicate that the impacts of the service significantly exceed those contemplated in the setting of the standard.

2.0 DEFINITIONS

2.1 Ballast Adapter. A unit that contains all elements that are necessary for starting and stable operation of the lamp, with an integral socket for a lamp.

2.2 Compact Fluorescent Lamp (CFL). A fluorescent lamp that is small and compact that may be self-ballasted or function with a ballast adapter. May be referred to as a "lamp" in this standard.

2.3 Conversion Kit. A set of field-installed components which converts a portable luminary (fixture) to a permanently installed ballast adapter, or remote ballast and socket adapter, with a replaceable compact fluorescent lamp.

2.4 Intentional Introduction. The act of deliberately utilizing a restricted material in the formation of packaging or a packaging component where its continued presence is desired in the final package or packaging component to provide a specific characteristic, appearance, or quality.

2.5 Post-Consumer Material. Material that would otherwise be destined for solid waste disposal, having completed its intended end-use and product life cycle. Post-consumer material does not include materials and by-products generated from, and commonly reused within, an original manufacturing and fabrication process.

2.6 Primary Packaging. The material physically containing and coming into contact with the product.

2.7 Recovered Material. Material that has been recovered from or otherwise diverted from the waste generated after a material manufacturing process. Recovered material may include post-consumer material, cuttings, trimmings, obsolete inventories, and rejected unused stock, but does not include material capable of being re-used within the process that generated it.

2.8 Recyclable Package. The package can be collected in a substantial majority of communities, separated or recovered from the solid waste stream and used again, or reused in the manufacture or assembly of another package or product through an established recycling program:

2.9 Secondary Packaging. Any packaging or material other than primary packaging, including wrappers, but excluding shipping containers.

2.10 Self-Ballasted Lamp. A unit that incorporates, permanently enclosed, all elements that are necessary for starting and stable operation of the lamp, and which does not include any replaceable or interchangeable parts. The unit including all elements is discarded at the end of the lamp life.

2.11 Source-Reduced Package. A package that has at least 50% less material (by weight) compared to packages commonly used for that product type.

2.12 Third-Party. An entity without any financial interest or stake in the sales of the product or service being evaluated or other conflict of interest.

2.13 Third-Party Certification Program. A program without any financial interest or stake in the sales of the product or service being certified, or other conflict of interest. There must be a standard to base the certification upon and the standard must be appropriate and meaningful for its intended purpose. The standard must be publically available and developed with stakeholder input. Certification to the standard must be completed by an independent party (e.g., not the manufacturer of the product being certified), include site inspections, where applicable, and have a monitoring program to verify ongoing compliance.

3.0 PRODUCT-SPECIFIC PERFORMANCE REQUIREMENTS

3.1 ENERGY STAR Compliance. Lamps shall meet or exceed the ENERGY STAR Program Requirements for CFLs according to the base and type/design that applies, or most closely applies. The lamps that are not included in the scope of the ENERGY STAR program will be evaluated against all the requirements for the product they most closely resemble, with the option of using alternative test methods (see section 3.7).

3.2 Life. The average minimum rated lamp life shall be 10,000 hours at 3 hours per start as measured in accordance with the ENERGY STAR Program Requirements for CFLs. In units packaged with replaceable lamps, the ballast shall be tested to assure an average minimum rating of 1 lamp life cycle of 10,000 hours, with ongoing testing to confirm a life expectancy of an average minimum of 4 lamp life cycles, as measured in accordance with the ENERGY STAR Program for CFLs or IES LM 65.

3.3 40% of Lamp Life. The lamp lumen output, measured as specified by ENERGY STAR, at 40% of the lamp's life shall be within 15% of average initial lumens.

3.4 Ballast. Integral ballasts and ballast adapters shall not be magnetic.

3.5 Ballast Adapter Power Quality. Ballast adapters shall have a high power factor (>0.9) based on an average of 10 samples and the current harmonic distortion in triplens shall be less than or equal to 20%.

3.6 Safety. The products shall be tested by a third-party and listed to the applicable UL standard, or equivalent, by a NRTL accredited by OSHA.

3.7 Alternative Test Methods. Alternatively, a product can demonstrate adequate performance through using another scientifically validated test method under controlled and reproducible laboratory conditions if accompanied by justification for the method modification and documented in sufficient detail.

4.0 PRODUCT-SPECIFIC HEALTH AND ENVIRONMENTAL REQUIREMENTS

4.1 Mercury Content. The product shall contain less than 3 milligrams of mercury per unit.

4.2 Radioisotopes. The products shall not contain radioisotopes.

4.3 Lead. The glass and solder components shall not contain lead.

4.4 Flame Retardants. Plastic components weighing more than 5 grams shall not contain flame retardant substances or preparations that contain substances that carry the risk phrases R45, 46, 50, 51, 52, 53, 60, 61. In addition, the plastic components weighing more than 5 grams shall not contain any of the following flame retardants:

- Decabromodiphenyl 13654-09-6
- Monobromodiphenyl ether 101-55-3

- Dibromodiphenyl ether 2050-47-7
- Tribromodiphenyl ether 49690-94-0
- Tetrabromodiphenyl ether 40088-47-9
- Pentabromodiphenyl ether 32534-81-9
- Hexabromodiphenyl ether 36483-60-0
- Heptabromodiphenyl ether 68928-80-3
- Octabromodiphenyl ether 32536-52-0
- Nonabromodiphenyl ether 63936-56-1
- Decabromodiphenyl ether 1163-19-5
- Chloroparaffins with chain length 10-13 C atoms, Chlorine content > 50 % by weight 85535-84-8

5.0 MANUFACTURING REQUIREMENTS

5.1 Compliance to Laws and Regulations. The product shall be produced in compliance with applicable laws and regulations.

5.2 Code of Conduct. Manufacturers shall have and implement, documented with annual audit records, a code of conduct program that includes the criteria established by the Electronic Industry Code of Conduct (from EICC) covering labor, health and safety, environment, management systems, and ethics.

5.3 Mercury in Manufacturing. If mercury is in the product, the manufacturer shall use encapsulated dosing methods to minimize mercury exposure to workers during product manufacturing. Other methods of closed, accurate, and precise dosing would be acceptable if proven, with documentation, to have similar or better dose efficiency and protection to worker exposure.

6.0 END OF LIFE REQUIREMENTS

6.1 Lamp Recycling. Manufacturers shall have a recycling program in place to encourage and facilitate recycling of lamps in all markets where their CFLs are sold, including at least:

- Providing convenient CFL collection options free of cost to the user. This shall include options beyond municipal programs, such as but not limited to a third-party provider or retailer partnership.
- Information on the company website on the recycling program that links consumers/customers to the CFL collection options, through a link on the main CFL or lighting page for the company.

7.0 PACKAGING REQUIREMENTS

- 7.1 Polyvinyl Chloride Package.** The package shall not be made from polyvinyl chloride.
- 7.2 Recyclable Package.** The product's package shall be recyclable or source-reduced, or a combination of the two.
- 7.3 Recycled Content Package.** Plastic, or similar, packaging shall contain at least 25% post-consumer material and paperboard, or similar, packaging shall contain at least 50% post-consumer material.
- 7.4 Secondary Packaging.** Secondary packaging shall not be used. An exception may be made for packaging of multiple units when the total packaging (primary plus secondary) is a reduction in packaging material use.
- 7.5 Heavy Metal Restrictions.** Heavy metals, including lead, mercury, cadmium, and hexavalent chromium, shall not be intentionally introduced. Further, the sum of the concentration levels of these metals present shall not exceed 100 parts per million by weight (0.01%); an exception is allowed for refillable packages or packages that would not exceed this maximum level but for the addition of recovered materials. Further, intentional introduction does not include the use of one of the metals as a processing aid or intermediate to impart certain chemical or physical changes during manufacturing, where the incidental retention of a residual of that metal in the final packaging or packaging component is not desired or deliberate, if the final packaging or packaging component complies with the incidental concentration restrictions of 100 ppm.

8.0 LABELING REQUIREMENTS

8.1 Primary Packaging Information for CFLs, Self-Ballasted Lamps, Ballast/Lamp Systems, and Conversion Kits.

8.1.1 ENERGY STAR Compliance. Lamps shall meet or exceed all of the ENERGY STAR Program Requirements for CFLs. The lamps that are not included in the scope of the ENERGY STAR program will be evaluated against all the requirements for the product they most closely resemble. If the lamp does not contain mercury, it does not need to include the mercury labeling requirements in the ENERGY STAR Program Requirements for CFLs.

8.1.2 Extra Long Life. If the lamp has an average minimum rated lamp life of greater than 15,000 hours it can make a claim about the extended life of the product, such as "extra long life."

8.2 Primary Packaging Information for Ballast Adapters. The total input watt rating and average rate life shall be displayed on the front face (the package side intended to face forward in merchandising) or adjacent side panels (not top, bottom, back or flaps) of the primary package.

8.3 Right-To-Know. The following information, if it is not on the product label, shall be readily available to consumers and purchasers on the product web site and product information sheets:

- Color-Rendering Index
- Mercury content
- Lamp recycling collection options (see section 6.1)
- Broken lamp clean up instructions; unless otherwise approved in writing by Green Seal, the description shall read as follows::

“If lamp breaks, do not inhale. Open window, leave room, and close door behind you. Shut off air system. Stay away for 20 minutes. With gloves or plastic bags to protect hands, scoop up broken material with stiff paper or cardboard and seal in plastic bag or container with lid. Clean area with damp paper towels and seal in a separate plastic bag or container, include gloves. Dispose of properly. Wash hands thoroughly. Do not allow children or pregnant/nursing women to help with cleanup. Do not vacuum or sweep.”

8.4 Certification. Whenever a claim on the product or package is made that it has been certified to this standard, it shall be based on a third-party certification program with an on-site audit and a description of the basis of certification shall be in a location, style, and typeface that are easily readable by the consumer. Unless otherwise approved in writing by Green Seal, the description shall read as follows:

“This product meets the Green Seal™ Environmental Standard for Compact Fluorescent Lamps (GS-5) for energy efficiency, long-life, low mercury content, lead-free glass, and in a package with post-consumer content.”