

SAFEGUARDS

SGS CONSUMER TESTING SERVICES

ELECTRICAL & ELECTRONICS

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CALIFORNIA LIGHTING EFFICIENCY AND TOXICS REDUCTION ACT (AB1109)

On January 1, 2010, certain provisions of the California Lighting Efficiency and Toxics Reduction Act went into effect. The initial provisions of the law focused on energy efficiency with the goal of reducing California lighting energy usage in indoor residences and state facilities by no less than 50%, by 2018. Concerned about the risk of certain heavy metals and other hazardous substances, California now restricts the sale of general purpose lights by a manufacturer, retailer, distributor and online seller, if those lights contain certain hazardous substances above specific concentration limits. As part of its hazardous waste component, the act required manufactures to reduce the levels of toxics in lighting products, consistent with requirements already in place in the European Union under the RoHS (Restrictions on Hazardous Substances) directive.

THE ACT

Beginning January 1, 2010, Article 10.02 of the act prohibits the sale of [general purpose lights](#) in California if they exceed hazardous substance concentration limits set forth in European Union (EU) legislation known as the [RoHS Directive \(2002/95/EC\)](#). General Purpose Lights are defined within the Act to include "lamps, bulbs, tubes, or other electric devices that provide functional illumination for indoor residential, indoor commercial, and outdoor use".



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Some examples may include:

1. Compact Florescent lamps
2. Straight (linear) fluorescent lamps
3. Incandescent lights (including halogen)
4. Light Emitting Diodes (LEDs)

There are several exclusions to "general purpose lights", including the following specialty lighting: appliance lamps, black lights, bug lamps, colored lights, infrared, left-hand thread bulbs, marine lights, plant lights, reflector bulbs, rough service lights, shatter resistant bulbs, sign service lights, silver bowl lights, showcase lights, three-way bulbs and vibration service or vibration resistant lights. Also exempted are high output and very high output linear fluorescent lamps greater than 32 millimeters in diameter, preheat linear fluorescent lamps, high intensity discharge lamps, compact fluorescent lamps greater than nine inches in length, and state-regulated general service incandescent lamps. The law also exempts lights needed to provide special-needs lighting for individuals with exceptional needs.



Article 10.02 of the Act does the following:

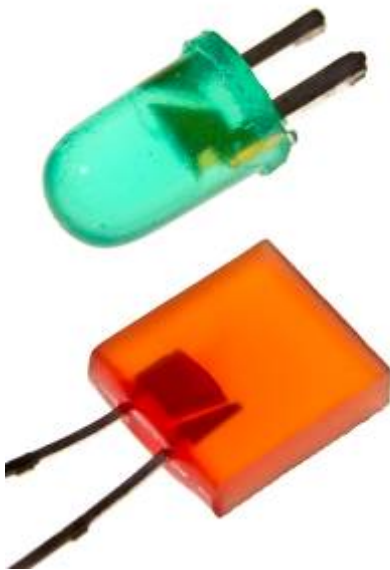
- Restricts, beginning January 1, 2010, a person from manufacturing for sale in California, general purpose lights that contain levels of hazardous substances that would be prohibited by the EU pursuant to the RoHS Directive.
- Requires manufacturers of general purpose lights that are sold or offered for sale in California to **provide technical documentation upon request to DTSC** demonstrating that the general purpose lights comply with the EU RoHS Directive.
- Requires manufacturers of general purpose lights to **provide sellers of general purpose lights in California with certification that the lighting complies with the EU RoHS Directive**, upon request. The certificate can be listed on the shipping container or on the packaging.



RoHS

The RoHS Directive establishes allowable maximum concentrations values (MCV's) for the following hazardous substances: mercury, lead, cadmium, hexavalent chromium, polybrominated biphenyls (PBBs), and polybrominated diphenyl ethers (PBDEs). MCVs are set as follows by the RoHS Directive:

Hazardous Substance	MCV (% by weight) in homogeneous materials
Mercury	0.1 % (1000 ppm)
Lead	0.1 % (1000 ppm)
Hexavalent chromium	0.1 % (1000 ppm)
PBBs	0.1 % (1000 ppm)
PBDEs	0.1 % (1000 ppm)
Cadmium	0.01 % (100 ppm)



FAQ's

Q: Are lighting manufacturers required to provide written documentation to retailers for covered "general purpose lights" sold in California?

A: AB 1109 requires that manufacturers of covered lights provide, upon request, documentation to sellers of the lights that the lights are compliant with the RoHS Directive . The manufacturer of the lights may also comply with this requirement by displaying the certification on the shipping container or packaging of the lights.

Q: Are manufacturers required to submit test documentation to the California Department of Toxic Substances Control for "general purpose lights" sold in California?

A: The law requires that technical documentation or other information showing that the lights comply with the requirements of the RoHS directive be provided to DTSC upon request, within 28 days of the date of the request. It is our understanding that DTSC encourages manufacturers to have all test reports or other technical documentation available for all covered lighting in order to respond to any DTSC request in a timely manner.

Q: Are light bulbs in toys and similar devices that contain small discrete lamps considered general purpose lights?

A: The law defines the term "general purpose lights" to mean: "lamps, bulbs, tubes, or other electric devices that provide functional illumination for indoor residential, indoor commercial, and outdoor use" . Our understanding is that light bulbs used in toys and similar devices are not intended to provide "functional illumination for indoor or commercial use or outdoor use" and are therefore not considered "general purpose lights" as defined in Health and Safety Code section 25210.10.

Q: After January 1, 2010, can retailers still sell existing stock of lighting that were manufactured before January 1, 2010 even though those lights may not be fully compliant comply with the law?

A: Yes. All lighting manufactured prior to January 1, 2010 can be sold or offered for sale by a retailer after January 1, 2010 without restrictions as long as they can show proof of manufacture date.

SGS RoHS Program helps manufacturers, retailers and suppliers mitigate the risk of non-compliance to global and national restricted substances regulations.

SGS has 24 accredited RoHS labs worldwide and 1,000 specialists in this field, providing RoHS testing to ensure electrical products industry has the requisite independent data for a RoHS compliance declaration to be granted.

Source: [California Department of Toxic Substances Control](http://www.cdpr.ca.gov/Programs/OPA/Pages/090507a.htm).

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