

**CFLs in Minnesota:
Past, present, future;
Recycling and policy options**

**RAM/SWANA
Conference**

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October 7, 2010**

Topics

- **Background**
- **Estimated CFL discards in MN, 2006-2011**
- **Estimated CFL and FL recovery in MN through HHW programs, 2006-2008**
- **Other recycling opportunities and gaps**
- **Policy options, update on Maine and Washington legislation**
- **MPCA role in GRE-CEE grant project**

Background – 20th century

- **Residential FL disposal banned in MN 8/1/94 per 1993 OEA Report to legislature**
- **Legislature did not adopt 1994 OEA Report recommendations for collection systems**
- **Elec utilities may/must support residential lamp recycling, \$ count for CIP reqmts**
- **Many electric utilities support HHW and retail hardware collection programs**
- **Larger HHW programs collect lamps**

Background – 21st century

- **Not all HHW programs collect lamps**
 - 41/87 counties have public collections
- **State laws tweaked in 2006-2007:**
 - Utility promotions must disclose mercury content, recycling requirement, toll-free/website for info;
 - Lamp labeling requirements;
 - Retail signage requirement effective 7/08

National context

- **Federal law [EISA 2007] phases out incandescents and promotes energy-efficient (mercury-containing) lamps (FTC must also develop lamp label rules)**
- **In 2007, Energy Star starts CFL campaign w/o disclosure of mercury content, state recycling requirements, or clean-up info**

CFLs Available for Recycling in MN (NEMA, 2009)

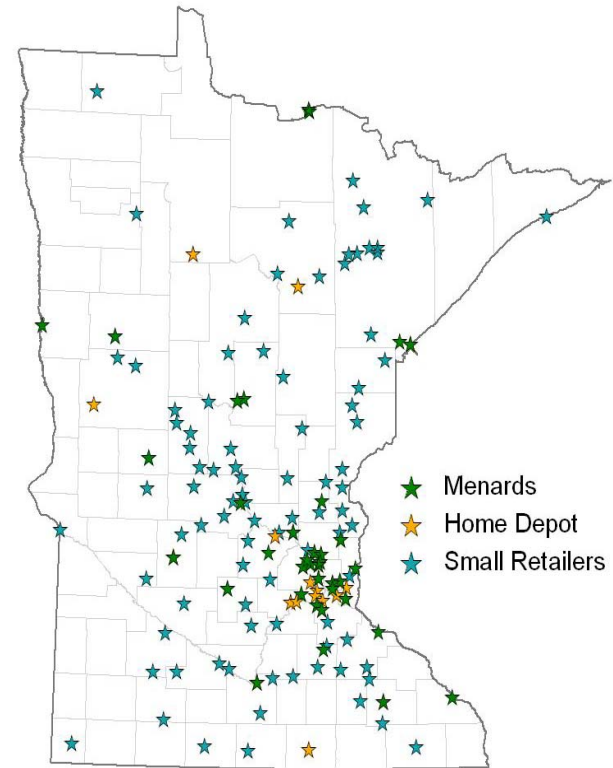
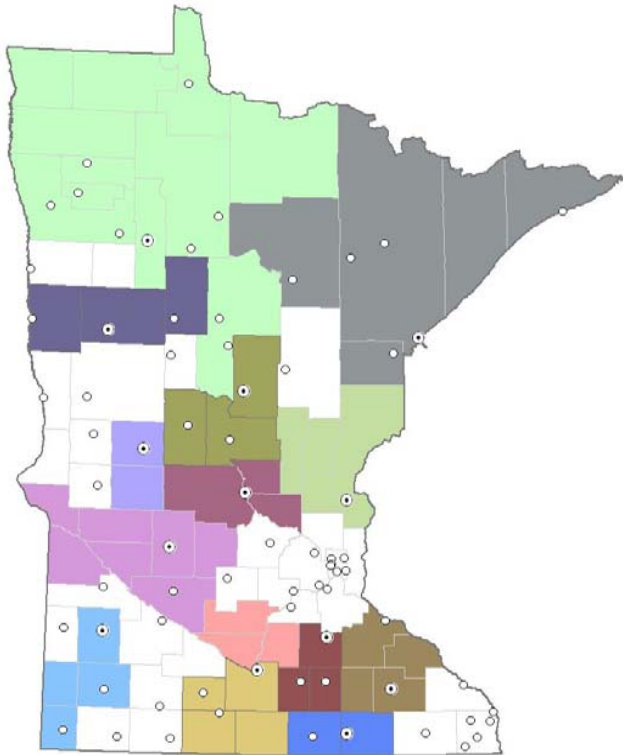
Year	CFL Units
2006	226,000
2007	273,000
2008	346,000
2009	571,000
2010	1,120,000
2011	2,419,000

[discard estimates based on sales 5-7 years earlier]

What is our capacity to handle current and future CFL discards?

- **County and Regional HHW facilities:**
~41 counties collect CFLs (& LFLs), cost and convenience vary
- **Retail Hardware Stores (small box):**
~ 165 stores across state, cost varies (many utilities support/promote but there are significant gaps in coverage)
- **Big Box:** 32 Home Depot, 37 Menards (both started in mid-2008), one Ikea

CFL Recycling Options



- Options mainly HHW sites and retail
- Many sites charge, fee not consistent
- Not all sites provide year round access

- Many cities still don't have a convenient option
- No consistent marketing, message to consumers

How's our recycling rate in MN?

2006

- 18 HHW programs reported collections
- 187,443 LFLs Collected - (household)
- 7,967 CFLs Collected - (household)
- NEMA estimates 226,000 CFLs were available for recycling in 2006
- HHW programs recovered ~3.5% of available CFLs

2007 HHW Facility Lamp Collection

- **33 Programs Collect LFLs & CFLs**
- **426,610 LFLs Collected - (household)**
- **51,412 CFLs Collected - (household)**
- **NEMA: 273,000 CFLs available**
- **HHW programs recovered ~19%**
- **14 HHW programs charge (\$0.45 - \$0.75)**
- **14 Programs supported by utilities (covering 30-90% of costs)**

2008 HHW Facility Lamp Collection

- 41 counties collect FLs (78% of state pop)
- 487,680 LFLs were collected - (household)
- 73,131 CFLs were collected - (household)
- NEMA: 346,000 CFLs available
- HHW programs recovered at least 21%
- 14 HHW programs charge (\$0.45 - \$0.75)
- 14 Programs supported by utilities (covering 30-95% of costs)

HHW collection summary 2006-2008

	Household Recycled		Business Recycled		Total CFL Available For Recycling (Household)	HHW Household Recovery Rate	County Programs Collecting (confirmed)
	Straight/ other bulbs	Compact bulbs	Straight/ other bulbs	Compact bulbs			
2006	180,221	7,967	60,832	2,879	226,000	3.53%	18
2007	486,016	51,412	127,898	10,219	273,000	18.83%	33
2008	487,680	73,131	139,690	12,071	346,000	21.14%	41

Menards CFL Collections

- **2008 – 2nd half of year**
 - ~26,000 lamps; 7.5% of estimated 346k discards
- **2009 full year**
 - 53,000 lamps; 9.3% of estimated 571k discards
- **2010 (8 months)**
 - 36,500 lamps; 4.9% of estimated 1.12m discards (pro-rated)

(we do not have reliable data from other retail collection programs)

EPR policies for CFLs-International

- **EU: Mfrs are responsible, third party org. (tpo) funded by flat fee per lamp paid by mfr, implementation is country-specific**
- **BC: 2004 regulation identified lamps for EPR; plan implemented 7/1/10 by Product Care Association for EEMAC (mfrs)**
- **ON: MHSW plan requires producer responsibility. Stewardship Ontario began “Orange Drop” 7/1/10. 92 municipal sites.**

EPR policies for lamps-US states

- **CA: AB1109 Report (2008) recommended a statewide program for residential lamps run by a TPO that is supported by mfrs; other parties have responsibilities**
- **ME: 2008 law requires mfrs to implement an approved collection and recycling plan by 1/1/11; existing retail/municipal infrastructure must be addressed in plan; must be free and convenient to consumers**

More state EPR for lamps

- **MA: 2006 law requires mfrs to 'educate' consumers about lamp recycling and meet recycling targets. If targets are not met, industry must provide up to \$1 mil to state to fund local lamp recycling programs**
- **WA: 2010 law requires mfrs to participate in a state-contracted lamp collection/recycling program or operate their own**

Quirks of WA law:

- Definition of “Producers” excludes “persons whose primary business is retail sales.” *Private labels?*
- Producers “must fully finance and participate in a product stewardship program for that product”

And/or

“Each producer shall pay fifteen thousand dollars to the department to contract for a product stewardship program to be operated by a product stewardship organization.” *Which is it – or both?*

MPCA and GRE-CEE process

- **MPCA provided grant support for project:**
 - develop/administer/publicize Menard's program;
 - support CFL Recycling Advisory Group stakeholder process
 - Provide regulatory, program, policy, and lamp recycling information to the stakeholder process
- **MPCA participated in the stakeholder process**

Wrap up

- **Major increases in CFL sales and discards until LEDs are fully commercialized**
- **How will Minnesota ensure that**
 - residents are aware of reqmts, how/where to do it;
 - recycling infrastructure is visible, convenient, has capacity and is utilized at a high rate;
 - taxpayers in general are not footing the bill for an underutilized system to manage toxic products;
 - Mfrs and users are paying for an effective system