

28 June 2006

Information on Mercury in Compact Fluorescent Bulbs (CFLs):

http://oee.nrcan.gc.ca/energystar/english/consumers/questions-answers.cfm?text=N&printview=N#mercury

I have heard that there is mercury in Compact fluorescent bulbs. Is it true?

There is a small amount of mercury in CFLs to help them produce light. But did you know that this amount is less than 1/5 the amount found in a common watch battery? The mercury in a CFL is used to create the light and is totally contained the fluorescent tube. The following is a chart that compares the mercury content of CFLs to other household uses:

Product	Mercury	Number of Equivalent CFLS
Compact fluorescent lamp	5 milligrams	1
Watch battery	25 milligrams	5
Dental amalgams	500 milligrams	100
Home thermometer	500 milligrams - 2 grams	100 - 400
Float switches in sump pumps	2 grams	400
Tilt thermostat	3 grams	600
Electrical tilt switches and relays	3.5 grams	700

Information on Quality of Light from Compact Fluorescent Bulbs (CFLs):

http://oee.nrcan.gc.ca/energystar/english/participants/specs/compact_flour.cfm?text=N&printview=N

I am worried that CFLs will produce a cold, bluish lighting that is unsuitable for a home. How can I choose a CFL that will provide warmer-looking light?

To earn an "Energy Star" designation from Natural Resources Canada, a CFL must fulfil the following expectation...

Correlated Colour Temperature (CCT):

The lamp or lamps' advertised CCT must be between 2700 and 3000K. If not, packaging should clearly state temperature and colour of product (cool or warm). [A CCT-rating more than 3000K denotes a CFL whose light will seem "cool" or bluish. A CFL rated at 3000K or less will provide light that seems "warm" and homelike.]

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