

## Impact of EISA 2007 on General Service Incandescent Lamps: FACT SHEET

The Energy Independence and Security Act of 2007 (EISA 2007) was passed by Congress and signed into law by the President on December 19, 2007. This law contains minimum efficiency standards for general service incandescent lamps<sup>1</sup>, as described below. The US Department of Energy (DOE) is responsible for enforcing all Federal energy conservation standards, whether those standards were developed through a DOE rulemaking or, in this case, enacted by Congress. DOE has established certification and enforcement reporting requirements for all manufacturers and importers of general service incandescent lamps (GSIL). Starting on the effective date of the standard level, all GSILs must be in compliance with the minimum efficiency and lifetime requirements from EISA 2007.

*Note 1: These EISA 2007 standards will be phased in starting **January 1, 2012** for manufacturers or importers of covered general service incandescent lamps.*

The EISA standards, which are performance-based, do not explicitly prohibit the sale of standard incandescent lamps. Based on DOE's analysis, however, many widely-available incandescent light bulbs (except energy efficient halogen incandescent) are too inefficient to meet the EISA standards and can no longer be manufactured after January 2012, 2013, or 2014, as applicable.

Note 2: This standard is NOT related to the general service fluorescent lamp-related provisions stemming from the Energy Policy Act of 1992. Those standards go into effect on **July 14, 2012** (See Fluorescent [FACT SHEET](#) at the Appliance Standards website.) Below are details of the January 2012 GSIL standards.

Note 3: In addition to this fact sheet, information on these standards can be found on the [Energy Savers New Lighting](#) website.

### INFORMATION ON JANUARY 2012 ENERGY CONSERVATION STANDARDS FOR GENERAL SERVICE INCANDESCENT LAMPS

#### 1. What types of incandescent lamps are exempt?

DOE exempts 22 types of incandescent lamps from these standards. These include various specialty lamps such as appliance, heavy duty, colored, three-way, and others. (See the legal definition of "general service incandescent lamp" below for the complete list.)

DOE plans to monitor sales of the following five exempt lamps after standards go into effect: rough service lamps, vibration service lamps, 3-way incandescent lamps, lamps with lumens in the range of 2,601–3,300 lumen, and shatter-resistant lamps. If any of the five exempted lamp doubles in sales, EISA 2007 requires DOE to establish an energy conservation standard for that lamp type.

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<sup>1</sup> The legislation uses the term "lamp" for what is commonly known as a "light bulb."

## 2. What are the standards for GSILs?

EISA 2007 establishes minimum requirements for the amount of light delivered per unit of energy consumed as well as a minimum rated lifetime. The requirements for EISA 2007 are phased in over two years, between January 1, 2012 and January 1, 2014. For the same lumen output, the minimum requirements represent a reduction of 25 percent over the incandescent technology in use in 2007. EISA 2007 also sets several definitions and minimum performance and lifetime standards for modified spectrum GSIL.

### General Service Incandescent Lamps

| Rated Lumens | Max Rated Wattage | Min Rated Lifetime | Effective Date |
|--------------|-------------------|--------------------|----------------|
| 1490-2600    | 72                | 1,000 hrs          | 1/1/2012       |
| 1050-1489    | 53                | 1,000 hrs          | 1/1/2013       |
| 750-1049     | 43                | 1,000 hrs          | 1/1/2014       |
| 310-749      | 29                | 1,000 hrs          | 1/1/2014       |

### Modified Spectrum General Service Incandescent Lamps

| Rated Lumens | Max Rated Wattage | Min Rated Lifetime | Effective Date |
|--------------|-------------------|--------------------|----------------|
| 1118-1950    | 72                | 1,000 hrs          | 1/1/2012       |
| 788-1117     | 53                | 1,000 hrs          | 1/1/2013       |
| 563-787      | 43                | 1,000 hrs          | 1/1/2014       |
| 232-562      | 29                | 1,000 hrs          | 1/1/2014       |

The standards promulgated by the EISA 2007 will require that manufacturers improve the performance of these lamps over two years, starting on January 1, 2012. EISA 2007 is not a “design” standard, (which may have been prescriptive about what technologies should be banned) but a “performance” standard that focuses on the service of the product. (See a [summary](#) of relevant EISA 2007 provisions on the Appliance Standards web site.)

## 3. What happens after 2014?

As required by EISA, DOE shall initiate another cycle of rulemaking in 2014 to consider broader standard for “general service lamps,” which includes GSIL, compact fluorescent lamp (CFL), general service light-emitting diode (LED) lamps, organic LED lamps, and any other lamps determined to satisfy lighting applications traditionally served by GSIL. If the 2014 rulemaking cannot produce energy savings that are greater than or equal to the savings from a minimum efficacy standard of 45 lumens per watt, the Secretary shall prohibit the sale of any general service lamp that does not meet a minimum efficacy standard of 45 lumens per watt. (This is referred to in the statute as the “backstop requirement.”)

DOE is also required under the EISA 2007 to initiate a rulemaking in 2020 to determine whether the standards in effect for GSIL at that time should be amended.

### **LEGAL DEFINITION “GENERAL SERVICE INCANDESCENT LAMP”**

10 CFR 430.2 defines a “general service incandescent lamp” as follows:

*General service incandescent lamp means a standard incandescent or halogen type lamp that is intended for general service applications; has a medium screw base; has a lumen range of not less than 310 lumens and not more than 2,600 lumens; and is capable of being operated at a voltage range at least partially within 110 and 130 volts; however this definition does not apply to the following incandescent lamps—*

- (1) An appliance lamp;*
- (2) A black light lamp;*
- (3) A bug lamp;*
- (4) A colored lamp;*
- (5) An infrared lamp;*
- (6) A left-hand thread lamp;*
- (7) A marine lamp;*
- (8) A marine signal service lamp;*
- (9) A mine service lamp;*
- (10) A plant light lamp;*
- (11) A reflector lamp;*
- (12) A rough service lamp;*
- (13) A shatter-resistant lamp (including a shatter-proof lamp and a shatter-protected lamp);*
- (14) A sign service lamp;*
- (15) A silver bowl lamp;*
- (16) A showcase lamp;*
- (17) A 3-way incandescent lamp;*
- (18) A traffic signal lamp;*
- (19) A vibration service lamp;*
- (20) A G shape lamp (as defined in ANSI C78.20) (incorporated by reference; see §430.3) and ANSI C79.1–2002 (incorporated by reference; see §430.3) with a diameter of 5 inches or more;*
- (21) A T shape lamp (as defined in ANSI C78.20) (incorporated by reference; see §430.3) and ANSI C79.1–2002 (incorporated by reference; see §430.3) and that uses not more than 40 watts or has a length of more than 10 inches; and*
- (22) A B, BA, CA, F, G16–1/2, G–25, G30, S, or M–14 lamp (as defined in ANSI C79.1–2002) (incorporated by reference; see §430.3) and ANSI C78.20 (incorporated by reference; see §430.3) of 40 watts or less.*

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August 2, 2011