

This final document represents the definitive view of the agency on questions addressed and may be relied upon by the regulated industry and members of the public.

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Guidance Type: Certification and CCMS

Category: Consumer Products

Product: General Service Lamps

Guidance Version: Final

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Q: On May 9, 2022, DOE published two final rules related to general service lamps (GSLs) and general service incandescent lamps (GSILs) (the “Final Rules”). One expands the definition of GSL and GSIL and went into effect on July 8, 2022 (“the Definitions Rule”). The other prohibits selling any GSL with an efficacy that does not meet a minimum of 45 lumens per watt (lm/W), effective July 25, 2022 (“the Backstop Rule”). Do these Final Rules change which lamps have to be certified to DOE?

A: Yes. The table below lists each type of GSL, whether a manufacturer/importer must certify that type of GSL, and the type of standard with which to certify compliance, if any. Although GSLs must comply with the Backstop Rule, manufacturers are not currently required to certify compliance to the efficacy backstop at 10 CFR 430.32(dd). DOE is requiring certification only to the applicable pre-backstop standard at this time. Thus, manufacturers of GSLs, including importers, do not have to send in a Compliance Certification Management System (CCMS) template to certify compliance with the statutory backstop at this time. **However, consistent with its enforcement policy, DOE will pursue penalties for GSLs that do not meet the 45 lm/W requirement, whether or not certified to comply with a pre-backstop standard.** Manufacturers of GSLs must also apply the sampling and testing requirements of 10 CFR 429.57 for determining represented values and ratings for GSLs, including those subject to the Federal Trade Commission lighting labeling rules of 16 CFR part 305, even if they are not currently required to certify compliance to DOE.

Lamp Category (as defined in 10 CFR 430.2)	Required to comply with sales prohibition in 430.32(dd)?	Applicable Pre-Backstop Energy Conservation Standard for Certification (10 CFR)	Must Certify to Pre- Backstop Energy Conservation Standard?
General Service Incandescent Lamps	YES	430.32(x)(2) or (x)(3)	YES
Incandescent Reflector Lamps	YES	430.32(x)(2) or 430.32(x)(3)	YES
Any reflector lamp defined as a GSL but not a GSIL or IRL (e.g., defined as a reflector lamp in 430.2 and has other than an E-26 base)	YES	None	No
Medium Base Compact Fluorescent Lamps	YES	430.32(u)	YES
Compact Fluorescent Lamps (other than medium base)	YES	None	No
General Service LED lamps	YES	None	No
General Service OLED Lamps	YES	None	No
Candelabra Base Incandescent Lamps	YES	430.32(x)(4)	YES
Intermediate Base Incandescent Lamps	YES	430.32(x)(5)	YES
Rough-Service Lamps	YES	430.32(x)(2) or 430.32(x)(3)	YES
Shatter-Resistant Lamps	YES	430.32(x)(2) or 430.32(x)(3)	YES
Vibration Service Lamps	YES	430.32(x)(2) or 430.32(x)(3)	YES
3-Way Incandescent Lamps	YES	430.32(x)(2) or 430.32(x)(3)	YES

Q: Are there any lamps I now need to certify that I didn't before? Which standards apply?

A: Yes, there are seven categories of lamps that were not GSILs before the Definitions Rule but now are GSILs and thus also are GSLs. These are: (1) T shape lamps that use not more than 40 watts or has a length of more than 10 inches; (2) B, BA, CA, F, G16-1/2, G-25, G30, S, or M-14 lamps of 40 watts or less; (3) reflector lamps; (4) rough service lamps; (5) shatter-resistant lamps; (6) 3-way lamps; and (7) vibration service lamps. Each manufacturer/importer must certify that each model of these GSILs complies with the applicable maximum wattage standards at 10 CFR 430.32(x)(2) or 10 CFR 430.32(x)(3).

As for GSLs, the 45 lm/W backstop sales prohibition found at 10 CFR 430.32(dd) also applies to these lamps. **Consistent with its enforcement policy, DOE will pursue penalties for GSLs that do not meet the 45 lm/W requirement, whether or not certified to comply with a pre-backstop standard.**

Q: When will DOE begin enforcing certification requirements for these seven additional lamp categories that are now defined as GSILs?

A: DOE will begin enforcing the certification requirements of 10 CFR 429.12 and 429.66 to these additional lamp categories on **November 1, 2022**. Each manufacturer/importer must certify all basic models distributed in commerce in the United States no later than November 1. A manufacturer who begins distributing in commerce any of these additional lamps on or after November 1, 2022, must certify that basic model before distribution. The certification provisions in 10 CFR 429.12 and 429.66 require new basic models of GSILs subject to the energy conservation standards in 10 CFR 430.32(x)(2) or 10 CFR 430.32(x)(3) to be certified before distribution in commerce, annually thereafter, and when discontinued.

Q: Did the Final Rules change certification requirements for any other lamps?

A: Yes, rough service and vibration service lamps were subject to a wattage limit at 10 CFR 430.32(bb) before the Definitions Rule, and IRLs were subject to standards at 10 CFR 430.32(n)(6) and (7). Now each manufacturer/importer of rough and vibration service lamps and IRLs must certify compliance according to the requirements for GSILs found at 10 CFR 430.32(x)(2) and 10 CFR 430.32(x)(3).

Existing certification requirements continue to apply to medium base compact fluorescent lamps, candelabra and intermediate base incandescent lamps and lamps defined as GSILs before the Definitions Rule. This requires certifying compliance with the applicable standards in 10 CFR 430.32 using the applicable sampling plan and certification requirements in subpart B to 10 CFR part 429.

Consistent with its [enforcement policy](#), DOE will pursue penalties for GSLs that do not meet the 45 lm/W requirement, whether or not certified to comply with a pre-backstop standard. Although GSLs must comply with the Backstop Rule, DOE does not currently require manufacturers of GSLs, including importers, to send in a CCMS template to certify compliance with the statutory backstop. DOE may address the certification requirements for the backstop in a separate, future rulemaking.