



COMPACT FLUORESCENT LIGHTS (CFLS) AND TUBES

Energy efficient but require proper management

DISPOSAL INFORMATION

Clark Public Utilities customers can recycle compact fluorescent lamps at Clark Public Utilities office locations and receive a new CFL for every burned-out one that's brought in. Clark Public Utilities' office locations and hours are:

Vancouver Service Center
1200 Fort Vancouver Way
Monday-Friday 7 a.m. to 6 p.m.
Saturday 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.

Orchards Service Center
8600 NE 117th Avenue
Monday-Friday 7 a.m. to 6 p.m.
Saturday 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.

Energy Services
100 Columbia Way
Monday-Friday, 8 a.m. to 5 p.m.

Fluorescent tubes and CFLs may be taken to a Household Hazardous Waste disposal facility or event to be recycled. The locations and the hours and days of operation of the facilities and events are listed below:

Central Transfer & Recycling Center
11034 NE 117th Avenue
(360) 256-8482
Saturday/Sunday, 8 a.m. to 4 p.m.

Philip Services
625 S. 32nd; Washougal
(360) 835-8594
1st Tuesday, 10:30 a.m. 3:30 p.m.

West Van Materials Recovery Center
6601 NW Old Lower River Road
(360) 737-1727
Friday/ Saturday, 8 a.m. to 4 p.m.

Washougal Transfer Station
4020 South Grant St, Washougal
(360) 835-2500
3rd Saturday, 8 a.m. to 4 p.m.

Mobile Collection Events
Call Clark County Public Works
(360) 397-6118, ext 4352 for more information



For other formats

Clark County ADA Office, Voice (360) 397-2000
Relay (800) 833-6384, E-mail ADA@clark.wa.gov



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CLARK COUNTY PUBLIC WORKS

Switching from traditional light bulbs to Compact Fluorescent Light Bulbs (CFLs) can reduce energy use at home and prevent greenhouse gas emissions that contribute to global climate change.

CFLs can use up to 75 percent less energy than incandescent light bulbs and last up to 10 times longer. If every home in America replaced just one incandescent light bulb with a CFL for one year, it could save enough energy to light more than 3 million homes and prevent greenhouse gas emissions equivalent to those of more than 800,000 cars.

CFLs are energy efficient, but just like the long fluorescent tubes; they also contain mercury. No mercury is released when the bulbs are intact or in use, but may be released when broken.

Mercury is a toxic substance that is harmful to both humans and the environment. When fluorescent tubes and CFLs are broken, the mercury can be released creating a mercury vapor.

Consumers should be careful when removing the CFL from its packaging, installing it, or replacing it. Always screw and unscrew the lamp by its base (not the glass), and never forcefully twist the CFL into a light socket.

After purchasing a CFL or fluorescent tube, please visit the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) webpage: <http://www.epa.gov/mercury/spills/index.htm#whatnever> and print out information about what to do if a CFL or fluorescent tube breaks in your home.

Mercury pollution is a serious global problem that can affect many rivers and lakes. Unbroken used fluorescent tubes and CFLs should also be disposed of properly.

Mercury-containing products can lead to contamination when thrown in the trash, where they might be crushed, incinerated, or otherwise mismanaged in a way that causes airborne releases, after which mercury falls back to earth in rainwater.

Recycling mercury-containing fluorescent tubes and CFLs is an effective way to address this problem.

The EPA estimates that 600 million fluorescent tubes and CFLs are disposed of annually, with over 80% ending up in landfills. Instead of landfilling your fluorescent tubes and CFLs, you can recycle them.

Materials that can be recovered from the tubes and CFLs when recycled are: aluminum, glass, phosphor and nearly pure liquid mercury.

Find more information online at <http://www.clark.wa.gov/recycle/recyclingA-Z.html>