Appliance Standards Awareness Project

2025 State Clean Lighting

Savings estimates for: Georgia

| | Potentia | annual reduction | ons in 2030 | Potential | |
|---------|---|--|---|---|---|
| State | Mercury in lamps shipped (lbs) | Power plant mercury emissions (lbs) | CO ₂ emissions (thous. MT) | annual electricity savings in 2030 (GWh) | Potential annual electricity bill savings in 2030 (million 2023\$) |
| Georgia | 30.9 | 0.45 | 138 | 794 | 64 |

Assuming a compliance date of 2027 for linear fluorescent lightbulbs and pin-based compact fluorescent lightbulbs and 2026 for screw-based compact fluorescent lightbulbs.

| | Potentia | al cumulative red through 2050 | Cumulative electricity | Cumulative electricity bill | |
|---------|--------------------------------------|---|--|----------------------------------|---|
| State | Mercury in lamps shipped (lbs) | Power plant mercury emissions (lbs) | CO ₂ emissions (thous. MT) | savings through 2050 (GWh) | savings through 2050 (million 2023\$) |
| Georgia | 266 | 6.7 | 1,878 | 11,711 | 1,003 |

 $Assuming \ a \ compliance \ date \ of \ 2027 \ for \ linear \ fluorescent \ light bulbs \ and \ pin-based \ compact \ fluorescent \ light bulbs \ and \ 2026 \ for \ screw-based \ compact \ fluorescent \ light bulbs.$

Fluorescent vs. LED: Economic analysis for most-shipped lamps (commercial sector)

| Fluorescent lamp type | LED incremental cost (2023\$) | First-year electricity bill savings from LED (2023\$) | Life-cycle cost savings from LED (2023\$) | Payback period (years) |
|-----------------------|-------------------------------------|--|--|------------------------------|
| 4-foot T12 – 40 W | 2.32 | 7.13 | 35 | 0.3 |
| 4-foot T12 – 34 W | 3.56 | 5.12 | 27 | 0.7 |
| 4-foot T8 | 0.12 | 3.47 | 21 | 0.03 |
| 4-foot T5 | 1.55 | 4.59 | 31 | 0.3 |
| 4-foot T5 high output | 4.23 | 9.12 | 58 | 0.5 |
| Pin-based CFL | 2.29 | 5.89 | 18 | 0.4 |