Newsletter on Eco-labelling and Eco-friendly Products



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Eco-labelling and Eco-friendly products

Foreword

Sunny side up... is probably the most spoken and heard sentence during the mornings across the world on the breakfast tables and so is the ... rise and shine. Over the centuries the Sun has become an integral part of our everyday life, so much to the extent that we take a few things granted about it. For example, we tend to lead life more like the buskers in the London Underground, busy earning



their livelihood and rarely getting to see the stellar bodies. If we ask ourselves when did we last care to see one of these heavenly bodies shining in the background of the starry skies, the memory cells would probably get burnt out to recollect it. Anyway, it hardly matters whether we acknowledge their role in our daily life, but right from the evolution of the solar system, through the Jurassic age and down to the present day, the Sun is playing a very vital, life supporting role through catalyzing the energy cycle of this planet.

Worshipping the Sun as an acknowledged form of radiant energy is scripted in the ancient scriptures of different religions and for that matter virtually the writing on the walls of the Egyptian pyramids too indicates the devotion for the *Ra* also known as the mid-day Sun to us. The *Vedas* tell us a different story on how our ancestors cleverly mastered the art of capturing the Sun's energy just by chanting a few *mantras* as against the stark contrast of the modern day necessity of using a plethora of hardware and paraphernalia of photovoltaic cells and other weird looking gadgets normally used for conversion of Sun's energy into some different forms.

The tragic irony is that most of the countries located in the tropic and subtropics belt hardly seize the energy of the Sun and on the contrary the statistics show that the solar energy and other alternate forms of energy barely exploited by these countries in spite of the fact that renewable energy sources are even larger than the traditional fossil fuels and in theory can easily supply the world's energy needs. Out of the incoming 174 PW [1PW = 10^{15} Watt] of solar energy, 89 PW of solar power fall on the planet's surface and is radiated back. While it is not plausible to capture all, or even most, of this energy, capturing less than 0.02% would be enough to meet the current energy needs. Barriers to further solar generation include the high price of silicon used to make solar cells, dependence on weather patterns to generate electricity, a lack of space for solar cells in areas of high demand such as cities and they don't produce electricity during the night. The latter is a particular problem in the high northern and southern latitude countries as energy demand is highest during the winter while availability of solar energy is at the lowest.

There is a need for making the whole concept of the harnessing and using solar energy pretty simpler, economically viable and popular and that is why perhaps we should look around and carefully study the nature's various forms of the energy receptors and transformers that end up with a huge, impressive collection of useful materials. Perhaps a good look at Mr. Vincent van Gogh's *Sunflowers* might inspire us. If we take a cue from the Mother Nature, the sunflowers yoke the energy of the Sun and convert it into a variety of organic materials leading up to the production of edible oil - all that magic within the little flower admeasuring just a few square millimeters! This very art of unleashing the power of the Sun without the sinful indulgence of resorting to the prohibitively expensive carbuncles called the solar energy farms of metal and glass does teach us an important lesson in the evolution of green technologies.

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Solar Energy

Solar energy is the most readily available source of energy. It does not belong to anybody and is, therefore, free. It is also the most important of the non-conventional sources of energy because it is non-polluting and, therefore, helps in lessening the greenhouse effect.

Solar energy has been used since prehistoric times, but in a most primitive manner. Before 1970, some research and development was carried out in a few countries to exploit solar energy more efficiently, but most of this work remained mainly academic. After the dramatic rise in oil prices in the 1970s, several countries began to formulate extensive research and development programmes to exploit solar energy.

When we hang out our clothes to dry in the sun, we use the energy of the sun. In the same way, solar panels absorb the energy of the sun to provide heat for cooking and for heating water. Such systems are available in the market and are being used in homes and factories.

In the next few years it is expected that millions of households in the world will be using solar energy as the trends in USA and Japan show. In India too, the Indian Renewable Energy Development Agency and the Ministry of Non-Conventional Energy Sources are

formulating a programme to have solar energy in more than a million households in the next few years. However, the people's initiative is essential if the programme is to be successful.

India is one of the few countries with long days and plenty of sunshine, especially in the Thar desert region. This zone, having abundant solar energy available, is suitable for harnessing solar energy for a number of applications. In areas with similar intensity of solar radiation, solar energy could be easily harnessed. Solar thermal energy is being used in India for heating water for both industrial India receives solar energy equivalent to over 5000 trillion kWh/year, which is far more than the total energy consumption of the country.

and domestic purposes. A 140 MW integrated solar power plant is to be set up in Jodhpur but the initial expense incurred is still very high.

of Solar energy can also be used to meet our electricity requirements. Through Solar Photovoltaic (SPV) cells, solar radiation gets converted into DC electricity directly. This electricity can either be used as it is or can be stored in the

battery.

This form of energy is called Thermal Energy

This energy is used for cooking/heating, drying/ timber seasoning, distillation, electricity/power generation, stored electrical energy then can be used at night. SPV can be used for a number of applications such as:

- a. domestic lighting
- b. street lighting
- c. village electrification
- d. water pumping
- e. desalination of salty water
- f. powering of remote telecommunication repeater stations and railway signals.
- g. cooling, refrigeration, cold storage

Some of the gadgets and other devices:

Solar cooker, Flat plate solar cookers, Concentrating collectors, Solar hot water systems (Domestic and

Industrial), Solar pond, Solar hot air systems, Solar Dryers, Solar timber kilns, Solar stills, Solar photovoltaic systems, Power Tower, Air conditioning, Solar collectors, coupled to absorption, Refrigeration systems.

If the means to make efficient use of solar energy could be found, it would reduce our dependence on non-renewable sources of energy and make our environment cleaner.

Reference: TERI Website



Benefits of Solar: ENVIRONMENT

Reduces local air pollution

Use of solar electric systems decreases the amount of local air pollution. With a decrease in the amount of kerosene used for lighting, there is a corresponding reduction in the amount of local pollution produced. Solar rural electrification also decreases the amount of electricity needed from small diesel generators.

Offsets greenhouse gases

Photovoltaic systems produce electric power with no carbon dioxide (CO_2) emissions. Carbon emission offset is calculated at approximately 6 tons of CO_2 over the twenty-year life of one PV system.

Conserves energy

Solar electricity for the Third World is an effective energy conservation program because it conserves costly conventional power for urban areas,

town market centers, and industrial and commercial uses, leaving decentralized PV-generated power to

provide the lighting and basic electrical needs of the majority of the developing world's rural populations.

Reduces need for dry-cell battery disposal

Small dry-cell batteries for flashlights and radios are used throughout the unelectrified world. Most of these batteries are disposable lead-acid cells which are not recycled. Lead from disposed dry-cells leaches into the ground, contaminating the soil and water. Solar rural electrification

dramatically decreases the need for disposable drycell batteries. Over 12 billion dry-cell batteries were sold in 1993.

Ref: http://www.self.org/shs_envir.asp



Environmental Benefits

Solar is highly compatible with the values and desires of the environmentally-conscious citizen.

A government study from the Department of Energy (DoE) - National Renewable Energy Laboratory (NREL) concluded the following about solar energy: "An average U.S. household uses 830 kilowatt-hours (kWh) of electricity per month. On average, producing 1000 kWh of electricity with solar power **reduces**

> emissions by nearly 8 pounds of sulfur dioxide, 5 pounds of nitrogen oxides, and more than 1,400 pounds of carbon dioxide.

> During its projected 28 years of clean energy production, a rooftop solar energy system will avoid conventional electrical plant emissions of more than half a ton of sulfur dioxide, onethird a ton of nitrogen oxides, and 100 tons of carbon dioxide. Solar

electricity is clearly a wise energy investment with great environmental benefits!"

The major objectives of sustainable energies (such as solar energy) are the conservation of fossil fuels, the reduction of pollutants, reduction of waste, and higher efficiency usage of electricity to which Solar achieves each of these ends.

Ref:http://www.aessolarenergy.com/environme ntal_benefits.htm

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Consumer Markets (Solar Electrics)

Residential Grid-Tie Systems [Installations] A growing number of homeowners in the U.S, Europe, and Asia are expressing a desire for "green electricity." In addition, U.S. electric industry restructuring is

creating many new markets for environmentally sustainable solar-electric systems and services. Kyocera Solar, Inc. has designed and built several megawatts of small-scale solar power plants for leading U.S.



utilities, and installed rooftop solar-power arrays on thousands of grid-connected homes. These rooftop grid-interactive systems not only produce electricity for households, but also allow surplus energy to be sold back to the utility.

Water Pumping [Installations]

Kyocera manufactures solarelectric water pumps and offers complete packaged systems for deployment anywhere in the world. Pumping water with solar electricity is a natural fit



because water is needed most when and where the sun shines the brightest. These systems replace generator or hand-powered pumps, and are able to affordably deliver a usable quantity of water with no fuel cost and little maintenance. KSI water delivery systems are used for both community and livestock applications.

RV & Marine [Installations] Solar electric power systems

Solar electric power systems are important for people on the go. Whether the system is installed on a camper, 5th wheel, self-contained RV,



motor coach or marine pleasure craft, solar energy can provide the necessary electricity. These systems easily integrate into on-board battery systems and complement existing means of power production.

Remote Home Systems [Installations] Solar electric systems are ideal for those who choose to live beyond the reach of conventional electric power. Solar electric power is clean, affordable and requires very little maintenance. Throughout the world, thousands of people depend on solar electricity as their primary source of home power. These people range from villagers in the developing world to remote homeowners in developed nations. Kyocera has provided thousands of residential solar electric systems across the globe. These systems can be



delivered fully integrated for ground mounting or installed on a rooftop or stand-alone structure.

Ref: http://www.kyocerasolar.com/about/consumer.html

Solar Products in Brief

There are several solar PV products on the market.

One of the more intriguing recent advances was just announced by Toshiba for the **Graetzel** cell, a new type of solar panel that consists primarily of titanium dioxide nanocrystals coated with a dye. The new cells could be manufactured by silk-screen printing technologies. At present, at least seven companies in Japan, Europe, and Australia are developing improved Graetzel cells that may end up gracing cell phones, laptops, and even windows in energy-efficient homes.

BP Solar panels quietly and beautifully transform atria, glass roofs, and roof lights into electricity generators. The most impressive products, nevertheless, are PowerWalls, which arrange solar cells in patterns framed by curtain walls erected with traditional glazing techniques.

Powerlight Corporation of Berkeley, California, has developed a unique mounting platform that integrates a variety of PV products into rooftops. A foam insulation reduces heating and air-conditioning costs. The light-weight solar PV modules also extend the life of the roof by protecting it from the damaging effects of weather.

The building-integrated products manufactured by **Atlantis Energy** of Grass Valley, California, offers custom glass PV laminates, which turn windows into micro-power plants.

For a list of California Energy Commission-certified PV Systems and Inverters, see our Emerging Renewables Rebate Program Equipment page.

Ref: http://www.consumerenergycenter.org/renewables/solar/homes.html



<u>Availability Of Major Solar Products</u> <u>In The Market</u>

Passive Solar Energy Businesses in India

Photovoltaic Cell Businesses in India

Photovoltaic Cell Manufacturing Equipment Businesses in India

Photovoltaic Cell Material Businesses in India

Photovoltaic Module Businesses in India

Photovoltaic Module Manufacturing Equipment Businesses in India

Photovoltaic Module Component Businesses in India

Photovoltaic Module Mounting System Businesses in India

Photovoltaic System Businesses in India

Building Integrated Photovoltaic System Businesses in India

Solar Air Heating System Businesses in India

Solar Air Heating System Component Businesses in India

Solar Electric Charge Controller Businesses in India

Solar Cooking System Businesses in India

Solar Electric Power System Businesses in India Solar Garden Light Businesses in India

Solar Lighting System Businesses in India

Solar Pool Heating System Businesses in India

Solar Pool Heating System Component Businesses in India

Solar Roofing System Businesses in India

Solar Tracking System Businesses in India

Solar Traffic Light Businesses in India

Solar Water Heating System Businesses in India

Solar Water Heating Component Businesses in India

Solar Water Pumping System Businesses in India

Solar Water Pumping System Component Businesses in India

Sun Concentrating Photovoltaic System Businesses in India

Ref:<u>http://energy.sourcegu</u> ides.com/businesses/byGe o/byC/India/byP/solar/sola rType.shtml

Impressive Solar Consumer Products

Author: Jim Fritz

Being in the business of solar energy, we see a lot of new and exciting products long before they hit the store shelves. We attend a lot of tradeshows and industry conferences, and it never ceases to amaze me how passionate people are about their newlydeveloped applications. While it is nowhere near the end of the year, we felt we would share some of these amazing products with you, our loyal readers.



One of the most interesting products we have seen this year comes out of a university in UK. It is being called the "Sun Trap", and it is garnering a lot of excitement in the world press. It is not exactly a revolutionary idea, but it

certainly is

an innovative use of existing technology. It is a handbag designed using photovoltaic material as an exterior, while the interior of the purse is lined with electroluminescent material. When the bag is opened, the



interior lights up! It is powered by a small battery that is continually charged by the sun throughout the day. No more searching for your keys in the night!

Another fine product that we see as being incredibly practical is the solar panel for notebook computers. This is an incredibly handy tool for those people who

spend a lot of time outdoors. We have all had situations when we are far from an outlet and the laptop dies. Isn't that the worst? Well, this product has the potential to solve that problem, so long as a light source is available. I plan on taking mine on my next camping trip!



walkways. They are charged throughout the day by the



sun, and they stay lit well throughout the night. There are also new solar powered rodent repellers that are an excellent alternative to using chemicals or traps to keep rodents out of your garden.

These are just a few of the exciting products that have seen the light of day. Engineers and inventors around the world are working to develop some wonderful new products. It is very refreshing to see that people are devoting time and effort into developing sustainable energy applications. It is only a matter of time before all energy products are designed with the interests of sustainability in mind.

Jim Fritz is a lifelong environmentalist, and a proud member of the editorial team at <u>thesolarguide.com</u>, an incredible online resource with extensive information about photovoltaics, charge controllers, solar consumer goods and more.



Source: http://www.articlealley.com/article 53733 45.html

Solar Products : Testing & Standardisation

The Ministry continued to work with the Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS) for standardisation of solar thermal products. The Indian National Standards on solar flat plate collectors were brought out by BIS in 1990 (revised in 1992) as IS 12933 (parts 1-5). These (parts 1-3 &5) have further been revised by the Solar Thermal Sub-Committee of BIS. The revision has been approved

by the Sectional Committee of the BIS on Non-Conventional Energy Sources in its meeting held on 3rd July 2002. The revised standards are likely to be available to public shortly. The standards for solar cookers (IS: 13429 parts 1-3) have already been revised in 2000. The Sectional committee in its meeting in July 2002 approved a few amendments to these standards. The Committee also decided to revise the `Solar energy-Thermal applications-Vocabulary' (IS 12934: 1990) based on the revised international



standards ISO 9488:1999.

Six Regional Test Centres (RTCs) for solar thermal energy funded by the Ministry are in operation in Pune, Calcutta, Vallabh Vidyanagar, Indore, Madurai and Chandigarh. In view of large concentration of manufacturers of solar flat plate collectors in Kanataka, it has been proposed to set up a new RTC in the region. An expert has been deputed to examine the feasibility and prepare a detailed report for the same.

In addition to the RTCs at Vallabh Vidyanagar and Calcutta, the RTCs in Pune and Indore have recently been recognised as approved test centres under the revised laboratory recognition procedure of BIS. Apart from regular testing of solar collectors and cookers for BIS and manufacturers, the RTCs conducted training programmes for capacity building in this area and also a few workshops and seminars to promote solar energy utilisation.

Ref: http://mnes.nic.in/annualreport/2002_2003_English/ch4_pg5.htm



Solar Standards Development

In the short term, all manufacturers of products sold should agree to independent testing and reporting on the output of their devices under standard conditions that duplicate closely real world conditions. Standards exist in for solar DHW systems and can be tested to this standard using independent laboratories. Solar electric modules have similar international standards which they, also, can be tested to.

Retailers must ask the tough questions - insist that the products you sell to your customers have been performance tested by recognized testing organizations. If the product is not labeled or the manufacturer can't supply that information, then find a supplier who will.

Government agencies that are purchasing solar

products or are responsible for deployment programs should insist that all qualifying products meet an industry acceptable standard before they are purchased or included in a program.

Consumers must look beyond the selling price. Demand proof of performance. Insure that you purchase products from a reputable supplier - industry members must sign a code of ethics that insure that its members do not make false performance claims. Take some time to learn about the characteristics of solar. Talk to knowledgeable suppliers and get the answers you need to make an informed decision.

These small steps lay the groundwork for setting standards to insure that solar power becomes a recognized, trusted, mass-market energy source."

Ref:<u>http://www.earthtoys.com/emagazine.php?</u> <u>Issue_number=05.08.01&article=icp</u>

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20.	GANDHIMATHI APPLIANCES LTD No. 143, KELAMBAKKAM- VANDALUR ROAD KANCHEEPURAM TAMIL NADU - 603103	4246:2002/1794068	DOMESTIC GAS STOVE FOR USE WITH LIQUEFIED PETROLEUM GASES



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Some Consumer Solar Products

Welcome to some consumer solar products site. Here are a few solar and environmentally safe products. Click of any picture below to see a larger picture with product description at

Solar@global-marchants.com.



Solar Panels & Unique Products

Solar Panel for Computer Note books	Solar Cool Cap	Solar Energy Kit	Bike Turn Signal/ Warning Kit
Solar Racer Car Kit	Solar Educational Plastic Windmill Kit	Jr. Scientist / Jr. Electricity Kits	Solar EducationKit
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