

Philips Lighting Company

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

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PRODUCT: PL-S 5W, 7W, 9W, 13W Compact Fluorescent Lamps

Revised 8/02

SECTION 1: MANUFACTURER

Manufacturer's Name and Address: Philips Lighting Company
A Division of Philips Electronics
200 Franklin Square Drive
P. O. Box 6800
Somerset, N. J. 08875

North America Corporation

Emergency Telephone No.: (800) 424-9300 CHEMTREC
(732) 563-3197

Other Information Calls: (732) 563-3090

SECTION 2: HAZARDOUS INGREDIENTS

OSHA PEL ACGIH TLV PERCENTAGE

Phosphor powder 15mg/m³ 10mg/m³ less than 2%
(nuisance dust)

Yttrium Oxide (1314-36-9) 1mg/m³ 3mg/m³

*Cerium Terbium Magnesium Aluminate 10mg/m³

*Barium Magnesium Aluminate 10mg/m³

Krypton-85 less than 15 nCi

Mercury (7439-97-6) .1 mg/m³ .025mg/m³ less than .02%
Ceiling 8 hr. TWA

*For Base Compounds

SECTION 3: PHYSICAL/CHEMICAL CHARACTERISTICS

NOT APPLICABLE. This is a light bulb with glass tubes and plastic base.

SECTION 4: FIRE AND EXPLOSION DATA

FIRE AND EXPLOSION DATA NOT APPLICABLE. Under extreme heat, glass envelope might melt or crack.

SECTION 5: REACTIVITY DATA

Stability: Lamp is stable

Incompatibility: Glass will react with Hydrofluoric Acid

Polymerization: Not applicable

SECTION 6: HEALTH HAZARD DATA

Not applicable for the intact lamp. Breakage of the lamp may result in some exposure to the phosphor powder dust/and to elemental mercury vapor. No adverse affects are expected from occasional exposure to broken lamps, but as a matter of good practice, prolonged or frequent exposure should be avoided through the use of adequate ventilation during disposal of large quantities of lamps.

EMERGENCY AND FIRST AID PROCEDURE: Normal first aid procedure for glass cuts if such occur through lamp breakage.

SECTION 7 PRECAUTIONS FOR SAFE HANDLING AND USE

Normal precautions should be taken for collection of broken glass.

Waste Disposal Method: At the end of rated life, when this lamp is removed from service, it will be subjected to the current Toxic Characteristic Leaching Procedure (TCLP) prescribed by the Environmental Protection Agency. This test is used to determining whether an item is a hazardous waste or a non-hazardous waste under current E. P. A. definition. These lamps would fail the TCLP test and would be considered hazardous under the Universal Waste Rules. Generators should evaluate all of the disposal options, which may be available in the particular state in which the generator's facility is located. The generator should check with federal, state and local officials for their guidance. Philips encourages recycling of its products by qualified recyclers.

SECTION 8: CONTROL MEASURES

Respiratory Protection: None. NIOSH-approved respirator might be used if large volumes of lamps are being broken for disposal.

Ventilation: Avoid inhalation of any airborne dust.
Provide local exhaust when disposing large quantities of lamps.

Hand and Eye Protection: Appropriate hand and eye protection should be worn when disposing of lamps or handling broken glass.

SECTION 9: REGULATORY INFORMATION

As a product these mercury containing lamps being shipped in the manufacturer's original packaging are not regulated by air, truck or ocean shipment. As a waste, these spent fluorescent lamps would be regulated in various states and local communities. This material safety data sheet does not constitute "knowledge of the waste", in certain jurisdictions.