PHILIPS

Philips Lighting Company

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

PRODUCT: Fluorescent Lamp F96 T12 HO/EW, HO-O AND VHO LAMPS

Revision: 6/06

SECTION 1: MANUFACTURER

Manufacturer's Name and Address: Philips Lighting Company
A Division of Philips Electronics
North America Corporation
200 Franklin Square Drive
Somerset, New Jersey 08875

Emergency Telephone No.: (800) 424-9300 CHEMTREC
(732) 563-3197 Safety and Compliance
Other Information Calls: (800) PLC-BULB

SECTION 2: HAZARDOUS INGREDIENTS

	OSHA (PEL) mg/m^3	ACGIH (TLV) mg/m^3 TWA	% by Wt.
Inert Ingredients (glass, wire, aluminum)			approx. 97
Phosphor powder & as nuisance dust	15 mg/m^3	10mg/m^3	approx. 3
Strontium magnesium phosphate			approx. 1.2
Calcium phosphate (7757-93-9)	15 mg/m^3	10 mg/m^3	approx. 1.2
Antimony oxide (1309-64-4)	.5mg/m^3		approx. .01
Zinc Silicate (1314-13-2)	5 mg/m^3	5 mg/m^3	approx. .01
Mercury (743-97-6)	.1 mg/m Ceiling	.025 $mg/m^3$8 hr. TWA	approx 30 ppm

SECTION 3: CHEMICAL/PHYSICAL DATA

Not applicable. This item is a light bulb. Up to 8 foot long and up to 1.5 inches in diameter.

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.
Polymerization: Not applicable.
Incompatibility: Glass will react with Hydrofluoric Acid.

SECTION 6: HEALTH HAZARD DATA

Not applicable to the intact lamp. Breakage of the lamp may result in some exposure to the phosphor powder dust and to a very little amount of 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 FIRST AID: 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 the 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 of large quantities of lamps.

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

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.