



Philips Lighting Company

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

Revision: 9/05

PRODUCT: MERCURY VAPOR LAMPS H39KB-175 and H33CD-400

SECTION 1: MANUFACTURER

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

Emergency Telephone No.: (800) 424-9300 CHEMTREC
(732) 563-3197 Safety and Compliance
Other Information Calls: (607) 776-3311 Ext. 300

SECTION 2: HAZARDOUS INGREDIENTS

	OSHA PEL	ACGIH TLV	PERCENTAGE
Mercury (7439-97-6)	.1 mg/m ³ Ceiling	.025 mg/m ³ 8 hr. TWA	less than .03% by wgt.
Inert ingredients (Glass, Quartz, Metal)			approx. 99.97% by wgt.

SECTION 3: PHYSICAL DATA

THIS ITEM IS A GLASS LIGHT BULB; CHEMICAL CHARACTERISTICS ARE NOT APPLICABLE.



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Tel: 732.563.3000

SECTION 4: FIRE AND EXPLOSION DATA

THIS ITEM IS A LIGHT BULB; IT HAS NO FIRE DATA. UNDER EXTREME HEAT, OUTER ENVELOPE MIGHT MELT OR CRACK.

SECTION 5: REACTIVITY DATA

Stability: Lamp is stable
Incompatability: Glass will react with Hydrofluoric Acid
Polymerization: Will not occur

SECTION 6: HEALTH HAZARD DATA

Not applicable to intact lamp. WARNING! These lamps can cause serious skin burn and eye inflammation from short wave ultraviolet radiation if outer envelope of the lamp is broken or punctured. Do not use where people will remain for more than a few minutes when envelope is broken unless adequate shielding or other safety precautions are used. Certain lamps that will automatically extinguish when the outer envelope is broken are available commercially. Breakage of the outer envelope may result in some exposure to the phosphor powder dust. No adverse effects 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. The inner envelope is composed of quartz. Breakage of this envelope may result in some exposure to elemental mercury vapor. As with the phosphor powder, no adverse effects are expected from occasional exposure to broken lamps. As a matter of good practice, breakage should be avoided. Prolonged or frequent exposure to broken envelopes 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: Under the Toxicity Characteristic Leachate Procedure (TCLP) promulgated by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), tests of used or spent High Intensity discharge lamps indicate that some types of these lamps may be classified as characteristic hazardous waste. Under the Universal Waste Rule spent hazardous lamps must be recycled or disposed of as hazardous waste. There are some exemptions, which depend on volume and status of the generator. You should check with local and State authorities because these exemptions are not uniform across the US.

A Toxic Characteristic Leachate Procedure conducted on based HID lamps for lead will cause the lamp to be classified as a hazardous waste for mercury and lead. These lamps will come under the Universal Waste Rule published by EPA on July 6, 1999. State regulations will vary. Check with local and state authorities. Philips Lighting Company recommends recycling of spent Mercury Vapor lamps. The lead used in the solder should pose little risk of exposure under normal use and handling.

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.

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