9098 / page 1

PHILIPS

SEARCH

- eCATALOG
  - Search Products
  - Category Search
  - Glossary
  - Technical Descriptions
- BROWSE LITERATURE
  - Catalogs
  - Product Bulletins
  - Technical Data Sheets
  - Material Safety Data Sheets
  - Photometric Data
  - Case Studies
- FEATURED PRODUCTS
  - QL Induction
  - ALTO®
  - MasterColor®
  - DuraMax™
  - Halogená®
  - Marathon™
  - Tanning

The Light Site North America

Material Safety Data Sheet

Product Informa

MSDS NUMBER: S06-96001

PRODUCT: Fluorescent Lamp F40T12/Advantage Non ALTO®

SECTION 1: MANUFACTURER

Manufacturer's Name and Address:	Philips Lighting Company A Division of Philips Electronic North America Corporation 200 Franklin Square Drive P.O. Box 6800 Somerset, NJ 08875
Emergency Telephone Number:	(800) 424-9300 CHEMTREC (732) 563-3197 Safety and C
Other Information Calls:	(800) 248-6900

SECTION 2: HAZARDOUS INGREDIENTS

LAMP ASSEMBLY

	OSHA (PEL) mg/m³	ACGIH(TLV) mg/m³ TWA	%
Inert Ingredients (glass, wire, aluminum)			a
Phosphor powder & as nuisance dust	15	10	<
Fluorides (16984-48-8)	2.5	2.5	a
Calcium phosphate (68784-55-4)	15	10	a
Antimony oxide (1309-64-4)	0.5		a
Manganese (7439-96-5)	5.0	5.0	a
Barium Magnesium Aluminate	None Est'd		<
Yttrium Oxide (68585-82-0)	1.0	1.0	a
Lanthanum Phosphate (95823-34-0)	None Est'd		
Mercury (7439-97-6)	1.0	.025	<

SECTION 3: CHEMICAL/PHYSICAL DATA

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

SECTION 4: FIRE AND EXPLOSION DATA

Under extreme heat, glass envelope might melt or crack.

SECTION 5: REACTIVITY DATA

Stability: Lamp is stable.
Polymerization: Not applicable.

9098 / 18406

#90981 page 2

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 the phosphor powder dust and to a very little amount of elemental mercury adverse affects are expected from occasional exposure to broken lamps, bu of good practice, prolonged or frequent exposure should be avoided throug adequate ventilation during disposal of large quantities of lamps.

EMERGENCY AND FIRST AID PROCEDURE: NORMAL FIRST AID PROCEDURE 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: E.P.A. in June of 1994 Federal Register Notice of P Making and Environmental Fact Sheets EPA 530-F-94-22 that "Mercury cont Lamps include fluorescent, high pressure sodium, mercury vapor, and meta lamps. Fluorescent and high intensity discharge (HID) lamps are energy eff consume less electricity, reducing the generation of pollution from utility pl However, these lamps generally are considered hazardous waste, under Su Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) because of their mercury Therefore, Fluorescent and other mercury-containing lamps must be dispos hazardous waste (unless they are generated by households or conditionally small quantity generators). E. P. A. is proposing different options for manag lamps. However, until E.P.A. finalizes a new rule or your state adopts rules the above statements are in force.

Customers should review their waste handling practices to assure that they disposing of waste lamps.

SECTION 8: CONTROL MEASURES

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

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

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

Revised: 6/01