

# COMPACT FLUORESCENT LAMP MATERIAL INFORMATION SHEET

## MATERIAL DATA SAFETY DATA SHEET (MSDS) INFORMATION AND APPLICABILITY

The Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS) requirements of the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) for chemicals are **not** applicable to manufactured articles such as lamps. No material contained in a lamp is released during normal use and operation.

The following information is provided as a service to our customers. This Lamp Material Information Sheet contains the Material Safety Data Sheet information that is applicable.

### I . PRODUCT IDENTIFICATION

**Lamp Type: 22 Watt and 32 Watt T9 circline**  
**Used on ABL products: \*997921(11830) /\*987133(11770) /\*187TJK(11571 ERF)**  
**/\*108YNU(11900 GLS) /\*852554 (11798GM) /\*108YNV(11901 GLS) /\*121LAK(11986)**  
**/\*141HVA(FM 54 ACLS LP) /\*141HV7(FM 54 ACLR LP)**

### II. LAMP MATERIALS AND HAZARDOUS INGREDIENTS

#### Glass & Metal

The glass tube used is soda-lead glass. The metals used are usually made from nickel, copper, and lead. The filaments, also called cathodes, are tungsten. Other than the usual concerns of broken glass, these materials do not pose a hazard in the event that the lamp breaks.

#### Phosphor

This is a phosphate mixture using manganese and fluoride along with rare earth elements such as lanthanum, yttrium as either an oxide or phosphate, and barium/aluminum oxide. The phosphor components may vary slightly depending on the color of the lamp (cool white, warm white, etc.).

#### Mercury

Small quantities of mercury are present in any fluorescent lamp. The amount of mercury used currently in Eiko compact fluorescent lamps is less than 5 milligrams.

### III. HEALTH CONCERNS

#### **EXPOSURE TO INTACT LAMPS DOES NOT POSE ANY KNOWN HEALTH HAZARD**

#### Phosphor

As with most inorganic compounds, antimony, manganese, yttrium, fluoride are characterized by OSHA as hazardous chemicals. However, they have low toxicity, are insoluble, and are present in very small amounts in the lamp; therefore these compounds are not a significant hazard in the event that the lamp breaks.

#### Mercury

If a small number of lamps are broken, the mercury and/or phosphor concentration in the air should not cause significant exposure to people nearby. If large numbers of lamps are broken, clean-up personnel should use appropriate industrial hygiene monitoring and controls to minimize airborne or surface contamination levels. Personal protective equipment may be needed.

**Glass**

Take normal care with broken glass.

**IV. DISPOSAL CONCERNS**

Take normal precautions for broken glass.

Avoid generating dust; personal protective equipment may be needed.

Contains mercury. A Toxicity Characteristic Leaching Procedure (TCLP) test was done on these lamps, and they passed the test, being below the limit of 0.200 milligrams of mercury per liter of leachate. Contains lead in the solder. Manage in accord with disposal laws. See: [www.lamprecycle.org](http://www.lamprecycle.org)