



MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

Product: ProLume® Compact Fluorescent Lamps

SECTION 1: MANUFACTURER

Manufacturer's Name and Address: Halco Lighting Technologies
2940 Pacific Drive
Norcross, GA 30071
Telephone: 770-242-3609
Fax: 770-242-3615

SECTION 2: HAZARDOUS INGREDIENTS

Glass & Metal

The glass tube used in this fluorescent lamp is manufactured from soda-lime glass and is essentially similar but not identical to that used throughout the glass industry for bottles and other common consumer items. The base of the lamp is composed of polycarbonate while the wires in the lamps (called filaments or cathodes) are made of tungsten.

Phosphor

The ProLume Compact Fluorescent product line uses a mixture of rare earth elements such as lanthanum, and yttrium as either an oxide or as a phosphate, along with a barium/aluminum oxide. The phosphor components may vary slightly depending on the color of the lamp (cool white, warm white, etc.).

Mercury

Mercury is present in small amounts in all fluorescent lamps. The amount of mercury present in any given lamp will vary slightly, but the target dose for ProLume Compact Fluorescent lamps is less than 4 mg.

SECTION 3: HEALTH CONCERNS

Phosphor

Except for small modifications, the phosphor is essentially the same material that has been in use in fluorescent lamps for over fifty years. No significant adverse effects, either by ingestion, inhalation, skin contact, or eye implant, were found in a five-year animal study of the original phosphor by the Industrial Hygiene Foundation of the Mellon Institute. Also, there have been no significant adverse effects on humans by any of these routes during the many years of its manufacture or use. The phosphor is somewhat similar to the inert mineral apatites (calcium phosphate-fluorides) which occur in nature.

Antimony, manganese, yttrium and barium compounds are characterized by OSHA as hazardous chemicals, as are most inorganic compounds. However, due to their insolubility, relatively low toxicity and small amount present in the phosphor and the lamp, these materials do not present a significant hazard in the event of breakage of the lamp.

Mercury

Neither the mercury nor the phosphor concentration in air produced as a result of breaking one or a small number of fluorescent lamps would result in significant exposure levels. However, when breaking a large number of lamps for disposal, appropriate industrial hygiene monitoring and controls should be used to minimize airborne levels or surface contamination. Such work must be done in a well-ventilated area. Local exhaust ventilation and personal protective equipment such as respirators may be needed.

SECTION 4: DISPOSAL CONCERNS

TCLP

Disposal requirements for fluorescent lamps are determined by whether the lamp is characterized as hazardous waste. ProLume Compact Fluorescent lamps would not be classified as a hazardous waste individually.

While the ProLume lamp will not be considered hazardous waste by the federal government, state or local regulations may still regulate disposal of mercury-containing products. If state or local disposal regulations exist, state and local agencies should be contacted for specific guidance. This material safety data sheet does not constitute "knowledge of the waste," in certain jurisdictions.