

**Product Safety Data Sheet
Fluorescent Blacklight Lamps**

I. PRODUCT IDENTIFICATION

Trade Name: **SLI Lichtsysteme Fluorescent Lamps**

- This data sheet covers SLI Lichtsysteme "BLQuantum" brand Fluorescent Lamps for Fly killing applications..
- This data sheet does not cover compact fluorescent nor plant, aquarium/vivarium, photocopy, germicidal, or any colored fluorescent lamps nor fluorescent lamps for general lighting.

Manufacturer: SLI Lichtsysteme GmbH
Graf-Zeppelin-Straße 9-11
91056 Erlangen, Germany
☎ (+49) 0 91 31 / 7 93-0

II. HAZARDOUS INGREDIENTS

THERE ARE NO KNOWN HEALTH HAZARDS FROM EXPOSURE TO LAMPS THAT ARE INTACT.

If the lamp is broken, the following materials may be released:

<u>Chemical Name</u>	<u>CAS Number</u>	<u>% by wt.</u>
Glass (soda lime)	-----	75 - 95
Mercury	7439-97-6	< 0.01 - < 0.05
Lead Oxide ¹	1317-36-8	0.2 – 2.0
Aluminum Oxide	001-344-281	0 – 2.0
Phosphor (Strontiumborate:Eu)	12650-28-1	1.5 - 2.5

¹⁾ *These elements are contained in the material as part of its chemical structure; the material is not a mixture.*

III. PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Not applicable to intact lamp.

IV. Fire and Explosion Hazards

<u>Flammability:</u>	Non-combustible.
<u>Fire Extinguishing Materials:</u>	Use extinguishing agents suitable for surrounding fire.
<u>Special Firefighting Procedure:</u>	Use a self-contained breathing apparatus to prevent inhalation of dust and/or fumes that may be generated from broken lamps during firefighting activities.
<u>Unusual Fire and Explosion Hazards:</u>	When exposed to high temperature, toxic fumes may be released from broken lamps.

V. Health Hazard

A) Operating Lamps

WARNING:

- This lamp emits ultraviolet (UV) power during operation. Certain medications and chemicals can increase an individual's sensitivity to UV. Consult your physician for specific information. Protective eyewear should be worn in occupational situations involving long-term exposure in close proximity to the lamps. Lamp model "F6T5/BL350" is RG-1, all other models are RG-2 per ANSI/IESNA RP-27.3-96.

B) Lamp Materials

THERE ARE NO KNOWN HEALTH HAZARDS FROM EXPOSURE TO LAMPS THAT ARE INTACT.

No adverse effects are expected from occasional exposure to broken lamps. As a matter of good practice, avoid prolonged or frequent exposure to broken lamps unless there is adequate ventilation. The major hazard from broken lamps is the possibility of sustaining glass cuts.

Mercury – contact, inhalation or ingestion may cause one or more of the following symptoms: *eye irritation, skin irritation, cough, chest pain, dyspnea, bronchitis, pneumonitis, tremor, insomnia, irritability, indecision, headache, fatigue, weakness, stomatitis, salivation, GI tract disturbance, anorexia, weight loss and proteinuria.*

Lead – contact, ingestion or inhalation may cause one or more of the following symptoms: *weakness, lassitude, insomnia, facial palor, pal eye, anorexia, weight loss, malnutrition, constipation, abdominal pain, colic, anemia, gingival lead line, tremor, wrist paralysis, ankles paralysis, encephalopathy, kidney disease, eye irritation and hypotension.*

Glass – Glass dust is considered to be physiologically inert.

Phosphor – Inhalation of insoluble barium compounds has been reported to cause benign pneumoconiosis with no specific symptoms and no changes in pulmonary functions.

EMERGENCY AND FIRST AID PROCEDURES:

Glass Cuts:

Perform normal first aid procedures. Seek medical attention as required.

Inhalation:

If discomfort, irritation or symptoms of pulmonary involvement develop, remove from exposure and seek medical attention.

Ingestion:

In the unlikely event of ingestion of a large quantity of material, seek medical attention.

Contact Skin:

Thoroughly wash affected area with mild soap or detergent and water and prevent further contact. Seek medical attention if irritation occurs.

Contact Eye:

Wash eyes, including under eyelids, immediately with copious amounts of water for 15 minutes.
Seek medical attention.

VI. REACTIVITY DATA

Stability:	Stable
Conditions to avoid:	None for intact lamps.
Incompatibility (materials to avoid):	None for intact lamps.
Hazardous Decomposition Products (including combustion products):	None for intact lamps.
Hazardous Polymerisation Products:	Will not occur.

VII. PROCEDURES FOR DISPOSAL OF LAMPS

SLI recommends that all mercury-containing lamps be recycled.

If lamps are broken, ventilate area where breakage occurred. Clean-up with mercury vacuum cleaner or other suitable means that avoids dust and mercury vapor generation. Take usual precautions for collection of broken glass. Clean-up requires special care due to mercury droplet proliferation. Place materials in closed containers to avoid generating dust.

VIII. SPECIAL HANDLING INFORMATION FOR BROKEN LAMPS

Ventilation:

Use adequate general and local exhaust ventilation to maintain exposure levels below the PEL or TLV limits. If such ventilation is unavailable, use respirators as specified below.

Respiratory Protection:

Use appropriate approved respirator if airborne dust concentrations exceed the pertinent PEL or TLV limits.

Eye Protection:

Safety glasses, goggles or face shield are recommended if lamps are being broken.

Protective Clothing:

Cut and puncture resistant gloves are recommended for dealing with broken lamps.

Hygienic Practices: After handling broken lamps, wash hands and face thoroughly before eating, smoking or handling tobacco products, applying cosmetics or using toilet facilities.

Although SLI Lichtsysteme attempts to provide current and accurate information herein, it makes no representations regarding the accuracy or completeness of the information and assumes no liability for any loss, damage or injury of any kind which may result from, or arise out of, the use of/or reliance on the information by any person.

Issue Date: December 12th, 2006