

Material Safety Data Sheet

May be used to comply with
OSHA'S Hazard Communication Standard,
29 CFR 1910.1200. Standard must be
consulted for specific requirements.

U.S. Department of Labor

Occupational Safety and Health Administration
(Non-Mandatory Form)
Form Approved
OMB NO. 1218-0072


**IDENTITY (As Used on Label and List) BL (BLACK LIGHT)
AND BLB (BLACK LIGHT BLUE) INSECT ATTRACTION LAMPS**

Note: Blank spaces are not permitted. If any item is not applicable, or
no information is available, the space must be marked to indicate that.

Section I

Manufacturer's Name **INSECT-O-CUTOR®** Emergency Telephone Number **(770) 939-2835**
Address (Number, Street, City, State, and ZIP Code) Telephone Number for Information **(770) 939-2835**
1641 LEWIS WAY Date Prepared **JANUARY 1, 2006**
STONE MOUNTAIN, GA 30083 Signature of Preparer (optional)

Section II — Hazardous Ingredients/Identity Information

Hazardous Components (Specific Chemical Identity: Common Name[s]) OSHA PEL ACGIH TLV Other Limits
Recommended % (optional)

**THERE ARE NO KNOWN HEALTH HAZARDS FROM EXPOSURE TO LAMPS THAT ARE INTACT. IF THE LAMP IS BROKEN, THE
FOLLOWING MATERIALS MAY BE RELEASED:**

CHEMICAL NAME	CAS NUMBER	% BY WT.	EXPOSURE LIMITS IN AIR (MG/CUBIC M)	
			ACGIH (TLV)	OSHA (PEL)
GLASS (SODA-LIME)	—	75-90	0.1 (RESP. SILICA)	**
FLUORIDE, AS F	—	0-2	2.5	2.5
~ MANGANESE, AS DUST	7439-96-5	0-2	— (5.0 CEILING)	— (5.0 CEILING)
TIN, AS DUST	744-31-5	0-2	2.0	2.0
YTTRIUM, AS DUST	7440-65-5	0-2	1.0	1.0
TITANIUM DIOXIDE	13463-67-7	0-2	10.0 (TOTAL DUST)	15.0 (TOTAL DUST)
~ MERCURY	7439-97-6	<0.05	0.05	0.1
ARGON	007-440-371	<1	*	—
NEON	7440-01-9	0-<1	*	—
HELIUM	7440-59-7	0-<1	*	—
KRYPTON	7439-90-9	0-<1	*	—

** 10 MG/CUBIC M ÷ % SILICA + 2 (RESPIRABLE DUST)

* THE TLV FOR A SIMPLE ASPHYXIANT IS A MINIMAL ATMOSPHERIC OXYGEN CONTENT OF 18% BY VOLUME, AT 1 ATMO-
SPHERIC PRESSURE.

~ THESE CHEMICALS ARE SUBJECT TO THE REPORTING REQUIREMENTS OF SECTION 313 OF TITLE III OF THE SUPERFUND
AMENDMENTS AND REAUTHORIZATION ACT OF 1986 AND 40 CFR PART 372.

Section III — Physical/Chemical Characteristics

Boiling Point	NOT APPLICABLE	(N/A)	Specific Gravity (H ₂ O = 1)	NOT APPLICABLE	(N/A)
Vapor Pressure (mm Hg.)		(N/A)	Melting Point		(N/A)
Vapor Density (AIR = 1)		(N/A)	Evaporation Rate (Butyl Acetate = 1)		(N/A)
Solubility in Water		(N/A)			
Appearance and Odor	NOT APPLICABLE TO INTACT LAMPS				

Section IV — Fire and Explosion Hazard Data

Flash Point (Method Used)	NON-COMBUSTIBLE	Flammable Limits	LEL	UEL
Extinguishing Media	USE EXTINGUISHING AGENTS SUITABLE FOR SURROUNDING FIRE			
Special Fire Fighting Procedures	USE A SELF-CONTAINED BREATHING APPARATUS TO PREVENT INHALATION OF DUST AND/OR FUMES THAT MAY BE GENERATED FROM BROKEN LAMPS DURING FIREFIGHTING ACTIVITIES.			
Unusual Fire and Explosion Hazards)	WHEN EXPOSED TO HIGH TEMPERATURE, TOXIC FUMES MAY BE RELEASED FROM BROKEN LAMPS.			

(Reproduce locally)

OSHA 174, Sept. 1985

Section V — Reactivity Data

Stability	Unstable		Conditions to Avoid
	Stable	X	

Incompatibility (*Materials to Avoid*) **NOT APPLICABLE FOR INTACT LAMPS**

Hazardous Decomposition or By-products **NOT APPLICABLE FOR INTACT LAMPS**

Hazardous Polymerization	May Occur		Conditions to Avoid
	Will Not Occur	X	

Section VI — Health Hazard Data

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.

EFFECTS OF OVEREXPOSURE TO BROKEN LAMPS BY INHALATION, INGESTION, OR CONTACT (SKIN OR EYE):

Mercury — Exposure to high concentrations of vapors for brief period can cause acute symptoms such as pneumonitis, chest pains, shortness of breath, coughing, possible stomatitis, gingivitis, salivation. Chronic exposure may cause tremors and neuropsychiatric problems. May cause redness and irritation as a result of contact with skin and/or eyes.

Silica — Exposure to crystalline silica dust may cause scarring of the lungs (silicosis), resulting in shortness of breath and coughing.

Tin — Inhalation of dust or fume may cause a benign pneumoconiosis called stannosis which is reported not to be disabling.

Manganese — Inhalation of manganese fume may cause "Metal fume fever", with symptoms of chills, fever, and nausea. Prolonged or repeated exposure may affect the nervous system, cause weakness in the legs, hoarseness. Respiratory system may also be affected by a pneumonia-like illness.

Yttrium — Animal studies suggest that inhalation of yttrium compounds has the potential for causing lung injury. Current scientific evidence indicates no adverse effects are likely from accidental ingestion of small amounts of yttrium oxide

Fluoride — Fluoride-containing dust may cause irritation of the eyes and respiratory tract. Swallowing fluoride may cause a salty or soapy taste, vomiting, abdominal pain, diarrhea, shortness of breath, difficulty in speaking, thirst, weakness of the pulse, disturbed color vision, muscular weakness, convulsions, loss of consciousness, and death. Kidney injury and bleeding from the stomach may occur. Repeated exposure to fluoride may cause excessive calcification of the bone and calcification of ligaments of the ribs, pelvis, and spinal column. Stiffness

and limitation of motion may result. Repeated or prolonged exposure of the skin to fluoride-containing dust may cause a skin rash.

Titanium Dioxide — Titanium dioxide is a nuisance dust. In persons with impaired pulmonary function, especially those with obstructive airway disease, the breathing of titanium dioxide might cause exacerbation of symptoms due to its irritant properties. Persons with chronic respiratory disease, therefore, are at higher risk.

Inert Gases — Inert gases such as argon, neon, helium, and krypton cause asphyxia by displacing the ambient oxygen. Some symptoms of asphyxia are headache and dizziness.

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

CARCINOGENIC ASSESSMENT (NTP ANNUAL REPORT, IARC MONOGRAPHS, OTHER):

Crystalline silica is a suspected carcinogen by NTP, IARC or OSHA. Crystalline silica is changed to an amorphous form of silica in the production of this product.

Section VII — Precautions for Safe Handling and Use

Steps to be Taken in Case Material is Released or Spilled

IF LAMPS ARE BROKEN, VENTILATE AREA WHERE BREAKAGE OCCURRED. CLEAN UP BY VACUUMING OR OTHER METHOD THAT AVOIDS DUST GENERATION TAKE USUAL PRECAUTIONS FOR COLLECTION OF BROKEN GLASS. CLEAN-UP REQUIRES SPECIAL CARE DUE TO MERCURY DROPLET PROLIFERATION. PLACE MATERIALS IN CLOSED CONTAINER TO AVOID GENERATING DUST.

Waste Disposal Method

IT IS THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE WASTE GENERATOR TO ENSURE PROPER CLASSIFICATION OF WASTE PRODUCTS. TO THAT END, TCLP TESTS SHOULD BE CONDUCTED ON ALL WASTE PRODUCTS, INCLUDING THIS ONE, TO DETERMINE THE ULTIMATE DISPOSITION IN ACCORDANCE WITH APPLICABLE FEDERAL, STATE AND LOCAL REGULATIONS.

Precautions to Be Taken in Handling and Storing

NO SPECIAL CARE IS REQUIRED. IN ALL CASES, COMMON SENSE AND RESPONSIBLE INDIVIDUAL ACTION SHOULD PREVAIL.

Other Precautions **NONE**

Section VIII — Special Handling Information — For Broken Lamps

Respiratory protection: Use appropriate NIOSH approved respirator if airborne dust concentrations exceed the pertinent PEL or TLV limits. All appropriate requirements set forth in 29 CFR 1910.134 should be met.

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.

Eye protection: OSHA specified safety glasses, goggles or face shield are recommended if lamps are being broken.

Protective clothing: OSHA specified gloves are recommended for dealing with broken lamps.

Hygienic practices: After handling broken lamps, wash thoroughly before eating, smoking or using toilet facilities.

Although Insect-O-Cutor® attempts to provide current and accurate information herein, Insect-O-Cutor® makes no representations regarding the accuracy or completeness of the information as supplied to the Company by lamp manufacturers, 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.