



Philips Lighting Company

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

**PRODUCT: F20T12/BB SPECIAL BLUE
F40/BB SPECIAL BLUE**

Revised 8/02

SECTION 1: MANUFACTURER

Manufacturer's Name and Address: Philips Lighting Company
A Division of Philips Electronics
North America Corporation
200 Franklin Square Drive
Somerset, New Jersey 08875

Emergency Telephone No.: (800) 424-9300 CHEMTREC
(732) 563-3197 Environmental

Other Information Calls: (732) 563-3103



A division of
Philips Electronics North America Corporation

200 Franklin Square Drive
P.O. Box 6800
Somerset, NJ 08875-6800
Tel: 732.563.3000

SECTION 2: HAZARDOUS INGREDIENTS

	OSHA PEL	ACGIH TLV	%
Mercury (7439-97-6)	.1 mg/m ³ Ceiling	.025mg/m ³ 8hr. TWA	<.01
Strontium Phosphate* (68784-81-2)	15 mg/m ₂	10 mg/m ₂	< 2

*Nuisance dust

SECTION 3: PHYSICAL/CHEMICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Not applicable to intact bulb. This item is a light bulb 4 ft. or 2 ft. long, 1.5 inches in diameter. 4 ft. lamps weigh approximately 290 grams.

SECTION 4: FIRE AND EXPLOSION DATA

Fire and explosion data not applicable. Under extreme heat glass envelope might melt or crack.

SECTION 5: REACTIVITY DATA

Stability: Lamp is stable. Output drops 20% at approximately 3,000 hours.

Incompatibility: Glass will react with hydrofluoric acid. The light output of this lamp reacts with bilirubin.

Polymerization: Not applicable.

SECTION 6: HEALTH HAZARD DATA

Infants' eyes should be covered when under this lamp. This lamp is not for general illumination. It produces a narrow band of blue light used for treatment of hyperbilirubinemia which is responsible for jaundice or icterus in newborn and premature infants.

SECTION 6: HEALTH HAZARD DATA (Cont'd)

Infants' eyes should be covered when under this lamp. This lamp is not for general illumination. It produces a narrow band of blue light used for treatment of hyperbilirubinemia which is responsible for jaundice or icterus in newborn and premature infants.

Breakage of the lamp may result in some exposure to the phosphor powder dust / and to elemental mercury vapor. No adverse effects are expected from occasional exposure to broken lamps, but as a matter of good practice, prolonged or frequent exposure should be avoided through the use of adequate ventilation or carbon filtration during disposal of large quantities of lamps. (This is regulated -- See Section 7.)

EMERGENCY AND FIRST AID PROCEDURE:

Phototherapy should only be done by physicians or prescribed by them.

For glass cuts due to broken glass, follow normal first aid procedures.

SECTION 7: PRECAUTIONS FOR SAFE HANDLING AND USE

Phototherapy should only be done under the direction of a physician. Infants' eyes should be covered when under the lamps.

Some personnel who view infants under the special blue lamps for extended periods may experience a slight nausea. This is caused by the extremely saturated blue light. This nauseous condition can be corrected or improved considerably without appreciably reducing the effectiveness of the bilirubin treatment. When an individual complains of nausea, we suggest the following:

- 1) One of the special blue lamps in the bilirubin hood can be replaced with a gold (GO) fluorescent lamp of the same electrical characteristics (F20 T12/GO to replace F20 T12/BB or F40GO to replace F40BB). This approach tends to dilute the saturation of the blue light.
- 2) Yellow or amber-tinted transparent plastic curtains may be fastened to the treatment hood so that the infant being treated is viewed through the tinted curtain.

SECTION 7: PRECAUTIONS FOR SAFE HANDLING AND USE (Cont'd)

Normal precautions should be taken for the collection of broken glass.

Waste Disposal Method: At the end of rated life, when this lamp is removed from service, it will be subjected to the current Toxic Characteristic Leaching Procedure (TCLP) prescribed by the Environmental Protection Agency. This test is used to determining whether an item is a hazardous waste or a non-hazardous waste under current E. P. A. definition. These lamps would fail the TCLP test and would be considered hazardous under the Universal Waste Rules. Generators should evaluate all of the disposal options, which may be available in the particular state in which the generator's facility is located. The generator should check with federal, state and local officials for their guidance. Philips encourages recycling of its products by qualified recyclers.

SECTION 8: CONTROL MEASURES

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

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

Hand and Eye Protection: Appropriate hand and eye protection should be worn when disposing of lamps or handling broken glass.

SECTION 9: REGULATORY INFORMATION

As a product these mercury containing lamps being shipped in the manufacturer's original packaging are not regulated by air, truck or ocean shipment. As a waste, these spent fluorescent lamps would be regulated in various states and local communities. This material safety data sheet does not constitute "knowledge of the waste", in certain jurisdictions.

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