

**SAFETY DATA SHEET**  
**High Pressure Mercury Lamps**



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SYLVANIA brand High Pressure Mercury Lamps, manufactured by LEDVANCE, LLC, are exempted from the requirements of the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200) because they are “articles.” The following information is provided by LEDVANCE, LLC as a courtesy to its customers.

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I. IDENTIFICATION

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Trade Name (as labeled): **SYLVANIA Mercury lamps for general lighting purposes (Mercury Vapor Lamps, High Pressure Mercury Lamps)**

Manufacturer: OSRAM China Lighting LTD.  
No. 1 North Industrial Road  
Foshan, Guangdong, 52800

LEDVANCE LLC  
200 Ballardvale Street  
Wilmington, MA 01887

Emergency Contact: EH&S Specialist 978-570-3000

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II. HAZARD IDENTIFICATION

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**Warning!**

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

**Warning! RUPTURE RISKS:** Mercury lamps are constructed of an outer glass bulb with an internal arc-tube made of quartz. Mercury arc-tubes operate at high pressure and at very high temperatures and can unexpectedly rupture due to internal causes or external factors such as a ballast failure or misapplication. An arc-tube rupture can burst and shatter the outer glass bulb resulting in the discharge of glass fragments and extremely hot quartz particles. In the event of such rupture, **THERE IS A RISK OF PERSONAL INJURY, PROPERTY DAMAGE, BURNS AND FIRE.**

**TO REDUCE THESE RISKS:** Only operate lamp with compatible ballast and fixture. (See LEDVANCE catalog for specific information.)

- Fixture lens/diffuser material must be able to contain hot lamp fragments (as high as 1832°F, 1000°C).
- Never expose an operating lamp to moisture (such as rain, sleet, or snow).
- Replace lamp if outer glass bulb is scratched, cracked or damaged in any way.
- Electrically insulate any metal support in contact with the outer bulb to avoid glass decomposition.
- Replace lamp at or before the end of rated life. (See catalog for rated life.)

**WARNING: ELECTRICAL SHOCK AND BURN HAZARD** Do not remove or insert lamp while power is on. If outer glass bulb is broken, shut off power immediately and remove lamp after it has cooled.

**If burn or irritation persists:** get medical attention

**WARNING! ULTRAVIOLET RADIATION EXPOSURE:** This lamp can cause serious skin burn and eye inflammation from shortwave ultraviolet radiation if the outer envelope of the lamp is broken or punctured. Do not use where people will remain for more than a few minutes unless adequate shielding or other safety precautions are used. Lamps that will automatically extinguish when the outer envelope is broken or punctured are commercially available. This product conforms to the following federal regulations: U.S.A.: 21 CFR 1040.30 and CANADA: SOR/80-381.

**Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.** Care must be taken to read and follow the directions and warnings accompanying the specific product to avoid personal injury and/or property damage.

**Storage:** Store in well-ventilated place.

**Consult the SYLVANIA product catalog or relevant technical data sheets for complete warnings, operating and installation guides for specific lamp types.**

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### III. COMPOSITION – INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

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**There are no known health hazards from exposure to lamps that are intact.**

Materials listed on this data sheet are contained in varying percentages in this product. Exact percentages are proprietary and will not be disclosed other than as required in accordance with the regulations. If a lamp is broken, some of the following materials may be released:

<u>Chemical Name</u>	<u>CAS Number</u>	<u>% by wt.</u>
Quartz, fused	60676-86-0	5-15
(1,2) Lead Solder (as Pb)	7439-92-1	0-<1.0
(1,2) Mercury	7439-97-6	<0.1
Aluminum Oxide	1344-28-1	0-<10
Glass (Borosilicate)	---	0-75
Yttrium Vanadate	13566-12-6	0-<0.5

(1) 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.

(2) The mercury and lead in this product are substances known to the state of California to cause reproductive toxicity if ingested. [California Safe Drinking Water and Toxic Enforcement Act of 1986 (Proposition 65).]

**NIOSH/OSHA Occupational Health Guidelines for Chemical Hazards and/or NIOSH Pocket Guide to Chemical Hazards lists the following effects of overexposure to the chemicals/materials tabulated below when they are inhaled, ingested, or contacted with skin or eye:**

Glass - Glass dust is considered to be physiologically inert and as such has an OSHA exposure limit of 15 mg/M3 for total dust and 5 mg/M3 for respirable dust. The ACGIH TLVs for particulates not otherwise classified are 10 mg/M3 for total dust and 3 mg/M3 for respirable dust.

Quartz, Fused - Fibrosis of the lungs causing shortness of breath and coughing has been associated with silica exposure.

Lead - Ingestion and inhalation of lead dust or fume must be avoided. Irritation of the eyes and respiratory tract may occur. Excessive lead absorption is toxic and may include symptoms such as anemia, weakness, abdominal pain, and kidney disease.

Mercury - Exposure to high concentrations of vapors for brief periods can cause acute symptoms such as pneumonitis, chest pains, shortness of breath, coughing, gingivitis, salivation and possibly stomatitis. May cause redness and irritation as a result of contact with skin and/or eyes.

Yttrium Vanadate - Inhalation of vanadium compounds can cause irritation of the nose, throat and respiratory tract. Eye contact and prolonged, repeated skin contact may also cause irritation. Studies of workers exposed to this material showed no evidence of chronic or systemic effects.

Aluminum Oxide (Alumina) - Alumina is a non-toxic material which is very low in free silica content. Sharp edged particles can irritate the eyes, perhaps the skin, and definitely the mucous membranes of the respiratory tract.

**All other components of this product do not pose a significant risk of respiratory and/or physical effects.**

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#### IV. EMERGENCY AND FIRST AID PROCEDURES:

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Glass Cuts: Perform normal first aid procedures. Seek medical attention as required.

Inhalation: If discomfort or irritation to the nose and throat develop, remove from exposure and seek medical attention as needed. If breathing has stopped, perform artificial respiration; keep affected person warm and at rest; get medical attention as soon as possible.

Ingestion: In the unlikely event of ingesting a large quantity of material, seek medical attention immediately.

Contact, Skin: Thoroughly wash affected area with mild soap or detergent and water and prevent further contact. Seek medical attention as needed.

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

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#### V. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES:

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Flammability: Non-combustible

Fire Extinguishing Materials: Use extinguishing agents suitable for surrounding fire.

Special Firefighting Procedure: 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.

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#### VI. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES:

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**ONLY APPLICABLE 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 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.

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

Protective clothing: OSHA specified 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, drinking, smoking or handling tobacco products, applying cosmetics, or using toilet facilities.

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## VII. SPECIAL HANDLING INFORMATION - FOR BROKEN LAMPS

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### ONLY APPLICABLE FOR BROKEN LAMPS

BROKEN ARC-TUBE: Take care in handling and disposing of this lamp. **If arc-tube is broken, avoid skin contact with any of the contents and fragments.**

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 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.

Eye Protection: OSHA specified safety glasses, goggles or face shield are recommended if lamps are being broken. To avoid exposure to ultraviolet radiation, use only in enclosed equipment designed for this lamp type.

Protective Clothing: OSHA specified cut and puncture-resistant gloves are recommended for dealing with broken lamps.

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

Storage Instructions: Store in well-ventilated place.

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## VIII. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

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### Threshold Value Limits:

<u>Chemical Name</u>	<u>CAS Number</u>	<u>Exposure Limits in Air (mg/cubic m)</u>	
		<u>ACGIH (TLV)</u>	<u>OSHA (PEL)</u>
Quartz, fused	60676-86-0	0.1 Resp Dust	0.1
<sup>(1,2)</sup> Lead Solder (as Pb)	7439-92-1	0.05	0.05
<sup>(1,2)</sup> Mercury	7439-97-6	0.025	0.1 Ceiling
Aluminum Oxide	1344-28-1	10.0 <sup>(3)</sup>	15.0 <sup>(3)</sup>
Glass (Borosilicate)	---	10.0 <sup>(3)</sup>	15.0 <sup>(3)</sup>
Yttrium Vanadate	13566-12-6	1.0	1.0

(1) 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.

(2) The mercury and lead in this product are substances known to the state of California to cause reproductive toxicity if ingested. [California Safe Drinking Water and Toxic Enforcement Act of 1986 (Proposition 65).]

(3) Limits as nuisance particulate.

Personal Protective Equipment: OSHA specified cut and puncture-resistant gloves are recommended for dealing with broken lamps.

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

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

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.

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#### VIV. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

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**NOT APPLICABLE FOR LAMPS**

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#### X. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

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**NOT APPLICABLE FOR LAMPS**

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#### XI. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

**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.

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#### XII. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

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#### XIII. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

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LEDVANCE, LLC recommends that all mercury-containing lamps be recycled. For a list of lamp recyclers and to obtain state regulatory disposal information, call 1-866-666-6850 or log onto [www.lamprecycle.org](http://www.lamprecycle.org).

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. Place materials in closed containers to avoid generating dust and mercury vapor.

It is the responsibility of the waste generator to ensure proper classification and disposal 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.

Lamps that pass the US EPA's TCLP test are considered non-hazardous waste in most states. Always review your local and state regulations which can vary.

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#### XVI. TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

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#### XVII. REGULATORY INFORMATION

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Although LEDVANCE, LLC 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.

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In case of questions please call:

EH&S Specialist 978-570-3000

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