

**MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET
GERMICIDAL ULTRAVIOLET LAMPS**

Germicidal lamps manufactured by Atlantic Ultraviolet Corporation are exempted from the requirements of the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200) because they are “articles.” The following data is provided as a courtesy to our customers.

SECTION 1 MANUFACTURER

Product Name: Ster-L-Ray® Germicidal Lamps
Manufacturer: Atlantic Ultraviolet Corporation
375 Marcus Boulevard Hauppauge, NY 11788 (631) 273-0500
Email: info@atlanticuv.com Website: www.ultraviolet.com

SECTION 2 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:

Chemical Name	CAS Number	% by weight	Exposure Limits In Air (mg/cubic meter) ACGIH (TLV)	Exposure Limits In Air (mg/cubic meter) OSHA (PEL)
Quartz /Fused Silica	60676-86-0	75-90	0.1 ***	0.1 ***
Mercury *	7439-97-6	<0.1	0.025	0.1 (ceiling)
Tin	7440-31-5	0-<1	2.0	2.0
Lead	7439-92-1	0-<1	0.5	0.5
Argon	7440-37-1	0-<1	**	none
Neon	7440-01-9	0-<1	**	none
Xenon	7440-63-3	0-<1	**	none

* This chemical is 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.

** The TLV for a simple asphyxiant is a minimal atmospheric oxygen content of 18% by volume, at 1atmospheric pressure.

*** When quartz tubing is heated to working temperatures, the silica vapors given off condense as amorphous silica. Amorphous silica has a TLV of 10mg/cu.m. and a PEL of 6mg/cu.m.

SECTION 3 PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Not applicable to intact lamp.

SECTION 4 FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARDS

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

Special Firefighting 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.

SECTION 5 REACTIVITY DATA

Stability: Stable

Conditions to avoid: None for intact lamps.

Incompatibility (materials to avoid): None for intact lamps.

Hazardous Decomposition Products: None for intact lamps

Hazardous Polymerization Products: Will not occur

SECTION 6 HEALTH HAZARDS

This product (germicidal lamps) is intended for applications only where humans will not be intentionally exposed to the ultraviolet rays. Avoid exposure of persons to direct or reflected germicidal ultraviolet rays. If it is desired to operate germicidal lamps in such a way that persons will or may be exposed to the germicidal ultraviolet rays, adequate eye, face and skin protection must be worn by all exposed persons. Overexposure to direct or reflected rays will cause temporary but painful eye irritation and reddening of the skin.

Some germicidal lamps (ozone producing types), in addition to producing ultraviolet rays, will also produce substantial quantities of ozone when operated in air. Care should be exercised in design and installation of equipment so that ozone concentration will not exceed .05 parts per million in areas occupied by people. Provide adequate ventilation in all areas where equipment utilizing ozone producing lamps are employed.

THERE ARE NO KNOWN HEALTH HAZARDS FROM 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 WITH SKIN OR EYE.

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. Chronic exposure may cause tremors and neuropsychiatric problems. May cause redness and irritation as a result of contact with skin and/or eyes.

Quartz(fused silica) - Exposure to crystalline silica dust may cause scarring of the lungs (Silicosis), resulting in shortness of breath and coughing.

Inert gases - Inert gases such as Argon, Neon, and Xenon can cause asphyxia by displacing the ambient oxygen. Some symptoms of asphyxia are headache and dizziness.

Tin/Lead Solder - Ingestion or inhalation of dust or fumes must be avoided. Lead is toxic and cumulative, affecting the kidneys, reproductive system, and nervous system. Symptoms of chronic overexposure include anemia, insomnia, weakness, irritability, constipation and stomach pains. Tin is not regarded as toxic but excessive exposure can cause fever, nausea, stomach cramps or diarrhea.

SECTION 7 PROCEDURES FOR DISPOSAL OF LAMPS

If lamps are broken, ventilate area where breakage occurred. Clean up with mercury vacuum cleaner or other suitable means that avoid 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. It is the responsibility of the generator to ensure proper classification of waste products. To that end, TCLP tests should be conducted on all waste products to determine the ultimate disposition in accordance with all applicable federal, state, and local regulations.

SECTION 8 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 NIOSH approved respirator if airborne dust concentrations exceed the 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.

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

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

SECTION 9 PHYSICAL and CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

N/A

SECTION 10 STABILITY and REACTIVITY

Stable under normal operating conditions

SECTION 11 TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

N/A

SECTION 12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

N/A

SECTION 13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATION

Lamps contain mercury. Manage disposal in accordance with Federal, State and local disposal laws.
See www.lamprecycle.org

SECTION 14 – TRANSPORT INFORMATION

N/A

SECTION 15 REGULATORY INFORMATION

N/A

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FOR QUESTIONS CALL: Atlantic Ultraviolet Corporation (631) 273-0500