



Westinghouse

Material Safety Data Sheet

Product: infrared Heat LAMPS Clear

SECTION 1: Manufacturer

Manufacture's Name and Address:

Westinghouse Lighting Corporation
12401 NcNulty Road
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19154

Emergency Telephone No.:

800-248-6900

SECTION 2: Hazardous Ingredients

Materials listed on this date 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.

THERE ARE NO KNOWN HEALTH HAZARDS FROM EXPOSURE TO LAMPS THAT ARE INTACT. If a lamp is broken, some of the following materials may be released:

Chemical Name	CAS Number	Hazard	Exposure Limits in Air(mg/cubic m)	
			ACGIH (TLV)	OSHA (PEL)
Glass (high boron)	---	-----	----	----
(1.3) Lead Solder (as Pb)	7439-92-1	Toxic	0.15	0.05
Aluminum	7429-90-5	Respiratory Irritant	10.0	10.0
Copper (as dust)	7440-50-8	Respiratory Irritant	1.0	1.0
Phenolic Resin	---	Physical Irritant	----	----

- (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) Limits as nuisance particulate.
- (3) The lead in this product is one of the substances known to the state of California to cause reproductive toxicity if ingested. California Safe Drinking Water and Toxic Enforcement Act of 1986)

SECTION 3: Chemical/Physical Data

The lamp is operating will has a high temperature and don't contact it Please Allow fixture to cool before servicing. The lamp must be used in a fixture that has a suitable protective shield. Don't use if lamp is scratched or broken.

SECTION 4: Fire and Explosion Data

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.

SECTION 5: Reactivity Data

Stability:	Lamp is stable.
Conditions to avoid:	None for intact lamps
Incompatibility(materials to avoid):	Do not use near materials that are negatively affected by heat
Hazardous decomposition products:	None for intact lamps.
Hazardous polymerization products:	Will not occur.

SECTION 6: 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 heat and broken lamps is the possibility of sustaining glass cuts.

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

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.

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

EMERGENCY FIRST AID:

Scalded by heat : Perform normal first aid procedures. Seek medical attention as required.

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 as needed.

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 amount of water for 15 minutes. Seek medical attention.

CARCINOGENIC ASSESSMENT (NTP ANNUAL REPORT, IARC MONOGRAPHS, OTHER): None

SECTION 7: Precautions for Safe Handling and Use

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. Place materials in closed containers to avoid generating dust.

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.

SECTION 8: Control Measures

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 for dealing with broken lamps.

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.

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