Feit Electric brand Metal Halide Lamps, manufactured by FEIT ELECTRIC COMPANY 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 FEIT ELECTRIC COMPANY as a courtesy to its customers.

I. IDENTIFICATION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Trade Name (as labeled):</th>
<th>Feit Electric Metal Halide Lamps for General Lighting</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Manufacturer

FEIT ELECTRIC COMPANY, INC.
4901 Gregg Road
Pico Rivera, CA 90660 (800) 543-3348

II. HAZARD IDENTIFICATION

⚠️ **Warning Causes Serious Eye Irritation.** Mercury may cause irritation of the eyes (Eye Damage/Irritation Hazard Category 2A). Wear eye protection to avoid getting into eyes. If lamp is broken and in eyes, rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.

⚠️ **Warning Harmful If Inhaled.** Mercury may harmful if inhaled (Acute Toxicity – Inhalation Hazard Category 4). If lamp is broken, avoid breathing fume. If inhaled and breathing is difficult, move away to a fresh air area and keep comfortable for breathing.

Seek medical attention if discomfort, eye irritation persists, or pulmonary symptoms develop. Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local/regional/national/international regulations. Store in well-ventilated area.
III. COMPOSITION – INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

The following materials, unless specified otherwise, are part of the glass bulb portion of the CFL unit and the entire CFL. The % weight, unless specified otherwise, is relative to the glass bulb portion of the CFL and the entire CFL unit. If the glass bulb is broken, the following materials may be released:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chemical Name</th>
<th>CAS Number</th>
<th>% by wt.</th>
<th>Exposure Limits in Air (mg/cubicm)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>ACGIH (TLV)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>OSHA (PEL)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(1,2) Lead Solder (as Pb)</td>
<td>7439-92-1</td>
<td>0.1-&lt;1.1</td>
<td>0.15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(1) Barium Peroxide</td>
<td>1304-29-6</td>
<td>0-&lt;0.6</td>
<td>0.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(1) Mercury</td>
<td>7439-97-6</td>
<td>&lt;0.1</td>
<td>0.025</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sodium</td>
<td>7440-23-5</td>
<td>&lt;0.01</td>
<td>---</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quartz, Fused</td>
<td>60676-86-0</td>
<td>10-30</td>
<td>0.1 Resp. Dust</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(1,2) Glass (Lead Borosilicate)</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>50-75</td>
<td>10 (3)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(1,2) (as Lead Oxide, 6%)</td>
<td>1317-36-8</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>0.15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yttrium Vanadate</td>
<td>13566-12-6</td>
<td>0-&lt;0.5</td>
<td>1.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(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 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 (Proposition 65).]
(3) Limits as nuisance particulate.
IV. FIRST-AID MEASURES

Contact, Skin: Thoroughly wash affected area with soap or detergent and water. Seek medical attention if needed.

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

Glass Cuts: Perform first aid procedures. Seek medical attention if needed.

Inhalation: If discomfort or irritation to the nose or throat develop, seek medical attention if needed. If breathing has stopped, perform artificial respiration and seek medical attention at once.

Ingestion: In the unlikely event of ingesting significant CFL materials, seek medical attention immediately.

V. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

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.

VI. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

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 thoroughly before eating, smoking or handling tobacco products, applying cosmetics, or using toilet facilities.
US Environmental Protection Agency CFL Cleanup guidelines: www.epa.gov/cfl.

**Before Cleanup:**
- Have people and pets leave the room.
- Air out the room for 5-10 minutes by opening a window or door to the outdoor environment.
- Shut off the central forced air heating or air-conditioning system.
- Collect materials needed to clean up broken bulb: stiff paper or cardboard; sticky tape; damp paper towels or disposable wet wipes (for hard surfaces); and a glass jar with a metal lid or a sealable plastic bag.

**During Cleanup:**
- DO NOT VACUUM. Vacuuming is not recommended unless broken glass remains after all other cleanup steps have been taken. Vacuuming could spread mercury-containing powder or mercury vapor.
- Be thorough in collecting broken glass and visible powder. Scoop up glass fragments and powder using stiff paper or cardboard. Use sticky tape, such as duct tape, to pick up any remaining small glass fragments and powder. Place the used tape in the glass jar or plastic bag. See the detailed cleanup instructions for more information, and for differences in cleaning up hard surfaces versus carpeting or rugs.
- Place cleanup materials in a sealable container.

**After Cleanup:**
- Promptly place all bulb debris and cleanup materials, including vacuum cleaner bags, outdoors in a trash container or protected area until materials can be disposed of. Avoid leaving any bulb fragments or cleanup materials indoors.
- Next, check with your local government about disposal requirements in your area, because some localities require fluorescent bulbs (broken or unbroken) be taken to a local recycling center. If there is no such requirement in your area, you can dispose of the materials with your household trash.
- If practical, continue to air out the room where the bulb was broken and leave the heating/air conditioning system shut off for several hours.

If you are concerned about your health after cleaning up the broken Metal Halide, you may contact your local poison control center by calling 1-800-222-1222.

VII. SPECIAL HANDLING INFORMATION – FOR BROKEN LAMPS

**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 thoroughly before eating, smoking or handling tobacco products, applying cosmetics, or using toilet facilities.

US Environmental Protection Agency CFL Cleanup guidelines: www.epa.gov/cfl.

Before Cleanup:
- Have people and pets leave the room.
- Air out the room for 5-10 minutes by opening a window or door to the outdoor environment.
- Shut off the central forced air heating or air-conditioning system.
- Collect materials needed to clean up broken bulb: stiff paper or cardboard; sticky tape; damp paper towels or disposable wet wipes (for hard surfaces); and a glass jar with a metal lid or a sealable plastic bag.

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- Place cleanup materials in a sealable container.

After Cleanup:
- Promptly place all bulb debris and cleanup materials, including vacuum cleaner bags, outdoors in a trash container or protected area until materials can be disposed of. Avoid leaving any bulb fragments or cleanup materials indoors.
- Next, check with your local government about disposal requirements in your area, because some localities require fluorescent bulbs (broken or unbroken) be taken to a local recycling center. If there is no such requirement in your area, you can dispose of the materials with your household trash.
- If practical, continue to air out the room where the bulb was broken and leave the heating/air conditioning system shut off for several hours.

If you are concerned about your health after cleaning up the broken CFL, you may contact your local poison control center by calling 1-800-222-1222.
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 bing 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.

V. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

NOT APPLICABLE FOR LAMPS

X. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

NOT APPLICABLE FOR LAMPS

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.

XII. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

NOT APPLICABLE FOR LAMPS

Product Safety Data Sheet for FEIT ELECTRIC COMPANY brand Compact Fluorescent Lamps SDS No. 1.0
XIII. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Feit Electric Company recommends that all Metal Halide lamps be recycled. For a list of lamp recyclers and to obtain state and local regulatory disposal information, please refer to www.lamprecycle.org

XIV. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

NOT APPLICABLE FOR LAMPS

XV. REGULATORY INFORMATION

Feit Electric Metal Halide lamps comply with the EU directive on the Restriction of Hazardous Substances RoHS II, 2011/65/EU for mercury and lead.

XVI. OTHER INFORMATION

Although Feit Electric Company 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.

In case of questions, please call: Feit Electric Company at (800) 543-3348

Issue Date: June 7, 2017

Product Safety Data Sheet for FEIT ELECTRIC COMPANY brand Compact Fluorescent Lamps SDS No. 1.0