



MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET  
LED LAMP SPECIFICATION

---

*Feit Electric brand LED Lamps, manufactured by FEIT ELCTRIC COMPANY, INC., 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 ELCTRIC as a courtesy to its customers.*

---

-----  
**I. PRODUCT IDENTIFICATION**  
-----

**Trade Name (as labeled):** **Feit Electric LED, Eternalite, Party Bulb, LED Night Light.**  
*This data sheet covers all of the following types unless otherwise indicated: LED Night Lights, LED Party Bulb, LED Night Light replacement bulbs, Performance LED, Accent LED, Any "articles" containing LED bulbs*

**Manufacturer:** **FEIT ELECTRIC COMPANY, INC.**  
4901 Gregg Rd  
Pico Rivera, CA 90660  
(562) 463-2852

-----  
**II. HAZARDOUS INGREDIENTS**  
-----

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

Lamp Assembly – Glass and Metal – The glass is made from soda lime similar to that used throughout the glass industry for other common consumer items. The metals for the adapters and LEDs are generally made from various amounts of aluminum, tin, lead, copper, zinc, and nickel. None of these materials would present a potential hazard in the event of breakage of the lamp, aside from the hazard due to broken glass.

Phosphor in LEDs – (nuisance dust) phosphate mix using manganese, rare earth elements such as lanthanum, and yttrium as either an oxide or as a phosphate, along with a barium/aluminum oxide all are tightly bound in the phosphor matrix. These phosphors produce better lamp efficiency and color rendition. The phosphor components may vary slightly depending on the color of the lamp. Some lamps may contain a thin coating of tin oxide inside the glass.

LEDs – The LEDs consist of metal and InGaN (Indium Gallium Nitride) semiconductor chip. Due to their insolubility and inertness, these materials do not present a significant hazard.

ELECTRONIC LED DRIVER – The electronic LED driver in most cases is built into the lamp housing. The driver consists of parts similar to other parts used in the electronic business for a variety of consumer electronic products.

PLASTIC – This product contains high molecular weight polymers (plastics) that are not considered hazardous.

-----  
**III. PHYSICAL PROPERTIES**  
-----

Not applicable to intact lamp.

-----  
**IV. FIRE & EXPLOSION HAZARDS**  
-----

Not applicable to intact lamp

---

## V. HEALTH HAZARD

---

**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.*

*Phosphor* There have been no significant adverse effects on humans by ingestion, inhalation, skin contact, or eye contact. Antimony, manganese, yttrium and tin compounds are characterized by OSHA as hazardous chemicals, however, due to their insolubility, relatively low toxicity and small amount present in the phosphor and lamp, these materials do not present a significant hazard in the even of breakage of the lamp

*Glass* Glass dust is considered to be physiologically inert and as such has an OSHA exposure limit of 15-mg/cubic meter for total dust and 5-mg/cubic meter for respirable dust. Perform normal first aid procedures. Seek medical attention as required.

*Inhalation* If discomfort, irritation or symptoms of pulmonary involvement should develop, remove from exposure and seek medical attention.

*Ingestion* In the unlikely event of ingestion of large quantity of material, seek medical attention.

*Contact* Wash eyes/skin, including under eyelids, immediately with copious amounts of water and  
*Eye/Skin* seek medical attention.

---

## VI. PROCEDURES FOR DISPOSAL OF LAMPS

---

Take usual precautions for collection of broken glass. Place materials in closed containers to avoid generating dust. For field disposal the lead in the soldering is considered hazardous waste and must be disposed of by applicable federal, state and local regulations.

Although FEIT ELECTRIC 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.

---

Issue Date: March 14, 2012

---

In case of questions, please call: FEIT ELECTRIC (562) 463-2852