



# SAFETY DATA SHEET

## Lead Products

Issue Date: 17 - May - 2016

Revision Date:

### 1. IDENTIFICATION

**Product Name:** Lead Products

**Synonyms:** Sheet lead, Strip lead, Lead plate, Lead flashings, Plumbing lead, Lead ingot, Lead pigs, Lead pipe, Lead bends, Lead wire, Came lead, Lead extrusions, Lead bricks, Lead wool, Lead anodes, Bullet lead, Lead bullets, Lead billets, Lead castings, Machined lead, Ballast lead, Other miscellaneous lead products. Powder-coated lead products and Painted lead products.

**Recommended Uses:** Roofing, non-potable plumbing, radiation shielding, ballast, nuclear shielding, Anodes, etc.

**Uses Advised Against:** Jewelry, toys, potable plumbing

**Manufacturer:** Alchemy Extrusions Inc.  
390 Millen Rd, Rear Unit  
Stoney Creek, ON  
L8E 2P7  
(905) 662 9143

**Emergency telephone:** INFOTRAC  
**Number** North America: (800) 535-5053  
**(With hours of Operation)** International: (352) 323-3500

### 2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

#### Classification

Carcinogenicity	Category 1B
Reproductive toxicity	Category 1A
Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure)	Category 1

This product is considered hazardous by the 2012 OSHA Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200)

### Label elements

#### **Danger**

##### **Hazard statements**

Lead - May cause cancer.  
May damage fertility or the unborn child.  
May cause harm to breast-fed children.  
Cause damage to central nervous system, blood formation and kidneys and cardiovascular system through prolonged or repeated exposure.

Antimony – Dust or fume will be irritant.  
Antimony causes nasal septal ulceration and stomach lining irritation.



**Appearance:** Gray with bluish or silvery cast depending on alloy

**Physical state:** Solid

**Odor:** Odorless

#### **Precautionary Statements – Prevention**

Obtain special instructions before use  
Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood  
Use personal protective equipment as required  
Wash face, hands and any exposed skin thoroughly after handling  
Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product  
Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area  
Do not breathe dust/fume/gas/mist/vapors/spray

#### **Precautionary Statements – Response**

IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention  
IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing  
IF SWALLOWED: Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician if you feel unwell  
Rinse mouth

#### **Precautionary Statements – Storage**

Store locked up

#### **Precautionary Statements – Disposal**

Dispose of contents/container to an approved waste disposal plant

#### **Other information**

- Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects

### **3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS**

Material	% by Wt.	CAS #	OSHA EXPOSURE LIMIT
Lead	90 – 99.99	7439-92-1	0.05 mg/cubic meter
Antimony	0 – 9	7440-36-0	0.50 mg/cubic meter

Tin	0 – 2	7440-31-5	2.00 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
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#### 4. FIRST AID MEASURES

##### First aid measures

<b>Eye Contact</b>	In case of eye contact, immediately flush eyes with fresh water for at least 15 minutes while holding the eyelids open. Remove contact lenses if worn. Get medical attention if irritation persists. Do not rub affected area.
<b>Skin Contact</b>	Wash off immediately with soap and plenty of water. If skin irritation persists, call a Physician.
<b>Inhalation</b>	Remove to fresh air. If breathing has stopped, give artificial respiration. Get medical Attention immediately. If conscious, have victim clear nasal passages.
<b>Ingestion</b>	Seek immediate medical attention. Rinse mouth. Drink plenty of water. Induce Vomiting, but only if victim is fully conscious.

##### Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

<b>Symptoms</b>	<b>Acute (short term) exposure:</b> Lead is a potent, systemic poison; taken in large enough Doses, lead can kill in a matter of days. Acute encephalopathy may arise which develops
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Quickly to seizures, coma and death from cardiorespiratory arrest.

**Chronic (long term) exposure:** Chronic overexposure to lead may result in severe damage to blood forming, nervous, urinary and reproductive systems. Some common symptoms of chronic overexposure include loss of appetite, metallic taste in mouth, anxiety, constipation, nausea, pallor, excessive tiredness, weakness, insomnia, headache, nervous irritability, muscle and joint pain, fine tremors, numbness, dizziness, hyperactivity, colic.

**Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed**

**Note to physicians**      Treat symptomatically.

**5. FIRE – FIGHTING MEASURES**

**Suitable extinguishing media:** Dry chemical, foam or CO<sub>2</sub>

**Specific hazards arising from the chemical:** May give off toxic fumes in a fire, including lead fumes.

**Explosion data:**

**Sensitivity to Mechanical Impact:** None known.

**Sensitivity to Static Discharge:** None known.

**Protective equipment and precautions for firefighters**

As in any fire, wear self-contained breathing apparatus pressure-demand, MSHA/NIOSH (approved or equivalent) and full protective gear. Lead is not considered to be a fire hazard. Powder/dust is flammable when heated or exposed to flame.

**6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES**

**Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures**

**Personal precautions**      Evaluate personnel to safe areas. Avoid contact with skin, eyes and inhalation of dusts. Use personal protection recommended in Section 8.

**For emergency responders**      Wear respiratory protection. Wear proper personal protective equipment (gloves and goggles). Wear appropriate outer garment to protect clothing.

**Environmental precautions**

**Environmental precautions**      Prevent entry into waterways, sewers, surface drainage systems and poorly ventilated areas.

**Methods and material for containment and cleaning up**

**Methods for containment**      Avoid creating dust. Safely stop source of spill. Restrict non-essential personnel from area. All personnel involved in spill cleanup should avoid skin and eye contact by wearing appropriate personal protection equipment. Do not breathe dust.

**Methods for cleaning up**      Avoid dust formation. Clean up dusts with high efficiency particulate air (HEPA) filtered vacuum equipment or by wet cleaning.

**Prevention of secondary hazards** Clean contaminated objects and area thoroughly observing environmental regulations.

## 7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

### Precautions for safe handling

**Advice on safe handling** Use personal protection recommended in Section 8. Avoid generation of dust. Be familiar with the requirements set forth in the OSHA Lead Standard, 29 CFR 1910.1025.

### Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

**Storage Conditions** Keep containers tightly closed in a dry, cool and well-ventilated place.

**Incompatible materials** Strong oxidizing agents.

## 8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

### Control parameters

#### Exposure Guidelines

Chemical Name	ACGIH TLV	OSHA PEL	NIOSH IDLH
Lead 7439-92-1	TWA: 0.15 mg/m <sup>3</sup> Pb	TWA: 0.05 mg/m <sup>3</sup> Pb	IDLH: 100mg/m <sup>3</sup> Pb TWA: 0.050 mg/m <sup>3</sup> Pb
Antimony 7440-36-0	TWA: 0.5 mg/m <sup>3</sup> Sb	TWA: 0.5 mg/m <sup>3</sup> Sb	IDLH: 0.50 mg/m <sup>3</sup> Sb TWA: 0.5 mg/m <sup>3</sup> Sb
Tin 7440-31-5	TWA: 2.0 mg/m <sup>3</sup> Sn	TWA: 2.0 mg/m <sup>3</sup> Sn	IDLH: 100 mg/m <sup>3</sup> Sn TWA: 2.0 mg/m <sup>3</sup> Sn

### Appropriate engineering controls

**Engineering Controls** Use contained process enclosures, local exhaust ventilation or other engineering controls to maintain aerosols below the exposure limit. If user operations generate dust, fume or mist use ventilation to keep exposure to airborne contaminants below the exposure limit.

### Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment

**Eye/face protection** Use safety glasses with side shields or chemical goggles.

**Skin and body protection** Protective clothing is required if exposure exceeds the PEL or TLV or where possibility of skin or eye irritation exists. Full body cotton or disposable coveralls and disposable gloves should be worn during use and handling. Clothing should be left at work site and be properly disposed of or laundered after use. The wash water should be disposed of in accordance with local, state and federal regulations. Personal clothing should be protected from contamination.

**Respiratory protection** If engineering controls cannot maintain airborne concentrations below exposure limits, use appropriate, approved respiratory protection (a 42 CFR 84 class N, R, or P-100 particulate filter cartridge). When exposure levels are unknown, a self-contained breathing apparatus which supplies a positive air pressure within a full face-piece mask should be worn. Utilization of respiratory equipment should be in accordance with 29 CFR 1910.1025 and 29 CFR 1910.134.

**General Hygiene Considerations**

Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product. Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace. Wear disposable gloves and eye/face protection. Wash face, hands and any exposed skin thoroughly after handling.

<b>9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES</b>
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**Information on basic physical and chemical properties**

<b>Physical state</b>	Solid
<b>Appearance</b>	Gray with bluish or silvery cast depending on alloy
<b>Color</b>	Odorless

<b>Property</b>	<b>Values</b>	<b>Remarks *Method</b>
<b>pH</b>	Not available	
<b>Melting point/freezing point</b>	>600°C	
<b>Boiling point/boiling range</b>	>600°C	
<b>Flash Point</b>	Not applicable (high-melting point solid)	
<b>Evaporation rate</b>	Not applicable (high-melting point solid)	
<b>Flammability (solid, gas)</b>	Not combustible	
<b>Flammability Limit in Air</b>		
<b>Upper flammability limit:</b>	Not combustible	
<b>Lower flammability limit:</b>	Not combustible	
<b>Vapor pressure</b>	Negligible	
<b>Vapor density</b>	Not applicable (high-melting point solid)	
<b>Specific Gravity</b>	9.96	
<b>Water solubility</b>	70.2 mg/L at 20°C	
<b>Solubility in other solvents</b>	Lead compounds, soluble in 0.07 M hydrochloric acid	
<b>Partition coefficient</b>	Not applicable (inorganic)	
<b>Auto ignition temperature</b>	Not combustible	
<b>Decomposition temperature</b>	>600°C	
<b>Kinematic viscosity</b>	Not applicable (solid)	
<b>Dynamic viscosity</b>	Not applicable (solid)	
<b>Explosive properties</b>	Not considered to be explosive	
<b>Oxidizing properties</b>	Not considered to be oxidizing	
 <b><u>Other information</u></b>		
<b>Softening point</b>	Not available	
<b>Molecular weight</b>	Not available	
<b>VOC Content (%)</b>	Not available	
<b>Bulk density</b>	Not available	

<b>10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY</b>
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**Reactivity**

Stable under normal conditions.

**Chemical stability**

Stable under normal conditions.

**Possibility of Hazardous Reactions**

None under normal processing.  
Hazardous polymerization does not occur.

**Conditions to avoid**

Avoid excessive exposure to heat.

**Incompatible materials**

Strong oxidizing agents.

**Hazardous Decomposition Products**

Lead oxide fumes.

**11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION**

**Information on likely routes of exposure**

Hazardous exposure to lead compounds can occur only when product is heated, oxidized or otherwise processed or damaged to create dust, vapor or fume.

**Inhalation** Inhalation of lead dust or fumes may cause irritation of upper respiratory tract and lungs

**Eye contact** Lead compounds may cause eye irritation

**Skin contact** Lead compounds are poorly absorbed through the skin

**Ingestion** Acute ingestion of lead compounds may cause abdominal pain, nausea, vomiting, diarrhea and severe cramping. This may lead to rapidly systemic toxicity and must be treated by a physician.

**Component information** Lead is slowly absorbed by ingestion and inhalation and poorly absorbed through the skin. If absorbed, lead will accumulate in the body with low rates of excretion, leading to long-term build up. Part of risk management is to take blood samples from workers for analysis to ensure that exposure levels are acceptable.

<b>Chemical Name</b>	<b>Oral LD50</b>	<b>Dermal LD50</b>	<b>Inhalation LC50</b>
Lead 7439-92-1	56 mg/m <sup>3</sup> Rat	Not available	100 mg/m <sup>3</sup> Rat
Antimony 7440-36-0	7500mg Sb/kg Rat	Not available	720 mg Cu/m <sup>3</sup> Rat
Tin 7440-31-5	2207mg Sn/kg Rat	Not available	Not available

**Information on toxicological effects**

**Symptoms** Not available.

**Delayed and immediate effects as well as chronic effects from short and long-term exposure**

**Skin corrosion/irritation** Lead metal granules or dust: May cause skin irritation by mechanical action. Lead metal foil, shot or sheets: Not likely to cause skin irritation.

**Serious eye damage/eye irritation**

Lead metal granules or dust: Can irritate eyes by mechanical action. Lead metal foil, shot or sheets: No hazard. Will not cause eye irritation.

**Inhalation**

In an industrial setting, exposure to lead mainly occurs from inhalation of dust or fumes. Lead dust or fumes: Can irritate the upper respiratory tract (nose, throat) as well as the bronchi and lungs by mechanical action. Lead dust can be absorbed through the respiratory system. However, inhaled lead does not accumulate in the lungs. All of an inhaled dose is eventually absorbed or transferred to the gastrointestinal tract. Inhalation effects of exposure to fumes or dust or inorganic lead may not develop quickly. Symptoms may include metallic taste, chest pain, decreased physical fitness, fatigue, sleep disturbance, headache, and irritability, reduces memory, mood and personality changes, aching bones and muscles, constipation, abdominal pains, decreasing appetite. Inhalation of large amounts may lead to ataxia, delirium, convulsions/seizures, coma, and death. Lead metal foil, shot, or sheets: Not an inhalation hazard unless metal is heated. If metal is heated, fumes will be released. Inhalation of these fumes may cause flu-like symptoms. Symptoms may include metallic taste, fever, nausea, vomiting, chills, cough, weakness, chest pain, generalized muscle pain/aches, and increased white blood cell count.

**Ingestion**

Lead metal granules or dust: The Symptoms of lead poisoning include abdominal pain or cramps (lead colic), spasms, nausea, vomiting, headache, weakness, distorted perceptions, lead-like taste, loss of appetite, insomnia, dizziness and other symptoms similar to that of inhalation. Acute poisoning may result in high lead levels in the blood and urine, shock, coma and death in extreme cases. Lead metal foil, shot or sheets: Not an ingestion hazard for usual industrial handling.

**Carcinogenic effects**

Epidemiology studies of workers exposed to inorganic lead compounds have found a limited association with stomach cancer. This has led to the classification by IARC that inorganic lead compounds are probably carcinogenic to humans.

Chemical Name	ACGIH	IARC	NTP	OSHA
Lead 7439-92-1	A3	2B	Reasonably Anticipated	Category 1B
Antimony 7440-36-0	A2	2B	Not Listed	Category 2
Tin 7440-31-5	Not Listed	Not Listed	Not Listed	Not Listed

**Reproductive toxicity**

Exposure to high levels of lead may cause adverse effects on male and female, including adverse effects on sperm quality. Prenatal exposure to lead and its compounds is also associated with adverse effects on fetal development.



**STOT – single exposure**

Lead has been found to be of relatively low acute toxicity by ingestion, in contact with skin, and by inhalation, with no evidence of any local or systemic toxicity from such exposures.

**STOT – repeated exposure**

Lead is a cumulative poison and may be absorbed into the body through ingestion or inhalation. Inorganic lead compounds have been documented in observational human studies to produce toxicity in multiple organ systems and body function including the hematopoietic (blood) system, kidney function, reproductive function and the central nervous system. Postnatal exposure to lead compounds is associated with impacts on neurobehavioral development in children.

**Chronic toxicity**

Lead is a cumulative poison. Increasing amounts of lead can build up in the body and may reach a point where symptoms and disabilities occur. Continuous exposure may result in decreased fertility. Lead is a teratogen. Overexposure of lead by either parent before pregnancy may increase the chances of miscarriage or birth defects. May cause cancer. Contains a known or suspected reproductive toxin. May cause adverse kidney effects.

**Target Organ Effects**

Lead is a cumulative poison and may be absorbed into the body through ingestion or inhalation. Inorganic lead compounds have been documented in observational human studies to produce toxicity in multiple organ systems and body function including the hematopoietic (blood) system, kidney function, reproductive function and the central nervous system. Postnatal exposure to lead compounds is associated with impacts on neurobehavioral development in children.

**Aspiration hazard**

Not available.

**Numerical measures of toxicity – Product Information**

The following values are calculated based on chapter 3.1 of the GHS document.

**Inhalation LC50** 850 mg/m<sup>3</sup> Rat

<b>12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION</b>
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**Environmental Fate**

Lead is very persistent in soil and sediments. No data on environmental degradation. Mobility of metallic lead between ecological compartments is slow. Bioaccumulation of lead occurs in aquatic and terrestrial animals and plants, but little bioaccumulation occurs through the food chain. Most studies include lead compounds and not elemental lead.

**Environmental Toxicity**

Soluble lead compounds are listed as a marine pollution according to DOT.

Chemical Name	Algae/aquatic plants	Fish	Toxicity to microorganisms	Crustacean
Lead 7439-92-1	0.072-0.388: 72h Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata, Chlorella kessierii mg/L ErC50 (pH 5.5-6.5)	0.298: 96h Pimephales promelas mg/L LC50 static 0.041-1.810: 96h Pimephales promelas, Oncorhynchus mykiss		0.074-0.656: 48h Daphnia magna, Ceriodaphnia dubia mg/L LC50 (pH 5.5- 6.5)

	0.026-0.080: 72h Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata, Chlorella kessierii mg/L ErC50 (pH >6.5-7.5) 0.021-0.050: 72h Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata, Chlorella kessierii mg/L ErC50 (pH <7.5-8.5)	mg/L LC50 (pH 5.5- 6.5)0.052-3.60: 96h Pimephales promelas, Oncorhynchus mykiss mg/L LC50 (pH >6.5-7.5) 0.114-3.25: 96h Pimephales promelas, Oncorhynchus mykiss mg/L LC50 (pH >7.5-8.5) 56000: 96h Gambusia affinis mg/L LC50 static		0.029-1.18: 48h Daphnia magna, Ceriodaphnia dubia mg/L LC50 (pH >6.5-7.5) 0.026-3.12: 48h Daphnia magna, Ceriodaphnia dubia mg/L LC50 (pH >7.5-8.5)
Antimony 7440-36-0	None listed	Cyprinodont variegates: LC50 = 6.2-8.3 mg/L/96h	None listed	None listed
Tin 7440-31-5	None listed	None listed	None listed	None listed

### **Bioaccumulation**

While lead metal and its compounds are generally insoluble, its processing or extended exposure in aquatic and terrestrial environments may lead to the release of lead in bioavailable forms. Lead compounds are not particularly mobile in the aquatic environments, but can be toxic for organisms, especially fish, at low concentrations. Water hardness, pH and dissolved organic carbon content are factors which regulate the degree of toxicity. In soil, lead compounds are generally not very bioavailable.

### **Mobility**

Lead and lead compounds will partially settle out due to their fairly low solubility and partially dissolve. In soil, lead and lead compounds are generally not very mobile or bioavailable, as they can be strongly absorbed on soil particles, increasingly over time. It also forms complexes with organic matter and clay minerals that limit its mobility. When released into the soil, this material is not expected to leach into groundwater.

**Other adverse effects** Not available.

## **13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS**

### **Waste treatment methods**

**Disposal of wastes** Disposal should be in accordance with applicable regional, national and local laws and regulations.

**Contaminated packaging** Disposal should be in accordance with applicable regional, national and local laws and regulations.

## **14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION**

Note: This product is not regulated for domestic transport by land, air or rail.

- Under 49 CFR 171.8, individual packages that contain lead metal (<100 micrometers) below the reportable quantity (RQ) are not regulated.
- Under 49 CFR 171.4, except when transporting aboard a vessel, the requirements of this subchapter specific to marine pollutants do not apply to non-bulk packaging transported by motor vehicles, rail cars and aircrafts.

**DOT**

<b>Proper shipping name</b>	Not applicable
<b>Hazard Class</b>	Not applicable
<b>Packing Group</b>	Not applicable
<b>Reportable Quantity (RQ)</b>	Not applicable
<b>Marine pollutant</b>	Soluble lead compounds are listed as a marine pollutant according to DOT.
<b>Emergency Response Guide</b>	Not applicable

<b>15. REGULATORY INFORMATION</b>
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**International Inventories**

<b>TSCA</b>	Complies
<b>DSL/NDSL</b>	Complies
<b>EINECS/ELINCS</b>	Complies
<b>ENCS</b>	Complies
<b>IECSC</b>	Complies
<b>KECL</b>	Complies
<b>PICCS</b>	Complies
<b>AICS</b>	Complies

**Legend:**

**TSCA** – United States Toxic Substances Control Act Section 8(b) Inventory

**DSL/NDSL** – Canadian Domestic Substances List/Non-Domestic Substances List

**EINECS/ELINCS** – European Inventory of Existing Chemical Substances/European List of Notified Chemical Substances

**ENCS** – Japan Existing and New Chemical Substances

**IECSC** – China Inventory of Existing Chemical Substances

**KECL** – Korean Existing and Evaluated Chemical Substances

**PICCS** – Philippines Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances

**AICS** – Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances

**US Federal Regulations****SARA 313**

Section 313 of Title III of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA). This product contains a chemical or chemicals which are subject to the reporting requirements of the Act and Title 40 of the

Code of Federal Regulations, Part 372.

<b>Chemical Name</b>	<b>CAS No.</b>	<b>Weight - %</b>	<b>SARA 313 – Threshold Values %</b>
Lead	7439-92-1	90 – 99.99	0.1
Antimony	7440-36-0	0 – 9	1.0
Tin	7440-31-5	0 – 2	Not Listed

**SARA 311/312 Hazard Categories**

<b>Acute Health Hazard</b>	Yes
<b>Chronic Health Hazard</b>	Yes
<b>Fire Hazard</b>	No
<b>Sudden Release of Pressure Hazard</b>	No
<b>Reactive Hazard</b>	No

**CWA (Clean Water Act)**

This product contains the following substances which are regulated pollutants pursuant to the Clean Water Act (40 CFR 122.21 and 40 CFR 122.42)

<b>Chemical Name</b>	<b>CWA – Reportable Quantities</b>	<b>CWA – Toxic Pollutants</b>	<b>CWA – Priority Pollutants</b>	<b>CWA – Hazardous Substances</b>
Lead 7439-92-1	10 lb.	X	X	X
Antimony 7440-36-0	5000 lb.	X	X	X
Tin 7440-31-5	-	-	-	-

**CERCLA**

This material, as supplied, contains one or more substances regulated as a hazardous substances under the Comprehensive Environmental Response Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA) (40 CFR 302).

**US State**

**Regulations**

**California**

**Proposition 65**

This product contains a chemical known to the state of California to cause birth defects or other reproductive harm.

<b>Chemical Name</b>	<b>California Proposition 65</b>
Lead – 7439-92-1	Cancer
Antimony – 7440-36-0	Cancer
Tin – 7440-31-5	Not Listed

**US State Right-to-Know Regulations**

<b>Chemical Name</b>	<b>New Jersey</b>	<b>Massachusetts</b>	<b>Pennsylvania</b>
Lead – 7439-92-1	X	X	X
Antimony – 7440-36-0	X	X	X
Tin – 7440-31-5	X	-	X

**US EPA Label Information**

**EPA Pesticide Registration Number** Not available

**16. OTHER INFORMATION**

**Issue Date** 17 - May - 2016  
**Revision Date**  
**Revision Note** None

### Disclaimer

This information provided in this Safety Data Sheet is correct to the best of our knowledge, information and Belief at the date of its publication. The information given is designed only as guidance for safe handling, use, Processing, storage, transportation, disposal and release and is not to be considered a warranty or quality Specification. The information materials or in any process, unless specified in the text.