



US-OSHA SAFETY DATA SHEET-SOFT LEAD

SECTION 1, IDENTIFICATION

Product Name: Soft Lead

Synonyms: corroding grade lead, pure lead, lead metal, granular; lead metal, foil; lead metal, sheet; lead metal, shot, 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, etc.

Uses Advised Against: Jewelry, toys, potable plumbing

CAS No: 7439-92-1

Chemical Formula: Pb

RTECS: OF7525000

TSCA: TSCA 8(b) inventory: Lead

CI#: Not available.

Chemical Name: Lead

Contact Information:

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SECTION 2, HAZARD(S) IDENTIFICATION

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.

POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS

Inhalation: When scattered in the air as a dust, fume or mist, it may be inhaled (breathed) and absorbed through the lungs and upper respiratory tract irritation and it can result in both acute and chronic overexposure.

Ingestion: When it gets into the mouth and is swallowed, it may be absorbed through the digestive system and can result in both acute and chronic overexposure.

Skin Contact: Dust, fume or mist, are not readily absorbed through the skin; however, they may cause mechanical irritation to the skin.

Eye Contact: Dust, fume or mist may cause mechanical irritation.

SIGNS & SYMPTOMS OF OVEREXPOSURE

Acute (short term) exposure: If left untreated—weakness, vomiting, loss of appetite, uncoordinated body movements, convulsions, stupor, bloody stools, and possible coma.

Chronic (long term) exposure: If left untreated—weakness, insomnia, hypertension, slight irritation to skin and eyes, metallic taste in mouth, anemia, constipation, headache, muscle and joint pains, neuromuscular dysfunction, possible paralysis and encephalopathy. Lead and its inorganic compounds are neurotoxins that may produce peripheral neuropathy. For an overview of the effects of lead exposure, see OSHA 29CFR1910.1025, Appendix A.

SECTION 3, COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Material:	% by Weight:	CAS #:
Lead	99.9+%	7439-92-1

Toxicological Data on Ingredients: Lead LD50: Not available. LC50: Not available.

SECTION 4, FIRST-AID MEASURES

Inhalation: Remove from exposure. Get medical attention if experiencing affects of overexposure.

Ingestion: Get immediate medical attention.

Eyes: Flush with large quantities of water. Get immediate medical attention.

Skin: Wash thoroughly with soap and water.

SECTION 5, FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

Flash Point: Not Applicable

Fire Extinguishing Media: Dry chemical or carbon dioxide should be used on surrounding fire. DO NOT use water on fires where molten metal is present.

Special Fire Fighting Precautions: Use approved full-face-piece, self-contained breathing apparatus and full protective clothing if involved in a fire.

Unusual Fire and Explosion Hazard: Molten metals produce fume, dust or mist that may be toxic.

SECTION 6, ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Spill or Leak: Dust or particulate should be vacuumed or wet swept where vacuuming is infeasible. Place material in dry, closed containers for disposal or recycling. Do not use compressed air or dry sweeping for cleaning. Use approved respiratory protection if dust/fume exposure possibility exists.

SECTION 7, HANDLING AND STORAGE

Storage: Store in a dry area where accidental contact with hydrogen peroxide is not possible.

Other Special Precautions/Procedures: Wash hands, face, neck and arms thoroughly before eating or smoking. Eating and smoking should be confined to non-contaminated areas. Work clothes and equipment should remain in designated contaminated areas, and should never be taken home or laundered with personal clothing. Do not use compressed air for blowing dust off of clothes.

Before using the product, consult the OSHA Federal Standard for Occupational Exposure to Lead 29CFR1910.1025.

SECTION 8, EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

OSHA Exposure Limit: 0.05 mg/meter (OSHA)

Ventilation: Local exhaust ventilation shall be provided in areas where exposures are above the permissible limits or threshold limit values specified by OSHA or other local, state, and federal regulations.

Respiratory Protection: Use of approved (OSHA 29CFR1910.1025 (f)) respirators is required for applications where adequate ventilation cannot be provided.

Eyes and Face: Face shields or vented goggles should be used around molten metal. Safety glasses should be used for operations generating flying pieces.

Gloves: Gloves should be worn when handling the product.

Other Clothing and Equipment: Full protective clothing is required if the permissible exposure limit is exceeded. Hard hat, safety shoes, and other safety equipment should be worn as appropriate for the environment.

SECTION 9, PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance and Odor: Silver-gray metal, odorless. Various shapes and sizes.

Molecular Weight: 207.2

Boiling Point: Greater than 3164°F (1740°C)

Vapor Density: Not Applicable

Vapor Pressure: Not Applicable

% Volatiles by Volume: Not Applicable

Specific Gravity (H₂O=1): 11.34

Melting Point: 621°F (327°C)

Solubility in Water: Insoluble

Evaporation Rate: Not Applicable

SECTION 10, STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Stability: Stable

Conditions to Avoid: Not Applicable

Hazardous Polymerization: Not Applicable

SECTION 11, TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Routes of Entry: Absorbed through skin. Inhalation. Ingestion.

Biological Limit for Lead: 50 micrograms lead/100 grams whole blood.

SECTION 12, ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Precautions should be taken to prevent the release of lead into the environment. Lead may bioaccumulate to some extent.

SECTION 13, DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste Disposal Method: Material should be recycled if at all possible. Collection, transportation, and storage should be in accordance with federal, state and local laws.

SECTION 14, TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Lead metal is not a DOT regulated material.

SECTION 15, REGULATORY INFORMATION

FEDERAL AND STATE REGULATIONS

California prop. 65: This product contains the following ingredients for which the State of California has found to cause cancer, birth defects or other reproductive harm, which would require a warning under the statute: Lead California prop. 65: This product contains the following ingredients for which the State of California has found to cause reproductive harm (female) which would require a warning under the statute: Lead California prop. 65: This product contains the following ingredients for which the State of California has found to cause reproductive harm (male) which would require a warning under the statute: Lead California prop. 65 (no significant risk level): Lead: 0.0005 mg/day (value) California prop. 65: This product contains the following ingredients for which the State of California has found to cause birth defects which would require a warning under the statute: Lead California prop. 65: This product contains the following ingredients for which the State of California has found to cause cancer which would require a warning under the statute: Lead Connecticut hazardous material survey.: Lead Illinois toxic substances disclosure to employee act: Lead Illinois chemical safety act: Lead New York release reporting list: Lead Rhode Island RTK hazardous substances: Lead Pennsylvania RTK: Lead

OTHER REGULATIONS

OSHA: Hazardous by definition of Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200). EINECS: This product is on the European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances.

OTHER CLASSIFICATIONS

WHMIS (Canada): CLASS D-2A: Material causing other toxic effects (VERY TOXIC).

DSCL (EEC):

R20/22- Harmful by inhalation and if swallowed. R33- Danger of cumulative effects. R61- May cause harm to the unborn child. R62- Possible risk of impaired fertility. S36/37- Wear suitable protective clothing and gloves. S44- If you feel unwell, seek medical advice (show the label when possible). S53- Avoid exposure - obtain special instructions before use.

HMIS (U.S.A.):**Health Hazard: 1****Fire Hazard: 0****Reactivity: 0****Personal Protection: E****National Fire Protection Association (U.S.A.):****Health: 1****Flammability: 0****Reactivity: 0****Specific hazard:****Protective Equipment:**

Gloves. Lab coat. Dust respirator. Be sure to use an approved/certified respirator or equivalent. Wear appropriate respirator when ventilation is inadequate. Safety glasses.

SECTION 16, OTHER INFORMATION**Created:** September 25, 2014**Updated:** March 1, 2016

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