

LEAD PRODUCTS COMPANY, INC.

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

SECTION I - PRODUCT IDENTIFICATION & USE

Product Name: Soft Lead

Common Name or Synonyms: Corroding Lead, Chemical Lead, Acid Lead, Common Desilverized Lead, Tellurium Lead, Calcium Lead, Strontium Lead, or High Purity Lead.

Intended Use: Industrial and Commercial

Manufacturer / Vendor Information: Lead Products Company, Inc. **Phone numbers:** (713) 224 – 9546
P. O. Box 1341 (800) 433 – 5323
Houston, TX 77251-1341

SECTION II - COMPOSITION

INGREDIENTS	CAS NO.	OSHA PEL	ACGIH TLV	APPROX. WT. %
Lead	7439-92-1	0.05 mg/m ³	0.15 mg/m ³	95 – 100
Antimony	7440-36-0	0.5 mg/m ³	0.5 mg/m ³	0 – 1
Tin	7440-31-5	2.0 mg/m ³	2.0 mg/m ³	0 – 1
Copper (fume & dust)	7440-50-8	0.1 mg/m ³ fume 1.0 mg/m ³ dust	0.2 mg/m ³ fume 1.0 mg/m ³ dust	0 – 1
Nickel	7740-02-0	1.0 mg/m ³	1.0 mg/m ³	0 – 1
Arsenic	7440-38-2	0.01 mg/m ³	0.01 mg/m ³	0 – 1
Cadmium	7440-43-9	0.005 mg/m ³	0.005 mg/m ³	0 – 1

SECTION III – HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Emergency Overview: Exposure to the solid form of this product presents few health hazards in itself. However, normal handling or processing of this material may result in the generation of lead dusts and /or fumes, which may present a potential health hazard.

SECTION III – HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION (continued)

Acute Exposure: (Severe Short-Term)	Acute overexposure to lead may lead to central nervous system disorders, characterized by: weakness, vomiting, uncoordinated body movements, drowsiness, seizures, coma & death. It should be recognized that exposures of this magnitude in an industrial environment are extremely unlikely.
Chronic Exposure: (Prolonged)	Chronic overexposure to lead can result in systemic lead poisoning with symptoms of: metallic taste, anemia, insomnia, weakness, constipation, abdominal pain, gastrointestinal disorders, joint and muscle pains, and muscular weakness, and may cause damage to the blood-forming, nervous kidneys & reproductive systems. Damage may include reduced fertility in both men and women, damage to the fetus of exposed pregnant women, anemia, muscular weakness and kidney dysfunction.
Carcinogenicity:	NTP: Yes IARC: Yes OSHA: Yes
Eye:	Dust, vapor and/or fume may cause irritation.
Skin Contact:	Dust, vapor and/or fume may cause irritation.
Skin Absorption:	Dust, vapor and/or fume are not readily absorbed through the skin.
Inhalation:	Dust, vapor and/or fume may be irritating to the respiratory system, and can result in both acute and chronic overexposure.
Ingestion:	Dust, vapor and/or fume may be absorbed through the digestive system, and can result in both acute and chronic overexposure.

SECTION IV- EMERGENCY AND FIRST AID PROCEDURES

Eye:	Flush well with running water to remove particulate(s). If irritation persists, get medical attention.
Skin Contact:	Follow normal hygiene & first aid procedures - wash with soap and water.
Inhalation:	Remove from exposure. Get medical attention if experiencing effects of overexposure. See Section III.
Ingestion:	Give water; induce vomiting only in a conscious non-convulsing individual; obtain immediate medical attention.
Note to Physician:	

Lead and its inorganic compounds are neurotoxins which may produce peripheral neuropathy. For an overview of the effects of lead exposure, consult Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) Appendix A of occupational exposure to lead (29 CFR 1910.1025). Tin and its inorganic compounds are primary chemical irritants of the skin, and stannic oxide has been shown to cause benign pneumoconiosis. Inhalation of copper dust has caused, in animals, hemolysis of the red blood cells, deposition of hemofusion in the liver and pancreas, and injury to the lung cells. Copper is not normally toxic when ingested orally in amounts expected from occupational exposure. Exposure to copper dust, vapor or fumes may cause metal fume fever.

SECTION IV- EMERGENCY AND FIRST AID PROCEDURES (continued)

Calcium and strontium compounds should be considered toxic only when they contain toxic substances. Calcium oxide and strontium oxide can be irritating to the skin, eyes, and mucous membranes. Aluminum powder causes pneumoconiosis in humans when inhaled as a very fine powder in massive concentrations.

Additional Information

Pre-employment medical evaluations are recommended for large users of this product (required at contaminant exposure levels exceeding the lead allowable - see OSHA Lead Standard, 29 CFR 1910.1025). Attention should be directed to skin, eyes, respiratory tract, blood, kidneys, pulmonary function and neurological health.

Periodic medical examinations should be repeated on an annual basis for those employees exposed to potentially hazardous levels of this product. Please consult the U.S. OSHA lead standard (29 CFR 1910.1025) for specific guidance; periodic medical examinations are required under certain circumstances.

U.S. OSHA biological limit for blood lead level as prescribed at U.S. OSHA standard 29 CFR 1910.1025.

SECTION V- FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARD INFORMATION

Flash point:	Non-flammable
Flammable limits:	Not applicable
Extinguishing media:	Dry chemical, CO2 should be used on surrounding fire. Do not use water on fires where molten metal is present.
Special fire fighting procedures:	Use approved full-face piece self-contained breathing apparatus & full protective clothing if involved in fire.
Unusual fire & explosion hazards:	Molten metals produce fume/dust/mist that may be toxic &/or respiratory irritants. Products or dust can react vigorously w/strong oxidizing agents.

SECTION VI – ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Spill or Leak Procedures:	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1) Material in dust form - minimize exposure. Clean-up using dustless methods (e.g., HEPA vacuum). Do not use compressed air.2) Place in closed labeled containers for recycling or disposal.3) Keep out of waterways. <p>Note: Response personnel should wear protective clothing & respiratory protection where dust/fume exposure exists.</p>
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SECTION VII – HANDLING & STORAGE

Handling Information: Practice good housekeeping procedures to prevent dust accumulations. Keep material dry, where accidental contact with acids is not possible. Avoid storage near incompatible materials (see Section X). Avoid skin contact and keep away from children & their environment, feed products, food products and domestic animals.

Other Precautions: Special attention is drawn to the requirements of the U.S. OSHA Lead Standard (29 CFR 1910.1025) and Respirator Standard (29 CFR 1910.134) should airborne exposures exceed the U.S. OSHA Action Level (AL) or PEL. Inadvertent contaminants to product such as moisture, ice, snow, grease, or oil can cause an explosion when charged to a molten metal bath or melting furnace (preheating metal should remove moisture from product).

SECTION VIII – EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

Respiratory Protection: Respiratory protection is required where airborne exposures exceed U.S. OSHA /ACGIH permissible air concentrations. Respirator selection shall be made in accordance with the U.S. OSHA Occupational Exposure Standard for Lead at 29 CFR 1910.1025 and the Respiratory Protection Standard at 29 CFR 1910.134.

Ventilation: Good general dilution ventilation or ventilation, as described in “industrial ventilation, a manual of recommended practice”, by the American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists (ACGIH), is recommended in order to maintain exposure levels below the Threshold Limit Values (TLV’s) specified by U.S. OSHA or other local or state regulations.

Protective Gloves: Recommended for prolonged contact/heat. Required above the lead PEL.

Eye Protection: Safety glasses or goggles are recommended where the possibility of getting dust particles in the eyes exists. A face shield is recommended in areas around molten metal.

Other Protective Equipment: Full protective clothing and shoes are required for employee exposure above the lead PEL. Other safety equipment should be worn as appropriate for the work environment. Keep work clothing separate from street clothes.

Work/Hygienic Practices: Do not permit eating, drinking, or the use of cosmetics or tobacco products while handling or processing material or while in work areas. Practice good personal hygiene procedures. Wash hands and face thoroughly before eating, drinking, applying cosmetics, or using tobacco products. Full protective clothing is to be worn by workers exposed to concentrations of lead dust/fume above the PEL, and showering is required before changing into street clothes. Keep work clothing separate from street clothes. Work clothes and equipment should remain in designated lead contaminated areas and never taken home or laundered with personal clothing. Avoid inhalation and ingestion of product, and activities which generate dust or fume. Keep melting temperatures as low as possible to minimize the generation of fumes.

SECTION IX – PHYSICAL/ CHEMICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Appearance At Normal Conditions:	Metallic Silver Gray
Odor At Normal Conditions:	No Detectable Odor
Specific Gravity (H₂O = 1):	10.8 - 11.3
Melting Point (Degrees F):	> 621° F
Boiling Point (Degrees F):	> 2709° F
Solubility In Water:	Insoluble - negligible
Evaporation Rate	Not Applicable
Vapor Density:	Not Applicable
Vapor Pressure:	Not Applicable
pH:	Not Applicable

SECTION X – STABILITY & REACTIVITY

Stability:	Stable
Conditions To Avoid:	Accidental contact with acids or strong oxidizers
Incompatibility:	Strong oxidizers, hydrogen peroxide, active metals - sodium, potassium. Powdered lead fused with ammonium nitrate may cause a violent reaction. Never mix molten metal with water - it will explode.
Hazardous Decomposition By Products:	Heavy metal oxide fumes, vapors, and/or dust may be generated at high temperatures.
Hazardous Polymerization:	Will not occur

SECTION XI – DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste disposal methods: May have value if recycled. Dispose of toxic substances & hazardous wastes in accordance with all federal, state and/or local disposal or discharge regulations. Under the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA), it is the responsibility of the user of the product to determine, at the time of disposal, whether the product falls under the RCRA as a hazardous waste. This is because product uses, transformations, synthesis, mixtures, etc. may cause the resulting end-product to be classified as hazardous.

SECTION XII – TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

U.S. DOT Shipping Name:	Not regulated by U.S. DOT as shipped
Hazard Class:	Not Applicable
UN / ID No.	Not Applicable
U.S. DOT Label (s)	Not Applicable

SECTION XIII – REGULATORY INFORMATION

Federal Drinking Water Standards:	Lead:	0.015 mg/L
	Antimony:	0.006 mg/L
	Tin:	Not Established
	Copper:	1.3 mg/L
	Nickel	Not Established
	Arsenic	0.01 mg/L
	Cadmium:	0.005 mg/L

EPRA, SARA Title III, Section 313: Yes, see Title 40 CFR Part 372
For chemicals subject to reporting requirements (see Section II for percent by weight of each toxic chemical and its associated Chemical Abstract System (CAS) number).
Threshold Determination: Lead 100 pounds

CERCLA Hazardous Substances: Yes, see Title 40 CFR Part 302
Reporting Quantity (RQ)

Lead:	10 pounds
Antimony:	5,000 pounds
Tin:	Not Established
Copper:	5,000 pounds
Nickel	Not Established
Arsenic	1 pound
Cadmium:	Not Established

U.S. DOT: See Section XII

Lead Products Company, Inc. and its affiliates assume no responsibility for injury to anyone caused by the material if reasonable safety procedures are not adhered to as stipulated in the data sheet. Additionally, Lead Products Company, Inc. assumes no responsibility for injury to anyone caused by abnormal use of the material even if reasonable safety procedures are followed. Furthermore, vendee and third persons assume the risk in their use of the material.

Date Issued: January 2005

Prepared by: LPCO

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