

MSDS 2940 Lead Foil or sheet or shot

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1. IDENTIFICATION OF THE MATERIAL AND SUPPLIER

Company Name



ECP LTD *ecp*

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Product

Lead , foil or sheet

Synonyms

Tracked Substance?:

No

Regulatory Classification numbers

CAS Number:

7439-92-1

UN Number:

N/A

HSNO Approval Number:

HSR002809

DG Class :

6.1

Secondary DG Class (if any):

Packing group:

III



GHS Symbol:

GHS07, GHS08, GHS09

Recommended use: Laboratory testing and investigations

2. Hazards Identification

Hazard Classification

Australia:

Classified as Hazardous according to criteria of National Occupational Health & Safety Commission (NOHSC), Australia.

Not classified as Dangerous Goods according to the Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road and Rail.

New Zealand:

Classified as Hazardous according to the New Zealand Hazardous Substances (Minimum Degrees of Hazard) Regulations 2001.

Not classified as Dangerous Goods for transport, according to the New Zealand Standard NZS 5433:1999 Transport of Dangerous Goods on Land.

HSNO Classification:

6.1C - Substance that is acutely toxic if swallowed.

6.1C - Substance that is acutely toxic by inhalation.

6.6B - Substance that is a suspected human mutagen.

6.7B - Substance that is a suspected human carcinogen.

6.8A - Substance that is a known or presumed human reproductive or developmental toxicant.

6.9A - Substance that is toxic to human target organs or systems.

9.1A - Substance that is very ecotoxic in the aquatic environment.

9.3B - Substance that is toxic to terrestrial vertebrates.

Hazard statement code:

H301 Toxic if swallowed.

H331 Toxic if inhaled.

H341 Suspected of causing genetic defects.

H351 Suspected of causing cancer.

H360 May damage fertility or the unborn child.

H370 Causes damage to organs.

H410 Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

H432 Toxic to terrestrial vertebrates.

Precautionary statement codes- prevention:

P102 Keep out of reach of children.

P103 Read label before use.

P104 Read Safety Data Sheet before use.

P201 Obtain special instructions before use.

P202 Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.

P261 Avoid breathing dust/fume.

P264 Wash thoroughly after handling.

P270 Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.

P271 Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.

P273 Avoid release to the environment.

P281 Use personal protective equipment as required.

Precautionary statement codes- Response:

P101 If medical advice is needed, have product container or label at hand.

P301+P310 IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTRE or doctor/physician.

P330 Rinse mouth.

P331 Do NOT induce vomiting.

P304+P340 IF INHALED: Remove to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing.

P311 Call a POISON CENTRE or doctor/physician.

P331 Do NOT induce vomiting.

P308+P313 If exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/ attention.

P391 Collect spillage.

Precautionary statement codes - Storage:

P405 Store locked up.

Precautionary statement codes - Disposal:

P501 In the case of a substance that is in compliance with a HSNO approval other than a Part 6A (Group Standards) approval, a label must provide a description of one or more appropriate and achievable methods for the disposal of a substance in accordance with the Hazardous Substances (Disposal) Regulations 2001. This may also include any method of disposal that must be avoided.

Risk Phrase(s)	R33 Danger of cumulative effects. R62 Possible risk of impaired fertility. R61(1) May cause harm to the unborn child . R20/22 Harmful by inhalation and if swallowed. R50/53 Very toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.
Safety Phrase(s)	S45 In case of accident or if you feel unwell seek medical advice immediately S53 Avoid exposure - obtain special instructions before use. S60 This material and its container must be disposed of as hazardous waste. S61 Avoid release to the environment. Refer to special instructions/safety data sheet. S20/21 When using, do not eat, drink or smoke. S36/37/39 Wear suitable protective clothing, gloves and eye/face protection.

3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Ingredients	Name	CAS	Proportion
	Lead	7439-92-1	100 %

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

Inhalation	Remove victim to fresh air. Remove contaminated clothing and loosen remaining clothing. Allow patient to assume most comfortable position and keep warm. Keep at rest until fully recovered. If breathing has stopped apply artificial respiration at once. Seek immediate medical attention.
Ingestion	Rinse mouth thoroughly with water. Do not induce vomiting. Seek immediate medical attention.
Skin	If skin or hair contact occurs, remove contaminated clothing and flush skin and hair with running water. If irritation develops seek medical attention. Wash hands thoroughly after handling and using lead metal products. Contamination of food from hands can result in the ingestion of lead and therefore lead poisoning.
Eye	If in eyes, hold eyelids apart and flush with running water for at least 15 minutes, or until advised to stop by the Poisons Information Centre or a doctor. Seek medical attention.
First Aid Facilities	Eye wash station and normal washroom facilities.
Advice to Doctor	Treat symptomatically.

5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

Suitable Extinguishing Media Use the media suitable for the surrounding combustible materials. Do not use water jet on molten lead.

Hazards from Combustion Products Under fire conditions this product may decompose and emit toxic and/or irritating fumes, smoke and gases including lead fumes and oxides of lead.

Specific Hazards Non-combustible solid.

Precautions in connection with Fire Fire fighters should wear Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus (SCBA) and full protective clothing to prevent exposure to vapours, fumes or products of combustion. Prevent spillage from entering drains or water courses. Keep containers cool with water spray.

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Emergency Procedures Wear protective clothing and equipment to prevent skin and eye contamination and inhalation of dust. Contain - prevent run off into drains and waterways. Depending on product form and size sweep up and collect for reuse or recycling. Avoid generation of dusts. Small particles can be vacuumed up and recycled. If the spillage enters the waterways inform the Environmental Protection Authority, and the local water authorities.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions for Safe Handling Avoid contact with skin and eyes. Avoid generating dust. Use in a well ventilated area. Wear appropriate protective equipment and clothing. Maintain high standards of personal hygiene; wash hands thoroughly after handling, and prior to eating, drinking, smoking or using the toilet facilities. When handling or using do not eat or smoke.

Conditions for Safe Storage Store in a cool, dry, well ventilated area away from strong acids, oxidizing agents and foodstuffs. Keep containers closed when not in use and securely sealed and protected against physical damage. Inspect regularly for deficiencies such as damage or leaks.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

National Exposure Standards No exposure standards have been established for this material by the National Occupational Health & Safety Commission (NOHSC), Australia or the Occupational Safety and Health Service (OSH) of the New Zealand Department of Labour. However, the available exposure limits on the ingredients are as follows:
Australian National Occupational Health And Safety Commission (NOHSC) Exposure Standards:
SUBSTANCE TWA STEL NOTICES
ppm mg/m³ ppm mg/m³
Lead, inorganic
dust and fumes (as Pb) - 0.15 - - -

New Zealand Occupational Safety and Health Service (OSH) Workplace Exposure Standards:

SUBSTANCE TWA STEL NOTICES

ppm mg/m³ ppm mg/m³

Lead, inorganic

dust and fumes (as Pb) - 0.10 - - -

TWA (Time Weighted Average): The average airborne concentration of a particular substance when calculated over a normal eight-hour working day, for a five-day week.

STEL (Short Term Exposure Limit): The average airborne concentration over a 15 minute period which should not be exceeded at any time during a normal eight-hour workday.

Engineering Controls Provide sufficient ventilation to keep airborne levels below the exposure limits. Where natural ventilation is inadequate, a local exhaust ventilation system, drawing dusts and fumes away from workers' breathing zone, is required.

Respiratory Protection If engineering controls are not effective in controlling airborne exposure then an approved respirator should be used. Reference should be made to Australian/New Zealand Standards AS/NZS 1715, Selection, Use and Maintenance of Respiratory Protective Devices; and AS/NZS 1716, Respiratory Protective Devices, in order to make any necessary changes for individual circumstances.

Eye Protection Safety glasses with side shields or chemical goggles should be worn. Final choice of appropriate eye/face protection will vary according to individual circumstances. Eye protection devices should conform with Australian/New Zealand Standard AS/NZS 1337 - Eye Protectors for Industrial Applications.

Hand Protection Wear laminated film or other suitable, impervious gloves. Final choice of appropriate gloves will vary according to individual circumstances i.e. methods of handling or according to risk assessments undertaken. Reference should be made to AS/NZS 2161.1: Occupational protective gloves - Selection, use and maintenance.

Body Protection Suitable protective workwear, e.g. cotton overalls buttoned at neck and wrist. Industrial clothing should conform to the specifications detailed in AS/NZS 2919: Industrial clothing.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance Bluish-grey, soft metal.

Melting Point 327.4°C

Boiling Point 1740°C

Solubility in Water Insoluble

Specific Gravity 11.34 at 20°C

Vapour Pressure 1 mmHg @ 973°C

Vapour Density (Air=1) Not available

Flash Point Not applicable (non-combustible solid).

Flammability Non-combustible solid.

Auto-Ignition Temperature Not applicable

Flammable Limits - Lower Not applicable

Flammable Limits - Upper Not applicable

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Chemical Stability Stable under normal conditions of use and storage.

Incompatible Materials Strong oxidising agents. Dilute and concentrated nitric acid. Hot concentrated sulfuric acid.

Hazardous Polymerization Will not occur.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Toxicology Information LDLo (Oral, Human): 155 mg/kg.
LCLo (Inhalation, Human): 271 mg/m³.
Teratogenicity: Lead penetrates the placental barrier. Fetal abnormalities in animals caused by exposure to lead has been reported. Excessive exposure to lead during pregnancy has caused neurological disorders in infants.
Reproductive effects: Adverse effects on reproductive system have been documented from both animal studies and human experience for both sexes.
Neurotoxicity: Subtle neurologic effects have been demonstrated with relatively low blood levels of lead.

The effects of lead poisoning may not be apparent immediately but significant absorption by inhalation or swallowing over a period of time may produce adverse effects due to the accumulation of lead in the body. Studies of humans and animals indicate that lead may exert gametotoxic, embryotoxic, and teratogenic effects that could influence the survival and development of the fetus and newborn. It appears that prenatal viability and development may also be indirectly affected by lead through its effects on the health of the expectant mother. The unborn therefore constitutes a group at risk for the effects of lead on health. Also, certain information regarding male reproductive functions has led to concern regarding the impact of lead on men.

Early symptoms of poisoning include fatigue, headache, sleep disturbances, constipation, aching bones and muscles, gastrointestinal tract disturbances and reduced appetite. Later anaemia, lead line on the gums and lead colic may occur and symptoms may be often be precipitated by alcohol or exercise.

Large doses affect CNS, causing severe headaches, convulsions, coma and possibly death.

Lead is classified as a '6.7B - Substance that is a suspected human carcinogen' by HSNO, New Zealand.

Lead inorganic dust and fumes (as Pb), are classified as A3 Carcinogen by the Occupational Safety and Health Service (OSH) of the New Zealand Department of Labour.

Lead and inorganic lead compounds are classified as 'possibly carcinogenic to humans (Group 2B)' by the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC).

Inhalation	Fumes or vapours from heated metal can be inhaled and absorbed readily from the respiratory tract and may result in symptoms of lead poisoning. It is unlikely to be a route of exposure at room temperature.
Ingestion	Harmful if swallowed. Lead is absorbed in small amounts from the gastrointestinal tract, which it may enter through the swallowing of food contaminated with lead from the hands of a worker using the lead product. Excessive ingestion of lead in this way may result in lead poisoning.
Skin	Lead is not absorbed to a significant degree through the skin by skin contact. Manual handling of lead may result in contamination of food and hence ingestion when eating food with dirty hands.
Eye	Lead splinters and particles may cause mechanical damage and inflammation. Particles may cause cataracts.
Chronic Effects	Chronic exposure to various forms of lead may cause headaches, weakness, abdominal tenderness, weight loss, increased blood pressure, kidney and liver damage, infertility, hearing loss, impaired eyesight and memory loss. Associated with these complaints is the disturbance of the gastrointestinal tract, which includes constipation, anorexia, and abdominal discomfort or painful colic. Lead is retained in the body (primarily in bones and other hard tissues) for a long period of time, hence is a cumulative poison. Danger of cumulative effects. Possible risk of impaired fertility. May cause harm to the unborn child. Absorption of lead over a period of time can produce adverse effects on the blood and central nervous system. Carcinogenic effects have been associated with lead compounds.

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ecotoxicity	Very toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.
Persistence / Degradability	Not available
Mobility	Not available
Bioaccumulative Potential	Not available
Environment Protection	Do not allow product to enter drains, waterways or sewers.

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Disposal Considerations Any disposal of waste should be in accordance with the applicable local and national regulations.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Transport Information

Australia:
Not classified as Dangerous Goods, according to the Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road and Rail.

New Zealand:
Not classified as Dangerous Goods for transport according to the NZS 5433:1999 Transport of Dangerous Goods on Land.

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

Regulatory Information

Australia:
Classified as Hazardous according to criteria of National Occupational Health & Safety Commission Classified as Dangerous Goods according to the Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road and Rail.
Classified as a Scheduled Poison S6 according to the Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Drugs and Poisons.
Note:
For detailed information on the Control of Inorganic Lead in the Workplace refer to the publications by NOHSC, Australia.
Each jurisdiction in Australia has OH&S regulations covering the use of inorganic lead in the workplace. Consult with relevant state or territory authority for details and guidance materials.

Poisons Schedule S6

National and or International Regulatory Information

New Zealand:
Classified as Hazardous according to the New Zealand Hazardous Substances (Minimum Degrees of Hazard) Regulations 2001.
ERMA Approval Code: HSR002809, Lead.

Hazard Category Toxic,Dangerous for the environment

AICS (Australia) All the constituents of this material are listed on the Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS).

16. Disclaimer

The information above is believed to be accurate and represents the best information currently available to us.

However, the information is not a guarantee expressed or implied, with respect to such information, and we assume no liability resulting from its use. Anyone using the chemical described here should ensure that he or she has the appropriate training and has the expertise and any equipment required for safe handling. If clarification or further information is required, please contact ECP Ltd or refer to the official handler of dangerous goods within your own company. The user should also make their own investigations to determine the suitability of the product for their particular purposes. In no event shall the company be liable for any claims, losses, or damages of any third party or for lost profits or any special, indirect, incidental, consequential, or exemplary damages howsoever arising, even if the company has been advised of the possibility of such damages.

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