

# SAFETY DATA SHEET

## Lead metal massives (general and high purity grades)

Safety Data Sheet according to REACH Regulation (EC 1907/2006), and CLP Regulation (EC 1272/2008).

### SECTION 1: Identification of the substance/mixture and of the company/undertaking

#### 1.1 Product identifier

Name of Substance: Lead metal massives (general grade) [particle diameter ≥1mm]  
Lead metal massives (high purity grade) [particle diameter ≥1mm]

EC number:	231-100-4
EC name:	Lead
CAS number (EC inventory):	7439-92-1
Registration number	01-2119513221-59-0124
UFI	A200-20QS-800U-U3NG

#### 1.2 Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against

Uses considered in Exposure Scenarios [short summaries attached as an Annex].

4 Lead Sheet Production

6 Use of Lead Metal in production of a range of lead articles (e.g. cast, rolled, extruded production; ammunition and lead shot)

11 Professional use of lead solder

The placing on the market for supply to the general public is prohibited for 'Lead metal massives (general and high purity grades)' on its own and in mixtures at 0.3% or more Pb by weight. As such, the **consumer use of lead solder is a use advised against**.

In accordance with the CSR, the use of lead shot over wetlands is a use advised against.

#### 1.3 Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Le plomb Français

52 rue de Compiègne

60 190 Estrées St Denis

Tel: 03. 44 41 31 31

E mail: logistique.LPF@ecobat.com

#### 1.4 Emergency telephone number

In case of emergency Tel. + 33 1 40 05 48 48 (anti-poison center France)

### SECTION 2: Hazards Identification

#### 2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture

Name	Classification	Specific concentration limits, M-factors
Lead metal massives (general and high purity grades); [particle diameter ≥1mm]	<b>Repr. 1A</b> ; H360FD: May damage fertility. May damage the unborn child. <b>Lact.</b> : H362; May cause harm to breast-fed children. <b>STOT RE1</b> ; H372: Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure. <b>Aq. Chron. 1</b> ; H410: Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.	<b>Aquatic Chronic 1</b> ; M-factor = 10

#### 2.2 Label elements†

Classification Labelling and Packaging Regulation EC 1272/2008



Signal word: Danger

#### H statements

H360FD May damage fertility. May damage the unborn child.  
H362 May cause harm to breast-fed children.  
H372 Causes damage to central nervous system, blood and kidneys through prolonged or repeated exposure.  
**H410 Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects**

#### P Statements

P201 Obtain special instructions before use.  
P260 Do not breathe dust/fume/spray.  
P263 Avoid contact during pregnancy and while nursing.  
P280 Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.  
P308+P313 IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention.  
P314 Get medical advice/attention if you feel unwell.

Labelling according to REACH Annex XVII, Entry 30: 'Restricted to professional users'.

† A derogation from labelling requirements exists for metals in massive form. Such metals do not require a label according to Annex 1 to Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 if they do not present a hazard to human health by inhalation, ingestion or contact with skin or to the aquatic environment in the form in which they are placed on the market, although classified as hazardous in accordance with the criteria of that Annex.

### 2.3 Other hazards

Melting or operations generating dust, fume or vapours can result in sufficient lead entering the body to be hazardous to health. Oxidation products (including lead compounds) may also form on the surface of metallic lead. Lead is heavy and care should be taken when lifting and handling.

## SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

### 3.1 Substances

Constituent	EC Number	Concentration (% w/w)	Hazard classification	Specific concentration limit	M-factor	Acute Toxicity Estimate
Lead	231-100-4	>99	<b>Repr. 1A;</b> H360FD: May damage fertility. May damage the unborn child.  <b>Lact.;</b> H362: May cause harm to breast-fed children.  <b>STOT RE1; H372:</b> Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.  <b>Aq. Chron. 1; H410:</b> Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.	Not applicable	<b>Aquatic Chronic 1; M-factor = 10</b>	Oral: >2000 mg/kg  Inhalation (dust): >5 mg/l  Dermal: >2000 mg/kg  <i>Substance is not classified for acute toxicity</i>

### 3.2 Mixtures

Not applicable

## SECTION 4: First Aid Measures

### 4.1 Description of first aid measures

EYE CONTACT: Ensure that contact lenses are removed before rinsing eyes. Separate eyelids, wash the eyes thoroughly with water (15 min). Seek medical attention if irritation persists.  
 INHALATION: Move to fresh air. Get medical attention if pain still persists.  
 SKIN CONTACT: Remove contaminated clothing. Wash affected area with water and soap immediately and rinse thoroughly. Seek medical attention if irritation persists.  
 INGESTION: Rinse out mouth and give plenty of water to drink. Seek medical attention. Show this safety data sheet.

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

Clinical manifestations of lead poisoning include weakness, irritability, asthenia, nausea, abdominal pain with constipation, and anaemia.

- 4.3 Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatments needed**  
Symptoms of poisoning may occur after several hours; seek medical attention.

#### SECTION 5: Firefighting Measures

- 5.1 Extinguishing media**  
Water spray jet; Dry sand. Extinguishing media that must not be used for safety reasons: Full water jet; Foam.
- 5.2 Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture**  
In case of fires, hazardous combustion gases are formed: Lead fumes; Lead oxide.
- 5.3 Advice for fire fighters**  
Appropriate breathing apparatus may be required. Wear protective clothing.

#### SECTION 6: Accidental Release Measures

- 6.1 Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures**  
Ensure adequate ventilation. Avoid dust formation. Avoid contact with skin, eyes and clothing. See section 8 for further details.
- 6.2 Environmental precautions**  
Do not discharge into the drains/surface waters/groundwater. In case of entry into waterways, soil or drains, inform the responsible authorities.
- 6.3 Methods and materials for containment and clearing up**  
Collect mechanically (preferably in dry condition). Send in suitable containers for recovery or disposal. When picked up, treat material as prescribed under heading "Disposal considerations".
- 6.4 References to other sections**  
See Sections 8 and 13 for further advice.

#### SECTION 7: Handling and Storage

- 7.1 Precautions for safe handling**  
Provide good ventilation of working area (local exhaust ventilation, if necessary). The product is not combustible.
- 7.2 Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities**  
No special measures required. Do not store together with foodstuffs. Do not store together with animal feedstocks. Do not store with acids or alkalis. Do not store with combustible materials.
- 7.3 Specific end uses(s)**  
Specific Exposure Scenarios to be included as an Annex to Section 16 in a forthcoming update.

#### SECTION 8. Exposure Controls/Personal Protection

- 8.1 Control parameters**
- 8.1.1 Human Toxicity values**

OELs - Lead and inorganic compounds (as Pb):

	Limit values – 8 hours mg/m <sup>3</sup>	Limit values – short term mg/m <sup>3</sup>
European Union	0.1	
European Union after the 01/01/2029	0.03	
Austria	0.1 inhalable aerosol	0.4 inhalable aerosol
Belgium	0.15	
Denmark	0.05 inhalable aerosol	0.10 inhalable aerosol
Finland	0.1	
France	0.1 inhalable aerosol	
Germany (AGS)	0.1 inhalable aerosol	
Hungary	0.15 inhalable aerosol 0.05 respirable aerosol	0.60 inhalable aerosol 0.2 respirable aerosol
Ireland	0.15	
Italy	0.15 inhalable aerosol	
Latvia	0.005	0.01 (15-min average)
Poland	0.05	
Spain	0.15 inhalable aerosol	
Sweden	0.1 inhalable aerosol 0.05 respirable aerosol	
Switzerland	0.1 inhalable aerosol	0.8 inhalable aerosol
United Kingdom	0.15	

Biological action levels, inorganic lead:

European Union	30 µg/dL until 31 December 2028 15 µg/dL as of 1 January 2029 Biological Guidance value of 4.5 µg/dL (for women of reproductive capacity)
Denmark	20 µg/dL
France	40 µg/dL 30 µg/dL (for woman of reproductive capacity)
Germany	15 µg/dL
Ireland	70 µg/dL
Spain	70 µg/dL
Italy	60 µg/dL 40 µg/dL (for woman of reproductive capacity)
UK	60 µg/dL 30 µg/dL (for woman of reproductive capacity)

DNELs for workers:

Exposure pattern	Route	Descriptors	DNEL (appropriate unit)	Most sensitive endpoint
Acute - systemic effects	Dermal (mg/kg bw /day)	NA	NA	NA
	Inhalation (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	NA	NA	NA
Acute - local effects	Dermal (mg/cm <sup>2</sup> )	NA	NA	NA
	Inhalation (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	NA	NA	NA
Long-term - systemic effects	Systemic (µg lead /dL blood)	NOAEL = 20 µg/dL NOAEL = 5 µg/dL	20 µg/dL 5 µg/dL	Adult neurological function Developmental effect on foetus of pregnant women
Long-term – local effects	Dermal (mg/cm <sup>2</sup> )	NA	NA	NA
	Inhalation (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	NA	NA	NA

## 8.1.2 Ecological toxicity values

The following Predicted No Effect Concentrations were used to determine the environmental risk of lead metal:

Compartment	PNEC Value
Freshwater	3.3 µg Pb/L (dissolved lead)
Marine water	3.1 µg Pb/L (dissolved lead)
Freshwater sediment (with/without bioavailability correction)	49.7 /186mg Pb/kg dw
Marine water sediment	168 mg Pb/kg dw
Terrestrial	212.0 mg Pb/kg dw
STP Micro-organisms	0.1 mg Pb/L

## 8.2 Exposure controls

### 8.2.1 Organisational measures

**Personal Hygiene:** Ensure workers follow simple hygiene rules (e.g. do not bite nails and keep them cut short, avoid touching or scratching face with dirty hands or gloves); Ensure workers do not wipe away sweat with hands or arms; Ensure workers use disposable tissues rather than a handkerchief; Prohibit drinking, eating and smoking in production areas, or access to eating and non-production areas in working clothes; Ensure workers wash hands, arms, faces and mouths (but preferably shower) and change into clean clothing before entering eating areas; For high exposure workplaces, separate rooms for cleaning hands, removal of clothes, showers and clean clothes may be necessary; Ensure workers handle dirty working clothes with care; Allow no personal belongings to be taken into production areas, or items that have been used in production areas to be taken home. Ensure general shop cleanliness is maintained by frequent washing/vacuuming. Clean every workplace at the end of every shift.

**Blood lead monitoring:** Set in place a certified monitoring regime which covers all site activities; Define a policy for submitting workers to regular blood lead monitoring, including increased frequency for workers undertaking high-risk jobs and workers with elevated blood lead levels; Ensure all workers have a blood test prior to working on site. Set an "action level" that is typically 5 µg/dL below the exposure limit deemed to be safe. If the action level is exceeded, appropriate measures are to be taken, to prevent further increases in blood lead. If the safe threshold is exceeded, continue or begin ban on overtime, ensure strict hygiene procedures are followed, undertake detailed inspections to ensure correct use of personal protective equipment, undertake detailed inspections to ensure recommended workplace procedures are followed, move employee to workplace where exposure is expected to be lower or remove from lead environment altogether, further increase blood lead sampling frequency, and continue frequent sampling until results are below the first action level.

### 8.2.2 Personal Protection Equipment

**Respiratory protection:** Suitable respiratory protective device recommended. In case of brief exposure or low pollution use dust mask or half mask with particle filter P2. Assess the need to wear respiratory protective equipment in production areas. Consider

use effective masks accompanied by a compliance policy (ensure proper shaving; ensure workers do not remove RPE in production areas in order to communicate). Where masks are used, employ formal mask cleaning and filter changing strategies.

Hand Protection: Protective gloves. Material of gloves: Neoprene or Leather.

Eye protection: Safety glasses.

Skin protection: Wear protective work clothing. For workers in areas of significant exposure, provide sufficient working clothes to enable daily change into clean clothes. In such cases all work clothing should be cleaned by the employer on a daily basis and is not permitted to leave the work site.

### 8.2.3 Environmental Protection

One or more of the following measures may if necessary be taken to reduce emissions to water:

- Chemical precipitation: used primarily to remove the metal ions
- Sedimentation
- Filtration: used as final clarification step
- Electrolysis: for low metal concentration
- Reverse osmosis: extensively used for the removal of dissolved metals
- Ion exchange: final cleaning step in the removal of heavy metal from process wastewater

One or more of the following measures may if necessary be taken to reduce emissions to air:

- Electrostatic precipitators using wide electrode spacing: Wet electrostatic precipitators:
- Cyclones, but as primary collector Fabric or bag filters: high efficiency in controlling fine particulate (melting): achieve emission values Membrane filtration techniques can achieve
- Ceramic and metal mesh filters. PM10 particles are removed
- Wet scrubbers

Lead removal from treatment works should be at least the minimum default 84% removal used in the CSR. Solid material collected from on-site treatment must be sent for metal recovery or treated as hazardous waste. Waste water treatment sludge must be recycled, incinerated or landfilled and not used as agricultural fertiliser.

## SECTION 9: Physical and Chemical Properties

### 9.1 Information on basic physical and chemical properties

a) Physical state	Solid (at standard conditions of temperature and pressure)
b) Colour	Grey-blue
c) Odour	None
d) Melting point/freezing point	326°C (at standard pressure)
e) Boiling point or initial boiling point and boiling range	>600°C
f) Flammability	Not classified for flammability; not ignitable
g) Lower and upper explosion limit	Not applicable (substance is a solid)
h) Flash point	Not applicable (substance is a solid)
i) Auto-ignition temperature	Not applicable (based on evidence from long-term industrial handling)
j) Decomposition temperature	Not applicable (substance is not self-reactive or liable to decompose)
k) pH	Not applicable (substance does not dissolve in water to produce an aqueous solution)
l) Kinematic viscosity	Not applicable (substance is a solid)
m) Solubility	Solubility in water: insoluble
n) Partition coefficient n-octanol/water (log value)	Not applicable (substance is metallic)
o) Vapour pressure	Not applicable (melting point is above 300°C)
p) Density and/or relative density	Relative density: 11.45
q) Relative vapour density	Not applicable (substance is a solid)
r) Particle characteristics	Substance is a solid in massive form,

### 9.2 Other information

None

## SECTION 10: Stability and Reactivity

### 10.1 Reactivity

Lead is not a reactive substance and no reactive hazards are expected.

### 10.2 Chemical stability

Expected to be stable under normal conditions of use.

### 10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions

No hazardous reactions expected under normal conditions of use.

### 10.4 Conditions to avoid

Not applicable.

- 10.5 Incompatible materials**  
Strong oxidising agents.
- 10.6 Hazardous decomposition products**  
No decomposition if used as directed.

## SECTION 11: Toxicological Information

### 11.1 Information on toxicological effects

This product has not been fully tested. Judgements on the expected toxicity of this product have been made based upon consideration of sparingly soluble inorganic lead compounds and the agreed harmonised classification of lead metal.

<b>Toxicokinetic assessment</b>	Lead is slowly absorbed by ingestion and inhalation and poorly absorbed through the skin. If absorbed, it will accumulate in the body with low rates of excretion, leading to long-term build up. Part of risk management is to take worker blood samples for analysis to ensure that exposure levels are acceptable.
<b>(a) acute toxicity</b>	Classification criteria not met. Lead metal massives is not easily inhaled or ingested, and if it is accidentally ingested normally passes through the gastrointestinal system without significant absorption into the body. Lead is not easily absorbed through the skin.
<b>(b) skin corrosion/irritation</b>	Classification criteria not met. Studies have shown that sparingly soluble inorganic lead compounds are not corrosive or irritating to skin, and this lack of effect is expected also for metallic lead. This conclusion is supported by the lack of reports of irritant effects from occupational settings.
<b>(c) serious eye damage/irritation</b>	Classification criteria not met. Studies have shown that sparingly soluble inorganic lead compounds are not corrosive or irritating to eyes, and this lack of effect is expected also for metallic lead. This conclusion is supported by the lack of reports of irritant effects from occupational settings.
<b>(d) respiratory or skin sensitisation</b>	Classification criteria not met. There is no evidence that lead causes respiratory or skin sensitisation.
<b>(e) germ cell mutagenicity</b>	Classification criteria not met. The evidence for genotoxic effects of highly soluble inorganic lead compounds is contradictory, with numerous studies reporting both positive and negative effects. Responses appear to be induced by indirect mechanisms, mostly at very high concentrations that lack physiological relevance.
<b>(f) carcinogenicity</b>	There is some evidence that inorganic lead compounds may have a carcinogenic effect, and they have been classified by IARC as probably carcinogenic to humans (Group 2A). However, it is considered that this classification does not apply to lead in massive form, given the very low bioavailability of metallic lead and since carcinogenicity studies of lead metal powder have been negative. Epidemiology studies of workers exposed to inorganic lead compounds have found a limited association with stomach cancer. IARC has concluded that lead metal is possibly carcinogenic to humans (Group 2B).
<b>(g) reproductive toxicity</b>	Classification as Repro. 1A. Exposure to high levels of lead and inorganic lead compounds resulting in systemic uptake may cause adverse effects on male and female fertility, including adverse effects on sperm quality. Prenatal exposure to inorganic lead compounds is also associated with adverse effects on the development of the unborn child.
<b>(h) STOT-single exposure</b>	Classification criteria not met. Inorganic lead compounds have generally 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. The bioavailability of lead metal is low and acute lead exposure is not expected to result in acute toxicity effects.
<b>(i) STOT-repeated exposure</b>	Classification as STOT-RE 1. Lead is a cumulative poison and may be absorbed into the body through ingestion or inhalation; its toxicity is generally considered to be mediated through the lead cation. Although inhalation and ingestion of lead in massive form are unlikely, poor hygiene practices may result in hand to mouth transfer which may be significant over a prolonged period of time. Lead metal may also be used in such a way that inhalable particles may form, resulting in systemic uptake.  Inorganic lead compounds have been documented in observational human studies to produce toxicity in multiple organ systems and body function including the haematopoietic (blood) system, kidney function, reproductive function and the central nervous system. There is evidence that postnatal exposure to lead is associated with effects on neurobehavioral development in children.

## (j) aspiration hazard

Classification criteria not met. Lead metal is a solid and aspiration hazards are not expected to occur.

11.2 Information on other hazards  
NA

## SECTION 12: Ecological Information

## 12.1 Toxicity

The EU harmonised environmental classification of lead metal massive; [particle diameter  $\geq 1$  mm] as Aquatic Chronic 1 under Commission Regulation (EU) 2024/197, published on 19 October 2024, is legally binding across the European Union from 1 September 2025. Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects [H410] ; M-factor = 10.

The following industry-derived\* acute and chronic Ecotoxicity Reference Values (ERVs) apply (expressed as  $\mu\text{g}$  dissolved Pb/L)

pH range	Reference values ( $\mu\text{g}$ dissolved Pb/L)	
	Acute reference value	Chronic reference value
pH 5.5-6.5	40.8 (critical species: <i>P.promelas</i> )	17.8 (critical species: <i>C.carpio</i> )
pH >6.5-7.5	32.5 (critical species: <i>P.subcapitata</i> )	8.0 (critical species: <i>P.subcapitata</i> )
pH >7.5-8.5	20.5 (critical species: <i>P.subcapitata</i> )	6.2 (critical species: <i>P.subcapitata</i> )

\*When RAC debated the ENV classification for lead metal, they applied different ERVs than those reported above. Full RAC opinion and ERV derivation can be found [here](#).

Reliable acute freshwater aquatic toxicity data (tests conducted with soluble lead salts; all toxicity data reported as dissolved lead):

Test Organisms:	Endpoint	Range of values
Fish: <i>Pimephales promelas</i> , <i>Oncorhynchus mykiss</i>	96h-LC <sub>50</sub>	pH 5.5 – 6.5: 40.8 – 810.0 $\mu\text{g}$ Pb/L pH >6.5 – 7.5: 52.0 – 3,598.0 $\mu\text{g}$ Pb/L pH > 7.5 – 8.5: 113.8 – 3,249.0 $\mu\text{g}$ Pb/L
Invertebrates: <i>Daphnia magna</i> , <i>Ceriodaphnia dubia</i>	48h-LC <sub>50</sub>	pH 5.5 – 6.5: 73.6 – 655.6 $\mu\text{g}$ Pb/L pH >6.5 – 7.5: 28.8 – 1,179.6 $\mu\text{g}$ Pb/L pH > 7.5 – 8.5: 26.4 – 3,115.8 $\mu\text{g}$ Pb/L
Algae: <i>Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata</i> , <i>Chlorella kesslerii</i> , <i>Chlamydomonas reinhardtii</i>	72h-ErC <sub>50</sub> (growth rate)	pH 5.5 – 6.5: 72.0 – 388.0 $\mu\text{g}$ Pb/L pH >6.5 – 7.5: 26.6 – 79.5 $\mu\text{g}$ Pb/L pH > 7.5 – 8.5: 20.5 – 49.6 $\mu\text{g}$ Pb/L

Tests were conducted according to international accepted test guidelines or scientifically acceptable methods.

Reliable chronic toxicity test results (tests conducted with soluble lead salts; all toxicity data reported as dissolved lead):

Test organisms	Range of values (EC <sub>10</sub> , NOEC)
<b>Aquatic freshwater toxicity data</b>	
Fish: <i>Oncorhynchus mykiss</i> , <i>Salmo salar</i> , <i>Pimephales promelas</i> , <i>Salvelinus fontinalis</i> , <i>Ictalurus punctatus</i> , <i>Lepomis macrochirus</i> , <i>Salvelinus namaycush</i> , <i>Cyprinus carpio</i> , <i>Acipenser sinensis</i> , <i>Acipenser transmontanus</i>	17.8 – 1,558.6 $\mu\text{g}$ Pb/L
Invertebrates: <i>Hyalella azteca</i> , <i>Lymnaea palustris</i> , <i>Ceriodaphnia dubia</i> , <i>Lymnaea stagnalis</i> , <i>Philodina rapida</i> , <i>Daphnia magna</i> , <i>Alona rectangular</i> , <i>Diaphanosoma birgei</i> , <i>Chironomus tentans</i> , <i>Brachionus calyciflorus</i> , <i>Chironomus riparius</i> , <i>Baetis tricaudatus</i> .	1.7– 963.0 $\mu\text{g}$ Pb/L
Algae: <i>Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata</i> , <i>Chlorella kesslerii</i> , <i>Chlamydomonas reinhardtii</i> .	6.1 – 190.0 $\mu\text{g}$ Pb/L
Higher plants: <i>Lemna minor</i>	85.0 – 1,025.0 $\mu\text{g}$ Pb/L
The most sensitive toxicity endpoint was (reproduction; <i>C.dubia</i> ): 1.7 $\mu\text{g}$ /dL	
<b>Aquatic marine toxicity data</b>	
Fish: <i>Cyprinodon variegatus</i> , <i>Atherinops affinis</i> , <i>Mugil cephalus</i> , <i>Terapon jarbua</i>	7.5– 437.0 $\mu\text{g}$ Pb/L
Invertebrates: <i>Mytilus trossolus</i> , <i>Americamysis bahia</i> , <i>Mytilus galloprovincialis</i> , <i>Neanthes arenaceodentata</i> , <i>Strongylocentrotus purpuratus</i> , <i>Paracentrotus lividus</i> , <i>Dendraster excentricus</i> , <i>Tisbe battagliai</i> , <i>Crassostrea gigas</i> , <i>Oithona similis</i> , <i>Evechinus chloroticus</i> , <i>Anadara trapezia</i> , <i>Argopecten purpuratus</i> , <i>Barnea australasiae</i> , <i>Fulvia tenuicostata</i> , <i>Irus crenatus</i> , <i>Spisula Trigonella</i> , <i>Xenostrobus securis</i> , <i>Perna viridis</i> , <i>Ruditapes decussatus</i> , <i>Acartia danae</i> ,	5.7 – 1,409.6 $\mu\text{g}$ Pb/L



Algae: <i>Skeletonema costatum</i> , <i>Phaeodactylum tricornutum</i> , <i>Dunaliella tertiolecta</i> , <i>Cryptomonas armigera</i> , <i>Odontella mobiliensis</i> and <i>Coscinodiscus centralis</i> .	8.7– 1,234.0 µg Pb/L
Higher plants: <i>Champia parvula</i>	11.9µg Pb/L
The most sensitive toxicity endpoint was mortality ( <i>O.similis</i> ): 5.7 µg Pb/L.	
<b>Sediment freshwater toxicity data</b>	
Invertebrates: <i>Tubifex tubifex</i> , <i>Ephoron virgo</i> , <i>Hyalella azteca</i> , <i>Gammarus pulex</i> , <i>Lumbriculus variegatus</i> , <i>Hexagenia limbata</i> , <i>Chironomus tentans</i>	573.0 – 3,390.0 mg Pb/kg dw
The most sensitive toxicity endpoint was reproduction ( <i>T. tubifex</i> ): 573.0 mg Pb/kg dw. Symptoms of toxicity include effects on survival, growth, and reproduction. Toxicity of lead in freshwater sediment is dependent on the acid volatile sulphide content (AVS) of the freshwater sediment.	
<b>Sediment marine toxicity data</b>	
Invertebrates: <i>Neanthes arenaceodentata</i> , <i>Leptocheirus plumulosus</i>	680.0 – 1,291.0 mg Pb/kg dw
The most sensitive toxicity endpoint was growth ( <i>N. arenaceodentata</i> ): 680.0 mg Pb/kg dw. Symptoms of toxicity include effects on survival, growth, and reproduction	
<b>Terrestrial toxicity data</b> (values were determined in different topsoils with contrasting properties and spiked with soluble lead salts):	
Invertebrates: <i>Folsomia candida</i> , <i>Proisotoma minuta</i> , <i>Sinella curviseta</i> , <i>Eisenia fetida</i> , <i>Eisenia andrei</i> , <i>Dendrobaena rubida</i> , <i>Lumbricus rubellus</i> , <i>Aporrectodea caliginosa</i>	64 – 2,445.0 mg Pb/kg dw
Plants: <i>Hordeum vulgare</i> , <i>Zea mays</i> , <i>Echinochloa crus-galli</i> , <i>Lolium perenne</i> , <i>Sorghum bicolor</i> , <i>Triticum aestivum</i> , <i>Oryza sativa</i> and <i>Avena sativa</i> , <i>Raphanus sativus</i> , <i>Lycopersicon esculentum</i> , <i>Lactuca sativa</i> , <i>Cucumis sativus</i> , <i>Picea rubens</i> , <i>Pinus taeda</i>	57.0 – 6,774.0 mg Pb/kg dw
Micro-organisms: denitrification, N-mineralization, nitrification, basal respiration, substrate-induced respiration	97.0 – 7,880.0 mg Pb/kg dw
The most sensitive toxicity endpoint was root yield ( <i>H. vulgare</i> ): 57 mg Pb/kg.	

Tests were conducted according to international accepted test guidelines or scientifically acceptable methods.

**Toxicity data for micro-organisms (for STP)** (tests conducted with soluble lead salts):

Test Organisms:	Effect	Range of values (EC <sub>10</sub> , NOEC)
Bacterial populations	Respiration	1.06 – 2.92 mg Pb/L
	Ammonia uptake rate	2.79 – 9.59 mg Pb/L
Protozoan community	Mortality	1.0 – 7.0 mg Pb/L

Tests were conducted according to international accepted test guidelines or scientifically acceptable methods.

For an overview of PNECs for the different compartments, refer to Section 8.1.2.

## 12.2 Persistence and degradability

Lead is naturally occurring and ubiquitous in the environment. Lead is obviously persistent in the sense that it does not degrade to CO<sub>2</sub>, water, and other elements of less environmental concern. In the water compartment, lead is rapidly and strongly bound to the suspended solids of the water column. This binding and subsequent settling to the sediment allows for rapid metal removal of lead from the water column. Insignificant remobilisation of lead from sediment is expected.

## 12.3 Bioaccumulative potential

Available BCF/BAF data for the aquatic environment show a distinct inverse relationship with the exposure concentration demonstrating that lead is homeostatically regulated by aquatic organisms. A median BAF within environmentally relevant concentrations of 1,425 L/kg<sub>ww</sub> is observed in aquatic organisms. The biota-to-soil accumulation factor (BSAF) for earthworms in soil is dependent on the effective cation exchange capacity (eCEC) of the soil:  $\log \text{BSAF (kg}_{\text{dw}}/\text{kg}_{\text{dw}}) = -0.89 * \log \text{eCEC (cmol}_\text{c}/\text{kg)}$  +0.55

## 12.4 Mobility in soil

Lead metal is sparingly soluble in water and with its relatively high K<sub>d</sub> value, is expected to be absorbed onto soils and sediments. Typical log K<sub>d</sub>-values of 5.19, 5.66 and 3.81 have been determined for freshwater sediment, marine sediment and soil, respectively.

## 12.5 Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

The PBT and vPvB criteria of Annex XIII to the Regulation do not apply to inorganic substances. The criterion for persistence is not applicable for inorganic Pb. Under conditions of a standard EUSES (European Union System for the Evaluation of Substances) lake Pb meets the criteria for rapid removal from the water column (> 70% in 28 days). Bioaccumulation criterion is not applicable to inorganic substances. However, Pb is considered to be toxic, since the most sensitive NOECs, HC5-50 and PNEC values are lower than 10 µg Pb/L.

## 12.6 Other adverse effects

Lead metal is not expected to contribute to ozone depletion, ozone formation, global warming or acidification.

## SECTION 13: Disposal Considerations

### 13.1 Waste treatment methods



Should be recycled or disposed as hazardous waste. Do not allow product to reach sewage system. Different Pb-bearing wastes resulting from the processes described above are generated in the form of dross, flue dust and slag. These waste products are mainly recycled in the production process or landfilled.

European waste catalogue:

17 04 03 lead

06 04 05\* wastes containing other heavy metals

#### SECTION 14: Transport Information

Non applicable

	ADR/RID/AND	IMDG Code	IATA DGRs
14.1 UN Number			
14.2 UN Proper Shipping Name			
14.3 Transport Hazard Class(es)			
14.4 Packing Group			
14.5 Environmental hazards			
14.6 Special precautions for user			
14.7 Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL 73/78 and the IBC Code			
14.8 Other Information			

#### SECTION 15: Regulatory Information

##### 15.1 Safety, health and environmental regulations/legislation specific for the substance or mixture

Lead metal is included on the REACH Candidate List of Substances of Very High Concern for Authorisation (Toxic to Reproduction, Category 1A; Article 57c)

Restrictions on use: this substance is subject to REACH restrictions according to:

- Annex XVII, Entry No. 30 (regarding supply to the general public)
- REACH Annex XVII, Entry No. 63

##### 15.2 Chemical Safety Assessment

A Chemical Safety Assessment has been carried out for this product.

#### SECTION 16: Other Information

##### H Statements used in Sections 2 and 3

H360FD: May damage fertility. May damage the unborn child.

H362: May cause harm to breast-fed children.

H372: Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.

H410: Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

The information in the SDS template that has been updated is highlighted in a **turquoise colour** and/or marked in the margin with the following symbol:



**Legal Statement:**

The information contained within this Safety Data Sheet is the property of the members of the Lead REACH Consortium. Only legal entities with legitimate access may use this data.

**List of Abbreviations**

Acute Tox.: Acute Toxicity  
CAS No: CAS Registry Numbers  
Carc.: Carcinogenic  
CLP: Classification, Labeling and Packaging of chemicals  
DN(M)EL: Derived No-Effect Level or Derived Minimal Effect Level  
DW: Dry weight  
EC No: European Commission number  
EC Name: European Commission Name  
EHS: Environmentally hazardous substance  
IARC: International Agency for Research on Cancer  
IBC: International Code for the Construction and Equipment of Ships carrying Dangerous Chemicals in Bulk  
LC<sub>50</sub>: Lethal Concentration, 50%  
LD<sub>50</sub>: Lethal Dose, 50%  
MARPOL: International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution From Ships, 1973 as modified by the Protocol of 1978  
NOAEL: No observed adverse effect level.  
NOEC: No Observed Effect Concentration  
OELs: Occupational Exposure Limits  
P Statement: Precautionary statement  
PNEC: Predicted No-Effect Level  
PBT: Persistent, bio-accumulative, toxic  
REACH: Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals  
Repr.: Reprotoxic  
STOT: Single Target Organ Toxicity  
SDS: Safety Data Sheet  
vPvB: Very Toxic Very Bio-accumulative  
WW: Wet weight

**References**

This substance carries harmonised classification for health under CLP (CLP Annex VI, Index No. 082-014-00-7).

Refer to the REACH Registration dossier for references and data sources, a disseminated version of which is available from the ECHA website (<https://echa.europa.eu/information-on-chemicals/registered-substances> )

The REACH Registration dossier includes a justification for the (self-)classification of this substance (see "Classification & Labelling & PBT assessment" in the disseminated dossier on the ECHA website.)

## Annex: Exposure Scenarios

### Index of Exposure Scenarios

ES 4: Lead sheet production

ES 6: Use of Lead metal in production of a range of lead articles (e.g. cast, rolled and extruded production, ammunition and lead shot)

ES 11: Professional Use of Lead Solder

### ES 4: Lead sheet production

1. Title	
Identified Use	Use of secondary lead materials in lead sheet production
Systemic title based on use descriptor	SU 14, SU 15, ERC 5 ; PC 7
2. Operational conditions and risk management measures	
Involved PROCs	Involved Tasks
PROC 26, 4, 23	Raw material handling: scrap delivery, loading/unloading, and furnace feed mixing
PROC 22, 23	Melting, drossing and refining
PROC 24	Milling operations
PROC 21	Sawing and slitting operations
PROC 21	Internal logistics: storage and shipment of finished goods, intra-facility transport
PROC 28	Others: repair, cleaning, and maintenance, quality control, and engineering
2.1 Control of workers exposure	
Product characteristic	Raw materials are principally metallic scrap. Fine lead particles are generated during the process steps. Finished product is solid, dry (>90% lead purity).
Amounts used	Not restricted.
Frequency and duration of use/exposure	Full shift (8 hours) exposure for all workplaces other than raw material handling and melting, drossing and refining (3 hours).
Human factors not influenced by risk management	See Section 8 of the SDS, above (hygiene measures affecting lead blood levels).
Other given operational conditions affecting workers exposure	Indoor handling, room volume >1000 m <sup>3</sup> . Process temperature for raw material handling <500°C. Process temperature for melting, drossing and refining <510°C.
Technical conditions and measures at process level (source) to prevent release	Enclosed space (furnace) for melting, drossing and refining.
Technical conditions and measures to control dispersion from source towards the worker	Controls give 78% minimum worker exposure reduction for all processes other than milling operations (17%). Risk Management Measures include enclosure of process equipment, dilution ventilation and/or local exhaust ventilation. Pass waste air through cleaning equipment.
Organisational measures to prevent /limit releases, dispersion and exposure	See Section 8 of the core SDS, above.
Conditions and measures related to personal protection, hygiene and health evaluation	Minimum Respiratory Protective Equipment (RPE) is P3 full face mask, TH3 powered filtering device, except in cases where adequate ventilation/emission control in place (see also section 8). Protective gloves are required.
2.2 Control of environmental exposure	
Amounts used	14,700 tonnes/annum/site
Frequency and duration of use	Continuous use/release, up to 296 days/year
Environment factors not influenced by risk management	Dilution factor (Freshwater): 10 Dilution factor (Marine): 100
Other given operational conditions affecting environmental exposure	Not applicable

Technical onsite conditions and measures to reduce or limit discharges, air emissions and releases to soil	See Section 8 of the SDS, above.			
	Estimated fraction released to water (g/tonne):		0.008	
	Estimated fraction released to air (g/tonne):		43.44	
Organisational measures to prevent/limit release from site	See Section 8 of the SDS, above.			
Conditions and measures related to external treatment of waste for disposal	Different Pb-bearing wastes resulting from the processes described above are generated in the form of solids (dross, slag). The waste products should be treated by a licensed waste treatment operated according to relevant waste regulation.			
3 Exposure estimation				
Health Exposure Estimations (based on measures outlined in section 2.1)		Blood Lead Levels	Derived No-Effect Level	Risk Characterisation Ratio
	Blood lead concentrations for workers (90 <sup>th</sup> Percentile)	17.3 µg/dL	20.0 µg/dL	0.86
Environmental Exposure Estimations (based on measures outlined in section 2.2)		Predicted Exposure Concentrations (Maximum)	Predicted No Effect Concentrations	Risk Characterisation Ratio
	Freshwater:	0.404 µg/L	3.3 µg/L	0.122
	Marine:	0.046 µg/L	3.1 µg/L	0.015
	Freshwater sediment:	50.14 mg/kg dw	186 mg/kg dw	0.27
	Marine water sediment:	53.34 mg/kg dw	168 mg/kg dw	0.317
	Terrestrial:	39.01 mg/kg dw	212.0 mg/kg dw	0.184
	Sewage treatment plant:	0 mg/L	0.1 mg/L	0.0
4 Guidance to DU to evaluate whether they work inside the boundaries set by the ES				
<p>The DU works inside the boundaries set by the ES if either the proposed risk management measures as described above are met or the downstream user can demonstrate on his own that his implemented risk management measures are adequate. Detailed guidance for evaluation of ES can be acquired via your supplier or from the ECHA website (guidance R14, R16). For environmental exposure, a DU-Scaling tool (free download: <a href="http://www.arche-consulting.be/Metal-CSA-toolbox/du-scaling-tool">http://www.arche-consulting.be/Metal-CSA-toolbox/du-scaling-tool</a>) is available. For human health, exposure (as measured blood lead levels) must be below the DNEL:</p> <p>DNEL for male workers: 20 µg/dL DNEL for female workers of reproductive capacity: 5 µg/dL</p>				

## ES 6: Use of Lead metal in production of a range of lead articles (e.g. cast, rolled and extruded production, ammunition and lead shot)

1. Title	
Identified Use	Use of lead metal in the production of cast, rolled and extruded products, e.g. weights, foil, string, rope, bars, shot, sheathing and cables.
Systemic title based on use descriptor	SU 15, SU 17; PC 7, PC 38; AC 7, AC1, AC 2, AC 3; ERC5
2. Operational conditions and risk management measures	
Involved PROCs	Involved Tasks
PROC 26	Raw material handling
PROC22, 23	Melting
PROC 23	Refining and Casting
PROC 14	Extrusion
PROC 24	Milling/Rolling
PROC 21	Sawing/Slitting
PROC 25	Soldering/Manufacture of Solder
PROC 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 4, 5	Production of lead shot
PROC 21	Ammunition Manufacture (i.e. assembly of ammunition)
PROC 23	Addition of coating metal to bath
PROC 23	Hot dip coating
PROC 21	Storage and Shipment
2.1 Control of workers exposure	
Product characteristic	Raw material is lead ingots, bars, or other forms of massive lead (1-99% purity). Raw materials can also include lead powder and paste. Finished lead articles are in solid form.
Amounts used	Not restricted
Frequency and duration of use/exposure	4 – 8 hour shifts for all workplaces.
Human factors not influenced by risk management	See Section 8 of the SDS, above (hygiene measures affecting lead blood levels).
Other given operational conditions affecting workers exposure	Indoor handling, room volume >20m <sup>3</sup> for raw material handling, >60m <sup>3</sup> for melting and >1000m <sup>3</sup> for all other workplaces.
Technical conditions and measures at process level (source) to prevent release	Enclosed systems required for melting, refining and casting and possibly soldering/production of lead shot. Open systems/no direct handling required for remaining workplaces.
Technical conditions and measures to control dispersion from source towards the worker	Controls give 78% minimum worker exposure reduction. Risk Management Measures include enclosure of process equipment, dilution ventilation and/or local exhaust ventilation. Pass waste air through cleaning equipment. LEV typically required for all processes other than storage and shipment.
Organisational measures to prevent /limit releases, dispersion and exposure	See Section 8 of the core SDS, above.
Conditions and measures related to personal protection, hygiene and health evaluation	Minimum Respiratory Protective Equipment (RPE) is FFP 2 mask, except in cases where adequate ventilation/emission control in place (see also section 8). Leather or thermal-protective gloves required for all processes other than milling/rolling, sawing/slitting and storage and shipment.
2.2 Control of environmental exposure	
Amounts used	Not restricted.
Frequency and duration of use	Continuous use/release, up to 300 days/year.

Environment factors not influenced by risk management	Flow rate of receiving surface water is 37 m³/s.			
Other given operational conditions affecting environmental exposure	Not applicable.			
Technical onsite conditions and measures to reduce or limit discharges, air emissions and releases to soil	See Section 8 of the SDS, above.			
	Estimated emissions released to water:	20 kg/annum/site		
	Estimated emissions released to air:	100 kg/annum/site		
Organisational measures to prevent/limit release from site	See Section 8 of the SDS, above.			
Conditions and measures related to external treatment of waste for disposal	Pb-bearing wastes resulting from the processes described above are generated in the form of solids (e.g. dross, slags). These should be treated by a licensed waste treatment operator (landfilled or incinerated) according to relevant waste regulation.			
3 Exposure estimation				
Health Exposure Estimations (based on measures outlined in section 2.1)		Blood Lead Levels	Derived No-Effect Level	Risk Characterisation Ratio
	Blood Lead Levels (Blood lead concentrations for workers)	17.3 µg/dL	20.0 µg/dL	0.86
Environmental Exposure Estimations (based on measures outlined in section 2.2)		Predicted Exposure Concentrations (Maximum)	Predicted No Effect Concentrations	Risk Characterisation Ratio
	Freshwater:	0.566 µg/L	3.3 µg/L	0.172
	Marine:	0.052 µg/L	3.1 µg/L	0.017
	Freshwater sediment:	95.86 mg/kg dw	186 mg/kg dw	0.515
	Marine water sediment:	58.59 mg/kg dw	168 mg/kg dw	0.349
	Terrestrial:	39.0 mg/kg dw	212.0 mg/kg dw	0.184
Health Exposure Estimations (based on measures outlined in section 2.1)				
4 Guidance to DU to evaluate whether they work inside the boundaries set by the ES				
The DU works inside the boundaries set by the ES if either the proposed risk management measures as described above are met or the downstream user can demonstrate on his own that his implemented risk management measures are adequate. Detailed guidance for evaluation of ES can be acquired via your supplier or from the ECHA website (guidance R14, R16). For environmental exposure, a DU-Scaling tool (free download: <a href="http://www.arche-consulting.be/Metal-CSA-toolbox/du-scaling-tool">http://www.arche-consulting.be/Metal-CSA-toolbox/du-scaling-tool</a> ) is available. For human health, exposure (as measured blood lead levels) must be below the DNEL:				
DNEL for male workers: 20 µg/dL				
DNEL for female workers of reproductive capacity: 5 µg/dL				



## ES 11: Professional Use of Lead Solder

1. Title							
Identified Use		Professional Use of Lead Solder					
Systemic title based on use descriptor		PC 7, PC 38; SU 15, SU 16, SU 17, SU 19, SU 0; AC 3, AC 7; ERC 0, ERC 8c.					
2. Operational conditions and risk management measures							
Involved PROCs		Involved Tasks					
PROC 0, PROC 4, PROC 5, PROC 15, PROC 25		Use of low temperature melting solders for electrical appliance assemblage or repair and pipe joining or assembly of stained glass articles.					
2.1 Control of workers exposure							
Product characteristic		Ingots, wire or powder of metallic alloy containing lead (typically range of 37-75%).					
Amounts used		Based on maximum professional use of 20 kg per shift.					
Frequency and duration of use/exposure		Use of lead solders is assumed to occur 0.5 - 3 hours per day, five days per week					
Human factors not influenced by risk management		See Section 8 of the SDS, above (hygiene measures affecting lead blood levels)					
Other given operational conditions affecting workers exposure		No limitations assessed					
Technical conditions and measures at process level (source) to prevent release		None needed.					
Technical conditions and measures to control dispersion from source towards the worker		Ensure good ventilation where possible.					
Organisational measures to prevent /limit releases, dispersion and exposure		See Section 8 of the core SDS, above.					
Conditions and measures related to personal protection, hygiene and health evaluation		For operations covered by this scenario, gloves should ideally be worn.					
2.2 Control of environmental exposure							
Overview		No environmental emissions during professional use.					
Conditions and measures related to recovery of articles at the end of service life		Soldered articles are expected to be recovered and recycled (by a licensed recovery operator in accordance with relevant legislation), owing to the intrinsic values of the substrates and the solders.					
3 Exposure estimation							
Health Exposure estimations (based on measures outlined in section 2.1)			Predicted Blood Lead Levels (Maximum)	Derived No Effect Level		Risk Characterisation Ratio	
		Solder, electrical, stained glass, plumbing	1.55 µg/dL	20 µg/dL		0.08	
		Solder, industrial (bars)	5.2 µg/dL	20 µg/dL		0.26	
Environmental Exposure estimations (based on measures outlined in section 2.2)			Compartment	Unit	PNEC	PEC	RCR
			Fresh water	µg/L	3.3	0.43	0.13
			Marine water	µg/L	3.1	0.047	0.015
			Fresh water sediment (without bioavailability correction)	mg/kg dw	186	57.52	0.31
			Marine water sediment	mg/kg dw	168	54.18	0.32
			Terrestrial	mg/kg dw	212	39.46	0.18
4 Guidance to DU to evaluate whether they work inside the boundaries set by the ES							
The DU works inside the boundaries set by the ES if either the proposed risk management measures as described above are met or the downstream user can demonstrate on his own that his implemented risk management measures are adequate. Detailed guidance for evaluation of ES can be acquired via your supplier or from the ECHA website (guidance R14, R16). For environmental exposure, a DU-Scaling tool (free							

download: <http://www.arche-consulting.be/Metal-CSA-toolbox/du-scaling-tool> is available. For human health, exposure (as measured blood lead levels) must be below the DNEL:

DNEL for male workers: 20 µg/dL  
DNEL for female workers of reproductive capacity: 5 µg/dL