

In accordance with the criteria of Regulation No 1907/2006 (REACH) as amended

### **LEAD REFINED**

Type: PB990R; PB985R; PB970R; PB940R (acc. EN 12659:2002)

Date: 12.12.2011 Revision: 13.05.2021 Page/pages: 1/13

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

### 1.1. Product identifier

Lead refineds

**Type:** PB990R; PB985R; PB970R; PB940R (acc. EN 12659:2002)

**Chemical name:** <u>Lead</u> [CAS: 7439-92-1; EC: 231-100-4]

Registration number: 01-2119513221-59-0056

**1.2.** Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against Relevant identified uses: Accumulators production. Alloys production. Plates, pipes and shots production. Glass production. Electric cable coatings production. Antiionizing screens production.

**Uses advised against:** All other uses than above mentioned.

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

**Producer/Distributor:** HUTA CYNKU "Miasteczko Śląskie" S.A. **Address:** Poland; PL 42-610 Miasteczko Śląskie; Hutnicza 17 street **Telephone/Fax:** +48 32 2888 444 (dir.) / +48 32 2888 687/885

**E-mail address** of the person responsible for the SDS: hcm@hcm.com.pl

### 1.4. Emergency telephone number

112 (emergency call), 998 (fire brigade), 999 (ambulance)

### **SECTION 2: Hazards identification**

#### 2.1. Classification of the substance or mixture

Repr. 1 A; H360FD

Lact.; H362

### Classification according to Regulation 1272/2008/EC:

**Hazards to man:** May damage fertility. May damage the unborn child. May cause harm to breast-fed children.

**Hazards to environment:** Does not meet the criteria of classification as dangerous for the environment.

**Hazard from physical and chemical properties:** Does not meet the criteria of classification.

In section 16 stated the meaning of H-phrases and symbols.

#### 2.2. Label elements

Label accordance with Regulation 1272/2008/EC (CLP)

Hazard pictograms, signal words: None.

Hazard statements: None.

Precautionary statements: None.

The names of hazardous ingredients on the label: None.

Label elements are permitted to be removed in accordance with Section 1.3.4. of Annex I of 1272/2008 Regulation, account of its form in which it is placed on the market.



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#### 2.3. Other hazards

During the application or processing of lead and products made of lead, there is a danger of lead poisoning. No information on meeting the criteria for PBT or vPvB in accordance with Annex XIII of Regulation 1907/2006 (REACH). Tests have not been carried out.

# **SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients**

#### 3.1. Substances

Substance name:	Lead massive: ≥ 1 mm]*,**	[particle	diameter
Concentration [%]:	≤99.999		
CAS Number:	7439-92-1		
EC Number:	231-100-4		
Index Number:	082-014-00-7		
Classification 1272/2008/EC:	Repr. 1 A; H360FD		
	Lact.; H362		

<sup>\*</sup>Classification according to Regulation 1272/2008/EC (CLP).

In section 16 stated the meaning of H-phrases and symbols.

### 3.2. Mixtures

Not applicable.

# **SECTION 4: First aid measures**

### 4.1. Description of first aid measures

Described below, the recommendations apply to work under conditions of exposure to vapours, fumes and dust generating during machining and heat the product.

**Inhalation:** Remove affected person from the danger area to fresh air. Keep warm and quiet. Consult your doctor, especially if any symptoms persist. Symptoms of poisoning may appear after a few days.

**Skin contact:** Wash contaminated skin with plenty of water and thoroughly rinse with water and soap. Immediately remove contaminated clothing, shoes. Consult your doctor, especially if any symptoms persist.

**Eye contact:** Remove any contact lenses. When rolled hems eyelids as soon as possible, wash eyes with plenty of clean running water or other sterile fluid for flushing the eyes (wash for at least 10-15 minutes). Consult a doctor - an ophthalmologist in case of continuation of any symptoms.

**Ingestion:** Rinse mouth with water. If conscious, give plenty of water to drink. If unconscious do not give any of mouth. Do not induce vomiting unless advised by your doctor. Seek medical advice immediately - show this data sheet. Taking into account the form of the product, solid, oral exposure is unlikely. Intake of the lead by oral route may be a consequence of failure to comply with basic hygiene rules of hygiene when handling the product, such as not washing hands after handling the product, exposure to high concentrations of dust and smoke of the product.

<sup>\*\*</sup>The product contains metal impurities in the range <0.2 % (w/w): e.g. Sb, Sn, Cu, Al, Zn, Fe, Cr, Se, Mg, Mn, Na, Ba, Sr, In, Ga, Te, Ag, Bi, Au, Ca, Pt; metal impurities in the range <0.1 % (w/w): Ni, Co, Tl; metal impurities in the range <0.025 % (w/w): As, Cd, Hg. The metal contents doesn't change the product classification.



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

May damage fertility. May damage the unborn child. May cause harm to breast-fed children.

**Inhalation:** May cause respiratory irritation. Following inhalation exposure by inhalation, or ingestion can cause so-called. metal fume fever with a metallic taste in the mouth, fever, chills, cough, weakness, myalgia, increased numbers of white blood cells, irritation of the gastrointestinal tract with nausea, vomiting and diarrhoea. Once absorbed into the blood is toxic to the haematopoietic system, central nervous system and kidneys. Symptoms of lead poisoning (saturnism) include: general weakness, weight loss, insomnia, low blood pressure and constipation, anorexia, abdominal pain, lead colic. Effects may be delayed. May cause symptoms similar to when swallowed.

**Skin contact:** As a result of short-term contact may cause local skin irritation with redness and pain. It can cause redness and irritation of the skin. Lead is a cumulative poison and exposure even to small amounts can raise the body's content to toxic levels. The symptoms of chronic exposure are like those of ingestion poisoning; restlessness, irritability, visual disturbances, hypertension and grey facial colour may also be noted.

**Eye contact:** It can cause redness and irritation of the eyes.

**Ingestion:** Metallic lead is poorly absorbed by the digestive tract. Symptoms of acute poisoning include abdominal pain, nausea, cramps, vomiting, headaches, a metallic aftertaste, discoloration of the gums, loss of appetite, insomnia, dizziness, and in extreme cases collapse and death. May cause irritation of the gastrointestinal tract with nausea, vomiting and diarrhea. After absorption into the blood, it is toxic to the hematopoietic system, the central nervous system and the kidneys. Symptoms of lead poisoning (saturnism) include: general weakness, weight loss, insomnia, low blood pressure and constipation, anorexia, abdominal pain, lead colic.

### 4.3. Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

If omit mechanical hazards due to mass of lead alloys, lead metal does not create any hazards at room temperature. Remove affected person from the contaminated product of the environment. In the event of health problems, consult your doctor or the center of toxicological concern. Provide the information contained in the SDS. If unconscious, do not give anything by mouth.

#### **SECTION 5: Firefighting measures**

## 5.1. Extinguishing media

**Suitable extinguishing media:** Fire extinguishing systems using powders, sand helps reduce the release of toxic fumes of lead, oxides of lead and other metals.

**Unsuitable extinguishing media:** Water, foam, carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>), it constitutes a threat of dispersing vapours, fumes or dust of lead and its compounds produced during the fire.

# 5.2. Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

Product not combustible. <u>In case of combustion</u>, at a temperature above 400 °C, <u>hazardous products may be formed</u>: fumes that contain toxic and irritating smoke and fumes of lead. Avoid inhalation of combustion products, because they may pose a health risk.



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# 5.3. Advice for firefighters

Wear full protective equipment and self-contained breathing apparatus with independent air circulation. <u>Protect drains, surface waters and soil from pollution.</u> Water from fire treated as hazardous pollution and accumulate in separate containers.

### **SECTION 6: Accidental release measures**

## 6.1. Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

**For non-emergency personnel:** Access of non-emergency personnel to the area of accident should be restricted until the completion of the disposal of the product. Wear appropriate personal protective equipment.

For emergency responders: Wear appropriate personal protective equipment.

### 6.2. Environmental precautions

Secure the gullies. Prevent contamination of surface water and ground. In the event of any serious pollution of the environment, notify the appropriate administrative authority, control and rescue services. The used containers should be disposed by delivering to eligible organizations.

### 6.3. Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Collect mechanically. Re-use the collected product.

### **6.4.** Reference to other sections

Disposal - see Section 13. Personal protective equipment - see Section 8.

# **SECTION 7: Handling and storage**

### 7.1. Precautions for safe handling

When you have all the activities carried out with the product: do not eat, drink, smoke or take drugs. Lead in metallic form does not pose a direct threat to their health. Do not breathe dust and smoke-producing product during heat treatment or mechanical. Provide adequate ventilation. Avoid contact with eyes, skin and clothing. Do not breathe dusts and fumes. Wear appropriate personal protective equipment. Wash your hands before break and after working with the product.

### 7.2. Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Keep in properly labeled, factory sealed, with a label which complies with current regulations. Do not exceed the allowable unit load warehouse. Do not store with foods, drinks and feeds. Avoid contact with ammonium nitrate, chlorine trifluoride, hydrogen peroxide, sodium azide, zirconium, disodium acetylide, sodium acetylide, oxidants, concentrated nitric and sulphuric acids, picric acid and it derivatives.

# 7.3. Specific end use(s)

Accumulators production. Alloys production. Plates, pipes and shots production. Glass production. Electric cable coatings production. Antiionizing screens production.



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# SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection 8.1. Control parameters

Substance name	TWA	STEL	BLV
<b>Lead</b> [CAS: 7439-92-1] and its			
<u>compounds</u>			
<u>inorganic, except</u>	0.05 mg/m <sup>3</sup>		500 μg Pb/l blood (does
lead (II) arsenate (V) and	(in Poland)	-	not apply to women of
<u>lead (II) chromate (VI) -</u>	(III Polatiu)		childbearing age)
converted to Pb			
<ul> <li>inhalable fraction</li> </ul>			

**Legal basis:** Ordinance on maximum permissible concentration and intensity of harmful factors in the work environment in accordance with national limit values. EH40/2005 Workplace exposure limits, fourth edition, published 2020, ISBN 978 0 7176 6733 8.

**Monitoring procedures:** Use methods described in European Standards.

USA - OSHA has set a PEL (permissible exposure level) (enforceable) of lead in workplace air at  $50 \mu g/m^3$  averaged over an 8-hour workday for workers in general industry.

For those exposed to air concentrations at or above the action level of 30  $\mu g/m^3$  for more than 30 days per year, OSHA mandates periodic determination of BLLs (blood lead levels). If a BLL is found to be greater than 40  $\mu g/dl$ , the worker must be notified in writing and provided with a medical examination.

If a worker's one-time BLL reaches 60  $\mu$ g/dl (or averages 50  $\mu$ g/dl or more on three or more tests), the employer is obligated to remove the employee from excessive exposure, with maintenance of seniority and pay, until the employee's BLL falls below 40  $\mu$ g/dl.

The ACGIH has set a threshold limit value for a time-weighted average (TLV/TWA) of 50  $\mu$ g/m<sup>3</sup> for lead in workplace air (except for lead arsenate). ACGIH has classified lead as A3 animal carcinogen (proven for animal).

The Biological Exposure Index (BEI): USA - The BEI for blood lead is 30  $\mu$ g/dl (ACGIH 2005).

# DNEL substances – components of the product under conditions of acute and chronic exposure

# Lead DN(M)ELs for workers

Exposure pattern	Route	Descriptors	DNEL/DMEL (appropriate unit)	Most sensitive endpoint
Long-term –	Systemic (µg/dl	NOAEL = 40 µg lead/dl blood	40 µg lead/dL blood	Adult neurological function
systemic effects		NOAEL = 10 µg lead/dl blood	10 μg lead/dL blood	Developmental effect on foetus of pregnant women



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DN(M)ELs for general population

Exposure pattern	Route	Descriptors	DNEL/DMEL (appropriate unit)	Most sensitive endpoint
		NOAEL = 40 µg/dl	20 μg/dl	Adult neurological function
Long-term – systemic effects	Systemic (µg/aL	NOAEL = 10 μg/dl	10 μg/dl	Foetal development for a pregnant woman
Neurological function	of Pb in blood)	NOAEL = 10 μg/dl	10 μg/dl	IQ development in individual child IQ development in
		NOAEL = 5 µg/dl	5 μg/dl	a large number of children

PNEC substances – components of the product to the aquatic environment and biological sewage treatment plants:

Lead
PNEC aquatic

i iteo aquatic			
	Value	Assessment factor	Remarks/ Justification
PNEC aqua – freshwater (µg/L)	5.6 μg dissolved Pb/L	3	Based on the use of the SSD approach and for normalization of the toxicity data at reasonable worst case DOC of 2.6 mg/l
PNEC aqua - marine water (µg/L)	3.4 µg dissolved Pb/L	3	Based on the use of the species sensitivity distribution approach

### **PNEC** sediment

	Value	Assessment factor	Remarks/ Justification
PNEC freshwater sediment (mg/kg d.w.)	174	3	Based on the use of the species sensitivity distribution approach
PNEC freshwater sediment (mg/kg d.w.)	41	10	Based on AVS correction
PNEC marine sediment (mg/kg d.w.)	164	3	Based on the use of the species sensitivity distribution approach and pooling of AVS - freshwater/marine toxicity data



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#### **PNEC soil**

	Value	Assessment factor	Remarks/ Justification
PNEC soil (mg/kg d.w.)	147	2	Based on the use of the species sensitivity distribution approach

PNEC for sewage treatment plant (STP)

_	Value	Assessment factor	Remarks/ Justification
PNEC stp (mg/l)	0.1	10	-

PNEC oral (secondary poisoning)

	Value	Assessment factor	Remarks/ Justification
PNEC oral (mg/kg food) for birds	16.9	6	-
PNEC oral (mg/kg food) for mammals	10.9	6	-

#### 8.2. Exposure controls

Mandatory general regulations on occupational health. <u>Do not allow to exceed the normative concentrations of hazardous constituents in the workplace.</u> After work, wash and clean the surface of the body and clothing. Do not eat, drink, smoke or take drugs at work. Avoid skin and eyes contamination. Do not inhale dusts and fumes. Wash your hands before break and after working with the product. Keep away from food.

**Eye/face protection:** When dusts, fumes and vapours are generated wear suitable protective glasses (EN 166).

**Skin Protection:** Appropriate protective gloves, e.g. from rubber (EN 374). Suitable protective clothing with long sleeves and trousers, aprons, safety shoes.

**Respiratory protection:** Usually is not required. In terms of exposure to concentrations exceeding the limit values of TWA, in terms of exposure to dust, fumes and vapours of the product wear appropriate respiratory protection, for example in terms of short-term exposure - a mask filter or a canister with a suitable breathing apparatus with independent air supply in the exposure to high concentration.

**Thermal Hazards:** Usually is not required. During work with hot (molten) product wear long-sleeved clothing, aprons, heat-resistant gloves (EN 407).

<u>Used personal protective equipment should meet the requirements of local/regional/national laws. The employer must provide personal protective equipment appropriate to the type of work and in accordance with all requirements, including maintenance and cleaning.</u>

Concentrations of hazardous substances in the workplace should be monitored in accordance with acknowledged test methods. Mode, method, type and frequency of testing and measurement of harmful factors in the working environment should meet the requirements of local/regional/national laws.



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**Environmental exposure controls:** The large amount of product should not be allowed to penetrate through the ground water, sewage, waste water or soil.

### **SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties**

# 9.1. Information on basic physical and chemical properties

<u>Solid (600 x 120 x 140 mm: app. 40 kg)</u>

Colour:Grey-blueOdour:Odourless

Melting point/freezing point:

Boiling point or initial boiling point and

327 °C at 1013 hPa (EU A.1)
600 °C at 1013 hPa (EU A.2)

boiling range:

Flammability:

Lower and upper explosion limit:

Flash point:

Auto-ignition temperature:

Decomposition temperature:

DH:

Not applicable

Not applicable

Not applicable

Not applicable

Not applicable

<u>pH:</u>
<u>Kinematic viscosity:</u>
Not applicable
Not applicable

Soluble in water 185 mg/l at 20 °C (EU

A.6). Soluble in acids depending on the type and concentration of acid at 20 °C. Not

soluble in basics at 20 °C

Partition coefficient n-octanol/water Not applicable

(log value):

Vapour pressure: Not specified

**Density and/or relative density:** 11.45 g/cm<sup>3</sup> at 20 °C (EU A.3)

Relative vapour density:Not applicableParticle characteristics:Not specified

### 9.2. Other information

9.2.1. Information with regard to physical hazard classes

Not specified.

9.2.2. Other safety characteristics

Not specified.

# **SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity**

### 10.1. Reactivity

Not reactive under normal conditions of use.

### 10.2. Chemical stability

Stable under normal conditions.

#### 10.3. Possibility of hazardous reactions

By contact with ammonium nitrate, chlorine trifluoride, hydrogen peroxide, sodium azide, zirconium, disodium acetylide, sodium acetylide, oxidants, concentrated nitric and sulphuric acids, picric acid and it derivatives.

### 10.4. Conditions to avoid

Not specified.



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## 10.5. Incompatible materials

Avoid contact with ammonium nitrate, chlorine trifluoride, hydrogen peroxide, sodium azide, zirconium, disodium acetylide, sodium acetylide, oxidants, concentrated nitric and sulphuric acids, picric acid and it derivatives.

## 10.6. Hazardous decomposition products

None under normal conditions of use and storage.

# **SECTION 11: Toxicological information**

# 11.1. Information on hazard classes as defined in Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008

**Acute toxicity:** Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

**Inhalation:** May cause respiratory irritation. Following inhalation exposure by inhalation, or ingestion can cause so-called. metal fume fever with a metallic taste in the mouth, fever, chills, cough, weakness, myalgia, increased numbers of white blood cells, irritation of the gastrointestinal tract with nausea, vomiting and diarrhoea. Once absorbed into the blood is toxic to the haematopoietic system, central nervous system and kidneys. Symptoms of lead poisoning (saturnism) include: general weakness, weight loss, insomnia, low blood pressure and constipation, anorexia, abdominal pain, lead colic. Effects may be delayed. May cause symptoms similar to when swallowed.

**Skin contact:** As a result of short-term contact may cause local skin irritation with redness and pain. It can cause redness and irritation of the skin. Lead is a cumulative poison and exposure even to small amounts can raise the body's content to toxic levels. The symptoms of chronic exposure are like those of ingestion poisoning; restlessness, irritability, visual disturbances, hypertension and grey facial colour may also be noted.

**Eye contact:** It can cause redness and irritation of the eyes.

**Ingestion:** Metallic lead is poorly absorbed by the digestive tract. Symptoms of acute poisoning include abdominal pain, nausea, cramps, vomiting, headaches, a metallic aftertaste, discoloration of the gums, loss of appetite, insomnia, dizziness, and in extreme cases collapse and death. May cause irritation of the gastrointestinal tract with nausea, vomiting and diarrhea. After absorption into the blood, it is toxic to the hematopoietic system, the central nervous system and the kidneys. Symptoms of lead poisoning (saturnism) include: general weakness, weight loss, insomnia, low blood pressure and constipation, anorexia, abdominal pain, lead colic.

**Skin corrosion/irritation:** Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met. **Serious eye damage/irritation:** Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

**Respiratory or skin sensitization:** Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

**Germ cell mutagenicity:** Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Carcinogenicity: Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

**Reproductive toxicity:** May cause harm to breast-fed children. May damage fertility. May damage the unborn child.

**STOT - single exposure:** Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met. **STOT - repeated exposure:** Based on available data, the classification criteria are not

met.

Aspiration hazard: Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.



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### 11.2. Information on other hazards

<u>11.2.1.</u> Endocrine disrupting properties Not specified.

### 11.2.2. Other information

**Target organs:** Kidneys, central nervous system, blood-forming system.

**Neurotoxicity:** For workers exposed to lead, even at low blood lead levels were found subtle neurological disorder, manifested e.g. by decreased ability to perform behavioural tests compared to the control group. Moreover, workers exposed to lead showed a higher incidence of depression, poorer concentration skills, reduced conduction velocity in motor and sensory nerves.

**Aggravation of Pre-existing Conditions:** Persons with pre-existing kidney, nerve or circulatory disorders or with skin or eye problems may be more susceptible to the effects of this substance.

**Epidemiological studies:** The results of epidemiological studies of workers exposed to lead showed no link between exposure to lead, and the incidence of neoplastic lesions.

# **SECTION 12: Ecological information**

### 12.1. Toxicity

Does not meet the criteria of classification as dangerous for the environment.

**Acute toxicity to aquatic environment:** There are no data for the product. Lead is a metal relatively resistant to corrosion and of low reactivity. However, the reaction products of lead in the environment, particularly soluble salts of lead are rated as very toxic to aquatic organisms and drinking water supplies. Do not allow discharges of liquids containing lead or its compounds into surface waters, groundwater, soil and sewage system.

Chronic toxicity to aquatic environment: There are no data for the product.

**Toxicity to microorganisms:** There are no data for the product.

**Toxicity to organisms in the terrestrial environment:** There are no data for the product.

**Toxicity to the atmospheric environment:** There are no data for the product.

### 12.2. Persistence and degradability

There are no data for the product.

## 12.3. Bioaccumulative potential

Lead may bioaccumulate to some extent.

### 12.4. Mobility in soil

There are no data for the product.

# 12.5. Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

Not applicable for inorganic mixtures.

### 12.6. Endocrine disrupting properties

Not specified.

#### 12.7. Other adverse effects

It does not affect global warming and ozone depletion.

#### **SECTION 13: Disposal considerations**

# 13.1. Waste treatment methods

During removal of waste comply with the regional / national laws.



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### **Community legislation:**

- Directive **2008/98/EC** of the European Parliament and of the Council of 19 November 2008 on waste and repealing certain Directives as amended.
- European Parliament and Council Directive **94/62/EC** of 20 December 1994 on packaging and packaging waste as amended.

**Disposal methods for the product:** <u>Do not introduce into the environment.</u> Disposal in accordance with the local/national legislation.

**Disposal methods for used packing:** Empty containers give for appropriate rubbish dump or for disposal in accordance with the local/national legislation.

#### Waste codes:

**06 04** - Metal-containing wastes other than those mentioned in 06 03.

**06 04 05\*** - Wastes containing other heavy metals.

**10 04** - Wastes from lead thermal metallurgy.

**10 04 01\*** - Slags from primary and secondary production.

**17 04** - Metals (including their alloys).

17 04 03 - Lead.

# **SECTION 14: Transport information**

	ADR	RID	AND	IMDG	ICAO TI
14.1. UN number or ID number			Not applicabl	<u>e</u>	
14.2. UN proper shipping name	Not applicable				
14.3. Transport hazard class(es)			Not applicabl	<u>e</u>	
14.4. Packing group	<u>Not applicable</u>				
14.5. Environmental hazards			Not specified	<u>d</u>	
14.6. Special precautions for user	During cargo handling use personal protective equipment - see Section 8.				
14.7. Maritime transport in bulk according to IMO instruments			Not specified	<u>d</u>	

#### **SECTION 15: Regulatory information**

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

**Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006** of the European Parliament and of the Council of 18 December 2006 concerning the Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals (REACH), establishing a European Chemicals Agency, amending Directive 1999/45/EC and repealing Council Regulation (EEC) No 793/93 and Commission Regulation (EC) No 1488/94 as well as Council Directive 76/769/EEC and Commission Directives 91/155/EEC, 93/67/EEC, 93/105/EC and 2000/21/EC as amended.



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**Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008** of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 December 2008 on classification, labelling and packaging of substances and mixtures, amending and repealing Directives 67/548/EEC and 1999/45/EC, and amending Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 as amended.

Commission Regulation (EU) 2020/878 of 18 June 2020 amending Annex II to Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council concerning the Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals (REACH).

**Directive 2008/98/EC** of the European Parliament and of the Council of 19 November 2008 on waste and repealing certain Directives as amended.

**European Parliament and Council Directive 94/62/EC** of 20 December 1994 on packaging and packaging waste as amended.

Commission Regulation (EU) 2017/542 of 22 March 2017 amending Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council on classification, labelling and packaging of substances and mixtures by adding an Annex on harmonised information relating to emergency health response.

Regulation (EU) 2016/425 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 9 March 2016 on personal protective equipment and repealing Council Directive 89/686/EEC.

### 15.2. Chemical safety assessment

Safety assessment of substances - components. There is a chemical safety report for lead.

### **SECTION 16: Other information**

# The full text of statements H under Sections 2 and 3:

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

H362 - May cause harm to breast-fed children.

### Key to abbreviations and acronyms:

BLV - Biological limit values.

DNEL - Derived no-effect level.

Lact. - Reproductive toxicity, Additional category, Effects on or via lactation.

PNEC - Predicted no-effect concentration.

Repr. 1A - Reproductive toxicity, Hazard Category 1A.

SSD - Sensitivity distribution approach.

STEL - Short-term exposure limit.

TWA - 8 hours' time-weighted average.

**Training advice:** Before use read the SDS.

# Sources of key data:

Manufacturer SDS from 28<sup>th</sup> December 2010.

The information above is based on a current available data concerning the product, but also on the experience and knowledge in this field of the producer. They are neither a quality description of the product nor a guarantee of particular features. They are also treated as aid to safety in transport, storage and usage of the product. This does not free the user from the responsibility of improper usage of the information above also of improper compliance with the law norms in the field.

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In accordance with the criteria of Regulation No 1907/2006 (REACH) as amended

# **LEAD REFINED**

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SDS from 27.07.2018 (Version 3) has been revised in sections: 1.1, 2.1, 3.1, 5.2, 5.3, 6.1, 6.2, 6.3, 8.1, 8.2, 9.1, 9.2, 11.1, 11.2, 12.6, 12.7, 13.1, 14.1, 14.2, 14.3, 14.4, 14.5, 14.6, 14.7, 15.1 and 16. Changes have been underlined.

This SDS replaces and annuls all the previous versions.