SECTION 1 - PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

1.1 Product identifier

Product name: **Lead Nitrate**
Product code: Lead Nitrate
Synonym(s): Lead dinitrate; Lead (II) dinitrate; Lead (II) nitrate; Nitric acid lead (II) salt; Plumbous nitrate

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

General use: Material for use in industrial and commercial formulation applications
Uses advised against: None known

1.3 Details of the supplier and of the safety data sheet

Manufacturer/Distributor
Allan Chemical Corporation
235 Margaret King Avenue
Ringwood, NJ 07456 USA
+1-973-962-4014

1.4 Emergency telephone number

Chem Tel: +1-800-255-3924; +1-813-248-0585

SECTION 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

2.1 Classification of substance or mixture

Product definition: Substance
Classification in accordance with 29 CFR 1910 (OSHA HCS) and Regulation EC No. 1272/2008
Oxidizing solid - Category 2 [H272]
Acute toxicity, oral - Category 4 [H302]
Eye damage - Category 1A [H318]
Acute toxicity, inhalation - Category 4 [H332]
Carcinogenicity - Category 1B, [H350]
Reproductive toxicity - Category 1A, [H360]
Specific target organ toxicity, repeated exposure - Category 1; STOT RE 1 [H372]
Aquatic toxicity, chronic - Category 1 [H410]

2.2 Label elements

Hazard symbol(s):



GHS02 GHS05 GHS07 GHS08 GHS09

Signal word: Danger

Hazard statement(s):
H272 - May intensify fire; oxidizer
H302 - Harmful if swallowed
H318 - Causes serious eye damage
H332 - Harmful if inhaled
H350 - May cause cancer
H360 - May damage fertility or unborn child
H372 - Causes damage to the respiratory, reproductive and central nervous systems, eyes, liver, kidneys, teeth and blood through prolonged and repeated exposure
H410 - Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects

Precautionary statements:

[Prevention]
P201 - Obtain special instructions before use.
P202 - Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.
P210 - Keep away from heat, open flames and hot surfaces. No smoking.
P220 - Keep away from combustible and incompatible materials (see Section 10.5).
P221 - Take any precaution to avoid mixing with combustible and organic materials.
P261 - Avoid breathing dust, fumes and vapor.
P264 - Wash hands and other exposed skin areas 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.
P280 - Wear protective gloves, protective clothing and eye protection.

[**Response**]
P301 + P330 + P312 - IF SWALLOWED: Rinse mouth. Call a POISON CENTER or doctor if you feel unwell.

P304 + P340 + P312 - IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a comfortable position for breathing. Call a POISON CENTER or doctor if you feel unwell.
P305 + P351 + P338 + P310 - IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. Immediately contact a POISON CENTER or doctor.
P308 + P313 - If exposed or concerned: Get medical attention.
P370 + P378 - In case of fire: Use large amounts of water, dry chemical, carbon dioxide, foam or Halo® as extinguishing media.
P391 - Collect spillage.

[Storage] P405 - Store locked up.

[Disposal] P501 - Dispose of contents and containers in accordance with national and local regulations.

SECTION 3 - COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

3.1 Substances

% by Weight	Ingredient	CAS Number	EC Number	Index Number	GHS Classification
>99	Lead Nitrate	10099-74-8	233-245-9	----------	H272, H302, H318, H332, H360, H372, H410

There are no additional ingredients present in this product which, within the current knowledge of the supplier and in the concentrations applicable, are classified as hazardous to health or the environment and hence require reporting in this section.

3.2 Mixtures

Not applicable

SECTION 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

4.1 Description of first aid measures

Inhalation: If product dust or vapor causes respiratory irritation or distress, move the exposed person to fresh air immediately. If breathing is difficult or irregular, administer oxygen; if respiratory arrest occurs, start artificial respiration by trained personnel. Do not use mouth-to-mouth method if victim inhaled the substance; give artificial respiration with the aid of a pocket mask equipped with a one-way valve or other proper respiratory medical device. If unconscious, maintain an open airway. Loosen tight clothing such as a collar, tie, belt or waistband. If irritation persists or if the victim feels unwell, contact a POISON CENTER or doctor.

Eyes: DO NOT RUB EYES. Immediately flush eyes with large amounts of water or saline solution for at least 15 minutes, occasionally lifting the upper and lower lids. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do, after first 2 minutes and continue rinsing. If irritation persists, seek medical attention, preferably from an ophthalmologist.

Skin: Flush skin with large amounts of water while removing contaminated clothing. Wash the affected area with soap and water followed by thorough rinsing. Wash contaminated clothing and shoes before reuse. If irritation persists or the victim feels unwell, seek medical attention.

Ingestion: Rinse mouth with water if the victim is conscious. Remove dentures if present. Give 1 - 2 cupfuls of milk or water to drink if victim is conscious, alert and able to swallow. DO NOT induce vomiting unless directed to do so by medical personnel. Vomiting may occur spontaneously. To prevent aspiration of material into the lungs, lay the victim on one side with the head lower than the waist. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious or convulsing person. Do not leave the victim unattended. Seek immediate medical attention.

4.2 Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

Potential health symptoms and effects

Eyes: Causes severe eye irritation and serious eye damage. Symptoms include redness, swelling, pain, tearing and blurred vision. May cause chemical conjunctivitis. May cause permanent eye damage.

Skin: Causes skin irritation and possible burns. May be absorbed through the skin with symptoms parallel to ingestion.

Inhalation: Causes severe irritation of the respiratory tract. Symptoms may include sore throat, cough, shortness of breath and delayed lung edema. Exposure can cause headache, irritability, reduced memory, disturbed sleep and emotional instability. May cause gastrointestinal effects by inhalation. May cause methemoglobinemia, cyanosis, convulsions, tachycardia and death. This substance can be absorbed by inhalation with symptoms parallel to ingestion.

Ingestion: Harmful if swallowed. Causes gastrointestinal irritation with headache, nausea, vomiting, abdominal pain, constipation or bloody diarrhea, leg cramps muscle weakness, paresthesias, depression, dizziness, loss of consciousness, coma and death. Central nervous system effects include eye disturbances, deafness, speechlessness and tetanic convulsions. May cause methemoglobinemia.

Chronic: Prolonged and repeated exposure may cause kidney and central nervous system damage and affect the blood-forming organs. Chronic exposure can cause lead poisoning. Symptoms include metallic taste, poor appetite, weight loss, colic, nausea, vomiting and muscle cramps. High or repeated exposure may damage the nerves causing weakness, "pins and needles" and incoordination of the arms and legs. Chronic, excessive exposure to lead was associated with increased rates of infertility, miscarriage, stillbirth and poor infant outcomes. Confirmed animal carcinogen and suspected human carcinogen. Refer to Section 11.2.

Persons with a history of kidney or lung disease may be more susceptible to the effects of this substance. Prolonged exposure to nitrates may cause anemia and methemoglobinemia, which is characterized by chocolate-brown colored blood, headache, dizziness, drowsiness, shortness of breath, cyanosis (bluish skin due to deficient oxygenated blood), rapid heart rate, coma and possible death. Small repeated doses of nitrates may cause weakness, depression, headache and mental impairment.

4.3 Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Advice to doctor and hospital personnel

The use of Calcium Disodium EDTA, d-Penicillamine, Dimercaprol or BAL (British Anti-Lewisite) as a chelating agent should be determined by qualified medical personnel.

Absorption of this material into the body may cause cyanosis. Moderate degrees of cyanosis need to be treated only by supportive measures: bed rest and oxygen inhalation. For methemoglobinemia, administer oxygen alone or with Methylene Blue depending on the methemoglobinemia concentration in the blood. Cleansing of the entire contaminated area of the body is of utmost importance.

SECTION 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

5.1 Extinguishing media

Suitable methods of extinction: Use water fog or spray, dry chemical, carbon dioxide, Halon® or foam.
Unsuitable methods of extinction: None known

5.2 Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

Strong oxidizer! Approach fire from upwind to avoid hazardous vapors and toxic decomposition products. This material is not combustible; however, it is a strong oxidizer, and its heat of reaction with reducing agents or combustible materials may cause ignition. Releases oxygen upon decomposition, which enhances combustion. Closed containers may rupture due to the buildup of pressure when exposed to extreme heat. During emergency conditions overexposure to decomposition products may cause a health hazard. Symptoms may not be immediately apparent or may be delayed. Obtain medical attention.

Explosion hazards: Contact with combustible, organic or oxidizable materials may cause extremely violent combustion and explosion.

5.3 Advice to firefighters

Full protective equipment including self-contained breathing apparatus should be used. Water may be used to cool closed containers to prevent pressure buildup and possible autoignition or explosion when exposed to extreme heat. Water contaminated by this material must be contained from being discharged to any waterway, sewer or drain to prevent environmental contamination. Dispose of contaminated water and soil according to local regulations.

SECTION 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

6.1 Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Evacuate non-essential personnel. Wear appropriate protective clothing and equipment designated in Section 8.2. Do not inhale dust. Ventilate the area. Remove all sources of ignition. No smoking. Clean up spills immediately.

6.2 Environmental precautions

Avoid dispersal of spilled material or runoff and prevent contact with soil and entry into drains, sewers or waterways. Use water sparingly to minimize environmental contamination and reduce disposal requirements.

6.3 Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up

Cover drains and contain spill. DO NOT FLUSH SPILLS DOWN THE DRAIN. Minimize dust generation during cleanup. Carefully collect material and place into an approved container for proper disposal. DO NOT use combustible materials such as paper towels or straw brooms to clean up spills. Do not save material for reclamation. Observe possible material restrictions (Sections 7.2 and 10.5). Clean contaminated area with soap and water. DO NOT allow material or runoff from rinsing contaminated areas to enter floor drains or storm drains, sewers and ditches which lead to waterways or to run off into soil. Dispose of waste via a licensed waste disposal contractor.

Releases should be reported, if required, to appropriate agencies. Notify Local Emergency Planning Committee and State Emergency Response Commission for release greater than or equal to RQ (U.S. Section 304). If release occurs in the U.S. and is reportable under CERCLA Section 103, notify the National Response Center at (800) 424-8802 (USA) or (202) 426-2675 (USA)

6.4 Reference to other sections

See Section 13 for additional waste treatment information.

SECTION 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

7.1 Precautions for safe handling

Wear all appropriate personal protective equipment specified in Section 8.2. Avoid dust generation and accumulation during storage and handling. Do not get in eyes or on skin or clothing. No smoking. Do not breathe dust or vapor. If normal use of material presents a respiratory hazard, use only adequate ventilation or wear an appropriate respirator. Wash contaminated clothing and shoes thoroughly after use.

Advice on protection against fire and explosion

Avoid contact with combustible, organic or oxidizable materials.

7.2 Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Store in dry, well-ventilated areas away from incompatible materials (see Section 10.5), food and drink. Keep away from acids. Keep away from reducing agents. Keep away from heat and ignition sources. Avoid storage on wood floors. Do not store near alkaline substances. Transfer only to approved containers having correct labeling. Keep container tightly closed when not in use. Protect containers from physical damage.

Containers that have been opened must be carefully resealed and kept upright to prevent spillage. Empty containers are hazardous as they contain product residues. Use appropriate containment to avoid environmental contamination. Ventilate closed areas. Keep out of reach of children.

7.3 Specific end uses

Apart from the uses mentioned in Section 1.2, no other specific uses are stipulated.

SECTION 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

8.1 Control parameters

Occupational exposure limit values

CAS Number	Ingredient	OSHA PEL	ACGIH TLV	NIOSH
----------	Lead Compounds (as Pb)	0.050 mg/m^3 TWA (8 h)	0.15 mg/m^3 TWA (8 h) 750 ppm STEL	0.100 mg/m^3 TWA 400 mg/m^3 IDHL

8.2 Exposure controls

Engineering measures: Technical measures and appropriate working operations should be given priority over the use of personal protective equipment. Use adequate ventilation. Local exhaust is preferable. Refer to Section 7.1.

Individual protection measures: Wear protective clothing to prevent repeated or prolonged contact with product. Protective clothing needs to be selected specifically for the workplace, depending on concentrations and quantities of hazardous substances handled. The chemical resistance of the protective equipment should be enquired at the representative supplier.

Engineering measures: Technical measures and appropriate working operations should be given priority over the use of personal protective equipment. Use adequate ventilation. Local exhaust is preferable. Refer to Section 7.1.

Individual protection measures: Wear protective clothing to prevent repeated or prolonged contact with product. Protective clothing needs to be selected specifically for the workplace, depending on concentrations and quantities of hazardous substances handled. The chemical resistance of the protective equipment should be enquired at the representative supplier.

Hygiene measures: Facilities storing or using this material should be equipped with an eyewash station and safety shower. Change contaminated clothing. Preventive skin protection is recommended. Wash hands thoroughly after use, before eating, drinking, smoking or using the lavatory.

Eye/face protection: Wear safety glasses with unperforated side shields or protective splash goggles during use.

Hand protection: Wear gloves made of butyl rubber, Neoprene or those recommended by glove supplier for protection against materials in Section 3. Gloves should be impermeable to chemicals and oil. Breakthrough time of selected gloves must be greater than the intended use period.

Skin protection: Wear protective clothing. Wear protective boots if the situation requires.

Respiratory protection: Wear an approved filter type dust respirator when handling this product. Always use an approved respirator when vapor/aerosols exceed permissible exposure limits. Where risk assessment shows air-purifying respirators are appropriate use a half-mask respirator with multi-purpose combination (US) or type ABEK (EN 14387) respirator cartridges as a backup to engineering controls. If the respirator is the sole means of protection, use a full-face supplied air respirator. Use respirators and components tested and approved under appropriate government standards such as NIOSH (US) or CEN (EU). Follow OSHA respirator regulations found in 29 CFR 1910.134 or European Standard EN 149.

Environmental exposure controls: Do not empty into drains.

PPE must not be considered a long-term solution to exposure control. PPE usage must be accompanied by employer programs to properly select, maintain, clean fit and use. Consult a competent industrial hygiene resource to determine hazard potential and/or the PPE manufacturers to ensure adequate protection



SECTION 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

9.1 Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	White powder
Odor	Odorless
Odor Threshold	No data available
Molecular Weight	331.2 g/mol
Chemical Formula	$Pb(NO_3)_2$
pH	3 - 4 (20% aqueous solution)
Melting Point	470 °C (878 °F); decomposes
Boiling Point	No data available
Evaporation Rate	Negligible

Flammability (solid, gas)	Non-flammable
Flash Point	No data available
Autoignition Temperature	No data available
Decomposition Temperature	No data available
Lower Explosive Limit (LEL)	No data available
Upper Explosive Limit (UEL)	No data available
Vapor Pressure	<0.1 kPa @ 25 °C
Vapor Density	No data available
Specific Gravity	4.53 @ 20 °C
Viscosity	No data available
Solubility in Water	52 g/100 ml @ 20 °C
Partition Coefficient (n-octanol/water)	Not applicable
Oxidizing Properties	Oxidizer, Category 2
Explosive Properties	Not applicable
Volatiles by Weight @ 21 °C	No data available

9.2 Other Data
No data available

SECTION 10 - STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

10.1 Reactivity
No special reactivity has been reported during normal conditions of handling and use.

10.2 Chemical Stability
This material is stable under recommended storage and handling conditions. May decompose if heated. Contact with oxidizable material may cause fire.

10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions
This substance forms explosive compounds with ammonium thiocyanate, potassium acetate or lead hypophosphite. Hazardous polymerization will not occur.

10.4 Conditions to avoid
Avoid extreme heat, incompatible materials and exposure to air. Avoid dust generation and accumulation.

10.5 Incompatible materials
Strong reducing agents, organic materials, powdered metals, combustible and flammable materials

10.6 Hazardous decomposition products
Thermal decomposition products may include oxides of nitrogen, lead and lead oxides.

SECTION 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

11.1 Information on toxicological effects

Acute oral toxicity
Harmful if swallowed.

Acute inhalation toxicity
Harmful if inhaled.

Acute dermal toxicity
Harmful in contact with skin.

Skin irritation
Cause skin irritation and possible burns.

Eye irritation
Cause serious eye irritation and serious eye damage.

Sensitization
No data available

Genotoxicity in vitro
No data available

Mutagenicity
No data available

Specific organ toxicity - single exposure
May cause respiratory irritation

Specific organ toxicity - repeated exposure
Causes damage to the respiratory, reproductive and central nervous systems, eyes, liver, kidneys, teeth, blood and blood forming organs

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through prolonged and repeated exposure.

Aspiration hazard
No data available

11.2 Further information

Lead Nitrate (as Lead compounds, inorganic): IARC Group 2A carcinogen: *Probably carcinogenic to humans*; ACGIH - A3 carcinogen: *Confirmed animal carcinogen with unknown relevance to humans*; NTP-2*: Reasonably anticipated to be a human carcinogen;* OSHA: *Specifically regulated carcinogen*.

Chronic, excessive exposure to lead was associated with increased rates of infertility, miscarriage, stillbirth and poor infant outcomes. In adult males, chronic lead exposure can result in decreased sex drive, impotence and sterility. Abnormalities in sperm, including count and mobility, have also been found. There is no consistent evidence that male lead exposure gives rise to negative effects on a fetus of a subsequent pregnancy. The toxicity of lead on adult female reproduction is decreased fertility, the ability to sustain pregnancy and pregnancy outcomes. High levels of lead exposure, usually associated with acute exposure, can result in stillbirth or miscarriage. Lower blood lead levels, resulting from chronic low-level exposure or mobilization of bone lead during pregnancy, is associated with low birth weight and pre-term delivery. Other research has found that young children with prenatal lead exposure have lower scores on verbal IQ components, impairment in hearing and motor development, and increases in learning disabilities and attention deficit disorders. Associations between maternal lead exposure, even at low levels, and decreased birth weight or length of gestation have been consistent. There is also some evidence of increased risk for pregnancy related hypertension.

Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety practice.

SECTION 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

12.1 Toxicity

Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects

12.2 Persistence and degradability

Inorganic substances are not biodegradable. Methods for the determination of biodegradability are not applicable to inorganic substances.

12.3 Bioaccumulation potential

Plants and animals may bioconcentrate lead, but lead is not biomagnified in the aquatic or terrestrial food chain.

12.4 Mobility in soil

Lead Nitrate is soluble in water and is expected to dissociate in moist soil. The solubility of lead compounds is a function of pH, hardness, salinity and the presence of humic material. Solubility is highest in soft, acidic water. Because lead is strongly adsorbed to soil, it generally is retained in the upper layers of soil and does not leach appreciably into the subsoil and ground water.

12.5 Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

No data available

12.6 Other effects

Additional ecological information
Do not allow material to enter surface waters, wastewater or soil.
An environmental hazard cannot be excluded in the event of unprofessional handling or disposal.

SECTION 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

13.1 Waste treatment methods

The generation of waste should be avoided or minimized whenever possible. Empty containers or liners may retain some product residues. This material and its container must be disposed of in a safe way. Dispose of surplus and non-recyclable products via a licensed waste disposal contractor. Disposal of this product, solutions and any by-products should always comply with the requirements of environmental protection and waste disposal legislation and any regional local authority requirements. Avoid dispersal of spilt material and runoff and contact with soil, waterways, drains and sewers.

RCRA F-Series: No listings above the reportable threshold (de minimis)
RCRA U-Series: No listings above the reportable threshold (de minimis)

SECTION 14 - TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Note: Transportation information provided is for reference only. Customer is urged to consult 49 CFR 100 - 177, IMDG, IATA, EC, United Nations TDG and WHMIS (Canada) information manuals for detailed regulations and exceptions covering specific container sizes, packaging materials and methods of shipping.

Limited quantity for oxidizers in Packing Group II when inner packagings are not over 1.0 kg (2.2 lbs) net capacity each, packed in a strong outer packaging.

USA DOT (Ground Transportation) - Bulk and Non-bulk

Proper Shipping Name	Lead Nitrate
Hazard Class	5.1 (6.1)

UN/NA	UN1469
Packing Group	II
NEAREG	Guide #141
Packaging Authorization	Non-Bulk: 49 CFR 173.212; Bulk: 173.242
Packaging Exceptions	49 CFR 173.152
IMO/IMDG (Water Transportation)	
Proper Shipping Name	Lead Nitrate
Hazard Class	5.1 (6.1)
UN/NA	UN1469
Packing Group	II
Marine Pollutant	Yes
EMS Number	F-A, S-Q
ICAO/IATA (Air Transportation)	
Proper Shipping Name	Lead Nitrate
Hazard Class	5.1 (6.1)
UN/NA	UN1469
Packing Group	II
Quantity Limitations	49 CFR 175.27 and 175.75 - Cargo Aircraft Only: 25 kg; Passenger Aircraft: 5 kg
RID/ADR (Rail Transportation)	
Proper Shipping Name	Lead Nitrate
Hazard Class	5.1 (6.1)
UN/NA	UN1469
Packing Group	II

Drum Label(s)





SECTION 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

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

U. S. Federal Regulations

OSHA Hazard Communication Standard: This material is classified as hazardous in accordance with OSHA 29 CFR 1910-1200.

OSHA Process Safety Management Standard: This product is not regulated under OSHA PSM Standard 29 CFR 1910.119.

EPA Risk Management Planning Standard: This product is not regulated under EPA RMP Standard (RMP) 40 CFR Part 68.

EPA Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act: This product is not a registered Pesticide under the FIFRA, 40 CFR Part 150.

Toxic Substance Control Act (TSCA) Inventory: All substances in this product are listed on the TSCA Inventory. This product is not subject to TSCA 12(b) Export Notification.

Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) List 2, Essential Chemicals (21 CFR 1310.02(b)) and 1310.4(f)(2)) and Chemical Code Number
No listings

Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) Lists 1 & 2, Exempt Chemical Mixtures (21 CFR 1310.12(c)) and Code Number: No listings

Department of Homeland Security (DHS) Chemical Facility Anti-Terrorism Standards (CFATS) Chemicals: No listings

Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA)
SARA Section 311/312 Hazard Categories: Reactivity Hazard, Acute Health Hazard, Chronic Health Hazard

SARA 313 Information: Lead and lead compounds are subject to the reporting levels established by Section 313 of the Emergency Planning and Community Right-to Know Act of 1986.

SARA 302/304 Extremely Hazardous Substance: None of the components of this product exceed the threshold (de minimis) reporting levels established by these sections of Title III of SARA.

SARA 302/304 Emergency Planning & Notification: None of the components of this product exceed the threshold (de minimis) reporting levels established by these sections of Title III of SARA.

Comprehensive Response Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA): This product contains the following CERCLA reportable substance: Lead Nitrate (CAS #10099-74-8), RQ = 4.54 kg (10 lbs)

Clean Air Act (CAA)
Lead and Lead Compounds (LTC000) are Hazardous Air Pollutants (HAPs) designated in CAA Section 112 (b).
This product does not contain Class 1 ozone depletors.
This product does not contain Class 2 ozone depletors.

Clean Water Act (CWA)
Lead and lead compounds (LTC000) are Hazardous Substances listed under the CWA.
Lead is a Priority Pollutant.
Lead is a Toxic pollutant.

U.S. State Regulations

California Prop 65, Safe Drinking Water and Toxic Enforcement Act of 1986

⚠**WARNING:** This product will expose you to Lead Nitrate (listed as Lead and Lead Compounds), which is known to the state of California to cause cancer and birth defects or reproductive harm (developmental). For more information go to www.P65Warnings.ca.gov.

Other U.S. State Inventories

Lead Nitrate (CAS #10099-74-8) is listed on the following State Hazardous Substance Inventories, Right-to-Know lists and/or Air Quality/Air Pollutants lists: CA, DE, ME, MA, MN, NJ, NY, PA, RI.

Canada

WHMIS Hazard Classification: No data available

Canadian National Pollutant Release Inventory (NPRI): Lead (and its compounds) are listed on the NPRI.

European Economic Community

WGK, Germany (Water danger/protection): 3 (severe hazard to waters)

Global Chemical Inventory Lists

Country	Inventory Name	Listed
Canada	Domestic Substance List (DSL)	Yes
Canada	Non-Domestic Substance List (NDSL)	No
Europe	Inventory of New and Existing Chemicals (EINECS)	Yes
United States	Toxic Substance Control Act (TSCA)	Yes
Australia	Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)	Yes
New Zealand	New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)	Yes
China	Inventory of Existing Chemical Substances in China	Yes
Japan	Inventory of Existing and New Chemical Substances	Yes
Korea	Existing Chemicals List (KECI)	Yes
Philippines	Philippines Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical	Yes

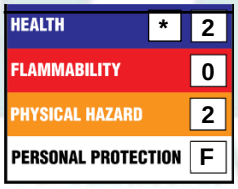
*Yes - All components of this product comply with the inventory requirements administered by the governing country.
No - One or more components of this product are not on the inventory or are exempt from listing.

15.2 Chemical safety assessment

For this product a chemical safety assessment was not carried out.

SECTION 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

Hazardous Material Information System (HMIS)

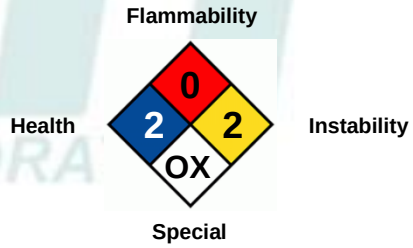


F= safety glasses, gloves, apron and dust mask

HMIS Hazard Rating Legend
0 = Minimal 1 = Slight 2 = Moderate
3 = Serious 4 = Severe
* = Chronic Health Hazard

NFPA Hazard Rating Legend
0 = Insignificant 1 = Slight 2 = Moderate
3 = High 4 = Extreme

National Fire Protection Association (NFPA)



Abbreviation Key

ACGIH	American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists	**LD_{Lo}**	Lowest Lethal Dose
ADR	Accord Dangereux Routier (European regulations concerning the international transport of dangerous goods by road)	**mppcf**	Millions of Particles Per Cubic Foot
CAS	Chemical Abstract Services	**NA**	North America
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations	**NAERG**	North American Emergency Response Guide Book
COC	Cleveland Open Cup	**NIOSH**	National Institute for Occupational Safety & Health
DOT	Department of Transportation	**NTP**	National Toxicology Program
EC_{50}	Half maximal effective concentration	**OSHA**	Occupational Safety and Health Administration
EMS	Emergency Response Procedures for Ships Carrying	**PBT**	Persistent, Bioaccumulating and Toxic
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency	**PEL**	Permissible exposure limit
ErC_{50}	Reduction of Growth Rate	**PMCC**	Pensky-Martens Closed Cup
ERG	Emergency Response Guide Book	**ppm**	Parts Per Million
FDA	Food and Drug Administration	**RCRA**	Resource Conservation and Recovery Act
GHS	Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals (GHS)	**RID**	Dangerous Goods by Rail
HCS	Hazard Communication Standard	**RQ**	Reportable Quantity
IARC	International Agency for Research on Cancer	**TCC/Tag**	Tagliabue Closed Cup

IATA	International Air Transport Association
IC_{50}	Half Maximal Inhibitory Concentration
ICAO	International Civil Aviation Organization
IDLH	Immediately Dangerous to Life and Health
IMDG	International Maritime Dangerous Goods
IMO	International Maritime Organization
LC_{50}	50% Lethal Concentration
LD_{50}	50% Lethal Dose
TLV	Threshold Limit Value
TSCA	Toxic Substance Control Act
TWA	Time-weighted Average
UN	United Nations
VOC	Volatile Organic Compounds
vPvB	Very Persistent and Very Bioaccumulating
WHMIS	Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System

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