



L. CORNELISSEN & SON

Artists' Colourmen

Suppliers of Materials for Painters, Gilders & Printmakers

Safety Data Sheet according to Directive 91/155/EC

Revision Date: August 2016

1) Identification of the substance/preparation and the company

Trade Name: Cornelissen Lead Red

Application: Artists' Pigment

Manufacturer/Supplier:

L Cornelissen & Son Ltd
105 Great Russell Street
London WC1B 3RY

Tel: 020 7636 1045

Fax: 020 7636 3655

www.cornelissen.com

2) Hazards Identification

Physical hazards: Not classified.

Health hazards: Acute Tox. 4 - H302 Acute Tox. 4 - H332 Carc. 2
- H351 Repr. 1A - H360Df Lact. - H362 STOT
RE 1 - H372

Environmental hazards: Aquatic Acute 1 - H400 Aquatic Chronic 1 -
H410.

Label elements

EC number: 215-235-6



Signal word:

Danger

Hazard statement

H302+H332

Harmful if swallowed or if inhaled.

H351:	Suspected of causing cancer.
H360Df:	May damage the unborn child. Suspected of damaging fertility.
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.

Precautionary statement

P263:	Avoid contact during pregnancy/ while nursing.
P273:	Avoid release to the environment.
P280:	Wear protective clothing, gloves, eye and face protection.
P308+P313:	IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/ attention.
P405:	Store locked up.
P501:	Dispose of contents/containers to the officially prescribed waste facility out.

Supplementary precautionary statements

P202:	Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.
P260:	Do not breathe dust.
P264:	Wash contaminated skin thoroughly after handling.
P270:	Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.
P271:	Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
P301+P312:	IF SWALLOWED: Call a POISON CENTER/ doctor if you feel unwell.
P304+P340:	IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.
P330:	Rinse mouth.
P391:	Collect spillage.

Other hazards

Post-natal exposure of children to inorganic lead compounds is associated with adverse effects on neurobehavioural development.

3) Composition/Information on ingredients

Substances

Product name:	Red Lead
Chemical name:	Lead tetroxide
REACH registration number:	01-2119517589-27-0001
CAS number:	1314-41-6
EC number:	215-235-6
Composition comments:	Red lead > 99.8%.

4) First Aid Measures

Description of first aid measures

General information:	Get medical attention if any discomfort continues. Show this Safety Data Sheet to the medical personnel.
Inhalation:	Move affected person to fresh air and keep warm and at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. Maintain an open airway. Get medical attention.
Ingestion:	Rinse mouth thoroughly with water. Get medical attention immediately.
Skin contact:	Remove contaminated clothing. Wash skin thoroughly with soap and water. Get medical attention if irritation persists after washing.
Eye contact	Remove any contact lenses and open eyelids wide apart. Rinse with water. Continue to rinse for at least 15 minutes. Get medical attention if irritation persists after washing.
Protection of first aiders:	First aid personnel should wear appropriate protective equipment during any rescue.

Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

General information:	The severity of the symptoms described will vary dependent on the concentration and the length of exposure.
Inhalation:	A single exposure may cause the following adverse effects: Headache. Exhaustion and weakness. Prolonged or repeated exposure may cause the following adverse effects: Suspected of causing cancer.
Ingestion:	May cause discomfort if swallowed. Stomach pain. Nausea, vomiting. Prolonged or repeated exposure may cause the following adverse effects: Suspected of causing cancer. Anaemia.
Skin contact:	Prolonged contact may cause dryness of the skin. Prolonged or repeated exposure may cause the following adverse effects: Suspected of causing cancer.
Eye contact:	No specific symptoms known. May be slightly irritating to eyes.

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Notes for the doctor Treat symptomatically. Symptoms of poisoning may occur after several hours; therefore medical observation for at least 48 hours after the accident is recommended. In case of ingestion, induced vomiting or application of laxatives may be

appropriate; treat as for lead poisoning. There needs to be regular blood monitoring to confirm exposure controls are adequate.

5) Fire Fighting Measures

Suitable extinguishing media:	Carbon dioxide (CO ₂). Powder. Water spray. Large fires: Alcohol-resistant foam. Use fire extinguishing media suitable for the surrounding fire.
Unsuitable extinguishing media:	Do not use water jet as an extinguisher, as this will spread the fire.
Specific hazards arising from the chemical	
Specific hazards:	The product is non-combustible.
Hazardous combustion products:	Toxic gases or vapours.
Special protective equipment and precautions for firefighters:	Wear positive-pressure self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) and appropriate protective clothing.

6 Accidental Release Measures

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Avoid generation and spreading of dust. Use suitable respiratory protection if ventilation is inadequate. For personal protection, see Section 8.

Environmental precautions

Do not discharge into drains or watercourses or onto the ground. Inform the relevant authorities if environmental pollution occurs (sewers, waterways, soil or air).

Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up

Provide adequate ventilation. Collect and place in suitable waste disposal containers and seal securely. This material and its container must be disposed of as hazardous waste.

Reference to other sections

For personal protection, see Section 8. See Section 11 for additional information on health hazards. See Section 12 for additional information on ecological hazards. For waste disposal, see Section 13.

7) Handling and Storage

Precautions for safe handling

Usage precautions:	Provide adequate ventilation. Handle and open container with care. Use suitable respiratory protection if ventilation is inadequate. The product is not flammable.
--------------------	--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Storage precautions Keep container tightly sealed when not in use. Store in a dry place.

Specific end use(s)

Artists' pigment

8) Exposure/Personal Protection

Control parameters

Occupational exposure limits

Long-term exposure limit (8-hour TWA): WEL 0.15 mg/m³
WEL = Workplace Exposure Limit

Biological limit values: 60 µg/dL

DNEL - Worker - all relevant routes; Long term systemic effects: 10 µg/l

PNEC: Workers - Fresh water; Long term 3.1 µg/l
Workers - Marine water; Long term 3.5 µg/l
Workers - Sediment (Freshwater); Long term 174.0 mg/kg
Workers - Sediment (Marinewater); Long term 164.0 mg/kg
Workers - Soil; Long term 212.0 mg/kg
Workers - STP; Long term 0.1 mg/l

Exposure controls

Protective equipment



Eye/face protection

Dust-resistant, chemical splash goggles.

Hand protection:

Wear protective gloves made of the following material: Neoprene. Leather.

Other skin and body protection:

Wear protective clothing. Change work clothing daily before leaving workplace.
Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace.

Hygiene measures:

Good personal hygiene procedures should be implemented. Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product. Wash after use and before eating, smoking and using the toilet. Care should be taken to avoid contact with contaminants when removing contaminated clothing. Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse. Clean equipment and the work area every day.

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.

Respiratory protection

Respiratory protection complying with an approved standard should be worn if a risk assessment indicates inhalation of contaminants is possible. Wear a respirator fitted with the following cartridge: Particulate filter, type P2. Half mask and quarter mask respirators with replaceable filter cartridges should comply with European Standard EN140. Check that the respirator fits tightly and the filter is changed regularly.

Environmental exposure controls

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 compound 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.

9) Physical and chemical Properties

Information on basic and physical and chemical properties

Appearance	Powder.
Colour	Red.
Odour	Odourless.
Odour threshold	Not applicable.
pH	Not determined.

Melting point	> 550°C
Initial boiling point and range	> 550°C
Flash point	Not applicable.
Evaporation rate	Not applicable.
Evaporation factor	Not applicable.
Flammability (solid, gas)	The product is non-combustible.
Upper/lower flammability or explosive limits	The product is non-combustible.
Vapour pressure	Not determined.
Vapour density	Not applicable.
Relative density	8.93
Solubility(ies)	67.3 mg/l water @ 20°C Soluble in the following materials: 0.07M Hydrochloric acid.
Partition coefficient	Not applicable.
Auto-ignition temperature	The product is non-combustible.
Decomposition Temperature	> 550°C
Viscosity	Not applicable.
Explosive properties	Not considered to be explosive.
Oxidising properties	Does not meet the criteria for classification as oxidising.
Other information	
Particle size	5 - 2000 µm

10) Stability and Reactivity

Reactivity:	There are no known reactivity hazards associated with this product.
Chemical stability:	Stable at normal ambient temperatures and when used as recommended.
Possibility of hazardous reactions:	Under normal conditions of storage and use, no hazardous reactions will occur.
Conditions to avoid:	Avoid excessive heat for prolonged periods of time.
Incompatible materials:	Strong oxidising agents.
Hazardous decomposition products:	Does not decompose when used and stored as recommended.

11) Toxicological Information

Information on toxicological effects

Toxicological effects: The toxicity of this substance has been assessed using read-across from studies with similar inorganic lead compounds.

Acute toxicity - oral

Notes (oral LD₅₀) LD₅₀ > 10000 mg/kg, Oral, Rat REACH dossier information.

ATE oral (mg/kg) 500.0

Acute toxicity - dermal

Notes (dermal LD ₅₀)	LD ₅₀ >2000 mg/kg, Dermal, Rat REACH dossier information.
<i>Acute toxicity - inhalation</i>	
Notes (inhalation LC ₅₀)	LC ₅₀ >5.05 mg/l, Inhalation, Rat REACH dossier information. Sparingly soluble inorganic lead compounds have generally been found to be of relatively low acute toxicity by ingestion, in contact with skin, and by inhalation. Nevertheless current EU regulations require this substance to be classified as harmful by ingestion and inhalation.
ATE inhalation (dusts/mists mg/l)	1.5
<i>Skin corrosion/irritation</i>	
Skin corrosion/irritation Animal data	Not irritating. Dose: 0.5g, 4 hours, Rabbit REACH dossier information. Based on available data the classification criteria are not met.
<i>Serious eye damage/irritation</i>	
Serious eye damage/irritation	Dose: 0.1g, 72 hours, Rabbit REACH dossier information. Based on available data the classification criteria are not met.
<i>Respiratory sensitisation</i>	
Respiratory sensitisation	There is no evidence that the product can cause respiratory hypersensitivity.
<i>Skin sensitisation</i>	
Skin sensitisation	Guinea pig maximization test (GPMT) - Guinea pig: Not sensitising. REACH dossier information. Epidemiological studies have shown no evidence of skin sensitisation.
<i>Germ cell mutagenicity</i>	
Genotoxicity - in vitro	Inconclusive data. 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.
<i>Carcinogenicity</i>	
Carcinogenicity	There is evidence that highly soluble inorganic lead compounds may have a carcinogenic effect, particularly on the kidneys of rats. However, the mechanisms by which this effect occurs are still unclear. Epidemiology studies of workers exposed to inorganic lead compounds have found a limited association with stomach cancer. This has led to the classification by IARC that inorganic lead compounds are probably carcinogenic to humans (Group 2A).
IARC carcinogenicity	IARC Group 2A Probably carcinogenic to humans.

Reproductive toxicity

Reproductive toxicity – fertility Suspected of damaging fertility.

Reproductive toxicity – development Suspected of damaging the unborn child.
Post-natal exposure of children to inorganic lead compounds is associated with adverse effects on neurobehavioural development.

Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure

STOT - single exposure Not classified as a specific target organ toxicant after a single exposure.

Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure

STOT - repeated exposure Lead is absorbed into the body through inhalation of spray/mist or by ingestion. Lead is accumulated in the body and may cause damage to the brain and nervous system after prolonged exposure.

Target organs Blood system Kidneys Reproductive organs Central nervous system

Aspiration hazard

Aspiration hazard Solid. Not relevant.

Toxicokinetics

Inorganic lead compounds are slowly absorbed by ingestion and inhalation and poorly absorbed through the skin. If absorbed, lead will accumulate in the body with low rates of excretion, leading to long-term build up. Part of risk management is to take blood samples from workers for analysis to ensure that exposure levels are acceptable.

General information

The severity of the symptoms described will vary dependent on the concentration and the length of exposure.

Inhalation

A single exposure may cause the following adverse effects: Headache. Exhaustion and weakness. Prolonged or repeated exposure may cause the following adverse effects: Suspected of causing cancer.

Ingestion

May cause discomfort if swallowed. Stomach pain. Nausea, vomiting. Prolonged or repeated exposure may cause the following adverse effects: Suspected of causing cancer. Anaemia.

Skin contact

Prolonged contact may cause dryness of the skin. Prolonged or repeated exposure may cause the following adverse effects: Suspected of causing cancer.

Eye contact

No specific symptoms known. May be slightly irritating to eyes.

Route of entry

Ingestion Inhalation Skin and/or eye contact

Target organs

Blood system Central nervous system Kidneys Reproductive organs

12) Ecological Information

Ecotoxicity: The following acute Ecotoxicity Reference Values (ERVs) were used to determine the classification of red lead. pH6, ERV (Ecotoxicity Reference Value) 243.6 µg/l pH7, ERV (Ecotoxicity Reference Value) 125.1 µg/l pH8, ERV (Ecotoxicity Reference Value) 68.33 µg/l The following chronic Ecotoxicity Reference Values (ERVs) were used to determine the classification of red lead. pH6, ERV (Ecotoxicity Reference Value) 58.3 µg/l pH7, ERV (Ecotoxicity Reference Value) 29.8 µg/l pH8, ERV (Ecotoxicity Reference Value) 20.33 µg/l.

Toxicity

Acute aquatic toxicity

LE(C) ₅₀	0.01 < L(E)C ₅₀ ≤ 0.1
M factor (Acute)	10
Acute toxicity – fish	pH 5.5 - 6.5 LC ₅₀ , 96 hours: 0.04 - 0.81 mg/l, Pimephales promelas (Fat-head Minnow), Onchorhynchus mykiss (Rainbow trout) pH >6.5 - 7.5 LC ₅₀ , 96 hours: 0.052 - 3.598 mg/l, Pimephales promelas (Fat-head Minnow), Onchorhynchus mykiss (Rainbow trout) pH >7.5 - 8.5 LC ₅₀ , 96 hours: 0.113 - 3.249 mg/l, Pimephales promelas (Fat-head Minnow), Onchorhynchus mykiss (Rainbow trout)
Acute toxicity – aquatic invertebrates	pH 5.5 - 6.5 LC ₅₀ , 48 hours: 0.073 - 0.655 mg/l, Daphnia magna, Ceriodaphnia dubia pH >6.5 - 7.5 LC ₅₀ , 48 hours: 0.028 - 1.179 mg/l, Daphnia magna, Ceriodaphnia dubia pH >7.5 - 8.5 LC ₅₀ , 48 hours: 0.026 - 3.115 mg/l, Daphnia magna, Ceriodaphnia dubia
Acute toxicity - aquatic plants	pH 5.5 - 6.5 ErC ₅₀ , 72 hours: 0.072 - 0.388 mg/l, Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata, Chlorella kesslerii

	pH >6.5 - 7.5 ErC ₅₀ , 72 hours: 0.026 - 0.079 mg/l, Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata, Chlorella kesslerii
	pH >7.5 - 8.5 ErC ₅₀ , 72 hours: 0.020 - 0.049 mg/l, Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata, Chlorella kesslerii
Acute toxicity – microorganisms	EC ₁₀ , NOEC, Respiration: 1.06 - 2.92 mg/l, Bacteria EC ₁₀ , NOEC, Ammonia uptake rate: 2.79 - 9.59 mg/l, Bacteria EC ₁₀ , NOEC, Mortality: 1.0 - 7.0 mg/l, Protozoan
<i>Chronic aquatic toxicity</i>	
NOEC	0.01 < NOEC ≤ 0.1
Degradability	Non-rapidly degradable
M factor (Chronic)	1
Chronic toxicity - fish early life stage	Freshwater fish EC ₁₀ , NOEC: 0.0178 - 1.558 mg/l, Onchorhynchus mykiss (Rainbow trout), Salmo salar, Pimephales promelas (Fat-head Minnow), Salvelinus fontinalis, Ictalurus punctatus, Lepomis macrochirus (Bluegill), Salvelinus namaycush, Cyprinus carpio (Common carp), Acipenser sinensis Marinewater fish EC ₁₀ , NOEC: 0.229 - 0.437 mg/l, Cyprinodon variegatus (Sheepshead minnow)
Chronic toxicity – aquatic invertebrates	Freshwater invertebrates EC ₁₀ , NOEC: 0.0017 - 0.963 mg/l, Hyalella azteca, Lymnaea palustris, Ceriodaphnia dubia, Lymnaea stagnalis, Philodina rapida, Daphnia magna, Alona rectangular, Diaphanosoma birgei, Chironomus tentans, Brachionus calyciflorus, Chironomus riparius, Baetis tricaudatus Marinewater invertebrates EC ₁₀ , NOEC: 0.0092 - 1.409 mg/l, Mytilus trossolus, Americamysis bahia, Mytilus galloprovincialis, Neanthes arenaceodentata, Strongylocentrotus purpuratus, Paracentrotus lividus, Dendraster excentricus, Tisbe battagliai, Crassostrea gigas Sediment (Freshwater) EC ₁₀ , NOEC: 573 - 3,390 mg/kg, Tubifex tubifex, Ephoron virgo, Hyalella azteca, Gammarus pulex, Lumbriculus variegatus, Hexagenia limbata, Chironomus tentans Sediment

	(Marinewater) EC ₁₀ , NOEC: 680 - 1,291 mg/kg, <i>Neanthes arenaceodentata</i> , <i>Leptocheirus plumulosus</i>
Chronic toxicity – aquatic plants	Freshwater plants EC ₁₀ , NOEC: 0.0061 - 0.190 mg/l, <i>Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata</i> , <i>Chlorella kesslerii</i> , <i>Chlamydomonas reinhardtii</i> EC ₁₀ , NOEC: 0.085 - 1.025 mg/l, <i>Lemna minor</i> Marinewater plants EC ₁₀ , NOEC: 0.0529 - 1.234 mg/l, <i>Skeletonema costatum</i> , <i>Phaeodactylum tricornutum</i> , <i>Dunaliella tertiolecta</i> EC ₁₀ , NOEC: 0.0119 mg/l, <i>Champia parvula</i>
Chronic toxicity – microorganisms	EC ₁₀ , NOEC: 97.0 - 7,880.0 mg/kg, denitrification, N-mineralization, nitrification, basal respiration, substrate-induced respiration
Toxicity to terrestrial invertebrates	EC ₁₀ , NOEC: 34.0 - 2,445.0 mg/kg, <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>
Toxicity to terrestrial plants	EC ₁₀ , NOEC: 57.0 - 6,774.0 mg/kg, <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> , <i>Avena sativa</i> (oat), <i>Raphanus sativus</i> , <i>Lycopersicon esculentum</i> , <i>Lactuca sativa</i> , <i>Cucumis sativus</i> , <i>Picea rubens</i> , <i>Pinus taeda</i> .

Persistence and degradability

Persistence and degradability	Lead is naturally occurring and ubiquitous in the environment. Lead is obviously persistent in the sense that they do not degrade to CO ₂ , 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 remobilization of lead from sediment is expected.
-------------------------------	--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

Bioaccumulative potential

Bioaccumulative potential	BAF: 1,552 L/kg, Fish BAF: 0.10 kg/kg, Soil Bioaccumulation is unlikely.
Partition coefficient	Not applicable.

Mobility in soil

Mobility	Slightly soluble in water.
Adsorption/desorption coefficient	log K _d 5.2 Freshwater sediment log K _d 5.7 Marine sediment log K _d 3.8 Soil

Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

Results of PBT and vPvB assessment Substance is inorganic. Not applicable.

Other adverse effects

Other adverse effects No information required.

13) Disposal Information

Waste treatment methods

General information	Dispose of waste product or used containers in accordance with local regulations
Waste class	ES1 - ES6: 02 01 10*, 06 03 15*, 06 04 05*, 06 05 02*, 10 04 01*, 10 04 02*, 10 04 04*, 10 04 05*, 10 04 06*, 10 04 07*, 10 04 99, 10 05 99, 10 10 10, 10 10 11*, 12 01 03*, 15 01 04*, 15 01 10*, 15 02 02*, 16 01 04*, 16 01 06*, 16 01 19, 16 06 01*, 16 06 02*, 16 08 02*, 16 08 03*, 16 11 03*, 17 04 03, 17 04 07*, 17 04 09*, 17 09 04*, 19 01 11*, 19 02 05*, 19 08 11*, 19 08 13*, 19 08 14, 19 10 02*, 19 12 03*, 19 12 11* ES8 - ES10: 20 01 34, 20 01 40, 20 03 01, 20 03 07.

14) Transport Information

UN number

UN No. (ADR/RID)	2291
UN No. (IMDG)	2291
UN No. (ICAO)	2291
UN No. (ADN)	2291

UN proper shipping name

Proper shipping name (ADR/RID)	LEAD COMPOUND, SOLUBLE, N.O.S. (red lead)
Proper shipping name (IMDG)	LEAD COMPOUND, SOLUBLE, N.O.S. (red lead)
Proper shipping name (ICAO)	LEAD COMPOUND, SOLUBLE, N.O.S. (red lead)
Proper shipping name (ADN)	LEAD COMPOUND, SOLUBLE, N.O.S. (red lead)

Transport hazard class(es)

ADR/RID class	6.1
ADR/RID classification code	T5
ADR/RID label	6.1
IMDG class	6.1
ICAO class/division	6.1
ADN class	6.1

Transport labels



Packing group

ADR/RID packing group	III
IMDG packing group	III
ICAO packing group	III
ADN packing group	III

Environmental hazards

Environmentally hazardous substance/marine pollutant



Special precautions for user

IMDG Code segregation group compounds	7. Heavy metals and their salts, 9. Lead and its compounds
EmS	F-A, S-A
ADR transport category	2
Emergency Action Code	2Z
Hazard Identification Number (ADR/RID)	60
Tunnel restriction code	(E)

Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL and the IBC Code

Not applicable.

15) Regulatory Information

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

National regulations Health and Safety at Work etc. Act 1974 (as amended). The Carriage of Dangerous Goods and Use of Transportable Pressure Equipment Regulations 2009 (SI 2009 No. 1348) (as amended) ["CDG 2009"]. EH40/2005 Workplace exposure limits. EU legislation 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) (as amended). Commission Regulation (EU) No 453/2010 of 20 May 2010. 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 (as amended).

Chemical Safety Assessment

A chemical safety assessment has been carried out.

16) Other information

This product should be stored, handled and used in accordance with good hygiene practices and in conformity with any legal regulations.

Hazard statements in full

H302	Harmful if swallowed.
H332	Harmful if inhaled.
H351	Suspected of causing cancer.
H360Df	May damage the unborn child. Suspected of damaging fertility.
H362	May cause harm to breast-fed children.
H372	Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
H400	Very toxic to aquatic life.
H410	Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

To best of our knowledge the information contain herein is accurate. However, neither the above supplier assumes any liability whatsoever for the accuracy or completeness of the information herein

Final determination of suitability of any material is the sole responsibility of the user. All materials may present unknown hazards and should be used with caution. Although certain hazards are described herein, we cannot guarantee that these are the only hazards that exist