



<b>Grade name:</b>	Lead, dross, antimony rich (general)
<b>Substance:</b>	Lead, dross, antimony rich
<b>EC Number:</b>	273-791-5
<b>CAS Number:</b>	69029-45-4
<b>Substance Type:</b>	UVCB
<b>Degree of purity:</b>	100 % (w/w)
<b>Description of Product:</b>	Lead, dross, antimony rich is formed when oxidation with air and/or oxygen is used to remove antimony, and possibly tin and arsenic, during the pyrometallurgical refining of both primary and secondary lead bullion. Lead dross, antimony rich consists of variable amounts of lead, antimony and other metals in either alloy form or as compounds such as oxides.

**Composition:**

Constituents	Typical concentration	Concentration range	Remarks
Lead EC no.: 231-100-4	<= 75 % (w/w)	>= 10 — <= 92 % (w/w)	Refers to % element. In general Pb is mainly present in the oxide form (e.g. PbO <sub>2</sub> , PbO, PbSbSnO, Pb <sub>2</sub> Sb <sub>2</sub> O <sub>7</sub> ). Pb is also present in the metallic form.
Arsenic EC no.: 231-148-6	<= 3.46 % (w/w)	>= 0 — <= 10 % (w/w)	Refers to % element. As is generally present in the oxide form (e.g. Pb <sub>5</sub> (Sb,As) <sub>4</sub> O <sub>11</sub> , (Sb,As) <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub> , As <sub>2</sub> O <sub>4</sub> ) or in the form of an alloy (e.g. CuNiSbAsSn).
Copper EC no.: 231-159-6	<= 2 % (w/w)	>= 0 — <= 4 % (w/w)	Refers to % element. Cu is generally present in the form of an alloy (e.g. CuNiSbAsSn) and in the form of compounds such as oxides (e.g. PbCuO) or sulphides (e.g. CuS).
Zinc EC no.: 231-175-3	<= 7 % (w/w)	>= 0 — <= 7 % (w/w)	Refers to % element. Zn is assumed to be present in the oxide form.
Iron EC no.: 231-096-4	<= 0.75 % (w/w)	>= 0 — <= 1.5 % (w/w)	Refers to % element. Fe is assumed to be present in the oxide form.
Cadmium EC no.: 231-152-8	<= 0.15 % (w/w)	>= 0 — <= 1 % (w/w)	Refers to % element. Cd is assumed to be present in the oxide form.
Nickel EC no.: 231-111-4	<= 0.3 % (w/w)	>= 0 — <= 1 % (w/w)	Refers to % element. Ni is generally present in the form of an alloy (e.g. CuNiSbAsSn).
Silver	<= 0.21 % (w/w)	>= 0 — <= 10 % (w/w)	Refers to % element. Ag is

Constituents	Typical concentration	Concentration range	Remarks
EC no.: 231-131-3			assumed to be present in the oxide form.
Antimony EC no.: 231-146-5	<= 35 % (w/w)	>= 0 — <= 50 % (w/w)	Refers to % element. Sb is generally present in the oxide form (e.g. Pb <sub>2</sub> Sb <sub>2</sub> O <sub>7</sub> , SbPbSiO <sub>3</sub> , PbSbSnO, (Sb,As) <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub> ) and/or in the form of an alloy (e.g. CuNiSbAsSn).
Bismuth EC no.: 231-177-4	<= 0.1 % (w/w)	>= 0 — <= 5% (w/w)	Refers to % element. Bi is assumed to be present in the oxide form.
Tin EC no.: 231-141-8	<= 5 % (w/w)	>= 0 — <= 20 % (w/w)	Refers to % element. Sn is generally present in the form of an alloy (e.g. CuNiSbAsSn) or in the oxide form (e.g. PbSbSnO).
Tellurium EC no.: 236-813-4	<= 0.04 % (w/w)	>= 0 — <= 0.1 % (w/w)	Refers to % element. Te is assumed to be present in the oxide form.
Sulfur EC no.: 231-722-6	<= 4 % (w/w)	>= 0 — <= 7 % (w/w)	Refers to % element. S is generally present in the form of sulphides (e.g. CuS).
Sodium EC no.: 231-132-9	<= 1 % (w/w)	>= 0 — <= 2 % (w/w)	Refers to % element. Na is assumed to be present in the form of compounds.
Potassium EC no.: 231-119-8	<= 0.12 % (w/w)	>= 0 — <= 0.5 % (w/w)	Refers to % element. K is assumed to be present in the form of compounds.
Magnesium EC no.: 231-104-6	<= 9% (w/w)	>= 0 — <= 10 % (w/w)	Refers to % element. Mg is assumed to be present in the form of compounds.
Calcium EC no.: 231-179-5	<= 1.43 % (w/w)	>= 0 — <= 2.5 % (w/w)	Refers to % element. Ca is generally present in the oxide form (e.g. SbPbCaO).
Chloride EC no.: 231-959-5	<= 5 % (w/w)	>= 0 — <= 10 % (w/w)	Refers to % element. Cl is assumed to be present in the form of compounds.
Selenium EC no.: 231-957-4	<= 0.01 % (w/w)	>= 0 — <= 10 % (w/w)	Refers to % element. Se is assumed to be present in the oxide form.

**Classification:**

**Dangerous Substances Directive 67/548/EEC** - Not classified as hazardous.

**Classification Labelling and Packaging Regulation EC 1272/2008** - Not classified as hazardous.

**Industry classification proposals** - Industry proposes to classify lead dross, antimony rich (no skin and eye irritation potential) to bring it into line with the latest scientific data and knowledge. The proposed classification will be:

**DSD**

T; R25: Toxic if swallowed.

Xn; R20: Harmful by inhalation.

T; R48/23/25: Toxic: danger of serious damage to health by prolonged exposure through inhalation, and if swallowed.

Xi; R38: Irritating to skin.

Xi; R41: Risk of serious damage to eyes.

Carc. Cat. 1; R45: May cause cancer.

Repr. Cat. 1; R60: May impair fertility.

Repr. Cat. 1; R61: May cause harm to the unborn child.

N; R50/53: Dangerous for the environment; Very toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.

### CLP

Acute Tox. 3; H301: Toxic if swallowed.

Acute Tox. 4; H332: Harmful if inhaled.

Skin Irrit. 2; H315: Causes skin irritation.

Eye Dam. 1; H318: Causes serious eye damage.

Repr. 1A; H360FD; May damage fertility. May damage the unborn child.

Carc. 1A; H350: May cause cancer.

STOT Rep. Exp. 1; H372: Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.

Aquatic Chronic 1; H410: Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Aquatic Acute 1; H400: Very toxic to aquatic life.

### Labelling:

Signal word: Danger

#### Hazard pictograms:

GHS05: Corrosion



GHS06: Skull and crossbones



GHS08: health hazard



GHS09: environment



Hazard statements:

H301	Toxic if swallowed.
H315	Causes skin irritation.
H318	Causes serious eye damage.
H332	Harmful if inhaled.
H360FD	May damage fertility. May damage the unborn child.
H350	May cause cancer.
H372	Causes damage to central nervous system, blood and kidneys through prolonged or repeated exposure by inhalation or ingestion.
H373	May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
H410	Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

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