



Lead REACH
CONSORTIUM

Grade name:	Dioxobis(stearato)trilead
Substance:	Dioxobis(stearato)trilead
EC Number:	235-702-8
CAS Number:	12578-12-0
Substance Type:	UVCB
Degree of purity:	100% (w/w)
Description:	Dioxobis(stearato)trilead consists primarily of variable amounts of hexadecanoic acid, lead (2+)salt, basic and octadecanoic acid, lead (2+)salt, basic as well as additional fatty acids and lead salts. Historically, it was primarily used as a stabiliser in plastics production but was subject to voluntary replacement in the EU by end 2015 under the VinylPlus programme.

Composition:

Constituents	Typical concentration	Concentration range	Remarks
Octadecanoic acid, lead(2+) salt, basic EC no.: 291-696-7	57.6 % (w/w)	>= 35 — <= 80 % (w/w)	
Hexadecanoic acid, lead(2+) salt, basic EC no.: 291-389-8	36.1% (w/w)	>= 22 — <= 65 % (w/w)	
Fatty acids <C16, lead salt (+2), basic EC no.: n/a	2.8 % (w/w)	>= 1 — <= 6 % (w/w)	
Fatty acids >C18, lead salt (2+) basic EC no.: n/a	0.5 % (w/w)	>= 0 — <= 5 % (w/w)	
Water EC no.: 231-791-2	<= 0.12 % (w/w)	>= 0 — <= 2 % (w/w)	
Stearic acid EC no.: 200-313-4	<=1.0 (w/w)	>= 0 — <= 1.5 % (w/w)	
Palmitic acid EC no.: 200-312-9	<=1.0 (w/w)	>= 0 — <= 1.5 % (w/w)	

CLASSIFICATION IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE CLASSIFICATION LABELLING AND PACKAGING REGULATION EC (NO) 1272/2008

Acute Tox. 4 (oral); H302: Harmful if swallowed.

Acute Tox. 4 (inhalation); H332: Harmful if inhaled.

†Carc. 2; H351: Suspected of causing cancer.

Repro. 1A; H360Df: May damage the unborn child. Suspected of damaging fertility.

[†]**Lact.; H362: May cause harm to breast-fed children.**

[‡]**STOT RE1; H372: Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.**

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

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

Specific Concentration Limits, M-Factors

SCL:

Repr. 2; H361f: C ≥ 2.5%

STOT RE 1; H372: C ≥ 0.5%

M-Factor:

Aquatic Acute 1: 10

Aquatic Chronic 1: 1

CLP LABELLING

Signal word: Danger

Hazard pictograms:

GHS07: exclamation mark



GHS08: health hazard



GHS09: environment



Hazard statements:

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 central nervous system, blood and kidneys through prolonged or repeated exposure by inhalation or ingestion.

H410 Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

[†] Industry self-classification

Notes:**Industry self-classification explanation†**

Dioxobis(stearato)trilead is included in Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 Annex VI Table 3.1 under the entry “lead compounds with the exception of those specified elsewhere in this Annex (Index No 082-001-00-6). As such this entry is legally binding and must there be cited on both the label and SDS. However, for hazard classes not covered by Annex I, the manufacturer or importer is required to self-classify the substance in accordance with the criteria described in the guidance to the DSD. Thus Carc. 2; H351: Suspected of causing cancer is added. In addition, in exceptional circumstances it is possible that potentially harmful levels of lead may be transmitted in breast milk of mothers exposed to lead to nursing infants. It is therefore proposed that an additional hazard statement “H362: May cause harm to breast-fed children” also be applied for Repro. 1A.

‡Endpoints marked by a * in Annex VI, the classification listed constitutes a minimum classification. Therefore based upon supporting data referenced in the REACH registration dossier STOT-RE 2 is changed to STOT-RE 1 as human evidence exists for repeat dose effects on CNS, kidney and haematological (blood) systems. It is proposed that the existing SCL of $\geq 0.5\%$ is maintained for STOT-RE1.

It should be noted that Industry believes that data are available that support removal of classification Acute Tox. 4 (oral); H302: Harmful if swallowed. Acute Tox. 4 (inhalation); H332: Harmful if inhaled. However, this can only be undertaken by making a proposal to ECHA to be discussed at RAC and the classification officially changed via an Adaption to Technical Progress.

M-Factors have been assigned for both acute and chronic effects to the aquatic environment in consideration of toxicity reference values for the Pb ion.

Disclaimer

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