



Grade name:	Lead, dross, antimony rich (no skin irritation grade)
Substance:	Lead, dross, antimony rich
EC Number:	273-791-5
CAS Number:	69029-45-4
Substance Type:	UVCB
Degree of purity:	100 % (w/w)
Description of Product:	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)	>= 20 — <= 92 % (w/w)	Refers to % element. In general Pb is mainly present in the oxide form (e.g. PbO ₂ , PbO, PbSbSnO, Pb ₂ Sb ₂ O ₇). Pb is also present in the metallic form.
Arsenic EC no.: 231-148-6	<= 0.12 % (w/w)	>= 0 — <= 0.2 % (w/w)	Refers to % element. As is generally present in the oxide form (e.g. Pb ₅ (Sb,As) ₄ O ₁₁ , (Sb,As) ₂ O ₃ , As ₂ O ₄) 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	<= 0.08 % (w/w)	>= 0 — <= 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 EC no.: 231-131-3	<= 0.21 % (w/w)	>= 0 — <= 0.4 % (w/w)	Refers to % element. Ag is assumed to be present in the

Constituents	Typical concentration	Concentration range	Remarks
			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 ₂ Sb ₂ O ₇ , SbPbSiO, PbSbSnO, (Sb,As) ₂ O ₃) and/or in the form of an alloy (e.g. CuNiSbAsSn).
Bismuth EC no.: 231-177-4	<= 0.1 % (w/w)	>= 0 — <= 0.1 % (w/w)	Refers to % element. Bi is assumed to be present in the oxide form.
Tin EC no.: 231-141-8	<= 3 % (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	<= 6.6 % (w/w)	>= 0 — <= 9 % (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 — <= 0.01 % (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

Xn; R20/22: Harmful by inhalation or if swallowed.

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

Xi: R41: Risk of serious damage to eyes

Carc. Cat. 3; R40: Limited evidence of carcinogenic effect.

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. 4; H302: Harmful if swallowed.

Acute Tox. 4; H332: Harmful if inhaled.

Eye Irrit. 2; H319: Causes serious eye damage

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

Carc. 2; H351: Suspected of causing 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:

GHS07: exclamation mark



GHS08: health hazard



GHS09: environment



Hazard statements:

H302 Harmful if swallowed.

H319 Causes serious eye damage.

H332 Harmful if inhaled.

H360FD May damage fertility. May damage the unborn child.

H351 May cause cancer.

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.

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