

| Grade name: | Lead metal massives (high purity grade) [particle diameter ≥1mm] |
|-------------------|--|
| Substance: | Lead |
| EC Number: | 231-100-4 |
| CAS Number: | 7439-92-1 |
| Substance Type: | Mono-constituent substance |
| Degree of purity: | 99.9 % (w/w) |

Composition:

| Constituent | Typical concentration | Concentration range | Remarks |
|--|-----------------------|---------------------------|--|
| lead EC no.: 231-100-4 | 99.9 % (w/w) | ≥ 99.8 — ≤ 99.999 % (w/w) | |
| Impurity | Typical concentration | Concentration range | Remarks |
| Different metal impurities not affecting classification of substance | | ≥ 0.0 — ≤ 0.2 % (w/w) | Metal impurities in the range <0.2% (w/w): e.g. Sb, Sn, Cu, Al, Zn, Fe, Cr, Se, Mg, Mn, Na, Ba, Sr, In, Ga, Te, Ag, Bi, Au, Ca, Pt; metal impurities in the range <0.1% (w/w): Ni, Tl; metal impurities in the range <0.025% (w/w): As, Cd, Hg; ; metal impurities in the range <0.01% (w/w): Co. |

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

Repr. 1A; H360FD: May damage fertility. May damage the unborn child. Lact.: H362; May cause harm to breast-fed children.

INDUSTRY SELF-CLASSIFICATION*

Repr. 1A; H360FD: May damage fertility. May damage the unborn child. Lact.; H362: May cause harm to breast-fed children. STOT RE1; H372: Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.

CLP LABELLING

Signal word: Danger

Hazard pictogram: GHS08: health hazard



Hazard statements:

| H360FD | May damage fertility. May damage the unborn child. |
|--------|--|
| H362 | May cause harm to breast-fed children. |
| H372 | Causes damage to central nervous system, blood and kidneys through prolonged or repeated exposure. |

Notes:

*Industry self-classification explanation

Lead metal massives (high purity grade) [particle diameter ≥ 1 mm] is included in Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 Annex VI Table 3.1 under the entry "lead massive: [particle diameter ≥ 1 mm]" (Index No 082-013-00-1), which was introduced by the 9th ATP to CLP. As such, this entry is legally binding and must therefore be cited on both the label** and SDS from the date of application stated in the 9th ATP. However, for endpoints not covered by the Annex VI entry, the manufacturer, importer or downstream user is required to self-classify the substance in accordance with the CLP Regulation.

The lead cation is generally accepted to be the primary mediator of lead toxicity, which is manifested in effects on blood, kidneys, the central nervous system, development, and reproductive function. Therefore, "STOT RE1; H372: Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure" is assigned to lead metal massives (high purity grade) [particle diameter ≥ 1 mm] due to systemic availability of the lead cation.

Due to differences in relative bioavailability between powder and massive forms, it is recommended to use the generic concentration limit of 10% for STOT-RE1 for lead metal massives (high purity grade) [particle diameter \geq 1mm].

** A derogation from labelling requirements exists for metals in massive form. Such metals do not require a label according to Annex 1 to Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 if they do not present a hazard to human health by inhalation, ingestion or contact with skin or to the aquatic environment in the form in which they are placed on the market, although classified as hazardous in accordance with the criteria of that Annex.

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