



Grade name:	Lead alloy, base, Sn, Pb, dross (grade 2)
Substance:	Lead alloy, base, Sn, Pb, dross (grade 2)
EC Number:	273-701-4
CAS Number:	69011-60-5
Substance Type:	UVCB
Degree of purity:	100 % (w/w)
Description of Product:	'Lead alloy, base, Sn, Pb, dross' is a solid in granular or particulate form. It is produced by skimming the precipitate surface layer formed during the production and/or use of lead-tin alloys under oxidising conditions. 'Lead alloy, base, Sn, Pb, dross' is composed primarily of lead and tin in oxide and/or metallic form, and may contain amounts of sodium, copper and antimony in oxide, silicate, sulphide and/or metallic forms.

Composition:

Constituents	Typical concentration	Concentration range	Remarks
Lead EC no.: 231-100-4	≤ 85% (w/w)	≥ 0.5 — ≤ 90 % (w/w)	Refers to % element. In general Pb is mainly present in the metallic form and may also be present in the form of lead oxides (e.g. PbO) and as inclusion in silicates (e.g. Zn-,Sb-,Pb-bearing sodium silicate).
Tin EC no.: 231-141-8	≤ 60 % (w/w)	≥ 2 — ≤ 90 % (w/w)	Refers to % element. In general Sn is mainly present in the oxide form (e.g. Na ₂ SnO ₃) and may also be present in the form of an alloy (e.g. Cu ₅ Sn).
Copper EC no.: 231-159-6	≤ 39.2% (w/w)	≥ 0 — ≤ 62 % (w/w)	Refers to % element. Cu is generally present in the metallic form and in the form of an alloy (e.g. Cu ₅ Sn).
Silicon EC no.: 231-130-8	≤ 15.9% (w/w)	≥ 0 — ≤ 30 % (w/w)	Refers to % element. Si is present in the silicate form (e.g. Na ₄ SiO ₄).
Sodium EC no.: 231-132-9	≤ 17.2 % (w/w)	≥ 0 — ≤ 20 % (w/w)	Refers to % element. Na is generally present in the silicate form (e.g. Sn-,Pb-,Zn-bearing sodium silicate).
Antimony EC no.: 231-146-5	≤ 15 % (w/w)	≥ 0 — ≤ 30 % (w/w)	Refers to % element. Sb is assumed to be present in the oxide form.
Aluminium EC no.: 231-072-3	≤ 0.16 % (w/w)	≥ 0 — ≤ 10 % (w/w)	Refers to % element. Al is assumed to be present in the

Constituents	Typical concentration	Concentration range	Remarks
			oxide form.
Zinc EC no.: 231-175-3	≤ 5 % (w/w)	≥ 0 — ≤ 10 % (w/w)	Refers to % element. Zn is generally present as an inclusion in silicates (e.g. Zn-,Sn-,Pb-bearing sodium silicate).
Iron EC no.: 231-096-4	≤ 5.3% (w/w)	≥ 0 — ≤ 10 % (w/w)	Refers to % element. Fe is assumed to be present in the oxide form.
Sulfur EC no.: 231-722-6	≤ 0.6 % (w/w)	≥ 0 — ≤ 10 % (w/w)	Refers to % element. S is assumed to be present in the form of a compound.
Arsenic EC no.: 231-148-6	≤ 0.4 % (w/w)	≥ 0 — ≤ 1 % (w/w)	Refers to % element. As is assumed to be present in the oxide form.
Cadmium EC no.: 231-152-8	≤ 0.1 % (w/w)	≥ 0 — ≤ 5 % (w/w)	Refers to % element. Cd is assumed to be present in the oxide form.
Nickel EC no.: 231-111-4	≤ 8.3 % (w/w)	≥ 0 — ≤ 14 % (w/w)	Refers to % element. Ni is assumed to be present in the oxide form.
Silver EC no.: 231-131-3	≤ 5 % (w/w)	≥ 0 — ≤ 10 % (w/w)	Refers to % element. Ag is assumed to be present in the oxide form.
Bismuth EC no.: 231-177-4	≤ 0.14 % (w/w)	≥ 0 — ≤ 0.5 % (w/w)	Refers to % element. Bi is assumed to be present in the oxide form.
Tellurium EC no.: 236-813-4	≤ 0.01 % (w/w)	≥ 0 — ≤ 0.1 % (w/w)	Refers to % element. Te is assumed to be present in the oxide form.

Classification:

Industry self-classification according to Classification Labelling and Packaging Regulation EC 1272/2008:

CLP

Acute Tox. 4; H302: Harmful if swallowed.

Skin Sens. 1; H317: May cause an allergic skin reaction.

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

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

Lact.; H362: May cause harm to breast-fed children.

Carc. 1A; H350: May cause cancer.

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

Aquatic Acute 1; H400: Very toxic to aquatic life

Aquatic Chronic 2; H411: Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Labelling:

Signal word: Danger

Hazard pictograms:

GHS05: corrosion

GHS07: exclamation mark

GHS08: health hazard

GHS09: environment



Hazard statements:

H302	Harmful if swallowed.
H317	May cause an allergic skin reaction.
H318	Causes serious eye damage.
H350	May cause cancer.
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 by inhalation or ingestion.
H400	Very toxic to aquatic life.
H411	Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Disclaimer

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