



Grade name:	Lead, antimonial, dross – General Grade
Substance:	Lead, antimonial, dross
EC Number:	273-795-7
CAS Number:	69029-51-2
Substance Type:	UVCB
Degree of purity:	100 % (w/w)
Description of Product:	'Lead, Antimonial, dross' is a solid with coarse grains at 20°C, 1013 hPa. It is produced via the Harris process, i.e. by chemical reactions during the cooling of molten lead bullion under oxidising conditions in kettles with a mixture of sodium nitrate and sodium hydroxide. The resultant precipitate is skimmed from the surface layer. 'Lead, Antimonial, dross' is composed generally of lead oxides, and oxidic compounds of sodium and antimony.

Composition:

Constituents	Typical concentration	Concentration range	Remarks
Lead EC no.: 231-100-4	≤ 50 % (w/w)	≥ 1 — ≤ 95 % (w/w)	Refers to % element. In general, Pb is mainly present in the metallic form. Pb is also present in the form of compounds such as oxides (e.g. PbO, PbNaSbO, SbNaZnO), sulphates (e.g. PbSO ₄) and silicates (e.g. PbSi ₂ O ₆). Min. 1% Pb is a decisive criterion for substance ID.
Sodium EC no.: 231-132-9	≤ 15.28 % (w/w)	≥ 0.5 — ≤ 25 % (w/w)	Refers to % element. Na is generally present in the oxide form (e.g. SbNaZnO, PbNaSbO). Min. 0.5% Na is a decisive criterion for substance ID.
Antimony EC no.: 231-146-5	≤ 25 % (w/w)	≥ 0.1 — ≤ 50 % (w/w)	Refers to % element. Sb is generally present in oxide form (e.g. SbNaZnO). Min. 0.1% Sb is a decisive criterion for substance ID.
Tin EC no.: 231-141-8	≤ 27.48 % (w/w)	≥ 0 — ≤ 28 % (w/w)	Refers to % element. Sn is assumed to be present in the oxide form. Sn is indicative for substance ID.
Selenium EC no.: 231-957-4	≤ 5 % (w/w)	≥ 0 — ≤ 10 % (w/w)	Refers to % element. Se is assumed to be present in the oxide form. Se is indicative for substance ID.
Tellurium EC no.: 236-813-4	≤ 0.01 % (w/w)	≥ 0 — ≤ 10 % (w/w)	Refers to % element. Te is assumed to be present in the oxide form. Te is indicative for substance ID.
Arsenic EC no.: 231-148-6	≥ 3.79 % (w/w)	≥ 0 — ≤ 5 % (w/w)	Refers to % element. As is assumed to be present in the oxide form. As is indicative for substance ID.
Potassium EC no.: 231-119-8	≤ 10 % (w/w)	≥ 0 — ≤ 25 % (w/w)	Refers to % element. K is assumed to be present in the form of compounds.
Zinc EC no.: 231-175-3	≤ 5 % (w/w)	≥ 0 — ≤ 10 % (w/w)	Refers to % element. Zn is generally present in the oxide form (e.g. SbNaZnO, ZnO).

Constituents	Typical concentration	Concentration range	Remarks
Copper EC no.: 231-159-6	≤ 6.86 % (w/w)	≥ 0 – ≤ 10 % (w/w)	Refers to % element. Cu is assumed to be present in the oxide form.
Cadmium EC no.: 231-152-8	≤ 0.25 % (w/w)	≥ 0 – ≤ 10 % (w/w)	Refers to % element. Cd 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.
Chlorine 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.
Silicon EC no.: 231-130-8	≤ 4.23 % (w/w)	≥ 0 – ≤ 5 % (w/w)	Refers to % element. Si is generally present in the form of silicates (e.g. PbSi2O6).
Bismuth EC no.: 231-177-4	≤ 0.03 % (w/w)	≥ 0 – ≤ 4 % (w/w)	Refers to % element. Bi is assumed to be present in the oxide form.
Carbon EC no.: 231-153-3	≤ 3 % (w/w)	≥ 0 – ≤ 3 % (w/w)	Refers to % element. C is assumed to be present in the form of carbonates.
Iron EC no.: 231-096-4	≤ 1.34 % (w/w)	≥ 0 – ≤ 1.5 % (w/w)	Refers to % element. Fe is assumed to be present in the oxide form.
Indium EC no.: 231-180-0	≤ 0.5 % (w/w)	≥ 0 – ≤ 0.5 % (w/w)	Refers to % element. In is assumed to be present in the metallic form.
Nickel EC no.: 231-111-4	≤ 0.32 % (w/w)	≥ 0 – ≤ 0.5 % (w/w)	Refers to % element. Ni is assumed to be present in the oxide form.
Aluminium EC no.: 231-072-3	≤ 0.05 % (w/w)	≥ 0 – ≤ 0.2 % (w/w)	Refers to % element. Al is assumed to be present in the oxide form.
Sulphur EC no.: 231-722-6	≤ 0.05 % (w/w)	≥ 0 – ≤ 0.05 % (w/w)	Refers to % element. S is generally present in the form of sulphates
Other minor constituents not affecting classification	< 0.1 % (w/w)	≥ 0 – ≤ 0.1 % (w/w)	

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

Acute Tox. 3; H301: Toxic if swallowed.

Acute Tox. 2; H330: Fatal if inhaled.

Skin Corr. 1B; H314: Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.

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.

Muta. 2; H341: Suspected of causing genetic defects.

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



GHS08: health hazard



GHS06: skull and crossbones



GHS09: environment



Hazard statements:

H301	Toxic if swallowed.
H330	Fatal if inhaled.
H314	Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.
H341	Suspected of causing genetic defects.
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.
H410	Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Additional non-GHS hazard statement:

EUH208 Contains nickel oxide May produce an allergic reaction.

Disclaimer

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