Infosafe No™ 1CHFQ Issue Date :September 2022 RE-ISSUED by CHEMSUPP

Product Name **LEAD CARBONATE Normal**

Classified as hazardous

Section 1 - Identification

Product Identifier	LEAD CARBONATE Normal
Company Name	CHEMSUPPLY AUSTRALIA PTY LTD (ABN 19 008 264 211)
Address	38 - 50 Bedford Street GILLMAN SA 5013 Australia
Telephone/Fax Number	Tel: (08) 8440-2000
Emergency Phone Number	CHEMCALL 1800 127 406 (Australia) / +64-4-917-9888 (International)
E-mail Address	www.chemsupply.com.au
Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use	Catalyst for the polymerization of formaldehyde to high molecular weight crystalline poly(oxymethylene) products; in PVC friction liners for pulleys or drive cables of hoisting engines; to improve bonding of polychloroprene to metals in wire-reinforced hoses, 10-25 parts of lead carbonate are used in the elastomer; component of high pressure lubricating greases; catalysts in the curing of moldable thermosetting silicone resins; in coating on vinyl chloride polymers to improve dielectric properties; component of corrosion-resistant, dispersion-strengthened grids in lead-acid storage batteries; as a photoconductor for electrophotography, in coatings on heat-sensitive sheets for thermographic copying; component of a lubricant-stabilizer for PVC; component in the manuacture of thermistors; component in slip-preventing waxes for steel cables to provide higher wear resistance; analytical reagent and general laboratory reagent.

Other Names

Name	Product Code
LEAD CARBONATE Normal AR	LA081
White lead	
Carbonic acid, lead(2+) salt	
Cerussete	
Dibasic lead carbonate	
Plumbous carbonate	
Lead(2+) carbonate	
Cerussite	

Other Information

ChemSupply Australia Pty Ltd does not warrant that this product is suitable for any use or purpose. The user must ascertain the suitability of the product before use or application intended purpose. Preliminary testing of the product before use or application is recommended. Any reliance or purported reliance upon ChemSupply Australia Pty Ltd with respect to any skill or judgement or advice in relation to the suitability of this product of any purpose is disclaimed. Except to the extent prohibited at law, any condition implied by any statute as to the merchantable quality of this product or fitness for any purpose is hereby excluded. This product is not sold by description. Where the provisions of Part V, Division 2 of the Trade Practices Act apply, the liability of ChemSupply Australia Pty Ltd is limited to the replacement of supply of equivalent goods or payment of the cost of replacing the goods or acquiring equivalent goods.

Section 2 - Hazard(s) Identification

GHS Classification of the Substance/Mixture	Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment - Acute Hazard: Category 1 Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment - Long-Term Hazard: Category 1 Acute Toxicity - Inhalation: Category 4 Acute Toxicity - Oral: Category 4 Specific target organ toxicity - Repeated Exposure Category 2 Toxic to Reproduction: Category 1
Signal Word	DANGER
Hazard Statement (s)	H302 Harmful if swallowed. H332 Harmful if inhaled. H360 May damage fertility or the unborn child. H373 May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.

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H410 Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Pictogram (s) Health hazard, Exclamation mark, Environment



Precautionary Statement – Prevention

P201 Obtain special instructions before use.
P202 Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.
P260 Do not breathe dust.
P264 Wash thoroughly after handling.
P270 Do no eat, drink or smoke when using this product.
P273 Avoid release to the environment.
P280 Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.

Precautionary Statement – Response

P301+P312 IF SWALLOWED: Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician if you feel unwell.
P330 Rinse mouth.
P304+P340 IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing.
P308+P313 IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention.
P391 Collect spillage.

Precautionary Statement – Storage P405 Store locked up.

Precautionary Statement – Disposal P501 Dispose of contents/container according to local, state and federal regulations.

Section 3 - Composition and Information on Ingredients

Ingredients	Name	CAS	Proportion
	LEAD (II) CARBONATE	598-63-0	100 %

Section 4 - First Aid Measures

Inhalation If inhaled, remove from contaminated area to fresh air immediately, avoid becoming a casualty. Make patient comfortable, keep warm and at rest until fully recovered. If breathing is difficult (or develops a bluish skin discolouration), supply oxygen by a qualified person. Apply artificial respiration with a respiratory medical device if not breathing. Do not use mouth to mouth resuscitation. Immediately medical attention is required.

Ingestion Rinse mouth thoroughly with water immediately, repeat until all traces of product have been removed. DO NOT INDUCE VOMITING. Seek immediate medical advice.

Skin If skin or hair contact occurs, remove contaminated clothing and flush skin and hair with running water. Decontaminate clothing, shoes and leather goods before re-use, or discard. In severe cases or if irritation persists, seek medical attention.

Eye If contact with the eye(s) occurs, wash with copious amounts of water for approximately 15 minutes holding eyelid(s) open. Take care not to rinse contaminated water into the non-affected eye. Seek medical attention.

First Aid Facilities Maintain eyewash fountain and drench facilities in work area.

Advice to Doctor Treat symptomatically based on judgement of doctor and individual reactions of the patient.

Other Information For advice, contact a Poisons Information Centre (Phone eg Australia 13 1126; New Zealand 0800 764 766) or a doctor.
Due to the poor absorbability via the gastrointestinal tract, only very high doses lead to acute cases of intoxication.

Section 5 - Firefighting Measures

Suitable Extinguishing Media Use fire extinguishing media appropriate for surrounding environment. Use water spray, dry chemical, carbon dioxide, or appropriate foam.

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Hazards from Combustion Products	Irritating or toxic fumes (or gases), including carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, and lead/lead oxides.
Specific Hazards Arising from the Chemical	Material does not burn. Fire or heat will produce irritating, poisonous and/or corrosive gases. Runoff may pollute waterways.
Hazchem Code	2Z
Precautions in connection with Fire	Prevent skin contact.

Section 6 - Accidental Release Measures

Spills & Disposal	Do not touch or walk through spilled material. Do not touch damaged containers or spilled material unless wearing appropriate protective clothing. Stop leak if safe to do so - Prevent entry into waterways, drains or confined areas. Cover with plastic sheet to prevent spreading. SEEK EXPERT ADVICE ON HANDLING AND DISPOSAL.
Personal Precautions	Do not breathe dust. Avoid inhalation and ingestion. Avoid contact with skin, eyes and clothing. Evacuate the area of all non-essential personnel.
Personal Protection	Wear protective clothing specified for normal operations (see Section 8)
Clean-up Methods - Small Spillages	Sweep up (avoid generating dust) and remove to a suitable, clearly labelled container for disposal in accordance with local regulations.

Section 7 - Handling and Storage

Precautions for Safe Handling	Avoid ingestion and inhalation of dust. Avoid contact with eyes, skin, and clothing. Avoid prolonged or repeated exposure. Keep container closed and locked up. Minimise generation and accumulation of dust, fumes, vapour or mist. Use process enclosures, local exhaust ventilation or other engineering controls to keep worker exposure to airborne contaminants below any recommended or statutory limits. Local exhaust ventilation should be applied wherever there is an incidence of point source emissions or dispersion of regulated contaminants in the work area. Use only with adequate ventilation. In case of insufficient ventilation, wear suitable respiratory equipment. If you feel unwell, seek medical attention and show the label when possible. Wear suitable protective clothing. Wash thoroughly after handling. Appropriate techniques should be used to remove potentially contaminated clothing. Wash contaminated clothing before reusing. All contaminated clothing should not be taken home at end of shift, but should remain at employee's place of work for cleaning. Contaminated protective clothing should be segregated in such a manner so that there is no direct personal contact by personnel who handle, dispose, or clean the clothing. Quality assurance to ascertain the completeness of the cleaning procedures should be implemented before the decontaminated protective clothing is returned for reuse by the workers. Depending on the degree of exposure, periodic medical examination is suggested.
Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities	Store in tightly closed containers, in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area. Separated from food and feedstuffs and incompatible materials. Protect from direct sunlight and moisture.
Storage Regulations	Refer Australian Standard AS/NZS 4452:1997 'The storage and handling of toxic substances'.
Storage Temperatures	Store at room temperature (15 to 25 °C recommended).

Section 8 - Exposure Controls and Personal Protection

Occupational Exposure Limit (OEL) Values

Name	STEL		TWA		
	mg/m3	ppm	mg/m3	ppm	Footnote

	LEAD (II) CARBONATE	0.15	Lead, inorganic dusts & fumes (as Pb)

Other Exposure Information
A time weighted average (TWA) has been established for Lead, inorganic dusts & fumes (as Pb) (Safe Work Australia) of 0.15 mg/m³. The exposure value at the TWA is the average airborne concentration of a particular substance when calculated over a normal 8 hour working day for a 5 day working week.

Engineering Controls
In industrial situations maintain the concentrations values below the TWA. This may be achieved by process modification, use of local exhaust ventilation, capturing substances at the source, or other methods.

Respiratory Protection
Where ventilation is not adequate, respiratory protection may be required. Avoid breathing dust, vapours or mists. Respiratory protection should comply with AS 1716 - Respiratory Protective Devices and be selected in accordance with AS 1715 - Selection, Use and Maintenance of Respiratory Protective Devices. Filter capacity and respirator type depends on exposure levels. In event of emergency or planned entry into unknown concentrations a positive pressure, full-facepiece SCBA should be used. If respiratory protection is required, institute a complete respiratory protection program including selection, fit testing, training, maintenance and inspection.

Eye and Face Protection
The use of a face shield, chemical goggles or safety glasses with side shield protection as appropriate. Must comply with Australian Standards AS 1337 and be selected and used in accordance with AS 1336.

Hand Protection
Hand protection should comply with AS 2161, Occupational protective gloves - Selection, use and maintenance. Recommendation: Plastic or rubber gloves. Neoprene gloves

Personal Protective Equipment
Final choice of personal protective equipment will depend on individual circumstances and/or according to risk assessments undertaken.

Footwear
Safety boots in industrial situations is advisory, foot protection should comply with AS 2210, Occupational protective footwear - Guide to selection, care and use.

Body Protection
Clean clothing or protective clothing should be worn. Clothing for protection against chemicals should comply with AS 3765 Clothing for Protection Against Hazardous Chemicals.

Hygiene Measures
Always wash hands before smoking, eating or using the toilet. Wash contaminated clothing and other protective equipment before storing or re-using.

Section 9 - Physical and Chemical Properties

Form
Solid

Appearance
White powder or colourless, rhombic crystals.

Odour
Odourless.

Melting Point
315 °C (decomposes); ca. 400 °C (decomposes).

Solubility in Water
Immiscible or insoluble in cold water (0.0001 g/100 ml).

Solubility in Organic Solvents
Insoluble in ammonia, alcohol; soluble in acid and alkali.

Specific Gravity
6.14 g/cm³; 6.6 g/cm³.

Flammability
Not combustible.

Molecular Weight
267.21

Other Information
Index of Refraction: 1.804, 2.076, 2.078.
Transformed in hot water to the basic carbonate, 2PbCO3.Pb(OH)2.
Divalent lead has a strong affinity for inorganic ions containing oxygen (eg, carbonate) or sulfur (sulfide).
Lead can also complex with electron rich ligands in many organic compounds, such as amino acids, proteins, and humic acid.

Section 10 - Stability and Reactivity

Chemical Stability	Stable under ordinary conditions of use and storage.
Possibility of Hazardous Reactions	Ignites spontaneously and burns fiercely in fluorine.
Conditions to Avoid	Excess heat, ignition sources, dust generation and incompatible materials.
Incompatible Materials	Strong acids, strong oxidizing agents and fluorine.
Hazardous Decomposition Products	Irritating or toxic fumes (or gases), including carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, and lead/lead oxides.
Hazardous Polymerization	Will not occur.

Section 11 - Toxicological Information

Toxicology Information	Danger of cumulative effects.
Acute Toxicity - Oral	LDLo (human): 571 mg/kg.
Ingestion	Toxic if swallowed. May act as a cumulative poison. After a latency period of several hours, metallic taste, nausea, vomiting, and colics occur, in many instances followed by shock. The following applies to lead compounds in general: Due to the poor absorbability via the gastrointestinal tract, only very high doses lead to acute cases of intoxication. Excessive exposure can affect blood, nervous, and digestive systems. The synthesis of haemoglobin is inhibited and results in anaemia. If left untreated, neuromuscular dysfunction, possible paralysis, and encephalopathy can result. Additional symptoms of overexposure include: joint and muscle pain, weakness of the extensor muscles (frequently the hand and wrist), headache, dizziness, abdominal pain, diarrhoea, constipation, nausea, vomiting, blue line on the gums, insomnia, and metallic taste. High body levels produce increased cerebrospinal pressure, brain damage, and stupor leading to coma and often death.
Inhalation	Toxic by inhalation. Moderately irritating to the respiratory system. Symptoms may be similar to those for 'Ingestion'.
Skin	Moderately irritating to the skin. Harmful if absorbed through skin.
Eye	Moderately irritating to eyes.
Carcinogenicity	Lead compounds, inorganic is evaluated in the IARC Monographs (Vol. 87; 2006) as Group 2A: Probably carcinogenic to humans.
Reproductive Toxicity	R61(1) Toxic to Reproduction-Developmental Category 1, Toxic - May cause harm to the unborn child - Worksafe Aust. Listed as a substance toxic to reproduction, category 1 in List of Designated Hazardous Substances, - NOHSC. Substances known to cause developmental toxicity in humans There is sufficient evidence to establish a causal relationship between human exposure to the substance and subsequent developmental toxic effects in the progeny. R62(3) Toxic to Reproduction-Fertility Category 3, Harmful - Possible risk of impaired fertility - Worksafe Aust. Listed as a substance toxic to reproduction, category 3 in List of Designated Hazardous Substances, - NOHSC. (i) Substances that cause concern for human fertility Generally on the basis of: • results in appropriate animal studies that provide sufficient evidence to cause a strong suspicion of impaired fertility in the absence of toxic effects, or evidence of impaired fertility occurring at around the same dose levels as other toxic effects, but which is not a secondary non-specific consequence of the other toxic effects, but where the evidence is insufficient to place the substance in Category 2; • other relevant information.
Chronic Effects	Repeated or prolonged exposure to the substance may have effects on the blood, bone marrow, central nervous system, peripheral nervous system and kidneys,

resulting in anaemia, haemolysis, encephalopathy (e.g. convulsions), peripheral nerve disease, peripheral muscular weakness ('drop-wrist'), kidney impairment. Repeated skin exposure can produce local skin destruction or dermatitis. Repeated or prolonged exposure to the substance can produce lung damage. Repeated exposure of the eyes to a low level of dust can produce eye irritation.

Section 12 - Ecological Information

Ecotoxicity
Highly toxic for aquatic organisms. May cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.
The following applies to lead compounds in general: toxic for aquatic organisms (calc. as free lead): hazard for drinking water.

Bioaccumulative Potential
In the food chain important to humans, bioaccumulation takes place, specifically in plants and mammals. It is strongly advised not to let the chemical enter into the environment because it persists in the environment.

Environmental Protection
Do not allow to enter waters, waste water, or soil!

Section 13 - Disposal Considerations

Disposal Considerations
Dispose of according to relevant local, state and federal government regulations.

Section 14 - Transport Information

Transport Information
Dangerous Goods of Class 6 (Toxic and Infectious Substances) are incompatible in a placard load with any of the following: -Class 1, Class 3, if the Class 3 dangerous goods are nitromethane, Class 8, if the Class 6 dangerous goods are cyanides and the Class 8 dangerous goods are acids; and are incompatible with food and food packaging in any quantity.

ADG UN Number
2291

ADG Proper Shipping Name
LEAD COMPOUND, SOLUBLE, N.O.S.

ADG Transport Hazard Class
6.1

ADG Packing Group
III

Hazchem Code
2Z

EPG Number
6B5

IERG Number
34

Environmental Hazards
Highly toxic for aquatic organisms. May cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment. Hazard for drinking water.

Section 15 - Regulatory Information

Regulatory Information
Listed in the Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS).

Poisons Schedule
S6

Section 16 - Any Other Relevant Information

Literature References
'Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons .', Commonwealth of Australia.
National Road Transport Commission, 'Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road and Rail 7th. Ed.'.
Safe Work Australia, 'National Code of Practice for the Preparation of Safety Data Sheets for Hazardous Chemicals'.
Standards Australia, 'SAA/SNZ HB 76:2010 Dangerous Goods - Initial Emergency Response Guide', Standards Australia/Standards New Zealand.
Safe Work Australia, 'Hazardous Chemical Information System'.
Safe Work Australia, 'National Code of Practice for the Labelling of Safe Work Hazardous Substances'.
Safe Work Australia, 'National Exposure Standards for Atmospheric Contaminants

	in the Occupational Environment'.
Contact Person/Point	Paul McCarthy Ph. (08) 8440 2000 DISCLAIMER STATEMENT: All information provided in this data sheet or by our technical representatives is compiled from the best knowledge available to us. However, since data, safety standards and government regulations are subject to change and the conditions of handling and use, or misuse, are beyond our control, we make no warranty either expressed or implied, with respect to the completeness or accuracy to the information contained herein. ChemSupply Australia Pty Ltd accepts no responsibility whatsoever for its accuracy or for any results that may be obtained by customers from using the data and disclaims all liability for reliance on information provided in this data sheet or by our technical representatives.
Empirical Formula & Structural Formula	$PbCO_3$

...End Of MSDS...