

## Safety Data Sheet **LEAD IODIDE**

SDS no. 29JL49VB • Version 1.0 • Date of issue: 2026-05-17

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### SECTION 1: Identification

#### GHS Product identifier

Product name LEAD IODIDE

Product number LL011

#### Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

Bronzing, printing, photography, thermoelectric materials, cloud seeding, gold pencils, mosaic gold and laboratory reagent.

#### Supplier's details

Name ChemSupply Australia Pty Ltd  
Address 38-50 Bedford Street  
5013 Gillman South Australia  
Australia

Telephone 08 8440 2000  
email [www.chemsupply.com.au](http://www.chemsupply.com.au)

#### Emergency phone number

CHEMCALL 1800 127 406 (Australia) / +64-4-917-9888 (International)

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### SECTION 2: Hazard identification

#### General hazard statement

Classified as dangerous goods according to the Australian Dangerous Goods Code (ADG).

Classified as Hazardous according to the Globally Harmonised System of classification and labelling of Chemicals (GHS) including Work, Health and Safety regulations, Australia.

#### Classification of the substance or mixture

##### GHS classification in accordance with: UN GHS revision 7

- Acute toxicity, inhalation, Cat. 4
- Acute toxicity, oral, Cat. 4
- Hazardous to the aquatic environment, short-term (acute), Cat. 1
- Hazardous to the aquatic environment, long-term (chronic), Cat. 1
- Carcinogenicity, Cat. 2
- Germ cell mutagenicity, Cat. 2
- Toxic to reproduction, Cat. 1
- Specific target organ toxicity following repeated exposure, Cat. 1

#### GHS label elements, including precautionary statements

#### Pictograms

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### Signal word

**Danger**

### Hazard statement(s)

H302	Harmful if swallowed
H332	Harmful if inhaled
H341	Suspected of causing genetic defects
H351	Suspected of causing cancer
H360	May damage fertility or the unborn child
H372	Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure
H410	Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects

### Precautionary statement(s)

P260	Do not breathe dust/fume/gas/mist/vapors/spray.
P271	Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
P273	Avoid release to the environment.
P280	Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.
P301+P312	IF SWALLOWED: Call a POISON CENTER/doctor/physician if you feel unwell,
P304+P340	IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.
P312	Call a POISON CENTER/doctor/physician if you feel unwell.
P391	Collect spillage.
P405	Store locked up.
P501	Dispose of contents/container to an approved waste disposal facility

## SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

### Mixtures

<b>Molecular weight</b>	461
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Component	Identification	Weight %	Classifications
Lead iodide	CAS no.: 10101-63-0 EC no.: 233-256-9	100 %	CLASSIFICATIONS: Acute toxicity, inhalation, Cat. 4; Acute toxicity, oral, Cat. 4; Carcinogenicity, Cat. 2; Germ cell mutagenicity, Cat. 2; Specific target organ toxicity, repeated exposure, Cat. 1; Reproductive toxicity, Cat. 1; Hazardous to the aquatic environment, long-term (chronic), Cat. 1; Hazardous to the aquatic environment, short-term (acute), Cat. 1. HAZARDS: H302 - Harmful if swallowed; H332 - Harmful if inhaled; H341 - Suspected of causing genetic defects [route]; H351 - Suspected of causing cancer [route]; H360 - May damage fertility or the unborn child [effect, route]; H372 - Causes damage to organs [organs] through prolonged or repeated exposure [route]; H400 - Very toxic to aquatic life; H410 - Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

## SECTION 4: First-aid measures

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#### Description of necessary first-aid measures

General advice	For advice, contact a Poisons Information Centre (e.g. phone Australia 13 11 26; New Zealand 0800 764 766) or a doctor.  First Aid Facilities: Maintain eyewash fountain in work area.
If inhaled	If inhaled, remove from contaminated area to fresh air immediately. Apply artificial respiration if not breathing. If breathing is difficult, give oxygen. Get medical aid if cough or other symptoms appear.
In case of skin contact	Rinse with plenty of water. Get medical attention if irritation develops and persists.
In case of eye contact	Immediately irrigate with copious quantity of water for at least 15 minutes. Eyelids to be held open. In all cases of eye contamination it is a sensible precaution to seek medical advice.
If swallowed	Rinse mouth thoroughly with water immediately, repeat until all traces of product have been removed. DO NOT INDUCE VOMITING. Seek medical advice.

#### Most important symptoms/effects, acute and delayed

The most important known symptoms and effects are described in the labelling (see section 2.2) and/or in section 11

#### Indication of immediate medical attention and special treatment needed, if necessary

For advice, contact the National Poisons Information Centre (Phone Australia 13 11 26; New Zealand 0800 764 766) or a doctor.

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## SECTION 5: Fire-fighting measures

#### Suitable extinguishing media

Small fire: Use dry chemical, CO<sub>2</sub> or water spray.  
If safe to do so, move undamaged containers from fire area.  
Large fire: Use water spray, fog or foam - Do not use water jets.

#### Specific hazards arising from the chemical

Hazards from Combustion Products: Irritating and toxic fumes and gases. Hydrogen iodide, lead oxides.

Material does not burn. Fire or heat will produce irritating, poisonous and/or corrosive gases. Runoff may pollute waterways.

#### Special protective actions for fire-fighters

Wear SCBA and chemical splash suit. Fully-encapsulating, gas-tight suits should be worn for maximum protection. Structural firefighter's uniform is NOT effective for these materials.

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## SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

#### Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Wear respiratory protection. Avoid dust formation. Avoid breathing vapours, mist or gas. Ensure adequate ventilation. Evacuate personnel to safe areas. Avoid breathing dust. For personal protection see section 8.

#### Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up

Pick up and arrange disposal without creating dust. Sweep up and shovel. Do not flush with water. Keep in suitable, closed containers for disposal.

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## SECTION 7: Handling and storage

#### Precautions for safe handling

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Do not breathe dust. Do not get in eyes, on skin, on clothing. Avoid prolonged or repeated exposure. Contaminated clothing should be removed and washed before reuse. Use with adequate ventilation. Avoid ingestion and inhalation of material.

#### Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Keep container tightly closed and dry, away from direct sunlight. Keep in a cool place Store away from foodstuffs.

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## SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

### Control parameters

#### CAS: (not specified)

Lead, inorganic dusts & fumes (as pb)

AU/SWA (Australia): 0.05mg/m<sup>3</sup> TWA

### Appropriate engineering controls

Use ventilation adequate to keep exposures (airborne levels of dust, fume, vapor, gas, etc.) below recommended exposure limits.

### Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment (PPE)

#### Eye/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.

#### Skin protection

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

#### Body protection

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, preferably with an apron. Clothing for protection against chemicals should comply with AS 3765 Clothing for Protection Against Hazardous Chemicals.

#### Respiratory protection

If engineering controls are not effective in controlling airborne exposure then an approved respirator with a replaceable vapor/ mist filter should be used. Refer to relevant regulations for further information concerning respiratory protective requirements. Reference should be made to Australian Standards AS/ NZS 1715, Selection, Use and Maintenance of Respiratory Protective Devices; and AS/ NZS 1716, Respiratory Protective Devices, in order to make any necessary changes for individual circumstances.

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## SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties

### Basic physical and chemical properties

Physical state	Solid
Appearance, such as physical state and colour	Powder or crystals.
Colour	Yellow to orange
Odour	Odourless.

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Odour threshold	No data available.
Melting point and freezing point	402 °C
Boiling point or initial boiling point and boiling range	954 °C
Flammability	No data available.
Lower and upper explosion limit or lower and upper flammability limit	No data available.
Flash point	No data available.
Explosive properties	No data available.
Auto-ignition temperature	No data available.
Decomposition temperature	No data available.
Oxidising properties	No data available.
pH	No data available.
Kinematic viscosity	No data available.
Solubility	Solubility in Water: Very slightly soluble in cold water. Solubility in Organic Solvents: Insoluble in alcohol.
Partition coefficient — n-octanol/water (logarithmic value)	No data available.
Vapour pressure	1 mmHg (479 °C)
Evaporation rate	No data available.
Density and relative density	Specific Gravity: 6.16
Relative vapour density	No data available.
Particle characteristics	No data available.

#### Supplemental information regarding physical hazard classes

No data available.

#### Further safety characteristics (supplemental)

Other Information: Soluble in potassium iodide and concentrated sodium acetate solutions.

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## SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

#### Reactivity

Stable under normal conditions of storage and handling.

#### Chemical stability

Stable under recommended storage conditions.

#### Possibility of hazardous reactions

None under normal use conditions.

Hazardous Polymerization: Will not occur.

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#### Conditions to avoid

Incompatible materials, light, dust generation, excess heat, strong oxidants.

#### Incompatible materials

Oxidising agents (such as perchlorates, peroxides, permanganates, chlorates, nitrates, chlorine, bromine and fluorine).

#### Hazardous decomposition products

Irritating and toxic fumes and gases, hydrogen iodide, lead/lead oxides.

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## SECTION 11: Toxicological information

### Information on toxicological effects

#### Acute toxicity

Ingestion: Harmful if swallowed. May cause moderate to severe gastrointestinal tract irritation with abdominal pain and spasms, nausea, vomiting, headache and diarrhoea. Symptoms of ingestion of a very large dose over a short time period may include headache, fatigue, nausea, abdominal cramps, and joint pain. Acute poisoning can cause or lead to vomiting and constipation or bloody diarrhoea, joint and muscle pain, weakness of the extensor muscles (frequently the hand and wrist), depression, 'lead line' on the gums, metallic taste in the mouth, definite loss of appetite, insomnia, dizziness, possible convulsions, high lead levels in blood and urine with shock, coma and death in extreme cases. May affect behaviour/brain, metabolism, liver, cardiovascular system, urinary system, and blood. Exposure may cause anaemia and other blood abnormalities. High body levels produce increased cerebrospinal pressure, brain damage, and stupor leading to coma and often death. If left untreated, neuromuscular dysfunction, possible paralysis, and encephalopathy can result. 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.

Inhalation: Harmful if inhaled. Inhalation of dusts may cause irritation of the nose, throat and respiratory system (local irritation of the bronchia, and lungs). Symptoms such as metallic taste, chest and abdominal pain, and increased lead blood levels may follow. Effects such as headache, fatigue, joint pain, nausea, vomiting, abdominal cramps and constipation or bloody diarrhoea may occur upon inhalation of large amounts. Lead can be absorbed through the respiratory system. See symptoms of ingestion. Lead accumulates in the body and inorganic lead compounds are well known to cause significant health effects following chronic exposure. If a significant amount of lead has accumulated in the body, symptoms of long-term toxicity may develop after what may seem to be a short-term acute exposure. See Chronic Effects.

#### Skin corrosion/irritation

Inorganic lead compounds are not known to cause skin irritation and are poorly absorbed through the skin. Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material. Contact over short periods may cause local irritation, redness and pain. May be harmful if absorbed through the skin on prolonged exposure. See symptoms for ingestion.

#### Serious eye damage/irritation

Concentrated solutions or high levels of dust or fumes may cause eye irritation or abrasion, with redness, tearing, stinging, blurred vision, temporary impairment of vision and/or other transient eye damage/ulceration. Absorption may occur through eye tissues.

#### Respiratory or skin sensitization

Not classified based on available information.

#### Germ cell mutagenicity

Not classified based on available information.

#### Carcinogenicity

Lead compounds, inorganic is evaluated in the IARC Monographs (Vol. 87; in preparation) as Group 2A: Probably carcinogenic to humans.

Carcinogenicity – Category 2

H351 Suspected of causing cancer.

#### Reproductive toxicity

Reproductive toxicity – Category 1A

H360Df May damage the unborn child. Suspected of damaging fertility.

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#### Specific target organ toxicity (STOT) - single exposure

Not classified based on available information.

#### Specific target organ toxicity (STOT) - repeated exposure

Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure) – Category 1

H372 Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure

#### Aspiration hazard

Not classified based on available information.

#### Additional information

Chronic Effects: Lead is a cumulative poison and exposure even to small amounts can raise the body's content to toxic levels. Long-term health effects of inorganic lead compounds, including lead acetate, are similar following inhalation or ingestion. Long-term lead toxicity is commonly referred to as 'plumbism' and may include effects on the nervous system (forgetfulness, irritability, tiredness, headache, fatigue, impotence, decreased libido, dizziness, depression, encephalopathy, behavioural effects, altered mood states, disturbances in hand-eye coordination, reaction times, visual motor performance, and mental performance, disturbances to vision, changes in hearing, weakness of the arms and legs and weakness and paralysis of the wrist, fingers and ankles, decreased hand dexterity, footdrop and wristdrop), heart/blood vessels (reduced haemoglobin production and reduced life span and function of red blood cells, anaemia, increased blood pressure), digestive system (loss of appetite, inflammation of the stomach walls (gastritis) and colic, with severe abdominal pain, cramps, nausea, vomiting, constipation, anorexia (loss of appetite), weight loss and decreased urination, deposition of blue lead-line on the gums), kidneys/urinary system (reversible/irreversible kidney damage) and endocrine system.

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## SECTION 12: Ecological information

#### Toxicity

Ecological Information: Harmful to the environment.

Biological Properties: Because lead does not break down and is highly persistent in water, it is expected that fish tissues will contain lead from polluted waters.

#### Persistence and degradability

Products of Biodegradation: Possibly hazardous short term degradation products are not likely. However, long term degradation products may arise.

Toxicity of the Products of Biodegradation: The products of degradation are more toxic.

#### Other adverse effects

Environmental Fate: Lead is a naturally occurring element. It does not break down in soil or water but lead compounds are changed by sunlight, air and water. If released to the air from industry or burning of fossil fuels or waste, lead may remain airborne for about 10 days, depending on weather conditions. Lead will stay in soil, dust and sediments for many years.

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## SECTION 13: Disposal considerations

#### Disposal methods

#### Product disposal

Waste material must be disposed of in accordance with the national and local regulations. Leave chemicals in original containers.

#### Other disposal recommendations

Do not discharge this material into waterways, drains and sewers.

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## SECTION 14: Transport information

#### ADG (Road and Rail)

UN Number: 2291

Class: 6.1

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Packing Group: III  
Proper Shipping Name: LEAD COMPOUND, SOLUBLE, N.O.S. (Lead Iodide)

#### Hazchem emergency action code (EAC)

2Z

#### IMDG

UN Number: 2291  
Class: 6.1  
Packing Group: III  
Proper Shipping Name: LEAD COMPOUND, SOLUBLE, N.O.S. (Lead Iodide)

#### IATA

UN Number: 2291  
Class: 6.1  
Packing Group: III  
Proper Shipping Name: LEAD COMPOUND, SOLUBLE, N.O.S. (Lead Iodide)

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## SECTION 15: Regulatory information

### Safety, health and environmental regulations specific for the product in question

#### Australia SUSMP

Poison Schedule: S6

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## SECTION 16: Other information

### Further information/disclaimer

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.

### Preparation information

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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', July 2020.  
Safe Work Australia, 'National Guide for Classifying Hazardous Chemicals', July 2020.  
Safe Work Australia, Workplace Exposure Standards for Airborne Contaminants, December 2019  
Safe Work Australia, Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS), [hcis.safeworkaustralia.gov.au](http://hcis.safeworkaustralia.gov.au)  
IATA, Dangerous Goods Regulations (DGR)  
IMO, International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code (IMDG)