SAFETY DATA SHEET

Revision date: 19-Oct-2022

Revision Number 7

1. IDENTIFICATION OF THE MATERIAL AND SUPPLIER

Product identifier

Product Name LEAD NITRATE

Product Code(s) 000031063201

Synonyms Lead Dinitrate; Nitric acid, Lead (2+) Salt; Lead (II) Nitrate (1:2).

Recommended use Oxidizing agent.

Supplier
Ixom Central Pacific Ltd
Company Number: 1030
Street Address: Lots 3&4 Wailada Industrial Estate
Lami
Fiji
Telephone Number: +67 9 336 1144
Facsimile: +67 9 336 1500

Emergency telephone number **+61 3 9663 2130 (International, Australia, All Hours)**

Please ensure you refer to the limitations of this Safety Data Sheet as set out in the "Other Information" section at the end of this Data Sheet.

2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

GHS Classification

Classified as dangerous goods in accordance with the Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road and Rail (ADG).

Classified as a hazardous chemical in accordance with the criteria of Safe Work Australia - Globally Harmonized System (GHS).

Oxidizing solids	Category 2
Acute toxicity - Oral	Category 4
Acute toxicity - Inhalation (Dusts/Mists)	Category 4
Serious eye damage/eye irritation	Category 1
Germ cell mutagenicity	Category 2
Carcinogenicity	Category 2
Reproductive toxicity	Category 1A
Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure)	Category 2
Acute aquatic toxicity	Category 1
Chronic aquatic toxicity	Category 1

SIGNAL WORD
Danger

Label elements

Flame over circle
Skull and crossbones
Health hazard

Corrosion
Environment

Hazard statements
H272 - May intensify fire; oxidizer
H302 - Harmful if swallowed
H318 - Causes serious eye damage
H332 - Harmful if inhaled
H341 - Suspected of causing genetic defects
H351 - Suspected of causing cancer
H360Df - May damage the unborn child. Suspected of damaging fertility
H373 - May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure

The following health/environmental hazard categories fall outside the scope of the Workplace Health and Safety Regulations:
H400 - Very toxic to aquatic life
H410 - Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects

Precautionary Statements - Prevention
Obtain special instructions before use
Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood
Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking
Keep/Store away from clothing/ combustible materials
Take any precaution to avoid mixing with combustibles
Do not breathe dusts or mists
Wash hands thoroughly after handling
Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product
Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area
Wear eye/face protection
Use personal protective equipment as required
Avoid release to the environment
Precautionary Statements - Response
If exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention
Get medical advice/attention if you feel unwell
IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing
Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician
IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing
Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician if you feel unwell
IF SWALLOWED: Call a POISON CENTER or doctor if you feel unwell
Rinse mouth
In case of fire: Use extinguishing media as outlined in Section 5 of this Safety Data Sheet to extinguish.
Collect spillage
Precautionary Statements - Storage
Store locked up
Precautionary Statements - Disposal
Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local, regional, national, and international regulations as applicable

Other hazards which do not result in classification
General Hazards

Poisons Schedule (SUSMP) 6

3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Substance

Chemical name	CAS No.	Weight-%
Lead nitrate	10099-74-8	99-100

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

Description of 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. Show this safety data sheet to the doctor in attendance.

Inhalation Remove to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. If breathing is difficult, (trained personnel should) give oxygen. If breathing is irregular or stopped, administer artificial respiration. Call a physician or poison control center immediately.

Eye contact Rinse thoroughly with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes, lifting lower and upper eyelids. Consult a physician.

Skin contact Wash off immediately with plenty of water. Call a physician if symptoms occur.

Ingestion Clean mouth with water. Drink 1 or 2 glasses of water. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Call a physician or poison control center immediately.

Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

Symptoms Irritation/Corrosion. May cause redness and tearing of the eyes. Can cause corneal burns.

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Note to physicians Treat as for exposure to inorganic lead compounds. Physical examination should include haemoglobin determination, tests for blood lead levels and evaluation of renal function. May cause methemoglobinemia. Can cause corneal burns.

Clinical findings: The smooth muscle relaxant effect of nitrate salts may lead to headache, dizziness and marked hypotension. Cyanosis is clinically detectable when approximately 15% of the haemoglobin has been converted to methaemoglobin (ferric iron). Symptoms such as headache, dizziness, weakness and dyspnoea occur when methemoglobin concentrations are 30% to 40%; at levels of about 60% stupor, convulsions, coma and respiratory paralysis occur and the blood is a chocolate brown colour. At higher levels death may result. Spectrophotometric analysis can determine the presence and concentration of methemoglobin in the blood.

Treatment:
1. Give 100% oxygen.
2. In cases of (a) ingestion: use gastric lavage, (b) contamination of skin (unburnt or burnt): continue washing to remove salts.
3. Observe blood pressure and treat hypotension if necessary.
4. When methaemoglobin concentrations exceed 40% or when symptoms are present, give methylene blue 1 or 2 mg/kg body weight in a 1% solution by slow intravenous injection. If cyanosis has not been resolved within one hour a second dose of 2 mg/kg body weight may be given. The total dose should not exceed 7 mg/kg body weight as unwanted effects such as dyspnoea, chest pain, vomiting, diarrhoea, mental confusion and cyanosis may occur. Without treatment methaemoglobin levels of 20-30% revert to normal within 3 days.
5. Bed rest is required for methaemoglobin levels in excess of 40%.
6. Continue to monitor and give oxygen for at least two hours after treatment with methylene blue.
7. Consider transfer to centre where haemoperfusion can be performed to remove the nitrates from the blood if the condition of the patient is unstable.

8. Following inhalation of oxides of nitrogen the patient should be observed in hospital for 24 hours for delayed onset of pulmonary oedema.

Further observation for 2-3 weeks may be required to detect the onset of the inflammatory changes of bronchiolitis fibrosa obliterans.

5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

Suitable Extinguishing Media

Suitable Extinguishing Media Coarse water spray. Fine water spray. Foam. Dry chemical or CO2.

Unsuitable extinguishing media No information available.

Specific hazards arising from the chemical

Specific hazards arising from the chemical Promotes the combustion (oxidizer). Can cause fire and explosion when in contact with flammable substances. Any material contaminated with the product (e.g. clothes) ignites easily and burns vigorously - increased fire hazard.
Nitrate salts on their own are not combustible, however, they will support the combustion of other materials. Decomposes on heating emitting irritating white fumes and/or brown fumes. Brown fumes indicate the presence of toxic oxides of nitrogen.

Special protective actions for fire-fighters

Special protective equipment for fire-fighters Decomposes on heating emitting irritating white fumes and/or brown fumes. Brown fumes indicate the presence of toxic oxides of nitrogen. On detection of fire the compartment(s) should be opened up to provide maximum ventilation. Fire-fighters to wear self-contained breathing apparatus and suitable protective clothing if there is a risk of exposure to products of combustion/decomposition. If safe to do so, remove containers from path of fire. If safe to do so, prevent molten material from being confined in drains, pipes, etc.

Hazchem code 1Y

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Personal precautions Avoid contact with skin and eyes. Do not breathe dust. Ensure adequate ventilation. Do not touch damaged containers or spilled material unless wearing appropriate protective clothing. Stop leak if you can do it without risk. Use personal protective equipment as required. Wash thoroughly after handling.

Other information Keep combustibles (wood, paper, oil, etc) away from spilled material.

For emergency responders Use personal protection recommended in Section 8.

Environmental precautions

Environmental precautions See Section 12 for additional Ecological Information.

Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Methods for containment Prevent further leakage or spillage if safe to do so.

Methods for cleaning up Vacuum solid spills instead of sweeping. DO NOT use compressed air, compressed gas or dry sweeping to collect spilt material. Use personal protective equipment as required.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions for safe handling

Advice on safe handling Avoid contact with skin, eyes, and clothing. Avoid generation of dust. Do not breathe dust. Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product. Use personal protection equipment. Wash thoroughly after handling. Keep out of reach of children.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Storage Conditions Keep containers tightly closed in a dry, cool and well-ventilated place. Store away from foodstuffs. Keep container closed when not in use.

Incompatible materials Ammonium thiocyanate, powdered carbon, hydrogen peroxide, lead hypophosphite, combustible materials, organic materials, strong reducing agents, powdered metals.

Poisons Schedule (SUSMP) 6

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

Control parameters

Exposure Limits No value assigned for this specific material by Safe Work Australia. However, Workplace Exposure Standard(s) for constituent(s):

Lead, inorganic dusts & fumes (as Pb): 8hr TWA = 0.05 mg/m^3

As published by Safe Work Australia Workplace Exposure Standards for Airborne Contaminants.

TWA - The time-weighted average airborne concentration of a particular substance when calculated over an eight-hour working day, for a five-day working week.

These Workplace Exposure Standards are guides to be used in the control of occupational health hazards. All atmospheric contamination should be kept to as low a level as is workable. These workplace exposure standards should not be used as fine dividing lines between safe and dangerous concentrations of chemicals. They are not a measure of relative toxicity.

Appropriate engineering controls

Engineering controls Eyewash stations. Apply technical measures to comply with the occupational exposure limits.

If in the handling and application of this material, safe exposure levels could be exceeded, the use of engineering controls such as local exhaust ventilation must be considered and the results documented. If achieving safe exposure levels does not require engineering controls, then a detailed and documented risk assessment using the relevant Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) (refer to PPE section below) as a basis must be carried out to determine the minimum PPE requirements.
Refer to State Regulations for the control of lead processes.

Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment

The selection of PPE is dependent on a detailed risk assessment. The risk assessment should consider the work situation, the physical form of the chemical, the handling methods, and environmental factors.

OVERALLS, SAFETY SHOES, CHEMICAL GOGGLES, GLOVES, DUST MASK.

Eye/face protection	Tight sealing safety goggles.
Skin and body protection	Overalls. Wear suitable protective clothing. Boots.
Hand protection	Impervious gloves.
Respiratory protection	If determined by a risk assessment an inhalation risk exists, wear a dust mask/respirator meeting the requirements of AS/NZS 1715 and AS/NZS 1716.
Environmental exposure controls	No information available.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Physical state	Solid
Appearance	No information available.
Color	Colourless or White
Odor	Odourless
Odor threshold	No information available.

Property	**Values**	**Remarks • Method**
pH	3.0-4.0 (20% aqueous solution)	None known
pH (as aqueous solution)	No data available	None known
Melting point / freezing point	470°C	None known
Boiling point / boiling range	No data available	None known
Flash point	Not applicable	None known
Evaporation rate	No data available	None known
Flammability (solid, gas)	No data available	None known
Flammability Limit in Air		None known
Upper flammability or explosive limits	Not applicable	
Lower flammability or explosive limits	Not applicable	
Vapor pressure	11.0 (air=1)	None known
Vapor density	No data available	None known
Relative density	4.53 @20°C	None known
Water solubility	Soluble in water	None known
Solubility(ies)	No data available	None known
Partition coefficient	No data available	None known
Autoignition temperature	Not applicable	None known
Decomposition temperature	No data available	None known
Kinematic viscosity	No data available	None known
Dynamic viscosity	No data available	None known

Other information

Molecular formula	$Pb(NO_3)_2$

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity

Reactivity Oxidizer.

Chemical stability

Stability Stable under recommended storage conditions.

Explosion data

Sensitivity to mechanical impact None.

Sensitivity to static discharge None.

Possibility of hazardous reactions

Possibility of hazardous reactions None under normal processing.

Hazardous polymerization Hazardous polymerization does not occur.

Conditions to avoid

Conditions to avoid Heat, flames and sparks. Dust formation.

Incompatible materials

Incompatible materials Ammonium thiocyanate, powdered carbon, hydrogen peroxide, lead hypophosphite, combustible materials, organic materials, strong reducing agents, powdered metals.

Hazardous decomposition products

Hazardous decomposition products Lead fume. Lead oxides. Nitrogen oxides.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Acute toxicity

Information on likely routes of exposure

Product Information No adverse health effects expected if the chemical is handled in accordance with this Safety Data Sheet and the chemical label. Symptoms or effects that may arise if the chemical is mishandled and overexposure occurs are:

Inhalation May cause irritation. Harmful if inhaled.

Eye contact Causes serious eye damage.

Skin contact May cause irritation. Nitrates can be absorbed through cut, burnt or broken skin.

Ingestion Ingestion may cause gastrointestinal irritation, nausea, vomiting and diarrhoea. Harmful if swallowed. Large exposures may be fatal.

Symptoms Irritation/Corrosion. May cause redness and tearing of the eyes. Can cause corneal burns.

Numerical measures of toxicity - Product Information

Chemical name	Oral LD50	Dermal LD50	Inhalation LC50
Lead nitrate	= 93 mg/kg (Rat)	-	-

See section 16 for terms and abbreviations

Delayed and immediate effects as well as chronic effects from short and long-term exposure

Skin corrosion/irritation No information available.

Serious eye damage/eye irritation Causes serious eye damage.

Respiratory or skin sensitization No information available.

Germ cell mutagenicity Suspected of causing genetic defects.

Carcinogenicity Suspected of causing cancer. Refer to 'Chronic effects' section below.

Chemical name	Australia
Lead nitrate - 10099-74-8	Carc. 2

Reproductive toxicity H360Df - May damage the unborn child. Suspected of damaging fertility.

STOT - single exposure No information available.

STOT - repeated exposure May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.

Aspiration hazard No information available.

Chronic effects: NITRATES: Absorption of nitrates by ingestion, inhalation or through burnt or broken skin may cause dilation of the blood vessels by direct smooth muscle relaxation with a subsequent lowering of blood pressure and may also cause breathing difficulties, blueness of the skin (cyanosis) and methaemoglobinaemia.
If nitrosating agents are used with this product, nitrosamines may form. Some nitrosamines have been shown to be carcinogenic in tests with laboratory animals. Absorption of lead over a prolonged period of time (by any route) can produce adverse effects on the blood, central and peripheral nervous systems and reproductive systems, and renal injury. Long term exposure to low concentrations of lead (by any route) may result in blood effects, anaemia, central and peripheral nervous system damage, gastrointestinal disturbances, renal injury, foetotoxicity, developmental deficiencies in neonates and children, and testicular damage including decreased sperm count.

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ecotoxicity

Ecotoxicity Keep out of waterways. Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Chemical name	Algae/aquatic plants	Fish	Toxicity to microorganisms	Crustacea
Lead nitrate	-	96hr LC50 (fish): 0.4-1.3 mg/L (Carp)	-	48hr EC50 (Daphnia magna): 0.5-2.0 mg/L

Persistence and degradability

Persistence and degradability No information available.

Bioaccumulative potential

Bioaccumulation No information available.

Mobility

Mobility in soil No information available.

Other adverse effects

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste treatment methods

Waste from residues/unused products Dispose of in accordance with local regulations. Dispose of waste in accordance with environmental legislation.

Contaminated packaging Empty containers should be taken to an approved waste handling site for recycling or disposal.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

ADG
Classified as Dangerous Goods by the criteria of the Australian Dangerous Goods Code (ADG Code) for Transport by Road and Rail; DANGEROUS GOODS.

UN number	1469
Proper shipping name	LEAD NITRATE
Hazard class	5.1
Subsidiary hazard class	6.1
Packing group	II
Hazchem code	1Y

IATA
Classified as Dangerous Goods by the criteria of the International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations for transport by air; DANGEROUS GOODS.

UN number	1469
UN proper shipping name	LEAD NITRATE
Transport hazard class(es)	5.1
Subsidiary hazard class	6.1
Packing group	II

IMDG
Classified as Dangerous Goods by the criteria of the International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code (IMDG Code) for transport by sea; DANGEROUS GOODS.

UN number	1469
UN proper shipping name	LEAD NITRATE
Transport hazard class(es)	5.1
Subsidiary hazard class	6.1
Packing group	II
IMDG EMS Fire	F-A
IMDG EMS Spill	S-Q
Marine pollutant	Yes

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

Safety, health and environmental regulations/legislation specific for the substance or mixture

National regulations

Australia
Classified as dangerous goods in accordance with the Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road and Rail (ADG).

Classified as a hazardous chemical in accordance with the criteria of Safe Work Australia - Globally Harmonized System (GHS).

See section 8 for national exposure control parameters

Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP)
Classified as a scheduled poison according to the Standard for Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP)
Poisons Schedule (SUSMP) 6

National pollutant inventory
Subject to reporting requirement

Chemical name	National pollutant inventory
Lead nitrate - 10099-74-8	10 tonne/yr Threshold category 1 2000 tonne/yr Threshold category 2b 60000 MWH Threshold category 2b 20 MW Threshold category 2b

International Inventories
AIIC This material is listed on the Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals.

Legend:
AIIC - Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals

International Regulations

The Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer Not applicable

The Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants Not applicable

The Rotterdam Convention Not applicable

16. OTHER INFORMATION

Reason(s) For Issue: 5 Yearly Revised Primary SDS

Issuing Date: 19-Oct-2022

This Safety Data Sheet has been prepared by Ixom Operations Pty Ltd (Toxicology and SDS Services).

Revision Note:
The symbol (*) in the margin of this SDS indicates that this line has been revised.

Key or legend to abbreviations and acronyms used in the safety data sheet
Legend Section 8: EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

TWA	TWA (time-weighted average)	STEL	STEL (Short Term Exposure Limit)
Ceiling	Maximum limit value	*	Skin designation
C	Carcinogen		

Key literature references and sources for data used to compile the SDS

EPA (Environmental Protection Agency)
Acute Exposure Guideline Level(s) (AEGL(s))
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency High Production Volume Chemicals
Food Research Journal
Hazardous Substance Database
International Uniform Chemical Information Database (IUCLID)
Japan GHS Classification
Australian Industrial Chemicals Introduction Scheme (AICIS)
NIOSH (National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health)
National Library of Medicine's ChemID Plus (NLM CIP)
National Library of Medicine's PubMed database (NLM PUBMED)
National Toxicology Program (NTP)
New Zealand's Chemical Classification and Information Database (CCID)
Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development Environment, Health, and Safety Publications
Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development High Production Volume Chemicals Program
Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development Screening Information Data Set
RTECS (Registry of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances)
World Health Organization

Disclaimer

This SDS summarises to our best knowledge at the date of issue, the chemical health and safety hazards of the material and general guidance on how to safely handle the material in the workplace. Since Ixom Operations Pty Ltd cannot anticipate or control the conditions under which the product may be used, each user must, prior to usage, assess and control the risks arising from its use of the material.

If clarification or further information is needed, the user should contact their Ixom representative or Ixom Operations Pty Ltd at the contact details on page 1.

Ixom Operations Pty Ltd's responsibility for the material as sold is subject to the terms and conditions of sale, a copy of which is available upon request.

End of Safety Data Sheet