

Kurt J. Lesker Company

Lead oxide PbO, powder and pieces

Manufacturer MSDS Number: PbO



SECTION 1 : Chemical Product and Company Identification

MSDS Name: Lead oxide PbO, powder and pieces

Manufacturer Name: Kurt J. Lesker Company

Address:

P.O. Box 10
1925 Route 51
Clairton, PA 15025

For emergencies in the US, call CHEMTREC: 800-424-9300

Other Phone: US National Poison Hotline: (800)222-1222

Manufacturer MSDS Creation Date:

07/3/2006

Manufacturer MSDS Revision Date:

06/25/2008

Synonyms:

Lead oxide; lead monoxide; litharge; lead oxide, yellow; plumbous oxide; lead (II) oxide; lead protoxide

Chemical Family: Metal oxide

Chemical Formula: PbO

Molecular Weight: 223.20

DOT HAZARD LABEL

Not Regulated

Product Codes:

PbO



TOP

SECTION 2 : Hazardous Ingredients/Identity Information

	CAS#	% Weight	
	1317-36-8	0.0 -100.0 %	

RTECS:

OG1750000



TOP

SECTION 3 : Physical And Chemical Characteristics

Physical State/Appearance:

Red to reddish-yellow, yellow powder and pieces, no odor.

Physical State:

Gas , Liquid , Solid

pH:

strong base

Vapor Pressure:

10 mm Hg at 1085.0 C (1985.0 F) (VS. AIR OR MM HG)

Vapor Density:

No data. (VS. AIR = 1)

Boiling Point:

N.A.

Melting Point:

886.00 deg C (1626.8 deg F) to 888.00 deg C (1630.4 deg F)

Solubility In Water:

insoluble

Specific Gravity:

9.53 (WATER = 1)

Density:

No data.

Evaporation Point:

No data. (VS BUTYL ACETATE=1)

Percent Volatile:

N.A.

FlashPoint:

N.A.

Upper Flammable Explosive Limit:

NA

Lower Flammable Explosive Limit:

NA



TOP

SECTION 4 : Fire And Explosion Hazards

Flash Point:

N.A.

Flash Point Method:

No data.

Upper Flammable or Explosive Limit: NA

Lower Flammable or Explosive Limit: NA

Extinguishing Media:

Not applicable. Use suitable extinguishing media for surrounding materials and type of fire.

Fire Fighting Instructions:

Firefighters must wear full face, self-contained breathing apparatus with full protective clothing to prevent contact with skin and eyes. Fumes from fire are hazardous. Isolate runoff to prevent environmental pollution.

Unusual Fire Hazards:

When heated to decomposition, lead oxide may emit toxic fumes of lead. May react with hydrogen peroxide and other strong oxidizers to liberate hydrogen gas. Explosive reaction with rubidium acetylide at 200C; zirconium + heat; silicon + aluminum + heat; chlorine + ethylene (at 100C); perchloric acid + glycerol. Violent or explosive thermite reaction when heated with aluminum powder. Violent or explosive reaction with chlorinated rubber (above 200C; fluoroelastomers (at 200C); peroxyformic acid. Violent reaction or ignition with hydrogen trisulfide. May ignite spontaneously with linseed oil; dichloromethylsilane; fluorine + glycerol. Vigorous reaction with silicon + heat. Incandescent reaction with warm aluminum carbide; lithium acetylide; boron; seleninyl chloride and hydrogen gas.



TOP

SECTION 5 : Health Hazards

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Route of Exposure:

Inhalation? Yes , Skin? No , Eyes? No , Ingestion? Yes , Other: N

Potential Health Effects:

Eye Contact:

May cause irritation.

Skin Contact:

May cause irritation.

Inhalation:

May cause irritation to the upper respiratory system, insomnia, dryness of the mouth and a metallic taste.

Ingestion:

May cause constipation and abdominal pain, colic, tremors, nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, metallic taste, loss of appetite, irritability and muscle pain. May cause acute lead toxicity.

Chronic Eye Contact:

No chronic health effects recorded.

Chronic Skin Contact:

No chronic health effects recorded.

Chronic Inhalation:

May cause chronic lead toxicity. May be toxic to the central and peripheral nervous system affecting the cerebellum, spinal cord, motor and sensory nerves.

Chronic Ingestion:

May cause anemia, gingival lead line, paralysis in the wrist and permanent neurological injury. May cause chronic lead toxicity. May cause nephritis, scarring and shrinking of the kidney tissue.

Carcinogenicity:

NTP? No , IARC Monographs? No , OSHA Regulated? No

Target Organs:

May affect the gastrointestinal tract, central nervous system, kidneys, blood, skin and the gingival tissue. .

Signs/Symptoms:

INHALATION: May cause insomnia, depression, dryness of the mouth, nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, metallic taste, loss of appetite, irritability and muscle pain. Chronic lead toxicity may cause: loss of appetite, vomiting, renal malfunction, hyperactivity, mild anemia, liver cirrhosis, brain damage and general intellectual and psychological impairment.
INGESTION: May cause constipation and abdominal pain, colic, tremors, nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, metallic taste, loss of appetite, irritability and muscle pain. Acute lead toxicity may cause: lassitude, vomiting, loss of appetite uncoordinated body movements, convulsions, stupor, coma and death. Chronic lead toxicity may cause: loss of appetite, vomiting, renal malfunction, hyperactivity, mild anemia, liver cirrhosis, brain damage and general intellectual and psychological impairment. SKIN: May cause redness, itching and burning. EYE: May cause redness, itching, burning and watering.

Other Potential Health Effects:

LEAD OXIDE OTHER TOXICITY DATA: skn-rbt 100 mg/24 MLD otr-ham: emb 50 umol/L dnd-ham: emb 50 umol/L
ipr-rat LDLO: 430 mg/kg orl-dog LDLO: 1400 mg/kg

Aggravation of Pre-Existing Conditions:

Pre-existing lung and circulatory disorders.

See "Section II" LD 50/LC 50: See "Carcinogenicity/Other Information"



SECTION 6 : Emergency And First Aid Procedures

Physical Health Hazard:

HEALTH HAZARDS (ACUTE AND CHRONIC): Some lead compounds are experimental neoplastigens and tumorigens. Lead poisoning is one of the commonest of occupational diseases. The lead must be in such form, and so distributed, as to gain entrance into the body or tissues of the worker in measurable quantity, otherwise no exposure can be said to exist. Some lead compounds are carcinogens of the lungs and kidneys. Lead is a cumulative poison. Increasing amounts build up in the body and eventually reach a point where symptoms and disability occur.(Sax, Dangerous Properties of Industrial Materials, eighth edition)

Eye Contact:

Flush eyes with lukewarm water, lifting upper and lower eyelids, for at least 15 minutes. Seek medical attention if symptoms persist.

Skin Contact:

Remove contaminated clothing; brush material off skin; wash affected area with mild soap and water; seek medical attention if symptoms persist.

Inhalation:

Remove victim to fresh air; keep warm and quiet; give oxygen if breathing is difficult and seek medical attention.

Ingestion:

Give 1-2 glasses of milk or water and induce vomiting; seek medical attention. Never induce vomiting or give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.

Note to Physicians:

No data available.

**SECTION 7 : Reactivity Data****Chemical Stability:**

Unstable [] Stable [X]

Conditions to Avoid:

CONDITIONS TO AVOID – INSTABILITY: None; CONDITIONS TO AVOID – HAZARDOUS POLYMERIZATION: None

Incompatibilities with Other Materials:

Hydrogen peroxide; oxidizing agents; rubidium acetylide; zirconium; silicon + aluminum; chlorine + ethylene; perchloric acid + glycerol; aluminum; chlorinated rubber; fluoroelastomers; peroxyformic acid; hydrogen trisulfide; linseed oil; dichloromethylsilane; fluorine + glycerol; silicon; aluminum carbide; lithium acetylide; boron; seleninyl chloride and hydrogen gas

Hazardous Polymerization:

Will occur [] Will not occur [X]

Hazardous Decomposition Products:

Fumes of lead and hydrogen gas

**SECTION 8 : Precautions For Safe Handling****Spill Cleanup Measures:**

Wear appropriate respiratory and protective equipment specified in section VIII–control measures. Isolate spill area and provide ventilation. Vacuum up spill using a high efficiency particulate absolute (HEPA) air filter and place in a closed container for proper disposal. Take care not to raise dust.

Other Precautions:

None

HAZARD LABEL INFORMATION:

Store in cool, dry area Store in tightly sealed container Wash thoroughly after handling

Handling:

None

Storage:

None

Hygiene Practices:

WORK/HYGIENIC/MAINTENANCE PRACTICES: Implement engineering and work practice controls to reduce and maintain concentration of exposure at low levels. Use good housekeeping and sanitation practices. Do not use tobacco or food in work area. Wash thoroughly before eating and smoking. Do not blow dust off clothing or skin with compressed air. .

Waste Disposal:

Dispose of in accordance with local, state and federal regulations.

**SECTION 9 : Control Measures****Ventilation System:**

Local Exhaust: Local exhaust ventilation may be necessary to control any air contaminants to within their PELs or TLVs during the use of this product. Special: None Mechanical (Gen): Good general ventilation is recommended. Other: None

Hand Protection Description:

Rubber gloves

Eye/Face Protection:

Safety glasses

Protective Clothing/Body Protection:

Protective gear suitable to prevent contamination

Respiratory Protection:

Select according to OSHA 29 CFR 1910.1025(f)(2) Table II

NIOSH approved respirator Impervious gloves Safety glasses Clothes to prevent skin contact

Ingredient Guidelines

Guideline Information: ACGIH TLV: .05mg(Pb)/m3; OSHA PEL: .05mg(Pb)/m3



TOP

SECTION 10 : Other Information

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Section 302:

No

Section 304:

No

Section 313 Toxic Release Form:

Yes–Cat

MSDS Revision Date:

06/25/2008

Disclaimer:

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Abbreviations used

NA=Not Applicable NE: Not Established

ADDENDUM : Other Client Information

Notes: , EJTPBOX302A2, EJTPBOX303A2, EJVPNOX302A4, EJVPZOX272A4

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