

# SAFETY DATA SHEETS

According to the UN GHS revision 9

Version: 1.0  
Creation Date: July 15, 2019  
Revision Date: July 15, 2019

## SECTION 1: Identification

### 1.1 GHS Product identifier

**Product name** Lead chromate

### 1.2 Other means of identification

**Product number** -  
**Other names** ;Lead(II) chromate;Lead chromate

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

**Identified uses** Industrial and scientific research use.  
**Uses advised against** no data available

### 1.4 Supplier's details

**Company** Shanghai Yansheng Internet Technology Co., Ltd  
**Address** 513, A3 / F, green space future center, Fengxian District, Shanghai, 201400, China  
**Telephone** +86-4000-6969-66

### 1.5 Emergency phone number

**Emergency phone number** +86-4000-6969-66  
**Service hours** Monday to Friday, 9am-5pm (Standard time zone: UTC/GMT +8 hours).

## SECTION 2: Hazard identification

### 2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture

Carcinogenicity, Category 1B  
Specific target organ toxicity – repeated exposure, Category 2  
Hazardous to the aquatic environment, short-term (Acute) - Category Acute 1  
Hazardous to the aquatic environment, long-term (Chronic) - Category Chronic 1  
Reproductive toxicity, Category 1A

### 2.2 GHS label elements, including precautionary statements

**Pictogram(s)**



**Signal word** Danger  
**Hazard statement(s)** H350 May cause cancer  
H373 May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure  
H410 Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects  
**Precautionary statement(s)**

<b>Prevention</b>	P203 Obtain, read and follow all safety instructions before use. P280 Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection/hearing protection/... P260 Do not breathe dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray. P273 Avoid release to the environment.
<b>Response</b>	P318 IF exposed or concerned, get medical advice. P319 Get medical help if you feel unwell. P391 Collect spillage.
<b>Storage</b>	P405 Store locked up.
<b>Disposal</b>	P501 Dispose of contents/container to an appropriate treatment and disposal facility in accordance with applicable laws and regulations, and product characteristics at time of disposal.

## 2.3 Other hazards which do not result in classification

no data available

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## SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

### 3.1 Substances

Chemical name	Common names and synonyms	CAS number	EC number	Concentration
Lead chromate	Lead chromate	7758-97-6	231-846-0	100%

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## SECTION 4: First-aid measures

### 4.1 Description of necessary first-aid measures

#### If inhaled

Fresh air, rest.

#### Following skin contact

Rinse and then wash skin with water and soap.

#### Following eye contact

Rinse with plenty of water (remove contact lenses if easily possible).

#### Following ingestion

Rinse mouth. Give one or two glasses of water to drink.

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

ACUTE/CHRONIC HAZARDS: This compound is toxic by ingestion and inhalation. (NTP, 1992)

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

Immediate first aid: Ensure that adequate decontamination has been carried out. If patient is not breathing, start artificial respiration, preferably with a demand valve resuscitator, bag-valve-mask device, or pocket mask, as trained. Perform CPR if necessary. Immediately flush contaminated eyes with gently flowing water. Do not induce vomiting. If vomiting occurs, lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain an open airway and prevent aspiration. Keep patient quiet and maintain normal body temperature. Obtain medical attention. Poisons A and B

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## SECTION 5: Fire-fighting measures

### 5.1 Suitable extinguishing media

Suitable extinguishing media: Use water spray, alcohol-resistant foam, dry chemical or carbon dioxide.

### 5.2 Specific hazards arising from the chemical

Flammability and Flash point data are unavailable; this compound is probably non-flammable. (NTP, 1992)

### 5.3 Special protective actions for fire-fighters

In case of fire in the surroundings, use appropriate extinguishing media.

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## SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

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

Personal protection: particulate filter respirator adapted to the airborne concentration of the substance. Do NOT let this chemical enter the environment. Vacuum spilled material with specialist equipment. If appropriate, moisten first to prevent dusting. Carefully collect remainder. Then store and dispose of according to local regulations.

### 6.2 Environmental precautions

Personal protection: particulate filter respirator adapted to the airborne concentration of the substance. Do NOT let this chemical enter the environment. Vacuum spilled material with specialist equipment. If appropriate, moisten first to prevent dusting. Carefully collect remainder. Then store and dispose of according to local regulations.

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

ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES: Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures: Use personal protective equipment. Avoid dust formation. Avoid breathing vapors, mist or gas. Ensure adequate ventilation. Evacuate personnel to safe areas. Avoid breathing dust; Environmental precautions: Prevent further leakage or spillage if safe to do so. Do not let product enter drains. Discharge into the environment must be avoided; Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up: Pick up and arrange disposal without creating dust. Sweep up and shovel. Keep in suitable, closed containers for disposal.

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## SECTION 7: Handling and storage

### 7.1 Precautions for safe handling

NO contact with incompatible materials: See Chemical Dangers Handling in a well ventilated place. Wear suitable protective clothing. Avoid contact with skin and eyes. Avoid formation of dust and aerosols. Use non-sparking tools. Prevent fire caused by electrostatic discharge steam.

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

Separated from food and feedstuffs and incompatible materials. See Chemical Dangers. Store in an area without drain or sewer access. Provision to contain effluent from fire extinguishing. Keep container tightly closed in a dry and well-ventilated place. Keep in a dry place. Storage class (TRGS 510): Non-combustible, acute toxic Cat.3 / toxic hazardous materials or hazardous materials causing chronic effects

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## SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

### 8.1 Control parameters

#### Occupational Exposure limit values

TLV: (as Cr(VI), inhalable fraction): 0.0002 mg/m<sup>3</sup>, as TWA; 0.0005 mg/m<sup>3</sup> as STEL; (skin); (DSEN); (RSEN); BEI issued; A1 (confirmed human carcinogen). TLV: (as Pb): 0.05 mg/m<sup>3</sup>, as TWA. EU-OEL: (as Cr): 0.01 mg/m<sup>3</sup> as TWA. EU-OEL: (as Pb): 0.15 mg/m<sup>3</sup> as TWA; (binding): BLV issued. MAK: carcinogen category: 1; germ cell mutagen group: 2; skin absorption (H); sensitization of skin (SH)

#### Biological limit values

no data available

### 8.2 Appropriate engineering controls

Ensure adequate ventilation. Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety practice. Set up emergency exits and the risk-elimination area.

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

#### Eye/face protection

Wear safety goggles or eye protection in combination with breathing protection if powder.

#### Skin protection

Protective gloves. Protective clothing.

#### Respiratory protection

Use local exhaust or breathing protection.

#### Thermal hazards

no data available

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## SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties and safety characteristics

<b>Physical state</b>	PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION: Yellow or orange-yellow powder. One of the most insoluble salts. Basic lead chromates are used as pigments. (NTP, 1992)
<b>Colour</b>	Yellow or orange-yellow powder
<b>Odour</b>	Odorless
<b>Melting point/freezing point</b>	844°C
<b>Boiling point or initial boiling point and boiling range</b>	Decomposes (NTP, 1992)
<b>Flammability</b>	Not combustible. Gives off irritating or toxic fumes (or gases) in a fire.
<b>Lower and upper explosion limit/flammability limit</b>	no data available
<b>Flash point</b>	no data available
<b>Auto-ignition temperature</b>	no data available
<b>Decomposition temperature</b>	no data available
<b>pH</b>	Bivalent chromium compounds are basic
<b>Kinematic viscosity</b>	no data available
<b>Solubility</b>	less than 1 mg/mL at 66° F (NTP, 1992)
<b>Partition coefficient n-octanol/water</b>	no data available
<b>Vapour pressure</b>	Approximately 0 mm Hg
<b>Density and/or relative density</b>	6.3 g/cm <sup>3</sup>
<b>Relative vapour density</b>	no data available
<b>Particle characteristics</b>	no data available

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## SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

### 10.1 Reactivity

100 mg/cu m Lead (as Pb)

250 mg/cu m (as Cr(II)). Chromium(II) compounds (as Cr)

25 mg/cu m (as Cr(III)). Chromium(III) compounds (as Cr)

15 mg/cu m (as Cr(VI)). Chromic acid and chromates

NIOSH considers chromic acid and chromates to be potential occupational carcinogens.

Chromic acid and chromates

Decomposes on heating. This produces toxic fumes including lead oxides. Reacts violently with many substances such as combustible substances, amines, bases and metals. This generates fire and explosion hazard.

## 10.2 Chemical stability

Stable under recommended storage conditions.

## 10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions

LEAD CHROMATE reacts violently with ferric ferrocyanide (NTP, 1992). The mixture of sulfur and the chromate is pyrophoric, as is the case of tantalum and the chromate. Under certain conditions, combinations of dry mixtures of lead chromate pigment and azo-dyes (nitrobenzeneazo derivatives) may lead to explosions. When these materials are intimately mixed, violent reactions may result [Loss Prev. Bull., 1978, (022), 117].

## 10.4 Conditions to avoid

no data available

## 10.5 Incompatible materials

Incompatible materials: Organic materials, powdered metals

## 10.6 Hazardous decomposition products

When heated to decomposition it emits toxic fumes of inorganic lead

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# SECTION 11: Toxicological information

### Acute toxicity

- Oral: LD50 Mouse oral >12 g/kg
- Inhalation: no data available
- Dermal: no data available

### Skin corrosion/irritation

no data available

### Serious eye damage/irritation

no data available

### Respiratory or skin sensitization

no data available

### Germ cell mutagenicity

no data available

### Carcinogenicity

A2; Suspected human carcinogen. Lead chromate, as Cr

### Reproductive toxicity

no data available

### STOT-single exposure

The substance is irritating to the respiratory tract.

### STOT-repeated exposure

The substance may have effects on the blood, bone marrow, central nervous system, peripheral nervous system, kidneys and lungs. This may result in anaemia, peripheral nerve disease, abdominal cramps and kidney impairment. This substance is carcinogenic to humans. May cause toxicity to human reproduction or development.

### Aspiration hazard

Evaporation at 20°C is negligible; a harmful concentration of airborne particles can, however, be reached quickly on spraying or when dispersed, especially if powdered.

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# SECTION 12: Ecological information

## 12.1 Toxicity

- Toxicity to fish: no data available
- Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates: no data available
- Toxicity to algae: no data available
- Toxicity to microorganisms: no data available

## 12.2 Persistence and degradability

no data available

## 12.3 Bioaccumulative potential

no data available

## 12.4 Mobility in soil

no data available

## 12.5 Other adverse effects

no data available

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# SECTION 13: Disposal considerations

## 13.1 Disposal methods

### Product

The material can be disposed of by removal to a licensed chemical destruction plant or by controlled incineration with flue gas scrubbing. Do not contaminate water, foodstuffs, feed or seed by storage or disposal. Do not discharge to sewer systems.

### Contaminated packaging

Containers can be triply rinsed (or equivalent) and offered for recycling or reconditioning. Alternatively, the packaging can be punctured to make it unusable for other purposes and then be disposed of in a sanitary landfill. Controlled incineration with flue gas scrubbing is possible for combustible packaging materials.

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# SECTION 14: Transport information

## 14.1 UN Number

ADR/RID: UN3077 (For reference only, please check.)

IMDG: UN3077 (For reference only, please check.)

IATA: UN3077 (For reference only, please check.)

## 14.2 UN Proper Shipping Name

ADR/RID:  
ENVIRONMENTALLY  
HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE,  
SOLID, N.O.S. (For  
reference only, please check.)

IMDG:  
ENVIRONMENTALLY  
HAZARDOUS  
SUBSTANCE, SOLID,  
N.O.S. (For reference only,  
please check.)

IATA:  
ENVIRONMENTALLY  
HAZARDOUS  
SUBSTANCE, SOLID,  
N.O.S. (For reference only,  
please check.)

## 14.3 Transport hazard class(es)

ADR/RID: 9 (For reference only, please check.)

IMDG: 9 (For reference only, please check.)

IATA: 9 (For reference only, please check.)

## 14.4 Packing group, if applicable

ADR/RID: III (For reference only, please check.)

IMDG: III (For reference only, please check.)

IATA: III (For reference only, please check.)

## 14.5 Environmental hazards

ADR/RID: Yes

IMDG: Yes

IATA: Yes

## 14.6 Special precautions for user

no data available

## 14.7 Transport in bulk according to IMO instruments

no data available

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## SECTION 15: Regulatory information

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

Chemical name	Common names and synonyms	CAS number	EC number
Lead chromate	Lead chromate	7758-97-6	231-846-0
European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances (EINECS)			Listed.
EC Inventory			Listed.
United States Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) Inventory			Listed.
China Catalog of Hazardous chemicals 2015			Listed.
New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)			Listed.
Philippines Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances (PICCS)			Listed.
Vietnam National Chemical Inventory			Listed.
Chinese Chemical Inventory of Existing Chemical Substances (China IECSC)			Listed.
Korea Existing Chemicals List (KECL)			Listed.

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## SECTION 16: Other information

### Information on revision

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### Abbreviations and acronyms

- CAS: Chemical Abstracts Service
- ADR: European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road
- RID: Regulation concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Rail
- IMDG: International Maritime Dangerous Goods
- IATA: International Air Transportation Association
- TWA: Time Weighted Average
- STEL: Short term exposure limit
- LC50: Lethal Concentration 50%
- LD50: Lethal Dose 50%
- EC50: Effective Concentration 50%

### References

- IPCS - The International Chemical Safety Cards (ICSC), website: <http://www.ilo.org/dyn/icsc/showcard.home>
- HSDB - Hazardous Substances Data Bank, website: <https://toxnet.nlm.nih.gov/newtoxnet/hsdb.htm>
- IARC - International Agency for Research on Cancer, website: <http://www.iarc.fr/>
- eChemPortal - The Global Portal to Information on Chemical Substances by OECD, website: [http://www.echemportal.org/echemportal/index?pageID=0&request\\_locale=en](http://www.echemportal.org/echemportal/index?pageID=0&request_locale=en)
- CAMEO Chemicals, website: <http://cameochemicals.noaa.gov/search/simple>
- ChemIDplus, website: <http://chem.sis.nlm.nih.gov/chemidplus/chemidlite.jsp>
- ERG - Emergency Response Guidebook by U.S. Department of Transportation, website: <http://www.phmsa.dot.gov/hazmat/library/erg>
- Germany GESTIS-database on hazard substance, website: <http://www.dguv.de/ifa/gestis/gestis-stoffdatenbank/index-2.jsp>
- ECHA - European Chemicals Agency, website: <https://echa.europa.eu/>

### **Other Information**

Chromates are classified as human carcinogens, but evidence for this substance is limited. Lead chromate pigments may contain appreciable quantities of water-soluble lead compounds. Toxic fumes (lead and chromium compounds) are also liberated during welding, cutting and heating of material treated with lead chromate. Depending on the degree of exposure, periodic medical examination is suggested. Do NOT take working clothes home. Lead chromate occurs in nature as the minerals crocoite, phoenicochroite. NEVER use a domestic-type vacuum cleaner to vacuum the substance, only use specialist equipment.

**Any questions regarding this SDS, Please send your inquiry to [sds@xixisys.com](mailto:sds@xixisys.com)**

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*Disclaimer: The above information is believed to be correct but does not purport to be all inclusive and shall be used only as a guide. The information in this document is based on the present state of our knowledge and is applicable to the product with regard to appropriate safety precautions. It does not represent any guarantee of the properties of the product. We as supplier shall not be held liable for any damage resulting from handling or from contact with the above product.*