SAFETY DATA SHEET

Version 4.12
Revision Date 07/04/2017
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1. PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

1.1 Product identifiers

Product name : Lead(II) fluoride

Product Number : 236152
Brand : Aldrich
Index-No. : 082-001-00-6

CAS-No. : 7783-46-2

1.2 Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against

Identified uses : Laboratory chemicals, Synthesis of substances

1.3 Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Company : Sigma-Aldrich
3050 Spruce Street
SAINT LOUIS MO 63103
USA

Telephone : +1 800-325-5832
Fax : +1 800-325-5052

1.4 Emergency telephone number

Emergency Phone # : +1-703-527-3887 (CHEMTREC)

2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture

GHS Classification in accordance with 29 CFR 1910 (OSHA HCS)
Acute toxicity, Oral (Category 2), H300
Acute toxicity, Inhalation (Category 2), H330
Carcinogenicity (Category 1B), H350
Reproductive toxicity (Category 1A), H360
Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure (Category 2), H373
Acute aquatic toxicity (Category 1), H400
Chronic aquatic toxicity (Category 1), H410

For the full text of the H-Statements mentioned in this Section, see Section 16.

2.2 GHS Label elements, including precautionary statements

Pictogram

Signal word Danger

Hazard statement(s)

H300 + H330	Fatal if swallowed or if inhaled
H350	May cause cancer.
H360	May damage fertility or the unborn child.
H373	May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
H410	Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Precautionary statement(s)

P201	Obtain special instructions before use.

P202	Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.
P260	Do not breathe dust/ fume/ gas/ mist/ vapours/ spray.
P264	Wash skin thoroughly after handling.
P270	Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.
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.
P284	Wear respiratory protection.
P301 + P310 + P330	IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER/doctor. Rinse mouth.
P304 + P340 + P310	IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing. Immediately call a POISON CENTER/doctor.
P308 + P313	IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/ attention.
P391	Collect spillage.
P403 + P233	Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.
P405	Store locked up.
P501	Dispose of contents/ container to an approved waste disposal plant.

2.3 Hazards not otherwise classified (HNOC) or not covered by GHS

Strong hydrogen fluoride-releaser

3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

3.1 Substances

Formula	:	F_2Pb
Molecular weight	:	245.20 g/mol
CAS-No.	:	7783-46-2
EC-No.	:	231-998-8
Index-No.	:	082-001-00-6

Hazardous components

Component	Classification	Concentration
Lead difluoride		
	Acute Tox. 2; Carc. 1B; Repr. 1A; STOT RE 2; Aquatic Acute 1; Aquatic Chronic 1; H300 + H330, H350, H360, H373, H410	90 - 100 %

For the full text of the H-Statements mentioned in this Section, see Section 16.

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

4.1 Description of first aid measures

General advice

Hydrofluoric (HF) acid burns require immediate and specialized first aid and medical treatment. Symptoms may be delayed up to 24 hours depending on the concentration of HF. After decontamination with water, further damage can occur due to penetration/absorption of the fluoride ion. Treatment should be directed toward binding the fluoride ion as well as the effects of exposure. Skin exposures can be treated with a 2.5% calcium gluconate gel repeated until burning ceases. More serious skin exposures may require subcutaneous calcium gluconate except for digital areas unless the physician is experienced in this technique, due to the potential for tissue injury from increased pressure. Absorption can readily occur through the subungual areas and should be considered when undergoing decontamination. Prevention of absorption of the fluoride ion in cases of ingestion can be obtained by giving milk, chewable calcium carbonate tablets or Milk of Magnesia to conscious victims. Conditions such as hypocalcemia, hypomagnesemia and cardiac arrhythmias should be monitored for, since they can occur after exposure.Consult a physician. Show this safety data sheet to the doctor in attendance.Move out of dangerous area.

If inhaled
If breathed in, move person into fresh air. If not breathing, give artificial respiration. Consult a physician.

In case of skin contact
First treatment with calcium gluconate paste.Wash off with soap and plenty of water. Take victim immediately to hospital. Consult a physician.

In case of eye contact
Flush eyes with water as a precaution.

If swallowed
Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Rinse mouth with water. Consult a physician.

4.2 Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed
The most important known symptoms and effects are described in the labelling (see section 2.2) and/or in section 11

4.3 Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed
No data available

5. FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

5.1 Extinguishing media

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

5.2 Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture
No data available

5.3 Advice for firefighters
Wear self-contained breathing apparatus for firefighting if necessary.

5.4 Further information
No data available

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

6.1 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.

6.2 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.

6.3 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.

6.4 Reference to other sections
For disposal see section 13.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

7.1 Precautions for safe handling
Avoid contact with skin and eyes. Avoid formation of dust and aerosols.Further processing of solid materials may result in the formation of combustible dusts. The potential for combustible dust formation should be taken into consideration before additional processing occurs.
Provide appropriate exhaust ventilation at places where dust is formed.
For precautions see section 2.2.

7.2 Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities
Keep container tightly closed in a dry and well-ventilated place.

Do not store in glass Keep in a dry place.

7.3 Specific end use(s)
Apart from the uses mentioned in section 1.2 no other specific uses are stipulated

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

8.1 Control parameters

Components with workplace control parameters

Component	CAS-No.	Value	Control parameters	Basis
Lead difluoride	7783-46-2	TWA	0.050000 mg/m3	USA. ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)
	Remarks	Central Nervous System impairment Hematologic effects Peripheral Nervous System impairment Substances for which there is a Biological Exposure Index or Indices (see BEI® section) Confirmed animal carcinogen with unknown relevance to humans varies		
		TWA	2.500000 mg/m3	USA. Occupational Exposure Limits (OSHA) - Table Z-1 Limits for Air Contaminants
		CAS number varies with compound		
		TWA	2.500000 mg/m3	USA. Occupational Exposure Limits (OSHA) - Table Z-2
		Z37.28-1969		
		TWA	2.500000 mg/m3	USA. ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)
		Bone damage Fluorosis Substances for which there is a Biological Exposure Index or Indices (see BEI® section) Not classifiable as a human carcinogen varies		
		TWA	0.050000 mg/m3	USA. NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits
		See Appendix C		
		TWA	2.500000 mg/m3	USA. ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)
		Bone damage Fluorosis Substances for which there is a Biological Exposure Index or Indices (see BEI® section) Not classifiable as a human carcinogen varies		
		PEL	0.050000 mg/m3	OSHA Specifically Regulated Chemicals/Carcinogens
		1910.1025 If an employee is exposed to lead for more than 8 hours in any work day, the permissible exposure limit, as a time weighted average (TWA) for that day, shall be reduced according to the following formula: Maximum permissible limit (in µg/m3)=400÷hours worked in the day This section applies to all occupational exposure to lead, except as provided in paragraph (a)(2). It does not apply to the construction industry or to agricultural operations covered by 29 CFR part 1928. OSHA specifically regulated carcinogen		
		PEL	0.050000 mg/m3	OSHA Specifically Regulated Chemicals/Carcinogens
		1910.1025 If an employee is exposed to lead for more than 8 hours in any work day, the permissible exposure limit, as a time weighted average (TWA) for that day, shall be reduced according to the following		

		formula: Maximum permissible limit (in µg/m3)=400÷hours worked in the day This section applies to all occupational exposure to lead, except as provided in paragraph (a)(2). It does not apply to the construction industry or to agricultural operations covered by 29 CFR part 1928. OSHA specifically regulated carcinogen		
		TWA	2.5 mg/m3	USA. Occupational Exposure Limits (OSHA) - Table Z-1 Limits for Air Contaminants
		CAS number varies with compound		
		TWA	2.5 mg/m3	USA. ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)
		Bone damage Fluorosis Substances for which there is a Biological Exposure Index or Indices (see BEI® section) Not classifiable as a human carcinogen varies		
		TWA	0.05 mg/m3	USA. ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)
		Central Nervous System impairment Hematologic effects Peripheral Nervous System impairment Substances for which there is a Biological Exposure Index or Indices (see BEI® section) Confirmed animal carcinogen with unknown relevance to humans varies		
		PEL	0.05 mg/m3	OSHA Specifically Regulated Chemicals/Carcinogens
		1910.1025 If an employee is exposed to lead for more than 8 hours in any work day, the permissible exposure limit, as a time weighted average (TWA) for that day, shall be reduced according to the following formula: Maximum permissible limit (in µg/m3)=400÷hours worked in the day This section applies to all occupational exposure to lead, except as provided in paragraph (a)(2). It does not apply to the construction industry or to agricultural operations covered by 29 CFR part 1928. OSHA specifically regulated carcinogen		
		TWA	0.05 mg/m3	USA. NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits
		See Appendix C		
		PEL	2.5 mg/m3	California permissible exposure limits for chemical contaminants (Title 8, Article 107)
		PEL	0.05 mg/m3	California permissible exposure limits for chemical contaminants (Title 8, Article 107)
		see Section 5198		

Biological occupational exposure limits

Component	CAS-No.	Parameters	Value	Biological specimen	Basis
Lead difluoride	7783-46-2	Fluoride	3.0000 mg/g	In urine	ACGIH - Biological Exposure Indices (BEI)
	Remarks	Prior to shift (16 hours after exposure ceases)			
		Fluoride	10.0000 mg/g	In urine	ACGIH - Biological Exposure Indices (BEI)

		End of shift (As soon as possible after exposure ceases)			
		Fluoride	2 mg/l	Urine	ACGIH - Biological Exposure Indices (BEI)
		Prior to shift (16 hours after exposure ceases)			
		Fluoride	3 mg/l	Urine	ACGIH - Biological Exposure Indices (BEI)
		End of shift (As soon as possible after exposure ceases)			

8.2 Exposure controls

Appropriate engineering controls
Avoid contact with skin, eyes and clothing. Wash hands before breaks and immediately after handling the product.

Personal protective equipment

Eye/face protection
Face shield and safety glasses Use equipment for eye protection tested and approved under appropriate government standards such as NIOSH (US) or EN 166(EU).

Skin protection
Handle with gloves. Gloves must be inspected prior to use. Use proper glove removal technique (without touching glove's outer surface) to avoid skin contact with this product. Dispose of contaminated gloves after use in accordance with applicable laws and good laboratory practices. Wash and dry hands.

Full contact
Material: Nitrile rubber
Minimum layer thickness: 0.11 mm
Break through time: 480 min
Material tested:Dermatril® (KCL 740 / Aldrich Z677272, Size M)

Splash contact
Material: Nitrile rubber
Minimum layer thickness: 0.11 mm
Break through time: 480 min
Material tested:Dermatril® (KCL 740 / Aldrich Z677272, Size M)

data source: KCL GmbH, D-36124 Eichenzell, phone +49 (0)6659 87300, e-mail sales@kcl.de, test method: EN374
If used in solution, or mixed with other substances, and under conditions which differ from EN 374, contact the supplier of the CE approved gloves. This recommendation is advisory only and must be evaluated by an industrial hygienist and safety officer familiar with the specific situation of anticipated use by our customers. It should not be construed as offering an approval for any specific use scenario.

Body Protection
Complete suit protecting against chemicals, The type of protective equipment must be selected according to the concentration and amount of the dangerous substance at the specific workplace.

Respiratory protection
Where risk assessment shows air-purifying respirators are appropriate use a full-face particle respirator type N100 (US) or type P3 (EN 143) respirator cartridges as a backup to engineering controls. If the respirator is the sole means of protection, use a full-face supplied air respirator. Use respirators and components tested and approved under appropriate government standards such as NIOSH (US) or CEN (EU).

Control of environmental exposure
Prevent further leakage or spillage if safe to do so. Do not let product enter drains. Discharge into the environment must be avoided.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

9.1 Information on basic physical and chemical properties

a)	Appearance	Form: powder Colour: white
b)	Odour	No data available
c)	Odour Threshold	No data available

d)	pH	No data available
e)	Melting point/freezing point	Melting point/range: 824 °C (1,515 °F) - lit.
f)	Initial boiling point and boiling range	No data available
g)	Flash point	Not applicable
h)	Evaporation rate	No data available
i)	Flammability (solid, gas)	No data available
j)	Upper/lower flammability or explosive limits	No data available
k)	Vapour pressure	No data available
l)	Vapour density	No data available
m)	Relative density	8.445 g/mL at 25 °C (77 °F)
n)	Water solubility	No data available
o)	Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	No data available
p)	Auto-ignition temperature	No data available
q)	Decomposition temperature	No data available
r)	Viscosity	No data available
s)	Explosive properties	No data available
t)	Oxidizing properties	No data available

9.2 Other safety information
No data available

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

10.1 Reactivity
No data available

10.2 Chemical stability
Stable under recommended storage conditions.

10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions
No data available

10.4 Conditions to avoid
Reacts dangerously with glass.

10.5 Incompatible materials
glass

10.6 Hazardous decomposition products
Hazardous decomposition products formed under fire conditions. - Hydrogen fluoride, Lead oxides
Other decomposition products - No data available
In the event of fire: see section 5

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

11.1 Information on toxicological effects

Acute toxicity
LD50 Oral - Rat - 3,031 mg/kg
Remarks: Behavioral:Muscle weakness. Lungs, Thorax, or Respiration:Respiratory stimulation. Skin and Appendages: Other: Hair.

Inhalation: No data available

Dermal: No data available

No data available

Skin corrosion/irritation
No data available

Serious eye damage/eye irritation
No data available

Respiratory or skin sensitisation
No data available

Germ cell mutagenicity
No data available

Carcinogenicity

IARC:	2A - Group 2A: Probably carcinogenic to humans (Lead difluoride)
	3 - Group 3: Not classifiable as to its carcinogenicity to humans (Lead difluoride)
NTP:	RAHC - Reasonably anticipated to be a human carcinogenThe reference note has been added by TD based on the background information of the NTP. (Lead difluoride)
OSHA:	OSHA specifically regulated carcinogen (Lead difluoride)

Reproductive toxicity
No data available

Reproductive toxicity - Rat - Inhalation
Paternal Effects: Spermatogenesis (including genetic material, sperm morphology,motility, and count). Effects on Embryo or Fetus: Fetotoxicity (except death, e.g., stunted fetus).

Reproductive toxicity - Rat - Inhalation
Effects on Fertility: Post-implantation mortality (e.g., dead and/or resorbed implants per total number of implants). Effects on Embryo or Fetus: Fetal death.

Known human reproductive toxicant

No data available

Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure
No data available

Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure
May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.

Aspiration hazard
No data available

Additional Information
RTECS: OG1225000

Fluoride ion can reduce serum calcium levels possibly causing fatal hypocalcemia.

Lead salts have been reported to cross the placenta and to induce embryo- and feto- mortality. They also have teratogenic effect in some animal species. No teratogenic effects have been reported with exposure to organometallic lead compounds. Adverse effects of lead on human reproduction, embryonic and fetal development, and postnatal (e.g., mental) development have been reported. Excessive exposure can affect blood, nervous, and digestive systems. The synthesis of hemoglobin is inhibited and results in anemia. 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, diarrhea, 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., Kidney injury may occur.

Stomach - Irregularities - Based on Human Evidence
Stomach - Irregularities - Based on Human Evidence

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

12.1 Toxicity
No data available

12.2 Persistence and degradability
Biodegradability Result: - Not readily biodegradable.

12.3 Bioaccumulative potential
No data available

12.4 Mobility in soil
No data available

12.5 Results of PBT and vPvB assessment
PBT/vPvB assessment not available as chemical safety assessment not required/not conducted

12.6 Other adverse effects
An environmental hazard cannot be excluded in the event of unprofessional handling or disposal.
Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

No data available

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

13.1 Waste treatment methods

Product
Offer surplus and non-recyclable solutions to a licensed disposal company. Contact a licensed professional waste disposal service to dispose of this material. Dissolve or mix the material with a combustible solvent and burn in a chemical incinerator equipped with an afterburner and scrubber.

Contaminated packaging
Dispose of as unused product.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

DOT (US)
UN number: 2291 Class: 6.1 Packing group: III
Proper shipping name: Lead compounds, soluble, n.o.s. (Lead difluoride)
Reportable Quantity (RQ): 10 lbs
Poison Inhalation Hazard: No

IMDG
UN number: 2291 Class: 6.1 Packing group: III EMS-No: F-A, S-A
Proper shipping name: LEAD COMPOUND, SOLUBLE, N.O.S. (Lead difluoride)
Marine pollutant: yes

IATA
UN number: 2291 Class: 6.1 Packing group: III
Proper shipping name: Lead compound, soluble, n.o.s. (Lead difluoride)

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

SARA 302 Components
No chemicals in this material are subject to the reporting requirements of SARA Title III, Section 302.

SARA 313 Components
This material does not contain any chemical components with known CAS numbers that exceed the threshold (De Minimis) reporting levels established by SARA Title III, Section 313.

SARA 311/312 Hazards
Acute Health Hazard, Chronic Health Hazard

Massachusetts Right To Know Components

	CAS-No.	Revision Date
Lead difluoride	7783-46-2	1993-04-24

Pennsylvania Right To Know Components

	CAS-No.	Revision Date
Lead difluoride	7783-46-2	1993-04-24

	CAS-No.	Revision Date
Lead difluoride	7783-46-2	1993-04-24

New Jersey Right To Know Components

	CAS-No.	Revision Date
Lead difluoride	7783-46-2	1993-04-24

California Prop. 65 Components

	CAS-No.	Revision Date
WARNING! This product contains a chemical known to the State of California to cause cancer. Lead difluoride	7783-46-2	2007-09-28

16. OTHER INFORMATION

Full text of H-Statements referred to under sections 2 and 3.

Acute Tox.	Acute toxicity
Aquatic Acute	Acute aquatic toxicity
Aquatic Chronic	Chronic aquatic toxicity
Carc.	Carcinogenicity
H300	Fatal if swallowed.
H300 + H330	Fatal if swallowed or if inhaled
H330	Fatal if inhaled.
H350	May cause cancer.
H360	May damage fertility or the unborn child.
H373	May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.

HMIS Rating

Health hazard:	4
Chronic Health Hazard:	*
Flammability:	0
Physical Hazard	0

NFPA Rating

Health hazard:	4
Fire Hazard:	0
Reactivity Hazard:	0

Further information

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. Sigma-Aldrich Corporation and its Affiliates shall not be held liable for any damage resulting from handling or from contact with the above product. See www.sigma-aldrich.com and/or the reverse side of invoice or packing slip for additional terms and conditions of sale.

Preparation Information

Sigma-Aldrich Corporation
Product Safety – Americas Region
1-800-521-8956

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