Honeywell

## PRODUCT STEWARDSHIP SUMMARY

# Lead acetate basic

## $C_2H_4O_3Pb$

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| Chemical Name: | Lead acetate basic |
| Synonyms: | Acetic acid, lead salt, basic; Basic lead acetate |
| CAS Number: | 51404-69-4 |
| CAS Name: | Acetic acid, lead salt, basic |
| EC (EINECS) Number: | 257-175-3 |
| Revision Date: | February 2019 |

- Lead acetate basic is used at industrial sites for the formulation of coatings, paints, thinners, paint removers, fillers, putties, plasters, modelling clay, pH-regulators, flocculants, precipitants and neutralization agents. Lead acetate basic also used in the production of primary explosives and in explosive detonators.

- Exposure to lead acetate basic can occur in industrial/manufacturing facilities where the substance is handled. The general public can be exposed using products formulated with lead acetate. Lead compounds can be absorbed by ingestion, by inhalation and through the skin. Workers can be exposed primarily through inhalation and skin contact. Workers should follow good manufacturing and industrial hygiene practices to prevent or reduce exposure. Workplace exposure limits for lead acetate have been established for use in worksite safety programs. See the Safety Data Sheet (SDS) for additional information. Users of products containing this substance should follow manufacturer's use and/or label instructions.

- Lead acetate basic is a white powder with a weak odor. The product is not combustible under normal conditions. In case of fire, hazardous decomposition products can be produced such as lead oxides, carbon monoxide and carbon dioxide.

- Lead acetate is not highly toxic with a single exposure. However, this substance can cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure. Long-term exposure to lead acetate basic can damage the kidneys, central and peripheral nervous system. Chronic exposure can

affect the formation of and decrease the lifespan of red blood cells. It is not considered irritating to the skin and eyes.

- Brain damage is considered the most severe neurological effect of lead exposure. Neurological effects have been reported with occupational lead exposure including: malaise, forgetfulness, irritability, lethargy, headache, fatigue, impotence, decreased libido, dizziness, weakness, visual motor coordination impairment, cognitive performance impairment, decreased reaction time, as well as effects on memory.

- Lead acetates in general are considered genotoxic.

- Lead acetate basic is classified as a reproductive hazard. This product may impair male fertility and cause spontaneous abortion, pre-term delivery, and birth defects.

- Lead acetate basic is classified as a suspected human carcinogen. The International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) considers that there is sufficient evidence in experimental animals for the carcinogenicity of lead acetate.

- Lead acetate basic is very toxic to aquatic organisms and may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.

- Please **contact us** for more information. Additional information may also be found at the following links:

  **European Chemicals Agency- Background document- Acetic acid, Lead salt, basic**

  **European Chemicals Agency- Registration Document- Acetic acid, lead salt, basic**

  **NICAS- Chemical Information-Lead acetates**