

Apparatus. Cool exposed containers with water spray to prevent bursting.

Unusual Fire and Explosion Hazards

Dense, black smoke will result upon combustion. Refer to Fire Protection Guide On Hazardous Materials by N.F.P.A. for specific individual problem combinations.

CAUTION!! May undergo exothermic decomposition of explosive force when heated to approximately 392 degrees F.

(Reproduce Locally)

Section V - Reactivity Data

Stability	Unstable		Conditions to Avoid Overheating.
	Stable	X	

Incompatibility (Materials to Avoid)

Lead in its pure form reacts violently with hydrogen peroxide and other strong oxidizers to liberate hydrogen gas. However, lead encapsulated in rubber should minimize this reaction.

Hazardous Decomposition or Byproducts

Oxides of carbon and lead. Combustion products from rubber, like those from other natural and synthetic materials, must be considered toxic.

Hazardous Polymerization	May Occur		Conditions to Avoid Do not heat in the presence of Al, Na, Ti, Zn,, Halogens, or Sulfur Trioxide.
	Will Not Occur	X	

Section VI - Health Hazard Data

Route(s) of Entry:	Inhalation? Y Hot fumes	Skin? Y Skin contact	Ingestion? Y From hands or smoking
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Health Hazards (Acute and Chronic)

Acute: Lead intoxication will occur with accompanying symptoms of constipation, sleep disturbance, fatigue, headache, and loss of appetite. Where inhalation is severe from heavy dusting or a large quantity ingested and left untreated, colic, anemia, vomiting and neuritis will follow as evidenced by intense periodic cramps, aching bones and muscles, uncoordinated body movements. Worst case situations could result in convulsions, stupor, coma, and encephalopathy.

Chronic: Normal inhalation and ingestion of lead from ambient air, foods and beverages is about 0.25 to 0.35 mg per day. The normal adult metabolism can eliminate almost one mg of lead per day. When lead inhaled or ingested exceeds the body's ability to eliminate it, accumulation can reach the point where disability occurs. In this context, lead has cumulative effects. Early effects of chronic exposure to lead are difficult to detect, but symptoms include the above mentioned acute effects plus nausea and vomiting. Excessive over exposure may affect the blood, brain, stomach, kidneys, or reproductive systems. Synthesis of hemoglobin is inhibited and will result in anemia. Apathy and depression may also be symptoms. Unusual occurrence o symptoms should prompt immediate medical care. Kidney damage may occur without symptoms.

Lead crosses the placenta. Women of childbearing age should have exposure and biological specimens carefully monitored to assure blood lead levels stay within CDC Guidelines of 30 ug/100g of blood in order to protect the potential fetus.

Note: The lead is encapsulated in a polymer binder which precludes exposure to airborne particles and minimizes skin contact. Likewise, the adverse health effects associated with these routes of exposures are in turn reduced or eliminated.

A worker's lead accumulation can be detected by an increase in blood levels above the baseline established upon the employee's entry into the workplace. Blood lead above the biological limit value requires job removal.

Note: Talc is applied to the pellets as a partitioning agent. Repeated or prolonged inhalation of the talc may cause scarring of the lungs with shortness of breath and chronic cough..

Carcinogenicity:	NTP?N	IARC Monographs? Y	OSHA Regulated?N
Lead and lead compounds are reasonably anticipated to be human carcinogens based on limited evidence from human studies and sufficient evidence from animal studies according to recent findings published in the Eleventh Report on Carcinogens (2004) from the National Toxicity Program. Lead exposure has been associated with an increase of lung, stomach, and bladder cancers. Studies also suggest that lead damages chromosomes and DNA.			

Signs and Symptoms of Exposure:

At processing temperatures, fumes and vapors that cause irritation to the respiratory tract, eyes, and / or skin are emitted. Typically, these effects are reversible upon removal from exposure and no lasting effects are expected. Most importantly, the potential for irritation will depend upon the effectiveness of the exhaust ventilation in the process area.

HMIS #: Health 2* Fire 1 Reactivity 0 Personal Protective Equipment B

Medical Conditions Generally Aggravated by Exposure:

Anemia, Kidney Disease & Pregnancy..

Emergency and First Aid Procedures:

Eyes: Flush with water while holding eyelids open for 15 minutes. If irritation persists, consult a physician.

Skin: Wash with soap and water; remove contaminated clothing. Get medical attention if irritation persists.

Inhalation: Remove victim to fresh air and consult a physician. Give oxygen or artificial respiration if breathing is difficult.

Ingestion: Not expected to be a route of exposure due to the form of the product.

Note to physicians: Lead and its inorganic compounds are neurotoxins which may produce peripheral neuropathy. See 29 CFR 1910.125 Appendix A --- Substance Data Sheet for Occupational Exposure to Lead.

Section VII - Precautions for Safe Handling and Use

Steps to be Taken in Case Material is Released or Spilled:

Dispose of contaminated material. Re-use uncontaminated material.

Waste Disposal Method:

This product exhibits the hazardous characteristic of lead toxicity as defined in 40 CFR 261, Subpart C. The Hazardous Waste Code that applies to leaded waste is D008. State or local environmental regulations may differ from the federal regulations.

Precautions to Be Taken in Handling and Storing:

Use work practices which minimizes the generation of dust, vapors and/or fumes. Use special care to remove lead from the hair and under the fingernails. Never take contaminated work clothing or shoes home. Change or vacuum clothing before entering eating areas. Do not smoke, eat, or drink in work areas. Wash hands and face thoroughly before eating or smoking.

Other Precautions:

There are two major routes of lead absorption; namely inhalation and ingestion. Most inhalation problems can be prevented with attention to ventilation and respirator use. Ingestion can be prevented with good hygiene practices. Avoid repeated or prolonged inhalation of processing fumes.

WARNING! The State of California has determined that lead compounds cause birth defects..

Section VIII - Control Measures

Respiratory Protection (Specify Type):

None required at normal handling temperatures if processing equipment is properly ventilated. If process fumes approach TLV, use a NIOSH approved organic vapor respirator following all the protocols of OSHA's Respiratory Standard (29 CFR 1910.134).

Ventilation	Local Exhaust: Recommended at all Process sites with capture velocity of 150 to 200 FPM.	Special: N/A
	Mechanical (General): Normally sufficient	Other: N/A

Protective Gloves:

It is good industrial hygiene practice to wear gloves while handling uncured rubber products to prevent skin contact. Any type of glove should be adequate.

Eye Protection: Safety glasses should provide adequate protection.

Other Protective Clothing or Equipment:

Where contact may occur with hot material, wear thermal resistant hand and arm protection.

Work Hygienic Practices:

Avoid repeated or prolonged inhalation of process vapors.