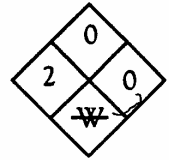


THE NEVERLEAK COMPANY, LP

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

N.F.P.A.



VENDEE AND THIRD PERSONS ASSUME THE RISK OF INJURY PROXIMATELY CAUSED BY THE MATERIAL IF REASONABLE SAFETY PROCEDURES ARE NOT FOLLOWED AS PROVIDED FOR IN THE DATA SHEET, AND VENDOR SHALL NOT BE LIABLE FOR SUCH INJURY. FURTHERMORE, VENDOR SHALL NOT BE LIABLE FOR INJURY TO VENDEE OR THIRD PERSONS PROXIMATELY CAUSED BY ABNORMAL USE OF THE MATERIAL EVEN IF REASONABLE SAFETY PROCEDURES ARE FOLLOWED.

ALL PERSONS USING THIS PRODUCT, ALL PERSONS WORKING IN AN AREA WHERE THIS PRODUCT IS USED, AND ALL PERSONS HANDLING THIS PRODUCT SHOULD BE FAMILIAR WITH THE CONTENTS OF THIS DATA SHEET. POSTING THIS DOCUMENT FOR EMPLOYEE NOTIFICATION IS RECOMMENDED BY THE VENDOR.

I. PRODUCT IDENTIFICATION			
MANUFACTURED FOR THE NEVERLEAK COMPANY, LP		TELEPHONE NO. (800) 274-2409	
ADDRESS	P.O.Box 1397, Olive Branch, MS 38654		
TRADE NAMES	Lead Bricks, Lead Sheets, Lead Plate, Lead Pipe		
SYNONYMS	Chemical Grade Lead Bricks, Lead Sheets, Lead Plate, Lead Pipe		
INTENDED USE	Industrial, Commercial or Domestic		
II. HAZARDOUS INGREDIENTS			
MATERIAL OR COMPONENT (CAS#)	WEIGHT %	HAZARD DATA*	
Lead (CAS # 7439-92-1)	99.9	50 ug/m ³ pel	
*Reference: Occupational Safety and Health Standards, General Industry Standards Part 1910.			
III. PHYSICAL DATA			
BOILING POINT @ 760 MM Hg	Approx. 3164°F	MELTING POINT	Approx. 621°F
SPECIFIC GRAVITY (H ₂ O=1)	Approx. 11.3	VAPOR PRESSURE	Not Applicable
VAPOR DENSITY (AIR=1)	Not Applicable	SOLUBILITY in H ₂ O(% by wt)	Negligible
% VOLATILES BY VOL	Not Applicable	EVAPORATION RATE (BURLY ACETATE=1)	Not Applicable
APPEARANCE AND ODOR	Silver-gray metal, tarnishes; no apparent odor		

IV. HEALTH HAZARD INFORMATION

Routes of Exposure When Processing or Handling

Inhalation	Dust, vapor and/or fume may be irritating to the respiratory system, and can result in both acute and chronic overexposure
Skin Contact	Dust, vapor and/or fume may cause irritation.
Skin Absorption	Dust, vapor and/or fume are not readily absorbed through the skin.
Eye Contact	Dust, vapor and/or fume may cause irritation.
Ingestion	Dust, vapor and/or fume may be absorbed by the digestive system, and can result in both acute and chronic overexposure

Effects of Overexposure

Acute Overexposure	If left untreated: Weakness, vomiting, loss of appetite, uncoordinated body movements, convulsions, stupor, bloody stools and possibly coma.
Chronic Overexposure	If left untreated: Weakness, insomnia, hypertension, slight irritation to skin and eyes, metallic taste in mouth, anemia, constipation, headache, muscle and joint pains neuro-muscular dysfunction, possible paralysis and encephalopathy, metal fume fever, loss of appetite, nausea and pneumoconiosis.

Emergency and First Aid Procedures

Eyes	Flush with copious quantities of water. Get immediate medical attention.
Skin	Wash thoroughly with soap and water.
Inhalation	Remove from exposure. Get medical attention if experiencing effects of overexposure.
Ingestion	Get immediate medical attention.

Carcinogenicity

IARC classifies lead and some lead compounds as Group 2B carcinogens (possibly carcinogenic to humans.) This classification based primarily on the carcinogenicity of certain soluble lead salts in laboratory animals. Neither lead nor its insoluble salts appear to be carcinogenic to humans or laboratory animals.

Notes to Physician

Lead and its inorganic compounds are neurotoxins which may produce peripheral neuropathy. For an overview of the effects of lead exposure, consult Occupational Safety and Health Administration Appendix A of Occupational Exposure to Lead (29CFR1910.1025). Antimony compounds are primary chemical irritants of the skin. The chronic effects of antimony ingestion may resemble those of arsenic. Antimony is a severe pulmonary irritant.

V. FIRE AND EXPLOSION DATA	
Flash Point (Test Method)	Not Applicable Autoignition Temperature Not Applicable
Flammable Limits in Air (% by Vol)	Lower: Not Applicable Upper: Not Applicable
Extinguishing Media	Dry chemical or carbon dioxide, water fog or liquid foam should be used on surrounding fire. Do not use water on fires where molten metal is present. The rapid expansion of steam could cause an explosion.
Special Fire Fighting Procedures	Use full body protective clothing and full-facepiece, self-contained breathing apparatus operated in a positive-pressure mode.
Unusual Fire and Explosion Hazard	Molten metals produce fume, vapor and/or dust that may be toxic and/or respiratory irritants. The product, or its dust, can react vigorously with strong oxidizing agents.
VI. REACTIVITY DATA	
Conditions Contributing To Instability	Not Applicable*
Hazardous Decomposition Products	High temperatures may produce heavy metal fume, vapor and/or dust.
Conditions Contributing to Hazardous Polymerization	Not Applicable
VII. SPILL OR LEAK PROCEDURES	
Steps To Be Taken If Material Is Released or Spilled Dust material should be vacuumed, or wet swept where vacuuming is not feasible. Particulate matter should be stored in dry containers for later disposal. Do not use compressed air or dry sweeping as a means of cleaning.	
Neutralizing Chemicals	Not Applicable
Waste Disposal Method	Dispose of toxic substances and hazardous wastes in accordance with local, state and federal regulations.
VIII. SPECIAL PROTECTION INFORMATION	
Ventilation Requirements Ventilation, as described in the <i>Industrial Ventilation Manual</i> produced by the American Conference of Government Industrial Hygienists, shall be provided in areas where exposures are above the permissible exposure limits or threshold limit values specified by OSHA or other local, state and federal regulations.	
Specific Personal Protection Equipment	
Respiratory	As specified by General Industry Standard 29CFR1910.1025 (f) or Construction Industry Standard 29CFR1926.62 (f) of the Federal Occupational Safety and Health Administration. Other local and state regulations may also apply.
Eye	Face shield or vented goggles should be used around molten metal.
Glove	Gloves should be worn when handling the product is necessary to protect against burns.
Other Clothing and Equipment Coveralls, or other full body clothing, shall be worn during product use and properly laundered after use, with the wash water disposed of in accordance with local, state and federal regulations. A uniform rental service is recommended for individuals with regular exposure. Hard hat, safety boots and other safety equipment should be worn as appropriate for the industrial environment. Personal clothing and shoes should be protected from contamination with this product.	

IX. SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS

Precautionary Statements

There are two major routes of entry of inorganic lead: namely, inhalation and ingestion. Most inhalation problems can be prevented with adequate use of aforementioned ventilation and respirator information. Always exercise normal, good personal hygiene prior to smoking or eating. Smoking and eating should be confined to noncontaminated areas.

User should be careful not to inhale smoke fumes from soldering process.

Do not smoke while using product.

Work clothes and equipment should remain in designated lead contaminated areas, and never taken home or laundered with personal clothing. Launder contaminated clothing before reuse.

Wash hands, face, neck and arms thoroughly before eating, smoking, or applying cosmetics.

The product is intended for industrial, commercial and domestic use, and should be isolated from children and their environment.

Other Handling and Storage Requirements

Store in dry area.

Avoid contact with acids.

Avoid skin contact.

Adhere to all personal protection equipment procedures when handling, and ventilation requirements when heavy metal exposure limits or threshold limit values.

Before Using This Product Be Familiar With the Information Contained In:

The Federal OSHA Standard for Occupational Exposure to Lead (29CFR1910.1025 and 29 CFR1920.62).

Date

REVISED MARCH 2006