Lead (Native Lead) - Pb

Hardness: 1.5. Cleavage: None observed. Very soft (avoid metal tools; use wooden toothpick, bamboo splinter or plastic tools with great care). Bends easily. Often easily peeled away from matrix. Poisonous. Native lead is usually tarnished. Some cleaning protocols result in an unnaturally bright luster, but the specimen often regains a natural patina. Insoluble in water, ethanol or acetone. Readily soluble in HNO₃ and with difficulty in hot concentrated H₂SO₄. Inert to water and other acids. Tolerates sonication (useful to remove gray coatings). Remove carbonate crust by soaking in 10% acetic acid then 1% NaOH. The EDTA procedure used to clean galena may also work for lead. Atmospheric CO₂ causes some carbonate formation on the surface so for simple rinsing use only freshly boiled distilled water or organic solvents (acetone or alcohol). Store in a sealed container over desiccant.

References

Mindat: https://www.mindat.org/min-2358.html

Handbook of Mineralogy: https://www.handbookofmineralogy.org/pdfs/lead.pdf

DeMouthe, J. (2017) Care and Documentation of Mineral Collections, 94 p. Mineralogical Society of America, Chantilly, Virginia.

Hardinger, S. (2025) Mineral Specimen Cleaning and Development for the Amateur, 339 p.

Sinkankas, J. (1972) Gemstone & Mineral Data Book, 346 p. Winchester Press, New York.

Weast, R., Ed. (1982) CRC Handbook of Chemistry and Physics, 2380 p., CRC Press, Inc., Cleveland.