## Chemical Safety Data Sheet MSDS / SDS

### Nickel

Revision Date:2025-02-01 Revision Number:1

# SECTION 1: Identification of the substance/mixture and of the company/undertaking

#### **Product identifier**

Product name	: Nickel	
CBnumber	: CB4854179	
CAS	: 7440-02-0	
EINECS Number	: 231-111-4	
Synonyms	: ni,raney ni	
Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against		
Relevant identified uses	: For R&D use only. Not for medicinal, household or other use.	
Uses advised against	: none	
Company Identification		
Company	: Chemicalbook	
Address	: Building 1, Huihuang International, Shangdi 10th Street, Haidian District, Beijing	
Telephone	: 010-86108875	

### SECTION 2: Hazards identification

### Classification of the substance or mixture

Skin sensitization, Category 1

Carcinogenicity, Category 2

Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure, Category 1

#### Label elements

Pictogram(s)		
Signal word	Danger	
Hazard statement(s)		
H228 Flammable solid		
H250 Catches fire spontaneously if exposed to air		
H301 Toxic if swalloed		
H311 Toxic in contact with skin		
H315 Causes skin irritation		

H317 May cause an allergic skin reaction

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H319 Causes serious eye irritation

H332 Harmful if inhaled

H334 May cause allergy or asthma symptoms or breathing difficulties if inhaled

H335 May cause respiratory irritation

H350 May cause cancer

H351 Suspected of causing cancer

H372 Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure

H373 May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure

H412 Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects

H413 May cause long lasting harmful effects to aquatic life

#### Precautionary statement(s)

P201 Obtain special instructions before use.

P210 Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces. - No smoking.

P222 Do not allow contact with air.

P231 Handle under inert gas.

P260 Do not breathe dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray.

P261 Avoid breathing dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray.

P273 Avoid release to the environment.

P280 Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.

P285 In case of inadequate ventilation wear respiratory protection.

P314 Get medical advice/attention if you feel unwell.

P321 Specific treatment (see ... on this label).

P302+P334 IF ON SKIN: Immerse in cool water/wrap in wet bandages.

P302+P352 IF ON SKIN: wash with plenty of soap and water.

P305+P351+P338 IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do.

Continuerinsing.

P308+P313 IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention.

P333+P313 IF SKIN irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice/attention.

P370+P378 In case of fire: Use ... for extinction.

P405 Store locked up.

P422 Store contents under ...

#### Prevention

P261 Avoid breathing dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray.

P272 Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace.

P280 Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection/hearing protection/...

P203 Obtain, read and follow all safety instructions before use.

P260 Do not breathe dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray.

P264 Wash ... thoroughly after handling.

P270 Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.

#### Response

P302+P352 IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water/...

P333+P317 If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical help.

P321 Specific treatment (see ... on this label).

P362+P364 Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse.

P318 IF exposed or concerned, get medical advice.

P319 Get medical help if you feel unwell.

#### Storage

P405 Store locked up.

#### Disposal

P501 Dispose of contents/container to an appropriate treatment and disposal facility in accordance with applicable laws and regulations, and product characteristics at time of disposal.

#### Other hazards

no data available

### SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

#### Substance

Product name	: Nickel
Synonyms	: ni,raney ni
CAS	: 7440-02-0
EC number	: 231-111-4
MF	: Ni
MW	: 58.69

### SECTION 4: First aid measures

#### Description of first aid measures

lf inhaled

Fresh air, rest.

Following skin contact

Remove contaminated clothes. Rinse and then wash skin with water and soap.

#### Following eye contact

First rinse with plenty of water for several minutes (remove contact lenses if easily possible), then refer for medical attention.

#### **Following ingestion**

Rinse mouth.

#### Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

Excerpt from ERG Guide 170 [Metals (Powders, Dusts, Shavings, Borings, Turnings, or Cuttings, etc.)]: Oxides from metallic fires are a severe health hazard. Inhalation or contact with substance or decomposition products may cause severe injury or death. Fire may produce irritating, corrosive and/or toxic gases. Runoff from fire control or dilution water may cause pollution. (ERG, 2016) Exposure Routes: inhalation, ingestion, skin and/or eye contact Symptoms: Sensitization dermatitis, allergic asthma, pneumonitis; [potential occupational carcinogen] Target Organs: Nasal cavities, lungs, skin (NIOSH, 2016) Excerpt from ERG Guide 135 [Substances - Spontaneously Combustible]: Fire will produce irritating, corrosive and/or toxic gases. Inhalation of decomposition products may cause severe injury or death. Contact with substance may cause severe burns to skin and eyes. Runoff from fire

#### Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Basic treatment: Establish a patent airway. Suction if necessary. Watch for signs of respiratory insufficiency and assist ventilation if necessary. Administer oxygen by nonrebreather mask at 10 to 15 L/min. Monitor for shock and treat if necessary . Monitor for pulmonary edema and treat if necessary . For eye contamination, flush eyes immediately with water. Irrigate each eye continuously with normal saline during transport . Do not use emetics. For ingestion, rinse mouth and administer 5 ml/kg up to 200 ml of water for dilution if the patient can swallow, has a strong gag reflex, and does not drool . Nickel and related compounds

### **SECTION 5: Firefighting measures**

#### **Extinguishing media**

Flood with water. Use dry chemical, graphite, or dry earth. Nickel catalyst, wet

#### **Specific Hazards Arising from the Chemical**

Excerpt from ERG Guide 170 [Metals (Powders, Dusts, Shavings, Borings, Turnings, or Cuttings, etc.)]: May react violently or explosively on contact with water. Some are transported in flammable liquids. May be ignited by friction, heat, sparks or flames. Some of these materials will burn with intense heat. Dusts or fumes may form explosive mixtures in air. Containers may explode when heated. May re-ignite after fire is extinguished. (ERG, 2016)

Excerpt from ERG Guide 135 [Substances - Spontaneously Combustible]: Flammable/combustible material. May ignite on contact with moist air or moisture. May burn rapidly with flare-burning effect. Some react vigorously or explosively on contact with water. Some may decompose explosively when heated or involved in a fire. May re-ignite after fire is extinguished. Runoff may create fire or explosion hazard. Containers may explode when heated. (ERG, 2016)

#### Advice for firefighters

Use dry sand, dry powder. NO carbon dioxide. NO water.

#### **NFPA 704**



### SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

#### Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Personal protection: particulate filter respirator adapted to the airborne concentration of the substance. Do NOT let this chemical enter the environment. Sweep spilled substance into sealable containers. If appropriate, moisten first to prevent dusting. Carefully collect remainder. Then store and dispose of according to local regulations.

#### **Environmental precautions**

Personal protection: particulate filter respirator adapted to the airborne concentration of the substance. Vacuum spilled material with specialist equipment. Carefully collect remainder. Then store and dispose of according to local regulations.

#### Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up

PRECAUTIONS FOR "CARCINOGENS": A high efficiency particulate arrestor (HEPA) or charcoal filters can be used to minimize amt of carcinogen in exhausted air ventilated safety cabinets, lab hoods, glove boxes or animal rooms. ... Filter housing that is designed so that used filters can be transferred into plastic bag without contaminating maintenance staff is avail commercially. Filters should be placed in plastic bags immediately after removal. ... The plastic bag should be sealed immediately. ... The sealed bag should be labelled properly. ... Waste liquids ... should be placed or collected in proper containers for disposal. The lid should be secured & the bottles properly labelled. Once filled, bottles should be placed in plastic bag, so that outer surface ... is not contaminated. ... The plastic bag should also be sealed & labelled .... Broken glassware ... should be decontaminated by solvent extraction, by chemical destruction, or in specially designed incinerators. Chemical Carcinogens

### SECTION 7: Handling and storage

#### Precautions for safe handling

Closed system, dust explosion-proof electrical equipment and lighting. Prevent deposition of dust. Handling in a well ventilated place. Wear suitable protective clothing. Avoid contact with skin and eyes. Avoid formation of dust and aerosols. Use non-sparking tools. Prevent fire caused by electrostatic discharge steam.

#### Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Separated from strong acids.PRECAUTIONS FOR "CARCINOGENS": Storage site should be as close as practicable to lab in which carcinogens are to be used, so that only small quantities required for ... expt need to be carried. Carcinogens should be kept in only one section of cupboard, an explosion proof refrigerator or freezer (depending on chemicophysical properties ...) that bears appropriate label. An inventory ... should be kept, showing quantity of carcinogen & date it was acquired ... Facilities for dispensing ... should be contiguous to storage area. Chemical Carcinogens

### SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

#### **Control parameters**

#### **Occupational Exposure limit values**

TLV: (inhalable fraction): 1.5 mg/m3, as TWA; A5 (not suspected as a human carcinogen).MAK: sensitization of respiratory tract and skin

(SAH); carcinogen category: 1

#### **Biological limit values**

no data available

#### **Exposure controls**

Ensure adequate ventilation. Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety practice. Set up emergency exits and the riskelimination area.

#### Individual protection measures

#### Eye/face protection

Wear safety spectacles or eye protection in combination with breathing protection.

#### Skin protection

Protective gloves. Protective clothing.

#### **Respiratory protection**

Use local exhaust or breathing protection.

#### Thermal hazards

no data available

### SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties

#### Information on basic physicochemical properties

Physical state	wire
Colour	White to gray-white
Odour	Odorless
Melting point/freezing point	1 455 °C.
Boiling point or initial boiling point and	2732°C(lit.)
boiling range	
Flammability	Metal: Combustible Solid; nickel sponge catalyst may ignite SPONTANEOUSLY in air.
Lower and upper explosion	Flammable as dust or fume.
limit/flammability limit	
Flash point	27°C(lit.)
Auto-ignition temperature	no data available
Decomposition temperature	no data available
рН	8.5-12.0
Kinematic viscosity	no data available
Solubility	Insoluble (NIOSH, 2016)
Partition coefficient n-octanol/water	no data available
Vapour pressure	0 mm Hg (approx) (NIOSH, 2016)
Density and/or relative density	8.9
Relative vapour density	8.9
Particle characteristics	no data available

### SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

#### Reactivity

NIOSH considers nickel metal and other compounds (as Ni) to be a potential occupational carcinogen. Nickel metal and other compounds (as Ni)

Reacts with titanium powder, potassium perchlorate and oxidants such as ammonium nitrate. This generates fire and explosion hazard. Reacts slowly with non-oxidizing acids more rapidly with oxidizing acids. Toxic gases and vapours (such as nickel carbonyl) may be released in a fire involving nickel.

#### **Chemical stability**

Stable in air @ ordinary temp; not affected by water

#### Possibility of hazardous reactions

Dust explosion possible if in powder or granular form, mixed with air.NICKEL CATALYST tends to react with oxidizing agents. If exposed to air may react rapidly enough to ignite. Can generate hydrogen gas with fire and explosion hazards during storage [Handling Chemicals Safely 1980. p. 807]. Reacts violently with acids forming gaseous hydrogen. May react with azo/diazo compounds to form explosive products. Can catalyze polymerization reactions in several classes of organic compounds; these polymerizations sometimes proceed rapidly or even explosively. May form explosive products with halogenated hydrocarbons.

#### Conditions to avoid

no data available

#### Incompatible materials

Mixtures containing potassium perchlorate with nickel & titanium powders & infusorial earth gave severe explosions during a friction test.

#### Hazardous decomposition products

Toxic gases and vapors (such as nickel carbonyl) may be released ... in the decomp of nickel cmpd. Nickel & sol nickel cmpd

### SECTION 11: Toxicological information

#### Acute toxicity

- Oral: no data available
- Inhalation: no data available
- Dermal: no data available

#### Skin corrosion/irritation

no data available

#### Serious eye damage/irritation

no data available

#### Respiratory or skin sensitization

no data available

#### Germ cell mutagenicity

no data available

#### Carcinogenicity

NTP: Reasonably anticipated to be a human carcinogen. NTP: Known to be a human carcinogen

#### **Reproductive toxicity**

No information is available regarding the reproductive or developmental effects of nickel in humans. Animal studies have reported reproductive and developmental effects, such as a decreased number of live pups per litter, increased pup mortality, and reduction in fetal body weight, and effects to the dam from oral exposure to soluble salts of nickel. Sperm abnormalities and decreased sperm count have been reported in animals exposed to nickel nitrate orally and nickel oxide by inhalation, respectively.

#### STOT-single exposure

May cause mechanical irritation. Inhalation of fume may cause pneumonitis.

#### STOT-repeated exposure

Repeated or prolonged contact may cause skin sensitization. Repeated or prolonged inhalation may cause asthma. The substance may have effects on the respiratory tract. This may result in chronic inflammation of the respiratory tract and fibrosis. This substance is possibly carcinogenic to humans if inhaled.

#### Aspiration hazard

Evaporation at 20°C is negligible; a harmful concentration of airborne particles can, however, be reached quickly when dispersed.

### **SECTION 12: Ecological information**

#### Toxicity

Toxicity to fish: LC50 - Oncorhynchus mykiss (previous name: Salmo gairdneri) - 15.3 mg/L - 96 h. Remarks:Ni.

Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates: LC50 - Ceriodaphnia dubia - 276 µg/L - 48 h. Remarks: Hardness=268 mg/L as CaCO3.

Toxicity to algae: EC50 - Ankistrodesmus falcatus - 237  $\mu\text{g/L}$  - 72 h.

Toxicity to microorganisms: EC50 - activated sludge - 33 mg/L - 30 min. Remarks: Respiration rate.

#### Persistence and degradability

No data was found to suggest that nickel is involved in any biological transformation in the aquatic environment.

#### **Bioaccumulative potential**

no ... nickel bioaccumulation in voles fed sludge-fertilized soybeans containing 30 ppm nickel ...

#### Mobility in soil

no data available

#### **Toxics Screening Level**

The Initial Risk Screening Level (IRSL) and Secondary Risk Screening Level (SRSL) for nickel and nickel compounds (excluding nickel subsulfide; CAS No. 12035-72-2) are 0.006 and 0.06 µg/m3 based on an annual averaging time, respectively.

#### Other adverse effects

### SECTION 13: Disposal considerations

#### **Disposal methods**

#### Product

The material can be disposed of by removal to a licensed chemical destruction plant or by controlled incineration with flue gas scrubbing. Do not contaminate water, foodstuffs, feed or seed by storage or disposal. Do not discharge to sewer systems.

#### Contaminated packaging

Containers can be triply rinsed (or equivalent) and offered for recycling or reconditioning. Alternatively, the packaging can be punctured to make it unusable for other purposes and then be disposed of in a sanitary landfill. Controlled incineration with flue gas scrubbing is possible for combustible packaging materials.

### **SECTION 14: Transport information**

#### **UN Number**

ADR/RID: Not dangerous goods. (For reference only, please check.) IMDG: Not dangerous goods. (For reference only, please check.) IATA: Not dangerous goods. (For reference only, please check.)

#### **UN Proper Shipping Name**

ADR/RID: Not dangerous goods. (For reference only, please check.) IMDG: Not dangerous goods. (For reference only, please check.) IATA: Not dangerous goods. (For reference only, please check.)

#### Transport hazard class(es)

ADR/RID: Not dangerous goods. (For reference only, please check.) IMDG: Not dangerous goods. (For reference only, please check.) IATA: Not dangerous goods. (For reference only, please check.)

#### Packing group, if applicable

ADR/RID: Not dangerous goods. (For reference only, please check.) IMDG: Not dangerous goods. (For reference only, please check.) IATA: Not dangerous goods. (For reference only, please check.)

#### **Environmental hazards**

ADR/RID: No IMDG: No IATA: No

#### Special precautions for user

no data available

#### Transport in bulk according to IMO instruments

no data available

### **SECTION 15: Regulatory information**

#### Safety, health and environmental regulations specific for the product in question

European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances (EINECS) Listed. **EC Inventory** Listed. United States Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) Inventory Listed. China Catalog of Hazardous chemicals 2015 Not Listed. New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC) Listed. PICCS Listed. **Vietnam National Chemical Inventory** Listed. IECSC Listed. Korea Existing Chemicals List (KECL) Listed.

### SECTION 16: Other information

#### Abbreviations and acronyms

CAS: Chemical Abstracts Service

ADR: European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road

RID: Regulation concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Rail

IMDG: International Maritime Dangerous Goods

IATA: International Air Transportation Association

TWA: Time Weighted Average

STEL: Short term exposure limit

LC50: Lethal Concentration 50%

LD50: Lethal Dose 50%

EC50: Effective Concentration 50%

#### References

IPCS - The International Chemical Safety Cards (ICSC), website: http://www.ilo.org/dyn/icsc/showcard.home

HSDB - Hazardous Substances Data Bank, website: https://toxnet.nlm.nih.gov/newtoxnet/hsdb.htm

IARC - International Agency for Research on Cancer, website: http://www.iarc.fr/

eChemPortal - The Global Portal to Information on Chemical Substances by OECD, website: http://www.echemportal.org/echemportal/index? pageID=0&request\_locale=en

CAMEO Chemicals, website: http://cameochemicals.noaa.gov/search/simple

ChemlDplus, website: http://chem.sis.nlm.nih.gov/chemidplus/chemidlite.jsp

ERG - Emergency Response Guidebook by U.S. Department of Transportation, website: http://www.phmsa.dot.gov/hazmat/library/erg

Germany GESTIS-database on hazard substance, website: http://www.dguv.de/ifa/gestis/gestis-stoffdatenbank/index-2.jsp

ECHA - European Chemicals Agency, website: https://echa.europa.eu/

#### Other Information

At high temperatures, toxic fumes of nickel(II)oxide may be formed (see ICSC 0926).Depending on the degree of exposure, periodic medical examination is suggested. The symptoms of asthma often do not become manifest until a few hours have passed and they are aggravated by physical effort. Anyone who has shown symptoms of sensitization due to this substance should avoid all further contact with nickel, nickel compounds and other metal compounds of e.g. copper, chromium and cobalt. Isolate contaminated clothing by sealing in a bag or other container. Do NOT take working clothes home.

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