

SAFETY DATA SHEETS

According to the UN GHS revision 9

Version: 1.1
Creation Date: July 15, 2019
Revision Date: May 21, 2024

SECTION 1: Identification

1.1 GHS Product identifier

Product name Ni Standard Solution

1.2 Other means of identification

Product number LINS000964
Other names Nickel;NP 2;Ni 4303T

1.3 Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

Identified uses For laboratory and Industrial use only.
Uses advised against no data available

1.4 Supplier's details

Company CATO Research Chemicals Inc.
Address 3/F,Building B,No.179 BASIGO, Guangpu Rd East,Huangpu Dist,Guangzhou
Telephone +86-20-81960175

1.5 Emergency phone number

Emergency phone number +86-20-81960175
Service hours 'Monday to Friday, 9am-5pm (Standard time zone: UTC/GMT +8 hours).

SECTION 2: Hazard identification

2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture

Skin sensitization, Category 1
Carcinogenicity, Category 2
Specific target organ toxicity – repeated exposure, Category 1

2.2 GHS label elements, including precautionary statements

Pictogram(s)



Signal word

Danger

Hazard statement(s)

H317 May cause an allergic skin reaction
H351 Suspected of causing cancer
H372 Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure

Precautionary statement(s)

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.
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.

2.3 Other hazards which do not result in classification

no data available

SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

3.1 Substances

Chemical name	Common names and synonyms	CAS number	EC number	Concentration
Ni Standard Solution	Nickel	7440-02-0	231-111-4	100%

SECTION 4: First-aid measures

4.1 Description of necessary first-aid measures

If 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.

4.2 Most important symptoms/effects, 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 control may cause pollution. (ERG, 2016)

4.3 Indication of immediate medical attention and special treatment needed, if necessary

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: Fire-fighting measures

5.1 Suitable extinguishing media

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

5.2 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)

5.3 Special protective actions for fire-fighters

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

SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

6.1 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.

6.2 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.

6.3 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

7.1 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.

7.2 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

8.1 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

8.2 Appropriate engineering controls

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

8.3 Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment (PPE)

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 and safety characteristics

Physical state	Solid.
Colour	SILVERY METAL
Odour	Odorless
Melting point/freezing point	1 455 °C.
Boiling point or initial boiling point and boiling range	2732°C(lit.)
Flammability	Metal: Combustible Solid; nickel sponge catalyst may ignite SPONTANEOUSLY in air.
Lower and upper explosion limit/flammability limit	Flammable ... as dust or fume.
Flash point	27°C(lit.)
Auto-ignition temperature	no data available
Decomposition temperature	no data available
pH	no data available
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 g/cm ³ . Temperature:25 °C.
Relative vapour density	5.8 (vs air)
Particle characteristics	no data available

SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

10.1 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.

10.2 Chemical stability

Stable in air @ ordinary temp; not affected by water

10.3 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.

10.4 Conditions to avoid

no data available

10.5 Incompatible materials

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

10.6 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

12.1 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 µg/L - 72 h.
- Toxicity to microorganisms: EC50 - activated sludge - 33 mg/L - 30 min. Remarks:Respiration rate.

12.2 Persistence and degradability

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

12.3 Bioaccumulative potential

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

12.4 Mobility in soil

no data available

12.5 Other adverse effects

no data available

SECTION 13: Disposal considerations

13.1 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

14.1 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.)

14.2 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.)

14.3 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.)

14.4 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.)

14.5 Environmental hazards

ADR/RID: No

IMDG: No

IATA: No

14.6 Special precautions for user

no data available

14.7 Transport in bulk according to IMO instruments

no data available

SECTION 15: Regulatory information

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

Chemical name	Common names and synonyms	CAS number	EC number
Nickel	Nickel	7440-02-0	231-111-4
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.
Philippines Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances (PICCS)	Listed.
Vietnam National Chemical Inventory	Listed.
Chinese Chemical Inventory of Existing Chemical Substances (China IECSC)	Listed.
Korea Existing Chemicals List (KECL)	Listed.

SECTION 16: Other information

Information on revision

Creation Date	July 15, 2019
Revision Date	May 21, 2024

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>
- ChemIDplus, 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.

Any questions regarding this SDS, Please send your inquiry to info@cato-chem.com

Disclaimer: The above information is believed to be correct but does not purport to be all inclusive and shall be used only as a guide. The information in this document is based on the present state of our knowledge and is applicable to the product with regard to appropriate safety precautions. It does not represent any guarantee of the properties of the product. We as supplier shall not be held liable for any damage resulting from handling or from contact with the above product.