

NICKEL(II)OXIDE**0926**
October 2000CAS No: 1313-99-1
RTECS No: QR8400000
EC No: 028-003-00-2Nickel monoxide
Nickelous oxide
(powder)
NiO
Molecular mass: 74.7

TYPES OF HAZARD/ EXPOSURE	ACUTE HAZARDS/SYMPTOMS	PREVENTION	FIRST AID/FIRE FIGHTING
FIRE	Not combustible. Gives off irritating or toxic fumes (or gases) in a fire.		In case of fire in the surroundings: use appropriate extinguishing media.
EXPLOSION			

EXPOSURE		AVOID ALL CONTACT!	
Inhalation	Cough.	Closed system and ventilation.	Fresh air, rest. Refer for medical attention.
Skin	Redness. Pain.	Protective gloves. Protective clothing.	Remove contaminated clothes. Rinse and then wash skin with water and soap.
Eyes	Redness.	Safety goggles, or eye protection in combination with breathing protection.	First rinse with plenty of water for several minutes (remove contact lenses if easily possible), then take to a doctor.
Ingestion		Do not eat, drink, or smoke during work.	Rinse mouth. Refer for medical attention.

SPILLAGE DISPOSAL	PACKAGING & LABELLING
Sweep spilled substance into containers; if appropriate, moisten first to prevent dusting. Carefully collect remainder, then remove to safe place. Personal protection: P3 filter respirator for toxic particles. Do NOT let this chemical enter the environment.	T Symbol R: 49-43-53 S: 53-45-61 Do not transport with food and feedstuffs.

EMERGENCY RESPONSE	SAFE STORAGE
	Separated from food and feedstuffs.

IMPORTANT DATA

Physical State; Appearance

GREEN TO BLACK CRYSTALLINE POWDER

Chemical dangers

Reacts violently with iodine and hydrogen sulfide causing fire and explosion hazard.

Occupational exposure limits

TLV: 0.2 mg/m³ as TWA; A1; (ACGIH 2004).

MAK: Sah; Carcinogen category: 1; (DFG 2004).

Routes of exposure

The substance can be absorbed into the body by inhalation of its aerosol and by ingestion.

Inhalation risk

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

Effects of short-term exposure

The substance is irritating to the skin.

Effects of long-term or repeated exposure

Repeated or prolonged contact may cause skin sensitization. Repeated or prolonged inhalation exposure may cause asthma. The substance may have effects on the lungs. This substance is carcinogenic to humans.

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Melting point: 1984/°C
Density: 6.7 g/cm³

Solubility in water: none

ENVIRONMENTAL DATA

The substance is harmful to aquatic organisms.

NOTES

Anyone who has shown symptoms of asthma due to this substance should avoid all further contact with this substance. The symptoms of asthma often do not become manifest until a few hours have passed and they are aggravated by physical effort. Rest and medical observation are therefore essential. Do NOT take working clothes home. Card has been partly updated in October 2004. See sections Occupational Exposure Limits, EU classification, Emergency Response.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

LEGAL NOTICE

Neither the EC nor the IPCS nor any person acting on behalf of the EC or the IPCS is responsible