



Health
Fire
Reactivity
Personal Protection

Material Safety Data Sheet Dichloromethane MSDS

Section 1: Chemical Product and Company Identification

Product Name: Dichloromethane

Catalog Codes:

Synonyms: Methylene chloride; Methane dichloride;
Methylene bichloride; Methylene dichloride;
Dichloromethane; DCM.

Contact Information:

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International Sales: **1-281-441-4400**

Order Online: ScienceLab.com

CHEMTREC (24HR Emergency Telephone), call:

1-800-424-9300

International CHEMTREC, call: 1-703-527-3887

For non-emergency assistance, call: 1-281-441-4400

Section 2: Composition and Information on Ingredients

CAS#	Chemical Name	Percent	EINECS/ELINCS
75-09-2	Methylene chloride	>99.5	200-838-9

Hazard Symbols: XN

Risk Phrases: 40

Section 3: Hazards Identification

EMERGENCY OVERVIEW: Appearance: colorless liquid. This substance has caused adverse reproductive and fetal effects in animals. Potential cancer hazard.

Warning!: Causes eye and skin irritation. Causes respiratory tract irritation. Harmful if swallowed. May be harmful if inhaled. May cause central nervous system effects. Methylene chloride is metabolically converted to carbon monoxide after systemic absorption, which yields increased concentrations of carboxyhemoglobin in the blood. May cause kidney damage.

Target Organs: Blood, kidneys, heart, central nervous system, liver, lungs, pancreas.

Potential Health Effects:

Eye: Contact with eyes may cause severe irritation, and possible eye burns.

Skin: May be absorbed through the skin. Causes irritation with burning pain, itching, and redness. Prolonged exposure may result in skin burns.

Ingestion: Causes gastrointestinal irritation with nausea, vomiting and diarrhea. May cause kidney damage. May cause central nervous system depression, characterized by excitement, followed by headache, dizziness, drowsiness, and nausea.

Advanced stages may cause collapse, unconsciousness, coma and possible death due to respiratory failure. May cause carboxyhemoglobinemia.

Inhalation: Inhalation of high concentrations may cause central nervous system effects characterized by nausea, headache, dizziness, unconsciousness and coma. Causes respiratory tract irritation. May cause narcotic effects in high concentration. Vapors may cause dizziness or suffocation. May cause blood changes. Overexposure may cause an increase in carboxyhemoglobin levels in the blood. Can produce delayed pulmonary edema. Because of its high volatility, airborne concentrations of methylene chloride can accumulate in poorly ventilated areas. Odor is a poor indicator of possibly dangerous air concentrations of methylene chloride.

Chronic: Possible cancer hazard based on tests with laboratory animals. Prolonged or repeated skin contact may cause dermatitis. May cause reproductive and fetal effects. Laboratory experiments have resulted in mutagenic effects. Chronic exposure may cause lung, liver, and pancreatic tumors. May cause conjunctivitis and/or corneal burns.

Section 4: First Aid Measures

Eyes: In case of contact, immediately flush eyes with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes. Get medical aid.

Skin: In case of contact, flush skin with plenty of water. Remove contaminated clothing and shoes. Get medical aid if irritation develops and persists. Wash clothing before reuse.

Ingestion: If swallowed, do not induce vomiting unless directed to do so by medical personnel. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Get medical aid.

Inhalation: If inhaled, remove to fresh air. If not breathing, give artificial respiration. If breathing is difficult, give oxygen. Get medical aid.

Notes to Physician: Treat symptomatically and supportively.

Section 5: Fire and Explosion Data

General Information: As in any fire, wear a self-contained breathing apparatus in pressure-demand, MSHA/NIOSH (approved or equivalent), and full protective gear. Use water spray to keep fire-exposed containers cool. No flash point in conventional closed tester, but forms flammable vapor-air mixtures in larger volumes and may be an explosion hazard in a confined space.

Extinguishing Media: Use water spray, dry chemical, carbon dioxide, or appropriate foam.

Flash Point: Not applicable.

Autoignition Temperature: 556 deg C (1,032.80 deg F)

Explosion Limits, Lower: 13 vol %

Upper: 23 vol %

NFPA Rating: (estimated) Health: 2; Flammability: 1; Instability: 0

Section 6: Accidental Release Measures

General Information: Use proper personal protective equipment as indicated in Section 8.

Spills/Leaks: Absorb spill with inert material (e.g. vermiculite, sand or earth), then place in suitable container. Avoid runoff into storm sewers and ditches which lead to waterways. Clean up spills immediately, observing precautions in the Protective Equipment section. Remove all sources of ignition. Provide ventilation.

Section 7: Handling and Storage

Handling: Wash thoroughly after handling. Remove contaminated clothing and wash before reuse. Avoid contact with eyes, skin, and clothing. Keep container tightly closed. Keep away from heat, sparks and flame. Use only with adequate ventilation. Avoid breathing vapor or mist.

Storage: Store in a tightly closed container. Keep from contact with oxidizing materials. Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area away from incompatible substances. Store below 40°C. Keep away from active metals.

Section 8: Exposure Controls/Personal Protection

Engineering Controls: Facilities storing or utilizing this material should be equipped with an eyewash facility and a safety shower. Use adequate general or local exhaust ventilation to keep airborne concentrations below the permissible exposure limits.

Exposure Limits:

Chemical Name	ACGIH	NIOSH	OSHA - Final PELs
Methylene chloride	50 ppm TWA	2300 ppm IDLH	25 ppm TWA (8 hr); 125 ppm STEL (15 min); 12.5 ppm Action Level (See 29 CFR 1910.1052)

OSHA Vacated PELs: Methylene chloride: 500 ppm TWA

Personal Protective Equipment:

Eyes: Wear chemical goggles.

Skin: Wear appropriate protective gloves to prevent skin exposure.

Clothing: Wear appropriate protective clothing to prevent skin exposure.

Respirators: A respiratory protection program that meets OSHA's 29 CFR 1910.134 and ANSI Z88.2 requirements or European Standard EN 149 must be followed whenever workplace conditions warrant a respirator's use.

Section 9: Physical and Chemical Properties

Physical State: Liquid

Appearance: colorless

Odor: ethereal odor - chloroform-like

pH: Not available.

Vapor Pressure: 350 mm Hg @ 20 deg C

Vapor Density: 2.93 (Air=1)

Evaporation Rate: Not available.

Viscosity: Not available.

Boiling Point: 40 deg C

Freezing/Melting Point: -97 deg C

Decomposition Temperature: Not available.

Solubility: Slightly soluble.

Specific Gravity/Density: 1.33 (Water=1)

Molecular Formula: CH₂Cl₂

Molecular Weight: 84.92

Section 10: Stability and Reactivity Data

Chemical Stability: Stable at room temperature in closed containers under normal storage and handling conditions. May form explosive mixtures in atmospheres having high oxygen content.

Conditions to Avoid: Excess heat, attacks some plastics, rubber, and coatings, confined spaces, When no water is present, dichloromethane is not corrosive to metals. At high temperatures and in the presence of water (causing slow decomposition forming HCl), corrosion of iron, some stainless steels, copper and aluminum can occur..

Incompatibilities with Other Materials: Strong oxidizing agents, strong bases, chemically active metals.

Hazardous Decomposition Products: Hydrogen chloride, phosgene, carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide.

Hazardous Polymerization: Will not occur.

Section 11: Toxicological Information

RTECS#:

CAS#: 75-09-2: PA8050000

LD50/LC50: CAS# 75-09-2: Draize test, rabbit, eye: 162 mg Moderate; Draize test, rabbit, eye: 10 mg Mild; Draize test, rabbit, eye: 500 mg/24H Mild; Draize test, rabbit, skin: 810 mg/24H Severe; Draize test, rabbit, skin: 100 mg/24H Moderate; Inhalation, mouse: LC50 = 14400 ppm/7H; Inhalation, rat: LC50 = 52 gm/m³; Oral, mouse: LD50 = 873 mg/kg; Oral, rat: LD50 = 1600 mg/kg;

Carcinogenicity: CAS# 75-09-2:

ACGIH: A3 - Confirmed animal carcinogen with unknown relevance to humans

California: carcinogen, initial date 4/1/88

NIOSH: potential occupational carcinogen

NTP: Suspect carcinogen

OSHA: Possible Select carcinogen

IARC: Group 2B carcinogen

Epidemiology: There are few reports of injury despite widespread use of dichloromethane (ACGIH, 1991). Solvent abuse has led to death (Harbison, 1998).

Teratogenicity: Inhalation, rat: TCLo = 4500 ppm/24H (female 1-17 day(s) after conception) Effects on Newborn - behavioral.; Inhalation, rat: TCLo = 1250 ppm/7H (female 6-15 day(s) after conception) Specific Developmental Abnormalities - musculoskeletal system and urogenital system.

Reproductive Effects: Reproductive effects have occurred in experimental animals.

Neurotoxicity: No information available.

Mutagenicity: DNA inhibition: Human, Fibroblast = 5000 ppm/1H (Continuous).; Morphological transformation: Rat, Embryo = 160 umol/L.; DNA damage: Oral, rat = 1275 mg/kg.; Inhalation, mouse: TCLo = 2000 ppm/5H/2Y-C (Tumorigenic - Carcinogenic by RTECS criteria--Lungs, Thorax, or Respiration - Tumors).

Other Studies: See actual entry in RTECS for complete information.

Section 12: Ecological Information

Ecotoxicity: Fish: Bluegill/Sunfish: 230mg/L; 24H; StaticFish: Fathead Minnow: 196mg/L; 96H; This chemical has a moderate potential to affect some aquatic organisms. It is resistant to biodegradation, and has a low potential to persist in the aquatic environment. 96-hr. EC50 (loss of equilibrium); Fathead minnow: 99mg/L; 96-hr. EC10: 66.3 mg/L. Bluegill sunfish: 96-hr. LC50=220 mg/L; Water flea: 24-hr. LC50=2270 mg/L; No observed effect level:1550 mg/L.

Environmental: Terrestrial: Expected to evaporate from near surface soil into the atmosphere; expected to leach. Aquatic: Primarily lost by evaporation to the atmosphere which should take several hours depending on wind and mixing conditions.

Atmospheric: Will degrade by reaction with hydroxyl radicals with a half life of several months. . Dichloromethane is reported to completely biodegrade under aerobic conditions with sewage seed or activated sludge between 6 hours to 7 days. Not expected to bioconcentrate due to its low octanol/water coefficient.

Physical: No information available.

Other: No information available.

Section 13: Disposal Considerations

RCRA P-Series: None listed.

RCRA U-Series: CAS# 75-09-2: waste number U080.

Section 14: Transport Information

	US DOT	IATA	RID/ADR	IMO	Canada TDG
Shipping Name:	DICHLOROMETHANE				METHYLENE CHLORIDE
Hazard Class:	6.1				6.1
UN Number:	UN1593				UN1593
Packing Group:	III				III

Section 15: Other Regulatory Information

US FEDERAL:

TSCA: CAS# 75-09-2 is listed on the TSCA inventory.

Health & Safety Reporting List: CAS# 75-09-2: Effective 10/4/82; Sunset 10/4/92

Chemical Test Rules: None of the chemicals in this product are under a Chemical Test Rule.

Section 12b: None of the chemicals are listed under TSCA Section 12b.

TSCA Significant New Use Rule: None of the chemicals in this material have a SNUR under TSCA.

SARA:

CERCLA Hazardous Substances and corresponding RQs: CAS# 75-09-2: 1000 lb final RQ; 454 kg final RQ

SARA Section 302 Extremely Hazardous Substances: None of the chemicals in this product have a TPQ.

SARA Codes: CAS # 75-09-2: acute, chronic.

Section 313: This material contains Methylene chloride (CAS# 75-09-2, 99 5%), which is subject to the reporting requirements of Section 313 of SARA Title III and 40 CFR Part 373.

Clean Air Act: CAS# 75-09-2 is listed as a hazardous air pollutant (HAP). This material does not contain any Class 1 Ozone depletors. This material does not contain any Class 2 Ozone depletors.

Clean Water Act: None of the chemicals in this product are listed as Hazardous Substances under the CWA. CAS# 75-09-2 is listed as a Priority Pollutant under the Clean Water Act. CAS# 75-09-2 is listed as a Toxic Pollutant under the Clean Water Act.

OSHA: None of the chemicals in this product are considered highly hazardous by OSHA.

STATE: CAS# 75-09-2 can be found on the following state right to know lists: California, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Minnesota, Massachusetts.

The following statement(s) is(are) made in order to comply with the California Safe Drinking Water Act: WARNING: This product contains Methylene chloride, a chemical known to the state of California to cause cancer. California No Significant Risk Level: CAS# 75-09-2: 200 #g/day NSRL (inhalation); 50 #g/day NSRL (except inhalation)

European/International Regulations:

European Labeling in Accordance with EC Directives:

Hazard Symbols: XN

Risk Phrases: R 40 Limited evidence of a carcinogenic effect.

Safety Phrases: S 23 Do not inhale gas/fumes/vapour/spray. S 24/25 Avoid contact with skin and eyes. S 36/37 Wear suitable protective clothing and gloves.

WGK (Water Danger/Protection): CAS# 75-09-2: 2

Canada - DSL/NDSL: CAS# 75-09-2 is listed on Canada's DSL List.

Canada - WHMIS: This product has a WHMIS classification of D1B, D2A.

Canadian Ingredient Disclosure List: CAS# 75-09-2 is listed on the Canadian Ingredient Disclosure List.

Exposure Limits: CAS# 75-09-2: OEL-AUSTRALIA:TWA 100 ppm (350 mg/m³);Carcinogen OEL- AUSTRIA:TWA 100 ppm (360 mg/m³) OEL-BELGIUM:TWA 50 ppm (174 mg/m³);Ca rcinogen OEL-CZECHOSLOVAKIA:TWA 500 mg/m³;STEL 2500 mg/m³ OEL-DENMARK:TWA 50 ppm (175 mg/m³);Skin;Carcinoge OEL-FINLAND:TWA 100 ppm (350 mg/m³);STEL 250 ppm (870 mg/m³) OEL-FRANCE:TWA 100 ppm (360 mg/m³);ST EL 500 ppm (1800 mg/m³) OEL-GERMANY:TWA 100 ppm (360 mg/m³);Carcinogen OEL-HUNGARY:STEL 10 mg/m³;Carcinogen OEL-JAPAN:TWA 100 ppm (350 mg /m³) OEL-THE NETHERLANDS:TWA 100 ppm (350 mg/m³);STEL 500 ppm OEL-THE PHILIPINES:TWA 500 ppm (1740 mg/ m³) OEL-POLAND:TWA 50 mg/m³ OEL-RUSSIA:TWA 100 ppm;STEL 50 mg/m³ OEL-SWEDEN:TWA 35 ppm (120 mg/ m³);STEL 70 ppm (25 mg/m³);Skin OEL-SWITZERLAND:TWA 100 ppm (360 mg/m³);STEL 500 ppm OEL-THAILAND:TWA 500 mg/m³;STEL 1000 mg/m³ OEL-TURKEY:TWA 50 0 ppm (1740 mg/m³) OEL-UNITED KINGDOM:TWA 100 ppm (350 mg/m³);STEL 25 0 ppm OEL IN BULGARIA, COLOMBIA, JORDAN, KOREA check ACGIH TLV OEL I N NEW ZEALAND, SINGAPORE, VIETNAM check ACGI TLV

Section 16: Other Information

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