

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

PRODUCT NAME: Methylene Chloride

ME500-00

SECTION 01: PRODUCT INFORMATION AND COMPANY INFORMATION

MANUFACTURER: Same as above
PREPARED BY: Production Department
VERSION DATE: 10-Mar-15
TELEPHONE NO.: (519) 451-1614
EMERGENCY PHONE NO.: (613) 996-6666
CHEMICAL FAMILY: Not Available **CHEMICAL FORMULA:** CH₂CL₂
MOLECULAR WEIGHT: Not Applicable **MATERIAL USE:** Please Refer to technical literature
SYNONYMS:

SECTION 02: COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Hazardous Ingredients	Conc. Approx. %	C.A.S. #	LD/50 (RTE/SPEC)	LC/50 (RTE/SPEC)	TLV
Dichloromethane	99.9	75-09-2	(Rat) 1410 mg/kg	N.Av.	N.Av.

SECTION 03: HAZARD IDENTIFICATION

ROUTE OF ENTRY

Eyes: May cause moderate eye irritation. May cause moderate eye irritation which may be slow to heal. Vapour may cause eye irritation experienced as mild discomfort and redness. May cause slight corneal injury.

Skin: Prolonged or repeated exposure may cause skin irritation, even a burn. May cause drying and flaking of the skin. Extensive skin contact with methylene chloride, such as immersion, may cause an intense burning sensation, followed by a cold, numb feeling which will subside after contact. Prolonged skin contact is unlikely to result in absorption of harmful amounts.

Inhalation: In confined or poorly ventilated areas, vapors can readily accumulate and can cause unconsciousness and death. Excessive exposure may cause irritation to upper respiratory tract (nose and throat). May cause carboxyhemoglobinemia, thereby impairing the blood's ability to transport oxygen. Minimal anesthetic or narcotic effects may be seen in the range of 500-1000 ppm methylene chloride. Progressively higher levels over 1000 ppm can cause dizziness, drunkenness, and as low as 10,000 ppm, unconsciousness and death. These high levels may also cause cardiac arrhythmias (irregular heartbeats).

Ingestion: Single dose oral toxicity is low. Small amounts swallowed incidental to normal handling operations are not likely to cause injury. Swallowing larger amounts may cause injury. Aspiration into the lungs may occur during ingestion or vomiting, resulting in lung injury.

SECTION 04: FIRSTAID

Skin Contact: Wash with soap and water. Remove contaminated clothing and launder before reuse.

Eye Contact: Check for and remove any contact lenses. Immediately flush eyes with running water for at least 15 minutes, keeping eyelids open. Get medical attention immediately.

Inhalation, Acute: Remove person to fresh air. If not breathing, give artificial respiration. If breathing is difficult, get immediate medical attention.

Ingestion: Do NOT induce vomiting. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious or convulsing person. Seek immediate medical attention. If vomiting occurs spontaneously, keep head below hips to prevent aspiration of liquid into the lungs.

Notes to physician: Because rapid absorption may occur through lungs if aspirated and cause systemic effects, the decision of whether to induce vomiting or not should be made by a physician. If lavage is performed, suggest endotracheal and/or esophageal control. Danger from lung aspiration must be weighed against toxicity when considering emptying the stomach. No specific antidote. Supportive care. Treatment based on judgment of the physician in response to reactions of the patient. If burn is present, treat as any thermal burn, after decontamination. Carboxyhemoglobinemia may aggravate any preexisting condition sensitive to a decrease in available oxygen, such as chronic lung disease, coronary artery disease or anemias.

SECTION 05: FIRE EXPLOSION HAZARD AND FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

FLAMMABLE?	Yes
IF YES, UNDER WHICH CONDITIONS?	May be combustible at high temperature.
FLASH POINT (TCC) (C):	
FLAMMABLE LIMITS:	LEL(% BY VOL.): 14 UEL(% BY VOL): 22
AUTO IGNITION TEMPERATURE (C)	556 C
EXTINGUISHING MEDIA	Use DRY chemicals, CO2, alcohol foam or water spray. Fire fighters should wear full protective clothing, including self-contained breathing equipment.
SPECIAL PROCEDURES:	Isolate and restrict area access. Stay upwind. Although this product does not have a flash point it can burn at room temperature. Vapors are heavier than air and may accumulate in low areas. Vapors may travel along the ground to be ignited at distant locations. Burning liquids may be moved by flushing with water to protect personnel and minimize property damage. Use water spray to cool fire-exposed containers and structures. Move containers from fire area if you can do it without risk.
HAZARDOUS COMBUSTION PRODUCTS:	Hydrogen chloride. Carbon monoxide. Carbon dioxide. Phosgene. Chlorine
UNUSUAL FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARDS	Not Available
SENSITIVITY TO STATIC DISCHARGE	Not Available
SENSITIVITY TO MECHANICAL IMPACT:	Not Available

SECTION 06: ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Leak and Spill Procedure: Personal Precautionary Measures: Wear appropriate protective equipment.
Environmental Precautionary Measures: Prevent entry into sewers or streams, dike if needed.
Procedure for Clean Up: Isolate hazard area and restrict access. Ventilate area. Small spills: soak up with absorbent material and scoop into containers. Large spills : prevent contamination of waterways. Dike and pump into suitable containers. Clean up residual with absorbent material, place in appropriate container and flush with water.

SECTION 07: HANDLING AND STORAGE

Handling Procedures and Storage Requirements

Handling: To avoid uncontrolled emissions vent vapor from container to storage tank. Containers, even those that have been emptied, will retain product residue and vapour and should be handled as if they were full until they have been cleaned. Do not cut, drill, grind, weld or perform similar operations on or near containers. Vapors are heavier than air and will collect in low areas. Do not enter these areas where vapors of this product are suspected unless special breathing apparatus is used and an observer is present for assistance. Manual operations (such as cold cleaning or paint stripping) using methylene chloride should be engineered to provide for confining solvent vapors, adequate ventilation and/or respiratory protection to reduce the potential for overexposure to vapors. Wear all protective equipment.

Storage: Keep containers tightly closed. Store in a cool, dry, well ventilated area. Significant vapor pressure (greater than 5 psi) can be generated above 55 °F. This may result in venting or rupture. Do not store in aluminum, zinc, aluminum alloys and plastics. Product should not be packaged in aluminum aerosol cans or with finely divided aluminum or its alloys in an aerosol can. Product is denser than water.

SECTION 08: PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT / EXPOSURE CONTROLS

GLOVES/TYPE:	Impervious gloves.
RESPIRATOR/TYPE:	Atmospheric levels should be maintained below the exposure guideline. When respiratory protection is required, use an approved air-purifying or positive-pressure supplied-air respirator depending on the potential airborne concentration. For emergency and other conditions where the exposure guideline may be exceeded, use an approved positive-pressure self-contained breathing apparatus or positive- pressure airline with auxiliary self-contained air supply. In confined or poorly ventilated areas, use an approved self-contained breathing apparatus or

positive pressure airline with auxiliary self-contained air supply.

EYE/TYPE: Chemical goggles; also wear a face shield if splashing hazard exists.

OTHER/TYPE: Ensure that eyewash stations and safety showers are proximal to the work-station location.

ENGINEERING CONTROL Provide general and/or local exhaust ventilation to control airborne levels below the exposure guidelines. Lethal concentrations may exist in areas with poor ventilation.

SECTION 09: PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

PHYSICAL STATE/APPEARANCE:	Liquid Colourless	ODOUR THRESHOLD:	214 ppm
ODOUR:	Irritant	VAPOUR DENSITY (Air=1):	2.93
VAPOUR PRESSURE (mm Hg @ 20C):	355 mmHg	SPECIFIC GRAVITY:	1.32
EVAPORATION RATE (Ether = 1):	N. Av.	FREEZING POINT (C)	N. Av.
BOILING POINT (C):	39.8 °C	% VOLATILE (WT):	N. Av.
Ph (% SOLUTION):	N. Av.		
SOLUBILITY IN WATER (% W/W)	2.0 g/100 g @ 25 C		

SECTION 10: STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

CHEMICALLY STABLE? Yes

IF NO, UNDER WHICH CONDITIONS? Avoid direct sunlight or ultraviolet sources. Avoid open flames, welding arcs, or other high temperature sources which induce thermal decomposition. High energy sources such as welding arcs can cause degradation generating chlorine, hydrogen chloride and possible phosgene, and should be avoided.

INCOMPATIBILITY WITH OTHER SUBSTANCES Yes

IF YES, WITH WHICH ONES: Oxidizing agents. Strong bases. Amines. Aluminum powders, magnesium powders, potassium, sodium and zinc powder. Aluminum and alloys.

SPECIAL REACTIVITY AND UNDER WHAT CONDITIONS Avoid excessive heat, open flames and all ignition sources. Direct sunlight.

HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS: Will not occur.

SECTION 11: TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

EXPOSURE LIMIT OF MATERIAL	N. Av.
LC 50 OF MATERIAL, SPECIES AND ROUTE	See Sec. 2
LD 50 OF MATERIAL, SPECIES AND ROUTE	See Sec. 2
CARCINOGENICITY OF MATERIAL	N. Av.
REPRODUCTIVE EFFECTS:	N. Av.
IRRITANCY OF MATERIAL	N. Av.
SENSITIZING CAPABILITY OF MATERIAL	N. Av.
SYNERGISTIC MATERIALS	N. Av.

SECTION 12: ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

AQUATIC TOXICITY Bioconcentration potential is low. Potential for mobility in soil is very high. Not readily biodegradable.

SECTION 13: DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

WASTE DISPOSAL: Disposal of Waste Method: Disposal of all wastes must be done in accordance with municipal, provincial and federal regulations.
Contaminated Packaging: Empty containers should be recycled or disposed of through an approved waste management facility.

SECTION 14: TRANSPORT INFORMATION

TDG CLASSIFICATION Class 6.1, DICHLOROMETHANE
UN NUMBER: 1593
PACKING GROUP: III
Special Provisions for Transport

SECTION 15: REGULATORY INFORMATION

WHMIS CLASSIFICATION D.1B D.2A D.2B

D1B TOXIC MATERIALS
D2A VERY TOXIC MATERIALS
D2B TOXIC MATERIALS

SECTION 16: OTHER INFORMATION

ABBREVIATIONS USED: N.Av. = Not Available
N.App. / N.Ap. = Not Applicable

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SOURCES: Supplier MSDS

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