

**SAFETY DATA SHEET**  
**ACCORDING TO EC-REGULATIONS 1907/2006 (REACH) & 1272/2008 (CLP)**

**1. IDENTIFICATION OF THE SUBSTANCE/MIXTURE AND OF THE COMPANY/UNDERTAKING**

- 1.1 Product identifier**  
**GHS Product Identifier** METHYLENE CHLORIDE  
**EC INDEX No.** 602-004-00-3  
**Alternative names** Dichloromethane  
**REACH Registration No.** 01-2119480404-41-XXXX
- 1.2 Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against**  
**Identified use(s)** Colouring agent, foaming or blowing agent, anti-set off and adhesive agent, heat transfer agent, chemical intermediate, laboratory chemical, solvent, plating agent, metal surface treating agent, processing aid  
**Uses advised against** None
- 1.3 Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet**  
**Company Identification** INEOS Chlor Limited  
Runcorn Site HQ  
South Parade, PO Box 9  
Runcorn, Cheshire, WA7 4JE  
Tel : (01928) 561111, Fax : (01928) 516636  
**E-Mail (competent person)** msds.chlor@ineos.com
- 1.4 Emergency telephone number**  
IN AN EMERGENCY DIAL 999 (UK only) or 112 (EU)  
For specialist advice in an emergency telephone Runcorn +44 (0)1928 572000

**2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION**

- 2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture**  
**Directive 67/548/EEC & Directive 1999/45/EC** EU Category 3 Carcinogen , Xn : Harmful  
R36/37/38 Irritating to eyes, respiratory system and skin.  
R40 Limited evidence of a carcinogenic effect.  
R67 Vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness.  
**Regulation (EC) No. 1272/2008 (CLP)** Carc. 2 , Skin Irrit. 2 , Eye Irrit. 2 , STOT SE 3 , STOT RE 2
- 2.2 Label elements**  
**Hazard Statements** H315: Causes skin irritation.  
H319: Causes serious eye irritation.  
H335: May cause respiratory irritation.  
H336: May cause drowsiness or dizziness.  
H351: Suspected of causing cancer.  
H373: May cause damage to liver / blood through prolonged or repeated exposure.  
**Signal word(s)** WARNING  
**Hazard pictogram(s)**



**Precautionary statement(s)**

P260: Do not breathe mist/vapours/spray.  
P262: Do not get in eyes, on skin, or on clothing.  
P271: Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.  
P280: Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.  
P304 + P340: IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing.  
P305 + P351 + P338: IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.

**Additional label requirements**

None

**2.3 Other hazards**

Continued or high exposures by inhalation will cause anaesthetic effects. This may result in a loss of consciousness and could prove fatal. Methylene chloride is converted to carbon monoxide in the body, which reduces the oxygen carrying capacity of the blood. Due to the risk of explosion DO NOT weld, cut or burn drums or other vessels which contain or have contained methylene chloride.

**3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS****3.1 Substances**

Hazardous ingredient(s)	%(w/w)	CAS No.	EC No.	H - Codes
Dichloromethane (Methylene Chloride)	100	000075-09-2	200-838-9	H315, H319, H335 H336, H351, H373

**4. FIRST AID MEASURES****4.1 Description of first aid measures**

<b>Inhalation</b>	Remove patient from exposure, keep warm and at rest. Administer oxygen if necessary. Apply artificial respiration if breathing has ceased or shows signs of failing. In the event of cardiac arrest apply external cardiac massage. Obtain immediate medical attention.
<b>Skin Contact</b>	Remove contaminated clothing. After contact with skin, wash immediately with plenty of water. If symptoms (irritation or blistering) occur obtain medical attention.
<b>Eye Contact</b>	Immediately irrigate with eyewash solution or clean water, holding the eyelids apart, for at least 10 minutes. Obtain immediate medical attention.
<b>Ingestion</b>	Do not induce vomiting. Provided the patient is conscious, wash out mouth with water and give 200-300 ml (half a pint) of water to drink. Obtain immediate medical attention.

**4.2 Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed**

High atmospheric concentrations will lead to anaesthetic effects and adverse effects on the central nervous system. Symptoms may include lightheadedness, nausea, vomiting and headache. Exposure to concentrations of 1000 ppm methylene chloride for 20 minutes causes lightheadedness. Continued or high exposures by inhalation will cause anaesthetic effects. This may result in a loss of consciousness and could prove fatal.

**4.3 Indication of the immediate medical attention and special treatment needed**

Remove contaminated clothing immediately. In case of accident by inhalation remove casualty to fresh air and keep at rest. Seek medical treatment when anyone has symptoms apparently due to inhalation, contact with skin or eyes, or swallowing. Adrenaline and similar sympathomimetic drugs should be avoided following exposure as cardiac arrhythmia may result with possible subsequent cardiac arrest.

**5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES****5.1 Extinguishing media**

<b>Suitable Extinguishing Media</b>	Normal extinguishing media. As appropriate for surrounding fire. Water spray should be used to cool containers.
<b>Unsuitable Extinguishing Media</b>	None anticipated

**5.2 Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture**

Explosive mixtures of methylene chloride and air can be formed, but are difficult to ignite and require high intensity sources of heat, such as welding arcs, sparks and flames or high temperatures and pressures; addition of small amounts of flammable substances to methylene chloride (such as flammable liquids or gases) and / or an increase in the oxygen content of the local atmosphere, may strongly enhance these effects. Thermal decomposition and burning will evolve toxic and corrosive vapours of hydrogen chloride and phosgene. Containers may burst if overheated due to thermal expansion of the contents.

**5.3 Advice for fire-fighters**

A self contained breathing apparatus and full protective clothing must be worn in fire conditions.

**6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES****6.1 Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures**

Ensure suitable personal protection during removal of spillages. Do not breathe vapour. Avoid contact with skin and eyes.

## 6.2 Environmental precautions

Avoid release to the environment. Use appropriate containment to avoid environmental contamination.

## 6.3 Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Do not allow to enter drains, sewers or watercourses. Adsorb onto earth or sand and remove to safe place. Transfer to a container for disposal or recovery.

## 6.4 Reference to other sections

See Section: 8, 13

## 6.5 Additional information

Spillages or uncontrolled discharges into watercourses must be alerted to the Environment Agency or other appropriate regulatory body.

## 7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

### 7.1 Precautions for safe handling

Do not breathe vapour. Use only in well ventilated areas. The vapour may be invisible, heavier than air and spread along ground. Avoid contact with skin and eyes. Keep away from sources of ignition - No smoking.

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

Keep only in the original container in a cool, well-ventilated place. Keep away from direct sunlight. All bulk storage vessels should be made of steel and require a suitable vent or pressure relief valve and secondary containment to prevent uncontrolled losses from accidental release. Do not use aluminium or its alloys in the construction of storage vessels, pipework and ancillary equipment, including internal components e.g. pump impellers. Due to the risk of explosion DO NOT weld, cut or burn drums or other vessels which contain or have contained methylene chloride.

### 7.3 Specific end use(s)

See Section: 16

## 8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

### 8.1 Control Parameters

HAZARDOUS INGREDIENT(S)	CAS No.	LTEL 8 hr TWA ppm	LTEL 8 hr TWA mg/m <sup>3</sup>	STEL ppm	STEL mg/m <sup>3</sup>	Note:
Dichloromethane (Methylene Chloride)	000075-09-2	100	350	300	1060	WEL, BMGV, Sk

DNEL	oral	Inhalation	Dermal
Industry - Long Term - Local effects	-	353 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	4750 mg/kg/day
Industry - Long Term - Systemic effects	-	-	-
Industry - Short term - Local effects	-	706 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	-
Industry - Short term - Systemic effects	-	-	--
Consumer. - Long Term - Local effects	-	88.3 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	-
Consumer. - Long Term - Systemic effects	-	-	-
Consumer. - Short term - Local effects	0.06 mg/kg bw/day	353 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	2395 mg/kg bw/day
Consumer. - Short term - Systemic effects	-	-	--

Environment	PNEC
Aquatic Compartment (including sediment)	0.54 mg/l Fresh water 0.194 mg/l Marine water 0.27 mg/l Intermittent releases 0.972 mg/kg Dry Sediment Fresh water 0.349 mg/kg Dry Sediment Marine water 26 mg/l sewage treatment plant
Terrestrial Compartment	0.972 mg/kg Dry Soil
Atmospheric Compartment	No data.

### 8.2 Exposure controls

#### Appropriate engineering controls

Provide adequate ventilation to ensure that the occupational exposure limit is not exceeded.

#### Personal Protection

##### Eye/face protection

Wear eye/face protection.

##### Skin protection

Wear suitable protective clothing and gloves. Gloves should be changed when permeation is likely. PVC has a breakthrough time of approximately 5 minutes for methylene chloride. PVA gives longer protection, but is weakened by alcohols and water and will provide less effective protection as a result. Check with protective equipment manufacturer's data.

**Respiratory protection**

Wear suitable respiratory protective equipment if exposure to levels above the occupational exposure limit is likely. Positive air supplied RPE is recommended.

**9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES****9.1 Information on basic physical and chemical properties**

<b>Form</b>	volatile liquid
<b>Colour</b>	clear
<b>Odour</b>	Sharp penetrating
<b>Odour Threshold (ppm)</b>	approx 200ppm
<b>Boiling Point (Deg C)</b>	40
<b>Melting Point (Deg C)</b>	-97
<b>Vapour Pressure (mm Hg)</b>	355 at 20 Deg C , 529 at 30 Deg C
<b>Solubility (Water)</b>	slightly soluble 1.3% at 25 Deg C
<b>Solubility (Other)</b>	Miscible with most organic solvents.
<b>Specific Gravity</b>	1.32 (Water = 1 at 4 Deg C)
<b>Vapour Density (Air= 1)</b>	2.93
<b>Additional properties</b>	Flash point (BS EN 22719:1994) : None Small Scale Test for Combustibility (BS 3900) : Non-combustible. Explosive limits (Company test method) : at 25 Deg C LEL 18.8% v/v, UEL 19.5% v/v at 50 Deg C LEL 17.5% v/v, UEL 20.1% v/v at 100 Deg C LEL 16.1% v/v, UEL 21.5% v/v

**9.2 Other information**

Explosive limit data from Company measurements using 5 litre ASTM flask with 6 Amp hot wire or fusing wire ignition source.

**10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY****10.1 Reactivity**

Keep away from direct sunlight.  
Keep away from moisture.

**10.2 Chemical Stability**

Stable in the presence of inhibitor.

**10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions**

Forms a detonable mixture with nitric acid.  
May react with certain amines, e.g. polyurethane catalysts.

**10.4 Conditions to avoid**

Avoid contact with heat and ignition sources.

**10.5 Incompatible materials**

Prolonged contact with aluminium or light alloys may cause a reaction resulting in the generation of hydrogen chloride gas and heat.

**10.6 Hazardous Decomposition Product(s)**

hydrogen chloride , phosgene.

**11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION***Test result / data***Acute oral toxicity**

The swallowing of small splashes is unlikely to cause any adverse effects. Large amounts may produce internal irritation, nausea, vomiting and diarrhoea and can lead to drowsiness and unconsciousness.  
LD50 (rat, oral) >2000 mg/kg

<b>Acute inhalation toxicity</b>	High concentrations of vapour may be irritant to the respiratory tract. High atmospheric concentrations will lead to anaesthetic effects and adverse effects on the central nervous system. Symptoms may include lightheadedness, nausea, vomiting and headache.  Exposure to high atmospheric concentrations (>1000 ppm) methylene chloride may cause lightheadedness. Exposure to very high concentrations may result in loss of consciousness and may cause an abnormal heart rhythm and prove suddenly fatal. Methylene chloride is converted to carbon monoxide in the body, which reduces the oxygen carrying capacity of the blood. This is reflected by a raised carboxyhaemoglobin concentration in the blood.  Value used for Chemical Safety Assessment LC50 (8 hr mouse) 56230 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
<b>Acute dermal toxicity</b>	Can be absorbed through skin but not in sufficient amounts to cause adverse effects. LD50 (rat, dermal) >2000 mg/kg bw
<b>Skin irritation.</b>	Irritating to skin. Will remove the natural greases resulting in dryness, cracking and dermatitis. Repeated and/or prolonged skin contact may cause reddening, burning and blisters.
<b>Serious eye damage/irritation</b>	Irritating to eyes.
<b>Respiratory irritation</b>	Classified as irritating to the respiratory system.
<b>Sensitisation</b>	Skin: No animal data available. Following many years of use no cases of skin sensitisation are noted There is no evidence that methylene chloride causes respiratory tract sensitisation.
<b>Germ cell mutagenicity</b>	Methylene chloride induces gene mutations in bacteria, but not in mammalian cells. It is clastogenic in vitro at high concentrations but not clastogenic in vivo via several routes of exposure and there is no evidence of it causing gene mutation in vivo. It is not classified as genotoxic.
<b>Carcinogenicity</b>	Chronic inhalation studies in mice have shown increases in lung and liver tumours, when exposed to concentrations of methylene chloride well in excess of the occupational exposure limit. Extensive mechanistic research has shown that these carcinogenic effects are specific to the mouse and are not relevant to human health. This is due to well established differences in metabolic pathways between rodents and man. Several major studies on humans occupationally exposed to methylene chloride have shown no demonstrable link with cancer.
<b>Reproductive toxicity</b>	No effects in fertility were seen in a two generation toxicity study. No developmental effects were seen in studies of rats and mice.
<b>Specific target organ toxicity — single exposure (STOT SE)</b>	Vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness. May cause respiratory irritation.
<b>Specific target organ toxicity — repeated exposure (STOT RE)</b>	May cause damage to the liver and red blood cells through prolonged or repeated exposure.
<b>Aspiration hazard</b>	Not an aspiration hazard

## 12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

### 12.1 Toxicity

Acute aquatic toxicity  
 LC50 (96 hour) (Fish) Fresh water 193 mg/l  
 LC50 (96 hour) (Fish) Marine water 97 mg/l  
 LC50 (48 hour) Aquatic invertebrates: Fresh water 27 mg/l  
 LC50 (48 hour) Aquatic invertebrates: Marine water 109 mg/l  
 NOEC Fresh water Algae 550 mg/l

### 12.2 Persistence and degradability

Methylene chloride is not hydrolysed under normal environmental conditions. The product is slowly biodegradable in water. Methylene chloride is photochemically oxidised in the troposphere (half life, DT50 is calculated at 79.3 days). Biodegradability : half-life (bacteria) approximately 18 months. Biodegradability : pseudomonas strain - 0.8g/l/hr. The product is slowly biodegradable in soil. (TD50 = 14.2 d) The product is substantially removed in biological treatment processes.  
 There is no evidence of inhibition to the aerobic treatment process at a concentration (mg/l) of 200

**12.3 Bioaccumulative potential**

The product has low potential for bioaccumulation. Bioconcentration factor (BCF) : 0.91 to 40 l/kg

**12.4 Mobility in soil**

The product is predicted to have high mobility in soil.

**12.5 Results of PBT and vPvB assessment**

Not classified as PBT or vPvB.

**12.6 Other adverse effects**

None

**13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS****13.1 Waste treatment methods**

Disposal should be in accordance with local, state or national legislation. Transfer solvent residues to a labelled, sealed container for disposal or recovery. Waste disposal must be by an accredited contractor. Large volumes may be suitable for redistillation by solvent recovery contractors. Solvent residues must not be allowed to enter drains, sewers or watercourses or to contaminate the ground.

Due to the risk of explosion DO NOT weld, cut or burn drums or other vessels which contain or have contained methylene chloride.

**13.2 Additional information**

Dispose of this material and its container as hazardous waste.

**14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION****14.1 Road/Rail**

<b>UN No.</b>	1593
<b>Proper Shipping Name</b>	Dichloromethane
<b>ADR/RID Class</b>	6.1
<b>Packing Group</b>	III
<b>Label.</b>	6.1
<b>Tunnel Restriction Code</b>	(E)

**14.2 SEA (IMDG)**

<b>UN No.</b>	1593
<b>Proper Shipping Name</b>	Dichloromethane
<b>IMDG Class</b>	6.1
<b>Packing Group</b>	III
<b>Label.</b>	6.1
<b>Marine Pollutant</b>	Not classified as a Marine Pollutant.

**14.3 Air (ICAO/IATA)**

<b>UN No.</b>	1593
<b>Proper Shipping Name</b>	Dichloromethane
<b>ICAO-TI Class</b>	6.1
<b>Packing Group</b>	III
<b>Label.</b>	6.1

**14.4 Additional Information**

None

**15. REGULATORY INFORMATION****15.1 Safety, health and environmental regulations/legislation specific for the substance or mixture**

Control of Substances Hazardous to Health Regulations (COSHH) 2002 SI 2002/2677 and COSHH Essentials: Easy steps to control chemicals - Control of Substances Hazardous to Health Regulations HSG193.

*Inventory Status*

Listed in: Australia (AICS) Canada (DSL/NDL) China (IECSC) European Union (EINECS/ELINCS) Japan (ENCS) South Korea (KECI) Philippines (PICCS) New Zealand Inventory (NZIoC) United States (TSCA)

**15.2 Chemical Safety Assessment**

A Chemical Safety Assessment (CSA) has been completed for this substance.

**16. OTHER INFORMATION****Indication of changes**

All sections revised according to CLP/GHS requirements.

**LEGEND**

WEL : Workplace Exposure Limit (UK HSE EH40)

COM : The company aims to control exposure in its workplace to this limit

TLV : The company aims to control exposure in its workplace to the ACGIH limit

TLV-C: The company aims to control exposure in its workplace to the ACGIH Ceiling limit

MAK : The company aims to control exposure in its workplace to the German limit

Sk : Can be absorbed through skin

Sen : Capable of causing respiratory sensitisation

Bmgv : Biological monitoring guidance value (UK HSE EH40)

ILV : Indicative Limit Value (UK HSE EH40)

IOELV : Indicative Occupational Exposure Limit Value

**Key literature references**

GESTIS -database on hazardous substances

Chemical Safety Report: Dichloromethane

## Further information

Information in this publication is believed to be accurate and is given in good faith, but it is for the Customer to satisfy itself of the suitability for its own particular purpose. Accordingly, INEOS Chlor Limited gives no warranty as to the fitness of the Product for any particular purpose and any implied warranty or condition (statutory or otherwise) is excluded except to the extent that such exclusion is prevented by law. Freedom under Patent, Copyright and Designs cannot be assumed.

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Restriction in Annex XVII to Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006. Marketing and use of paint strippers containing methylene chloride