



Right to Know Hazardous Substance Fact Sheet

Common Name: **METHYLENE CHLORIDE**

Synonyms: Dichloromethane; Methylene Dichloride

Chemical Name: Methane, Dichloro-

Date: May 2001

Revision: October 2008

CAS Number: 75-09-2

RTK Substance Number: 1255

DOT Number: UN 1593

Description and Use

Methylene Chloride is a colorless, volatile, liquid with a sweet odor. It is used as a paint and varnish remover, solvent for plastics, degreasing agent, propellant, and blowing agent.

- ▶ **ODOR THRESHOLD = 25 to 150 ppm**
- ▶ Odor thresholds vary greatly. Do not rely on odor alone to determine potentially hazardous exposures.

Reasons for Citation

- ▶ **Methylene Chloride** is on the Right to Know Hazardous Substance List because it is cited by OSHA, ACGIH, DOT, NIOSH, NTP, DEP, IARC, IRIS, NFPA and EPA.
- ▶ This chemical is on the Special Health Hazard Substance List.

SEE GLOSSARY ON PAGE 5.

FIRST AID

Eye Contact

- ▶ Immediately flush with large amounts of water for at least 30 minutes, lifting upper and lower lids. Remove contact lenses, if worn, while flushing. Seek medical attention.

Skin Contact

- ▶ Quickly remove contaminated clothing. Immediately wash contaminated skin with large amounts of soap and water.

Inhalation

- ▶ Remove the person from exposure
- ▶ Begin rescue breathing (using universal precautions) if breathing has stopped and CPR if heart action has stopped.
- ▶ Transfer promptly to a medical facility.

EMERGENCY NUMBERS

Poison Control: 1-800-222-1222

CHEMTREC: 1-800-424-9300

NJDEP Hotline: 1-877-927-6337

National Response Center: 1-800-424-8802

EMERGENCY RESPONDERS >>>> SEE BACK PAGE

Hazard Summary

| Hazard Rating | NJDOH | NFPA |
|--|-------|------|
| HEALTH | - | 2 |
| FLAMMABILITY | - | 1 |
| REACTIVITY | - | 0 |
| CARCINOGEN POISONOUS GASES ARE PRODUCED IN FIRE | | |

Hazard Rating Key: 0=minimal; 1=slight; 2=moderate; 3=serious; 4=severe

- ▶ **Methylene Chloride** can affect you when inhaled and by passing through the skin
- ▶ **Methylene Chloride** should be handled as a CARCINOGEN and MUTAGEN--WITH EXTREME CAUTION.
- ▶ Contact can severely irritate and burn the skin and eyes with possible eye damage.
- ▶ Inhaling **Methylene Chloride** can irritate the nose, throat and lungs.
- ▶ Higher exposure can cause headache, nausea, dizziness, weakness and unconsciousness.
- ▶ **Methylene Chloride** may damage the liver and affect the kidneys and brain.

Workplace Exposure Limits

OSHA: The legal airborne permissible exposure limit (PEL) is **25 ppm** averaged over an 8-hour workshift and **125 ppm**, not to be exceeded during any 15-minute work period.

NIOSH: Recommends that exposure to occupational carcinogens be limited to the lowest feasible concentration.

ACGIH: The threshold limit value (TLV) is **50 ppm** averaged over an 8-hour workshift.

- ▶ **Methylene Chloride** may be a CARCINOGEN in humans. There may be no safe level of exposure to a carcinogen, so all contact should be reduced to the lowest possible level.
- ▶ The above exposure limits are for air levels only. When skin contact also occurs, you may be overexposed, even though air levels are less than the limits listed above.

Determining Your Exposure

- ▶ Read the product manufacturer's Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS) and the label to determine product ingredients and important safety and health information about the product mixture.
- ▶ For each individual hazardous ingredient, read the New Jersey Department of Health Hazardous Substance Fact Sheet, available on the RTK website (www.nj.gov/health/eoh/rtkweb) or in your facility's RTK Central File or Hazard Communication Standard file.
- ▶ You have a right to this information under the New Jersey Worker and Community Right to Know Act, the Public Employees Occupational Safety and Health (PEOSH) Act if you are a public worker in New Jersey, and under the federal Occupational Safety and Health Act (OSHA) if you are a private worker.
- ▶ The New Jersey Right to Know Act requires most employers to label chemicals in the workplace and requires public employers to provide their employees with information concerning chemical hazards and controls. The federal OSHA Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200) and the PEOSH Hazard Communication Standard (N.J.A.C. 12:100-7) require employers to provide similar information and training to their employees.

This Fact Sheet is a summary of available information regarding the health hazards that may result from exposure. Duration of exposure, concentration of the substance and other factors will affect your susceptibility to any of the potential effects described below.

Health Hazard Information

Acute Health Effects

The following acute (short-term) health effects may occur immediately or shortly after exposure to **Methylene Chloride**:

- ▶ Contact can severely irritate and burn the skin and eyes with possible eye damage.
- ▶ Inhaling **Methylene Chloride** can irritate the nose, throat and lungs causing coughing, wheezing and/or shortness of breath.
- ▶ Higher exposure can cause headache, nausea, fatigue, dizziness, lightheadedness, weakness and unconsciousness.

Chronic Health Effects

The following chronic (long-term) health effects can occur at some time after exposure to **Methylene Chloride** and can last for months or years:

Cancer Hazard

- ▶ **Methylene Chloride** may be a CARCINOGEN in humans since it has been shown to cause liver and lung cancer in animals.
- ▶ Many scientists believe there is no safe level of exposure to a carcinogen.

Reproductive Hazard

- ▶ There is limited evidence that **Methylene Chloride** causes spontaneous abortions.

Other Effects

- ▶ **Methylene Chloride** can irritate the lungs. Repeated exposure may cause bronchitis to develop with coughing, phlegm, and/or shortness of breath.
- ▶ **Methylene Chloride** may damage the liver and affect the kidneys.
- ▶ Long-term exposure may affect the brain causing memory loss, poor coordination, and reduced thinking ability.

Medical

Medical Testing

Before first exposure and every 12 months thereafter, OSHA requires your employer to provide (for persons exposed to greater than **12.5 ppm** of *Methylene Chloride*):

- ▶ Complete work and medical history
- ▶ Thorough physical examination
- ▶ Liver and kidney function tests

If symptoms develop or overexposure is suspected, the following are recommended:

- ▶ Lung function tests
- ▶ Exam of the nervous system
- ▶ Evaluate for brain effects such as changes in memory, concentration, sleeping patterns and mood (especially irritability and social withdrawal), as well as for headaches and fatigue. Consider evaluations of the cerebellar, autonomic and peripheral nervous systems. Positive and borderline individuals should be referred for neuropsychological testing.

OSHA requires your employer to provide you and your doctor with a copy of the OSHA *Methylene Chloride* Standard (29 CFR 1910.1052).

Any evaluation should include a careful history of past and present symptoms with an exam. Medical tests that look for damage already done are not a substitute for controlling exposure.

Request copies of your medical testing. You have a legal right to this information under the OSHA Access to Employee Exposure and Medical Records Standard (29 CFR 1910.1020).

Mixed Exposures

- ▶ More than light alcohol consumption can cause liver damage. Drinking alcohol may increase the liver damage caused by **Methylene Chloride**.

Workplace Controls and Practices

Very toxic chemicals, or those that are reproductive hazards or sensitizers, require expert advice on control measures if a less toxic chemical cannot be substituted. Control measures include: (1) enclosing chemical processes for severely irritating and corrosive chemicals, (2) using local exhaust ventilation for chemicals that may be harmful with a single exposure, and (3) using general ventilation to control exposures to skin and eye irritants. For further information on workplace controls, consult the NIOSH document on Control Banding at www.cdc.gov/niosh/topics/ctrlbanding/.

The following work practices are also recommended:

- ▶ Label process containers.
- ▶ Provide employees with hazard information and training.
- ▶ Monitor airborne chemical concentrations.
- ▶ Use engineering controls if concentrations exceed recommended exposure levels.
- ▶ Provide eye wash fountains and emergency showers.
- ▶ Wash or shower if skin comes in contact with a hazardous material.
- ▶ Always wash at the end of the workshift.
- ▶ Change into clean clothing if clothing becomes contaminated.
- ▶ Do not take contaminated clothing home.
- ▶ Get special training to wash contaminated clothing.
- ▶ Do not eat, smoke, or drink in areas where chemicals are being handled, processed or stored.
- ▶ Wash hands carefully before eating, smoking, drinking, applying cosmetics or using the toilet.

In addition, the following may be useful or required:

- ▶ Specific actions are required for this chemical by OSHA. Refer to the OSHA *Methylene Chloride* Standard (29 CFR 1910.1052).

Personal Protective Equipment

The OSHA Personal Protective Equipment Standard (29 CFR 1910.132) requires employers to determine the appropriate personal protective equipment for each hazard and to train employees on how and when to use protective equipment.

The following recommendations are only guidelines and may not apply to every situation.

Gloves and Clothing

- ▶ Avoid skin contact with **Methylene Chloride**. Wear personal protective equipment made from material which can not be permeated or degraded by this substance. Safety equipment suppliers and manufacturers can provide recommendations on the most protective glove and clothing material for your operation.
- ▶ Safety equipment manufacturers recommend Polyvinyl Alcohol and Silver Shield®/4H® for gloves and Tychem® Responder® and TK; Zytron® 500; ONESuit® TEC; and Trelchem® HPS and VPS, or the equivalent, as protective materials for clothing.

- ▶ All protective clothing (suits, gloves, footwear, headgear) should be clean, available each day, and put on before work.
- ▶ Do not wear leather shoes. **Methylene Chloride** is absorbed into the leather and can not be removed by cleaning.

Eye Protection

- ▶ Wear non-vented, impact resistant goggles when working with fumes, gases, or vapors.
- ▶ Wear indirect-vent, impact and splash resistant goggles when working with liquids.
- ▶ Wear a face shield along with goggles when working with corrosive, highly irritating or toxic substances.

Respiratory Protection

Improper use of respirators is dangerous. Respirators should only be used if the employer has implemented a written program that takes into account workplace conditions, requirements for worker training, respirator fit testing, and medical exams, as described in the OSHA Respiratory Protection Standard (29 CFR 1910.134).

- ▶ Where the potential exists for exposure over **25 ppm**, use a NIOSH approved supplied-air respirator with a full facepiece operated in a pressure-demand or other positive-pressure mode. For increased protection use in combination with an auxiliary self-contained breathing apparatus operated in a pressure-demand or other positive-pressure mode.
- ▶ Exposure to **2,300 ppm** is immediately dangerous to life and health. If the possibility of exposure above **2,300 ppm** exists, use a NIOSH approved self-contained breathing apparatus with a full facepiece operated in a pressure-demand or other positive-pressure mode equipped with an emergency escape air cylinder.

Fire Hazards

If employees are expected to fight fires, they must be trained and equipped as stated in the OSHA Fire Brigades Standard (29 CFR 1910.156).

- ▶ **Methylene Chloride** may burn, but does not readily ignite.
- ▶ Use dry chemical, CO₂, water spray or foam as extinguishing agents.
- ▶ POISONOUS GASES ARE PRODUCED IN FIRE, including *Hydrogen Chloride* and *Phosgene*.
- ▶ Use water spray to keep fire-exposed containers cool.

Spills and Emergencies

If employees are required to clean-up spills, they must be properly trained and equipped. The OSHA Hazardous Waste Operations and Emergency Response Standard (29 CFR 1910.120) may apply.

If **Methylene Chloride** is spilled or leaked, take the following steps:

- ▶ Evacuate personnel and secure and control entrance to the area.
- ▶ Eliminate all ignition sources.
- ▶ Absorb liquids in vermiculite, dry sand, earth, or a similar material and place into sealed containers.
- ▶ Use water spray to keep containers cool.
- ▶ Ventilate area of spill or leak.
- ▶ DO NOT wash into sewer.
- ▶ It may be necessary to contain and dispose of **Methylene Chloride** as a HAZARDOUS WASTE. Contact your state Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) or your regional office of the federal Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) for specific recommendations.

Handling and Storage

Prior to working with **Methylene Chloride** you should be trained on its proper handling and storage.

- ▶ A regulated, marked area should be established where **Methylene Chloride** is handled, used or stored as required by the OSHA *Methylene Chloride* Standard (29 CFR 1910.1052).
- ▶ **Methylene Chloride** reacts violently with OXIDIZING AGENTS (such as PERCHLORATES, PEROXIDES, PERMANGANATES, CHLORATES, NITRATES, CHLORINE, BROMINE and FLUORINE); CHEMICALLY ACTIVE METALS (such as POTASSIUM, SODIUM, MAGNESIUM and ALUMINUM); and STRONG BASES (such as SODIUM HYDROXIDE and POTASSIUM HYDROXIDE).
- ▶ **Methylene Chloride** is not compatible with LIQUID OXYGEN; TITANIUM; and AMINES.
- ▶ Store in tightly closed containers in a cool, well-ventilated area away from METALS and LIGHT.
- ▶ **Methylene Chloride** attacks some forms of PLASTIC, RUBBER and COATINGS, and will corrode IRON, some STAINLESS STEELS, COPPER and NICKEL in the presence of WATER.

Occupational Health Information Resources

The New Jersey Department of Health offers multiple services in occupational health. These services include providing informational resources, educational materials, public presentations, and industrial hygiene and medical investigations and evaluations.

For more information, please contact:

New Jersey Department of Health
Right to Know
PO Box 368
Trenton, NJ 08625-0368
Phone: 609-984-2202
Fax: 609-984-7407
E-mail: rtk@doh.state.nj.us
Web address: <http://www.nj.gov/health/eoh/rtkweb>

***The Right to Know Hazardous Substance Fact Sheets
are not intended to be copied and sold
for commercial purposes.***

GLOSSARY

ACGIH is the American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists. They publish guidelines called Threshold Limit Values (TLVs) for exposure to workplace chemicals.

Acute Exposure Guideline Levels (AEGs) are established by the EPA. They describe the risk to humans resulting from once-in-a-lifetime, or rare, exposure to airborne chemicals.

Boiling point is the temperature at which a substance can change its physical state from a liquid to a gas.

A **carcinogen** is a substance that causes cancer.

The **CAS number** is unique, identifying number, assigned by the Chemical Abstracts Service, to a specific chemical.

CFR is the Code of Federal Regulations, which are the regulations of the United States government.

A **combustible** substance is a solid, liquid or gas that will burn.

A **corrosive** substance is a gas, liquid or solid that causes destruction of human skin or severe corrosion of containers.

DEP is the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection.

DOT is the Department of Transportation, the federal agency that regulates the transportation of chemicals.

EPA is the Environmental Protection Agency, the federal agency responsible for regulating environmental hazards.

ERG is the Emergency Response Guidebook. It is a guide for emergency responders for transportation emergencies involving hazardous substances.

Emergency Response Planning Guideline (ERPG) values are intended to provide estimates of concentration ranges where one reasonably might anticipate observing adverse effects.

A **fetus** is an unborn human or animal.

A **flammable** substance is a solid, liquid, vapor or gas that will ignite easily and burn rapidly.

The **flash point** is the temperature at which a liquid or solid gives off vapor that can form a flammable mixture with air.

IARC is the International Agency for Research on Cancer, a scientific group.

Ionization Potential is the amount of energy needed to remove an electron from an atom or molecule. It is measured in electron volts.

IRIS is the Integrated Risk Information System database maintained by federal EPA. The database contains information on human health effects that may result from exposure to various chemicals in the environment.

LEL or Lower Explosive Limit, is the lowest concentration of a combustible substance (gas or vapor) in the air capable of continuing an explosion.

mg/m³ means milligrams of a chemical in a cubic meter of air. It is a measure of concentration (weight/volume).

A **mutagen** is a substance that causes mutations. A **mutation** is a change in the genetic material in a body cell. Mutations can lead to birth defects, miscarriages, or cancer.

NFPA is the National Fire Protection Association. It classifies substances according to their fire and explosion hazard.

NIOSH is the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health. It tests equipment, evaluates and approves respirators, conducts studies of workplace hazards, and proposes standards to OSHA.

NTP is the National Toxicology Program which tests chemicals and reviews evidence for cancer.

OSHA is the federal Occupational Safety and Health Administration, which adopts and enforces health and safety standards.

PEOSHA is the New Jersey Public Employees Occupational Safety and Health Act, which adopts and enforces health and safety standards in public workplaces.

Permeated is the movement of chemicals through protective materials.

PIH is a DOT designation for chemicals which are Poison Inhalation Hazards.

ppm means parts of a substance per million parts of air. It is a measure of concentration by volume in air.

A **reactive** substance is a solid, liquid or gas that releases energy under certain conditions.

STEL is a Short Term Exposure Limit which is usually a 15-minute exposure that should not be exceeded at any time during a work day.

A **teratogen** is a substance that causes birth defects by damaging the fetus.

UEL or Upper Explosive Limit is the highest concentration in air above which there is too much fuel (gas or vapor) to begin a reaction or explosion.

Vapor Density is the ratio of the weight of a given volume of one gas to the weight of another (usually *Hydrogen*), at the same temperature and pressure.

The **vapor pressure** is a measure of how readily a liquid or a solid mixes with air at its surface. A higher vapor pressure indicates a higher concentration of the substance in air and therefore increases the likelihood of breathing it in.

Common Name: **METHYLENE CHLORIDE**

Synonyms: Dichloromethane; Methylene Dichloride

CAS No: 75-09-2

 Molecular Formula: CH₂Cl₂

RTK Substance No: 1255

Description: Colorless, volatile liquid with a sweet odor

HAZARD DATA

| Hazard Rating | Firefighting | Reactivity |
|---|---|---|
| 2 - Health 1 - Fire 0 - Reactivity DOT#: UN 1593 ERG Guide #: 160 Hazard Class: 6.1 (Poison) | Methylene Chloride may burn, but does not readily ignite. Use dry chemical, CO ₂ , water spray or foam as extinguishing agents. POISONOUS GASES ARE PRODUCED IN FIRE, including <i>Hydrogen Chloride</i> and <i>Phosgene</i> . Use water spray to keep fire-exposed containers cool. | Methylene Chloride reacts violently with OXIDIZING AGENTS (such as PERCHLORATES, PEROXIDES, PERMANGANATES, CHLORATES, NITRATES, CHLORINE, BROMINE and FLUORINE); CHEMICALLY ACTIVE METALS (such as POTASSIUM, SODIUM, MAGNESIUM and ALUMINUM); and STRONG BASES (such as SODIUM HYDROXIDE and POTASSIUM HYDROXIDE). Methylene Chloride is not compatible with LIQUID OXYGEN; TITANIUM; and AMINES. |

SPILL/LEAKS
Isolation Distance:

Small Spill: 30 meters (100 feet)

Large Spill: 60 meters (200 feet)

Fire: 800 meters (1/2 mile)

Absorb liquids in vermiculite, dry sand, earth, or a similar material and place into sealed containers.

DO NOT wash into sewer.

Methylene Chloride may be hazardous in the environment. Special attention should be given to ground water contamination.

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES
Odor Threshold: 25 to 150 ppm

Flash Point: Nonflammable

LEL: 13%

UEL: 23%

Auto Ignition Temp: 1,033°F (556°C)

Vapor Density: 2.9 (air = 1)

Vapor Pressure: 440 mm Hg at 77°F (25°C)

Specific Gravity: 1.3 (water = 1)

Water Solubility: Very slightly soluble

Boiling Point: 104°F (40°C)

Melting Point: -142°F (-97°C)

Ionization Potential: 11.32 eV

Molecular Weight: 85

EXPOSURE LIMITS
OSHA: 25 ppm, 8-hr TWA; 125 ppm, STEL

NIOSH: Lowest feasible concentration

ACGIH: 50 ppm, 8-hr TWA

IDLH: 2,300 ppm

ERPG-1: 200 ppm, ERPG-2: 750 ppm;

ERPG-3: 4,000 ppm

PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT
Gloves: Polyvinyl Alcohol and Silver Shield®/4H® (>8-hr breakthrough)

Coveralls: Tychem® Responder® and TK; Zytron® 500; ONESuit® TEC; and Trelchem® HPS and VPS (>8-hr breakthrough)

Respirator: >25 ppm - Supplied air

HEALTH EFFECTS
Eyes: Irritation and burns

Skin: Irritation and burns

Inhalation: Nose, throat and lung irritation with coughing, wheezing and shortness of breath

Headache, nausea, fatigue, dizziness, lightheadedness, and unconsciousness

Chronic: Cancer (liver and lung) in animals

FIRST AID AND DECONTAMINATION
Remove the person from exposure.

Flush eyes with large amounts of water for at least 30 minutes. Remove contact lenses if worn. Seek medical attention.

Quickly remove contaminated clothing and wash contaminated skin with large amounts of soap and water.

Begin artificial respiration if breathing has stopped and CPR if necessary.

Transfer promptly to a medical facility.