

G.J. CHEMICAL COMPANY, INC. SAFETY DATA SHEET

1. PRODUCT IDENTIFIER

1.1 PRODUCT NAME -----> **Methylene Chloride**
PRODUCT NUMBER(S)-----> 135210, 135215, 135220, 135240, 135250,
199700, 199900
TRADE NAMES AND SYNONYMS -----> Dichloromethane

CAS-No: 75-09-2 CHEMICAL FAMILY: Chlorinated Hydrocarbon

1.2 RELEVANT IDENTIFIED USES OF THE SUBSTANCE OR MIXTURE AND USES ADVISED AGAINST

RECOMMENDED USE: Industrial: Metal cleaning (cold cleaning), Use in coatings, Use as a cleaning agent, Adhesives and Sealants, Use as a foaming/blowing agent, Paint stripper, Use as a functional fluid, Use as an intermediate, Use as a heat transfer liquid, Raw leather cleaning, Laboratory chemical, Distribution of substance, Manufacture of another substance.

USES ADVISED AGAINST: Use as paint strippers in concentrations equal to or greater than 0.1% by weight.

1.3 DETAILS OF THE SUPPLIER OF THE SAFETY DATA SHEET

Company: **G.J. CHEMICAL CO., INC.**
Address: **40 VERONICA AVENUE**
SOMERSET, NJ 08873
Telephone: **1-973-589-1450**
Fax: **1-973-589-3072**

1.4 Emergency Telephone Number
Emergency Phone: 1-800-424-9300 (CHEMTREC)

2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture

GHS Classification in accordance with 29CFR 1910 (OSHA HCS)

Skin irritation (Category 2), H315

Eye irritation (Category 2A), H319

Carcinogenicity (Category 2), H351

Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure (Category 3), Respiratory system, Central nervous system, H335

Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure, Oral (Category 2), Liver, Blood, H373

Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure, Inhalation (Category 2), Central nervous system, H336, H373

2.2 GHS Label elements, including precautionary statements



Pictogram

GHS08

GHS07

Signal word: **WARNING**

Hazard statement(s)

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 organs (Liver, Blood) through prolonged or repeated exposure if swallowed.

H373 May cause damage to organs (Central nervous system) through prolonged or repeated exposure if inhaled.

Precautionary statement(s)

Prevention;

P201 Obtain special instructions before use.

P202 Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.

P260 Do not breathe dust/ fume/ gas/ mist/ vapors/ spray.

P264 Wash skin thoroughly after handling.

P271 Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.

P280 Wear protective gloves/ eye protection/ face protection.

Response:

P302 + P352 IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water.

P304 + P340 + P312 IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. Call a POISON CENTER/doctor if you feel unwell

P305 + P351 + P338 IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes.

Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.

P308 + P313 IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/ attention.

P332 + P313 If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/ attention.

P337 + P313 If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/ attention.

P362 Take off contaminated clothing and wash before reuse.

Storage:

P403 + P233 Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.

P405 Store locked up.

Disposal:

P501 Dispose of contents/ container to an approved waste disposal plant.

2.3 Hazards not otherwise classified (HNOC) or not covered by GHS - none

3. INGREDIENTS

3.1 SUBSTANCE:

Ingredient	CAS No.	% by WT. Range	CLASSIFICATION
Dichloromethane	75-09-2 EC-No.200-838-9 Index-No.602-004-00-3 Reg.-No. 01-2119480404-41-XXXX	99-100	Skin irritation (Category 2), H315 Eye irritation (Category 2A), H319 Carcinogenicity (Category 2), H351 STOT-RE - Oral (Category 2), Liver, Blood, H373 STOT-RE - Inhalation (Category 2) Central nervous system, H336, H373
2-methyl-2-butene (Amylene)	513-35-9 EC-No. 208-156-3 Reg.-No. 01-2119480126-41-XXXX	50- 100 ppm	Flammable Liquids (Category 2), H225 Acute toxicity, Oral (Category 4), H302 Aspiration Hazard (Category 1), H304 Skin irritation (Category 2), H315 STOT-SE (Category 3), Central nervous system, H336 Germ cell mutagenicity (Category 2), H341 Carcinogenicity (Category 2), H351 Acute aquatic toxicity (Category 2), H401 Chronic aquatic toxicity (Category 2), H411

3.2 MIXTURE: Not applicable

4. FIRST-AID MEASURES

4.1 DESCRIPTION OF FIRST AID MEASURES:

INHALATION: METHYLENE CHLORIDE

****FIRST AID- Remove from exposure area to fresh air immediately. If breathing has stopped, perform artificial respiration. Keep person warm and at rest. Treat symptomatically and supportively. Get medical attention immediately.**

SKIN CONTACT: METHYLENE CHLORIDE

****FIRST AID- Remove contaminated clothing and shoes immediately. Wash affected area with soap or mild detergent and large amounts of water until no evidence of chemical remains (approximately 15-20 minutes). Get medical attention if irritation persists.**

EYE CONTACT: METHYLENE CHLORIDE

****FIRST AID- Wash eyes immediately with large amounts of water or normal saline, occasionally lifting upper and lower lids, until no evidence of chemical remains (approximately 15-20 minutes). Remove contact lenses, if worn, after initial flush. Get medical attention immediately.**

INGESTION: METHYLENE CHLORIDE

****FIRST AID- Do not induce vomiting. Do not give fluids. Prevent aspiration by keeping the victims head below the knees. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Immediately get to a physician or poison control center, treat symptomatically. Gastric lavage may be effective when performed by a physician within 4 hours of ingestion.**

4.2 MOST IMPORTANT SYMPTOMS AND EFFECTS, BOTH ACUTE AND DELAYED:

Eye: Irritating, causing pain, inflammation and temporal eye damage;

Skin: Mildly irritating; May produce burning sensation and redness.

Inhalation: Irritation of the respiratory tract or acute nervous system depression characterized by headache, dizziness, staggering gait, confusion, unconsciousness or coma. Irritation of respiratory tract. Causes formation of carbon monoxide in blood, which affects cardiovascular system and the central nervous system.

Ingestion: May cause Irritation of gastrointestinal tract. If vomiting results in aspiration, chemical pneumonia could follow. Absorption through gastrointestinal tract may produce liver damage and symptoms of central nervous system depression.

Chronic: Can cause headache, mental confusion, depression, fatigue, loss of appetite, nausea, vomiting cough, loss of sense of balance and visual; disturbances. Prolonged skin contact may cause dermatitis. Chronic inhalation or ingestion may cause liver damage.

Medical Conditions Aggravated by Exposure: Persons with angina or other cardiovascular diseases should not be exposed to this product.

4.3 INDICATION OF ANY IMMEDIATE MEDICAL ATTENTION AND SPECIAL TREATMENT NEEDED: Specific details on antidote: No recommendation given.

5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

Flash Point: None °F TCC

LEL %: 12 (V)

Auto-ignition Temp.: 556.1°C (1033°F)

UEL %: 19 (V)

5.1 SUITABLE EXTINGUISHING MEDIA:

Foam--> x CO2--> x Dry Chemical--> x Water-fog--> x Other-->

Unsuitable extinguishing media: Do not use waterjet

5.2 SPECIAL HAZARDS ARISING FROM THE SUBSTANCE OR MIXTURE:

At high temperatures this product decomposes to give off hydrogen chloride gas plus other toxic and irritating vapors such as phosgene, chlorine. Vapor may form flammable mixture in atmosphere that contains a high percentage of oxygen. This product is nonflammable and non-explosive under normal conditions. At high temperatures this product decomposes to give off hydrochloric acid as gas plus other toxic and irritating vapors such as phosgene.

If storage containers are exposed to excessive heat, over pressurization of the containers can result. If storage containers are exposed to excessive heat, over pressurization of the containers can result. Vapor may form flammable mixture in atmosphere that contains a high percentage of oxygen.

CONDITIONS OF FLAMMABILITY: Not flammable or combustible

HAZARDOUS COMBUSTION PRODUCTS: Highly dependent on combustion

conditions. A complex mixture of airborne solids, liquids, and gases including carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, carbon oxides, hydrogen chloride, chlorine and phosgene evolve when this material undergoes combustion.

5.3 ADVICE FOR FIREFIGHTERS: Shut off source. Water fog may be used to cool closed containers to prevent pressure build. Wear pressure demand self-contained breathing apparatus for buildings and confined spaces where this product is stored. Structural firefighters clothing provides limited protection to the combustion products of this material.

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

6.1 PERSONAL PRECAUTIONS, PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT AND EMERGENCY PROCEDURES: Eliminate ignition sources in the vicinity of the spill or released vapor. Immediately evacuate all nonessential people. Verify that responders are properly trained and wearing appropriate respiratory equipment and fire resistant protective clothing during cleanup operations.

6.2 ENVIRONMENTAL PRECAUTIONS:

Keep out of water sources and sewers. Do not flush into surface water or sanitary sewer system

6.3 METHODS AND MATERIAL FOR CONTAINMENT AND CLEANING UP:

Methods for cleanup and containment:

Use explosion proof equipment. Shut off valves, contain spill, for small spills add non-flammable absorbent such as clay or silica in spill area. Keep all nonessential people away. If spill occurs indoors, turn off air conditioning and/or heat systems to prevent vapors from contaminating entire building. Clean up personnel should have NIOSH approved positive pressure self-contained breathing apparatus.

For large spills use foam on spill to minimize vapors clean up by vacuuming then using non-flammable absorbent.

Methods for disposal:

Remove contaminated soil to remove contaminated trace residues.

Place all saturated absorbent, using non-sparking tools, in an approved container for disposal. Flush with water to remove trace residue. Minimize breathing vapors and skin contact, ventilate confined areas, open all windows and doors, assure conformity with applicable government regulations.

REPORTABLE QUANTITY (RQ): 1000 POUNDS

The Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA) Section 304 requires that a release equal to or greater than the reportable quantity for this substance be immediately reported to the local emergency planning committee and the state emergency response commission (40 CFR 355.40). If the release of this substance is reportable under CERCLA Section 103, the national response center must be notified immediately at (800) 424-8882 or (202) 426-2675 in the metropolitan Washington, D. C. area (40 CFR 302.6).

6.4 REFERENCE TO OTHER SECTIONS: See Sections 8 and 13.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

7.1 PRECAUTIONS FOR SAFE HANDLING:

Avoid breathing vapors in top of shipping container. Use with adequate ventilation. Avoid contact with eyes, skin and clothing. Avoid work practices that may release volatile components in the atmosphere. Avoid contaminating soil or releasing material into sewage and drainage systems. Use non-sparking tools to open or close containers. Do not take internally.

Advice on general occupational hygiene:

Wash hands before breaks and after work. Keep away from food, drink and animal feeding stuffs. When using do not smoke.

7.2 CONDITIONS FOR SAFE STORAGE, INCLUDING ANY INCOMPATIBILITIES:

Follow maximum allowed pile heights specified in the BOCA codes or the NFPA manual. Local fire authorities should be notified for storage of this material in any quantity. Local permits are required for storage in warehouse quantities. Recommended storage temperature: 15 - 25°C. High Vapor Pressure presents a hazard when opening packages. Store large quantities only in cool, dry areas in buildings designed to comply with OSHA 1910.106. Keep containers tight and upright to prevent leakage. Do not contact with oxidizing materials. Keep containers closed when not in use.

CONTAINER WARNINGS: Containers should be Bonded and Grounded when pouring. Avoid free fall of liquid in excess of a few inches. Empty containers release residue and can be dangerous. Do not pressurize, cut, weld, braze, solder, drill, or expose such containers to heat, sparks, static electricity or other sources of ignition. Do not attempt to clean. "Empty" drums should be completely drained, properly bunged and promptly returned to a drum re-conditioner.

7.3 **SPECIFIC END USES**: Apart from the uses mentioned in section 1.2 no other specific uses are stipulated

8. EXPOSURE CONTROL (PERSONAL PROTECTION)

8.1 CONTROL PARAMETERS:

Ingredient	CAS No.	% by WT. Range	Exposure Limits
Dichloromethane	75-09-2 EC-No.200-838-9 Index-No.602-004-00-3 Reg.-No. 01-2119480404-41-XXXX	99-100	25ppm PEL (OSHA) 50ppm TWA (ACGIH) 125ppm STEL (OSHA)

2-methyl-2-butene (Amylene)	513-35-9 EC-No. 208-156-3 Reg.-No. 01-2119480126-41-XXXX	50- 100 ppm	N.E.
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Key: (PEL) = Permissible Exposure Limit OSHA
(TLV) = Threshold Limit Value OSHA & ACGIH
(STEL) = Short Term Exposure Limit ACGIH
(WEEL) = USA. Workplace Environmental Exposure Levels
(TWA) = Time Weighted Average
CAS = Chemical Abstracts Registry Number
IDLH = Immediate Danger to Life and Health
N.E. =None Established

8.2 EXPOSURE CONTROLS

EXPOSURE GUIDELINES: Consider the potential hazards of this material (Section 2), applicable exposure limits, job activities, and other substances in the work place when designing engineering controls and selecting personal protective equipment. If engineering controls or work practices are not adequate to prevent exposure to harmful levels of this material, the personal protective equipment listed below is recommended.

ENGINEERING CONTROLS: Provide general dilution or local exhaust ventilation in volume and pattern to keep concentrations within permitted exposure limits. All areas should be ventilated in accordance with OSHA Regulation 29 CFR Part 1910. Explosion proof motors should be used in mechanical ventilation.

RESPIRATORY PROTECTION: The specific respirator selected must be based on contamination levels found in the work place, must not exceed the working limits of the respirator. For vapor concentrations 1 to 10 times ACGIH TLV use an air purifying NIOSH/MSHA Approved respirator with full face-piece and organic vapor cartridges. For concentrations over 10 times ACGIH TLV, in confined areas, and/or where vapor concentrations are unknown use an approved positive pressure full face-piece supplied air respirator.

BODY CLOTHING: Employee must wear appropriate protective (impervious) clothing and equipment to prevent repeated or prolonged contact with this substance. Use chemical resistant apron or other impervious clothing. Remove, wash and dry contaminated clothing before reuse.

SKIN PROTECTION: Employee must wear appropriate protective gloves to prevent contact with this substance.

Splash contact Material: Fluorinated rubber

Minimum layer thickness: 0.7 mm

Break through time: 148 min

HYGIENE: Use good personal hygiene practices, wash hands before eating, drinking, smoking or using toilet facilities.

EYE/FACE PROTECTION: Use chemical safety goggles plus full face shield. Emergency shower and eyewash should be in close proximity.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

9.1 INFORMATION ON BASIC PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES:

Dichloromethane 75-09-2

APPEARANCE:	Clear mobile liquid
COLOR:	Colorless
ODOR:	Ether-like odor
ODOR THRESHOLD:	205-307ppm
pH:	No Data Available
MOLECULAR WEIGHT:	84.93 amu
MELTING POINT:	-97°C (-207°F)
BOILING POINT:	39.8 - 40°C (103.6 - 104°F)
SPECIFIC GRAVITY:	1.325@25°C
DENSITY (25°C):	1.325@25°C
VAPOR PRESSURE:	353.2 mm Hg @ 20°C (68.0°F)
VAPOR DENSITY:	2.93
WATER SOLUBILITY:	1.3%
PARTITION COEFFICIENT N- OCTANOL/WATER	log Pow: 1.25
FLASH POINT:	None
EVAPORATION RATE (BUTYL ACETATE=1):	14.5
UPPER FLAMMABILITY LIMIT:	19% (V)
LOWER FLAMMABILITY LIMIT:	12% (V)
AUTO IGNITION TEMPERATURE:	556.1°C (1,033.0°F)
DECOMPOSITION TEMPERATURE:	No data available
VISCOSITY:	No data available
EXPLOSIVE PROPERTIES:	No data available
OXIDIZING PROPERTIES:	No data available

9.2 OTHER INFORMATION: No data available

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY INFORMATION

10.1 REACTIVITY: No data available.

10.2 CHEMICAL STABILITY: Unstable () Stable (X)
Contains the following stabilizer(s): 2-Methyl-2-butene (0.005 %)

10.3 POSSIBILITY OF HAZARDOUS REACTIONS: Vapor may form flammable mixture in atmosphere that contains a high percentage of oxygen. Exposure to combination of carbon monoxide and methylene chloride must be limited.

HAZARDOUS POLYMERIZATION: May occur () Will not occur (X)

10.4 CONDITIONS TO AVOID: Heat, Sparks, Pilot Lights, Static Electricity, and other high temperature sources which induce thermal decomposition to irritating and corrosive HCL from solvent vapor. Strong UV light can cause significant phosgene to be generated.

10.5 INCOMPATIBLE MATERIALS: Strong oxidants such as liquid chlorine, oxygen, sodium hypochlorite, inorganic acids e.g. hydrochloric acid hydrogen peroxide, alkali metals, aluminum or zinc.
Synergistic Materials: Exposure to combination of carbon monoxide and methylene chloride must be limited. Where carbon monoxide concentration equals its exposure limit, there should be no exposure to methylene chloride.

10.6 HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS: Toxic fumes of Phosgene, Hydrochloric Acid can be produced at high temperatures in the presence of alkali metals.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

11.1 INFORMATION ON TOXICOLOGICAL EFFECTS:

Routes of Entry: Inhalation--> x Skin--> x Ingestion--> x Eye--> x

ACUTE HEALTH EFFECTS:

Effects of overexposure:

Eye> Irritating, causing pain, inflammation and temporal eye damage;

Skin> Mildly irritating; May produce burning sensation and redness.

Inhalation> Irritation of the respiratory tract or acute nervous system depression characterized by headache, dizziness, staggering gait, confusion, unconsciousness or coma. Irritation of respiratory tract. Causes formation of carbon monoxide in blood, which affects cardiovascular system and the central nervous system.

Ingestion> May cause Irritation of gastrointestinal tract. If vomiting results in aspiration, chemical pneumonia could follow. Absorption through gastrointestinal tract may produce liver damage and symptoms of central nervous system depression.

Chronic: Can cause headache, mental confusion, depression, fatigue, loss of appetite, nausea, vomiting cough, loss of sense of balance and visual; disturbances. Prolonged skin contact may cause dermatitis. Chronic inhalation or ingestion may cause liver damage.

Medical Conditions Aggravated by Exposure> Persons with angina or other cardiovascular diseases should not be exposed to this product.

ACUTE TOXICITY:

The effects of overexposure shown in Section II are based on acute toxicity profiles. Typical values are:

Ingredient	 Oral LD50 (Rat)	 Skin LD50 (Rabbit)	 Inhalation LC50	
Dichloromethane	2000mg/kg	2000mg/kg	52000mg/kg	
2-methyl-2-butene (Amylene)	750-2600mg/kg	>2000mg/kg	175000mg/m ³ /4h	

SKIN CORROSION/IRRITATION: Skin - Rabbit Result: Irritating to skin. - 4 h (OECD Test Guideline 404)

SERIOUS EYE DAMAGE/EYE IRRITATION: Eyes - Rabbit Result: Irritating to eyes.

RESPIRATORY OR SKIN SENSITIZATION:

Respiratory: - Mouse did not cause sensitization on laboratory animals. (OECD Test Guideline 429)

Skin: No data available.

MUTAGENIC EFFECTS: Chromosome aberration test in vitro Result: positive
Ames test Salmonella typhimurium Result: positive OECD Test Guideline 474
Mouse - male and female - Bone marrow

CARCINOGEN STATUS: IARC: 2B - Group 2B: Possibly carcinogenic to humans (Methylene chloride)

NTP: Reasonably anticipated to be a human carcinogen (Methylene chloride)

OSHA: OSHA specifically regulated carcinogen (Methylene chloride)

REPRODUCTIVE TOXICITY: No information available.

Specific target organ toxicity (STOT-SE)- single exposure (Globally Harmonized System): May cause respiratory irritation. May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

Specific target organ toxicity (STOT-RE)- repeated exposure (Globally Harmonized System): Inhalation - May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure. - Central nervous system

Oral - May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure. - Liver, Blood

ASPIRATION HAZARD: No information available.

ADDITIONAL DATA:

Exposure to animals of greater than 5000ppm of Dichloromethane

has caused cardiac arrhythmias, however, there have been no reports in humans of effects on the heart. A 1986 NTP, 2 year animal inhalation study report states that there is clear evidence of carcinogenicity in mice (lung and liver tumors) and female rats (mammary tumors). Experience in industry has shown no increased incidences of cancer of any type in the worker population. This product contains a chemical known to the state of California to cause cancer.

RTECS: PA8050000

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

DANGEROUS TO AQUATIC LIFE IN HIGH CONCENTRATIONS:

May be dangerous if it enters water intakes.

Notify local health and pollution control officials.

Notify operators of nearby water intakes.

12.1 AQUATIC TOXICITY: (acute)

Toxicity to fish

LC50 - Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow) - 193.00 mg/l - 96 h

NOEC - Cyprinodon variegatus (sheepshead minnow) - 130 mg/l - 96 h

Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates

EC50 - Daphnia magna (Water flea) - 1,682.00 mg/l - 48 h

12.2 PERSISTENCE AND DEGRADABILITY:

aerobic - Exposure time 28 d Result: 68 % - Readily biodegradable. (OECD Test Guideline 301D). When released into water, this material may biodegrade to a moderate extent. When released into the air, this material is expected to have a half-life of greater than 30 days.

12.3 BIOACCUMULATIVE POTENTIAL: Log octanol/water partition coefficient of log Pow 1.25. This material is not expected to significantly bio-accumulate.

12.4 MOBILITY IN SOIL: When released into soil this material is expected to quickly evaporate. When released into the soil, this material may leach into groundwater.

12.5 RESULTS OF PBT AND vPvB: Data are not available.

12.6 OTHER ADVERSE EFFECTS: Slightly hazardous to water.

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

13.1 WASTE TREATMENT METHODS: Hazard characteristic and regulatory waste stream classification can change with product use. Accordingly it is the responsibility of the user to determine the proper storage, transportation, treatment, and or disposal methodologies for spent materials and residues at

time of disposition. Recovery and reuse of spilled product, rather than disposal, should be the ultimate goal of a clean up.

CONTAMINATED PACKAGING: Dispose of as unused product.

RCRA: The unused product is a RCRA hazardous waste if discarded. The RCRA ID number is: U080

If the waste is a spent solvent, the appropriate spent solvent code should be used.

DISPOSAL MUST BE IN ACCORDANCE WITH STANDARDS APPLICABLE TO GENERATORS OF HAZARDOUS WASTE, 48 CFR 262

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Land Transport (DOT)

- 14.1 USDOT ID Number-----> UN1593
- 14.2 USDOT Shipping Name-----> Dichloromethane
- 14.3 USDOT Hazard Classification-----> 6.1
 USDOT Label Codes-----> 6.1
- 14.4 USDOT Package Code-----> III
- 14.5 Marine Pollutant-----> No
- 14.6 Special precautions for user-----> Yes
 Emergency Response Guide-----> 160
 Reportable quantity-----> 1000lbs.

Sea Transport (IMDG)

- 14.1 UN Number:-----> UN1593
- 14.2 Proper Shipping Name-----> DICHLOROMETHANE
- 14.3 Hazard Class:-----> 6.1
- 14.4 Packing Group:-----> III
- 14.5 Marine Pollutant-----> No
- 14.6 Special precautions for user:-----> Yes
 EmS-No-----> F-A S-A

Air Transport (ICAO/IATA)

- 14.1 UN Number:-----> UN1593
- 14.2 Proper Shipping Name:-----> Dichloromethane
- 14.3 Hazard Class:-----> 6.1
- 14.4 Packing Group:-----> III
- 14.5 Environmental hazard-----> Not applicable
- 14.6 Special precautions for user:-----> No

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

15.1 SAFETY, HEALTH AND ENVIRONMENTAL REGULATIONS/LEGISLATION SPECIFIC FOR THE SUBSTANCE OR MIXTURE:

SARA TITLE III (Superfund Amendment and Reauthorization Act)

SECTION 302 AND 304: Extremely Hazardous Substance List (40 CFR 355) - Not Listed

SECTION 313: Toxic Chemicals Listing (40 CFR 372.65) - Listed Methylene Chloride CAS 75-09-2

SECTION 311/312: Hazard Categorization (40 CFR 370) - Acute Health Hazard, Chronic Health Hazard.

CERCLA (Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act)

SECTION 102(A) Hazardous Substances (40 CFR 302.4)- Listed Reportable Quantity – 1000lbs.

SECTION 101(14) Reportable Quantity: 1000lbs.

Massachusetts Right to Know Components

Methylene chloride CAS-No.75-09-2

2-methyl-2-butene CAS-No. 513-35-9

Pennsylvania Right to Know Components

Methylene chloride CAS-No.75-09-2

2-methyl-2-butene CAS-No. 513-35-9

New Jersey Right to Know Components

Methylene chloride CAS-No.75-09-2

2-methyl-2-butene CAS-No. 513-35-9

California Prop. 65 Components

WARNING! This product contains a chemical known to the State of California to cause cancer. Methylene chloride CAS-No.75-09-2

TSCA (Toxic Substance Control Act)

Methylene Chloride CAS 75-09-2 and 2-methyl-2-butene CAS-No. 513-35-9 Are listed on the TSCA Inventory.

International Inventories:

<u>Country or Region</u>	<u>Inventory Name</u>	<u>On inventory yes/no</u>
<u>Australia</u>	Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)	Yes
<u>Canada</u>	Domestic Substances List (DSL)	Yes
<u>Canada</u>	Non-Domestic Substances List (NDSL)	No

<u>China</u>	Inventory of Existing Chemical Substances in China (IECSC)	Yes
<u>Europe</u>	European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances (EINECS)	Yes
<u>Europe</u>	European List of Notified Chemical Substances (ELINCS)	No
<u>Japan</u>	Inventory of Existing and New Chemical Substances (ENCS)	Yes
<u>Japan</u>	Industrial Safety & Health Law Inventory (ISHL)	Yes
<u>Korea</u>	Existing Chemicals List (ECL)	Yes
<u>Mexico</u>	National Inventory of Chemical Substances (INSQ)	Yes
<u>New Zealand</u>	New Zealand Inventory	Yes
<u>Philippines</u>	Philippine Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances (PICCS)	Yes
<u>Switzerland</u>	Inventory of Notified New Substances (CHINV)	Yes
<u>Taiwan</u>	National Existing Chemical Inventory (NECI)	Yes
<u>United States & Puerto Rico</u>	Toxic Substances Control Act Inventory	Yes

15.2 CHEMICAL SAFETY ASSESSMENT:

A chemical safety assessment has been carried out for this substance by the manufacturer.

16. OTHER INFORMATION:

Hazard Rating:

4-Extreme

3-High

2-Moderate

1-Slight

0-Insignificant

NFPA RATINGS (SCALE 0-4): Health=2 Fire=0 Reactivity=0
 HMIS RATINGS (SCALE 0-4) Health=2 Fire=0 Reactivity=0 PPE=H

Text of hazard statement codes in Sections 2 and 3:

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 organs (Liver, Blood) through prolonged or repeated exposure if swallowed.

H373 May cause damage to organs (Central nervous system) through prolonged or repeated exposure if inhaled.

Date of preparation-----> December 18, 1995

Revision Number-----> 1.7

Revision content-----> Updated Sections: 1, 3, 4, 8, 10, 11, and 16

Revision-----> April 12, 2019

Prepared by-----> T.G. Fenstermaker Jr.

Acronyms:

ACGIH - American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists

AIHA	-	American Industrial Hygiene Association
ANSI	-	American Nation Standards Institute
API	-	American Petroleum Institute
CERCLA	-	Comprehensive Emergency Response, Compensation, and Liability Act
DOT	-	U.S. Department of Transportation
EPA	-	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
HMIS	-	Hazardous Materials Information System
IARC	-	International Agency For Research On Cancer
MSHA	-	Mine Safety and Health Administration
NFPA	-	National Fire Protection Association
NIOSH	-	National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health
NOIC	-	Notice of Intended Change (Proposed change to ACGIH TLV)
NTP	-	National Toxicology Program
OPA	-	Oil Pollution Act of 1990
OSHA	-	U.S. Occupational Safety & Health Administration
PEL	-	Permissible Exposure Limit (OSHA)
RCRA	-	Resource Conservation and Recovery Act
REL	-	Recommended Exposure Limit (NIOSH)
SARA	-	Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 Title III
SCBA	-	Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus
STEL	-	Short-Term Exposure Limit (generally 15 minutes)
TLV	-	Threshold Limit Value
TSCA	-	Toxic Substances Control Act
TWA	-	Time Weighted Average (8hr.)
WHMIS	-	Canadian Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System

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