



# Material Safety Data Sheet

The Dow Chemical Company

**Product Name:** METHYLENE CHLORIDE TECHNICAL  
CYCLOHEXANE INHIBITED

**Issue Date:** 03/10/2008

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The Dow Chemical Company encourages and expects you to read and understand the entire (M)SDS, as there is important information throughout the document. We expect you to follow the precautions identified in this document unless your use conditions would necessitate other appropriate methods or actions.

## 1. Product and Company Identification

**Product Name**

METHYLENE CHLORIDE TECHNICAL CYCLOHEXANE INHIBITED

**COMPANY IDENTIFICATION**

The Dow Chemical Company  
2030 Willard H. Dow Center  
Midland, MI 48674  
USA

Customer Information Number: 800-258-2436

**EMERGENCY TELEPHONE NUMBER**

**24-Hour Emergency Contact:** 989-636-4400

**Local Emergency Contact:** 989-636-4400

## 2. Hazards Identification

**Emergency Overview**

**Color:** Clear

**Physical State:** Liquid

**Odor:** Characteristic

**Hazards of product:**

WARNING! Causes eye irritation. Prolonged exposure may cause skin burns. Harmful if inhaled. May be harmful if swallowed. Aspiration hazard. Can enter lungs and cause damage to body systems. Isolate area. Keep upwind of spill. Stay out of low areas. Toxic fumes may be released in fire situations.

**OSHA Hazard Communication Standard**

This product is a "Hazardous Chemical" as defined by the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard, 29 CFR 1910.1200.

### Potential Health Effects

**Eye Contact:** May cause pain disproportionate to the level of irritation to eye tissues. May cause moderate eye irritation which may be slow to heal. May cause slight corneal injury. Vapor may cause eye irritation experienced as mild discomfort and redness.

**Skin Contact:** Prolonged contact may cause skin burns. Symptoms may include pain, severe local redness, swelling, and tissue damage. May cause more severe response on covered skin (under clothing, gloves). 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. May cause drying and flaking of the skin.

**Skin Absorption:** Prolonged skin contact is unlikely to result in absorption of harmful amounts.

**Inhalation:** In confined or poorly ventilated areas, vapor 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 may cause dizziness, drunkenness, and as low as 10,000 ppm, unconsciousness and death. These high levels may also cause cardiac arrhythmias (irregular heartbeats).

**Ingestion:** Low toxicity if swallowed. Small amounts swallowed incidentally as a result of normal handling operations are not likely to cause injury; however, swallowing larger amounts may cause injury. Aspiration into the lungs may occur during ingestion or vomiting, resulting in rapid absorption and injury to other body systems.

**Effects of Repeated Exposure:** In animals, effects have been reported on the following organs: Central nervous system. Kidney. Liver. May cause carboxyhemoglobinemia, thereby impairing the blood's ability to transport oxygen.

**Cancer Information:** Methylene chloride has been shown to increase the incidence of malignant tumors in mice and benign tumors in rats. Other animal studies, as well as several human epidemiology studies, failed to show a tumorigenic response. Methylene chloride is not believed to pose a measurable carcinogenic risk to man when handled as recommended. Studies have shown that tumors observed in mice are unique to that species.

**Birth Defects/Developmental Effects:** Has been toxic to the fetus in lab animals at doses toxic to the mother.

## 3. Composition Information

Component	CAS #	Amount
Dichloromethane (methylene chloride)	75-09-2	99.9 %

## 4. First-aid measures

**Eye Contact:** Immediately flush eyes with water; remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue flushing eyes for at least 15 minutes. Obtain medical attention without delay, preferably from an ophthalmologist.

**Skin Contact:** Wash skin with plenty of water.

**Inhalation:** Move person to fresh air. If not breathing, give artificial respiration; if by mouth to mouth use rescuer protection (pocket mask, etc). If breathing is difficult, oxygen should be administered by qualified personnel. Call a physician or transport to a medical facility.

**Ingestion:** Do not induce vomiting. Call a physician and/or transport to emergency facility immediately.

**Notes to Physician:** Maintain adequate ventilation and oxygenation of the patient. Treat with 100% oxygen. Exposure may increase "myocardial irritability". Do not administer sympathomimetic drugs such as epinephrine unless absolutely necessary. Because rapid absorption may occur through the 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. If burn is present, treat as any thermal burn, after decontamination. No specific antidote. Treatment of exposure should be directed at the control of symptoms and the clinical condition of the patient.

**Medical Conditions Aggravated by Exposure:** Carboxyhemoglobinemia may aggravate any preexisting condition sensitive to a decrease in available oxygen, such as chronic lung disease, coronary artery disease or anemia. Skin contact may aggravate preexisting dermatitis.

## 5. Fire Fighting Measures

**Extinguishing Media:** Water fog or fine spray. Dry chemical fire extinguishers. Carbon dioxide fire extinguishers. Foam. Water fog, applied gently may be used as a blanket for fire extinguishment.

**Fire Fighting Procedures:** Keep people away. Isolate fire and deny unnecessary entry. Stay upwind. Keep out of low areas where gases (fumes) can accumulate. Use water spray to cool fire exposed containers and fire affected zone until fire is out and danger of reignition has passed. Immediately withdraw all personnel from the area in case of rising sound from venting safety device or discoloration of the container. Move container from fire area if this is possible without hazard. Burning liquids may be moved by flushing with water to protect personnel and minimize property damage. Water fog, applied gently may be used as a blanket for fire extinguishment.

**Special Protective Equipment for Firefighters:** Wear positive-pressure self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) and protective fire fighting clothing (includes fire fighting helmet, coat, trousers, boots, and gloves). If protective equipment is not available or not used, fight fire from a protected location or safe distance.

**Unusual Fire and Explosion Hazards:** Container may vent and/or rupture due to fire. Although this material does not have a flash point, it can burn at room temperature. Vapors are heavier than air and may travel a long distance and accumulate in low lying areas.

**Hazardous Combustion Products:** During a fire, smoke may contain the original material in addition to combustion products of varying composition which may be toxic and/or irritating. Combustion products may include and are not limited to: Hydrogen chloride. Carbon monoxide. Carbon dioxide. Combustion products may include trace amounts of: Phosgene. Chlorine.

## 6. Accidental Release Measures

**Steps to be Taken if Material is Released or Spilled:** Small spills: Collect in suitable and properly labeled containers. Large spills: Dike area to contain spill. Pump into suitable and properly labeled containers. See Section 13, Disposal Considerations, for additional information.

**Personal Precautions:** Isolate area. Refer to Section 7, Handling, for additional precautionary measures. Keep unnecessary and unprotected personnel from entering the area. Keep personnel out of low areas. Keep personnel out of confined or poorly ventilated areas. Keep upwind of spill. Ventilate area of leak or spill. Only trained and properly protected personnel must be involved in clean-up operations. Confined space entry procedures must be followed before entering the area. Use appropriate safety equipment. For additional information, refer to Section 8, Exposure Controls and Personal Protection.

**Environmental Precautions:** Material will sink in water. Prevent from entering into soil, ditches, sewers, waterways and/or groundwater. See Section 12, Ecological Information.

## 7. Handling and Storage

### Handling

**General Handling:** Avoid contact with eyes. Avoid contact with skin and clothing. Avoid breathing vapor. Do not swallow. Do not enter confined spaces unless adequately ventilated. Wash thoroughly after handling. Keep container closed. Use with adequate ventilation. When using do not eat, drink or smoke. To avoid uncontrolled emissions, vent vapor from container to storage tank. Vapors of this product are heavier than air and lethal concentrations of vapors can collect in low, confined and unventilated spaces such as tanks, pits, small rooms and even in equipment (degreasers) that is used for degreasing metal parts. Do not enter these confined spaces where vapors of this product are suspected unless special breathing apparatus is used and an observer is present for assistance.

**Other Precautions:** Containers, even those that have been emptied, can contain vapors. Do not cut, drill, grind, weld, or perform similar operations on or near empty containers.

**Storage**

Store under cover in a dry, clean, cool, well ventilated place away from sunlight. Do not handle or store near an open flame, heat, or sources of ignition. Keep container tightly closed when not in use. Do not store in: Zinc. Aluminum. Aluminum alloys. Plastic.

**Storage Period:, Bulk** 24 Months

**8. Exposure Controls / Personal Protection**

**Exposure Limits**

<b>Component</b>	<b>List</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Value</b>
<b>Dichloromethane (methylene chloride)</b>	ACGIH	TWA	50 ppm BEI
	OSHA	TWA	25 ppm SKIN
	OSHA	STEL	125 ppm SKIN
	OSHA	Action Level	12.5 ppm SKIN

A "skin" notation following the exposure guideline refers to the potential for dermal absorption of the material including mucous membranes and the eyes either by contact with vapors or by direct skin contact.

It is intended to alert the reader that inhalation may not be the only route of exposure and that measures to minimize dermal exposures should be considered.

A BEI notation following the exposure guideline refers to a guidance value for assessing biological monitoring results as an indicator of the uptake of a substance from all routes of exposures.

**Personal Protection**

**Eye/Face Protection:** Use chemical goggles. If exposure causes eye discomfort, use a full-face respirator.

**Skin Protection:** Use protective clothing chemically resistant to this material. Selection of specific items such as face shield, boots, apron, or full body suit will depend on the task. Remove contaminated clothing immediately, wash skin area with soap and water, and launder clothing before reuse or dispose of properly.

**Hand protection:** Use gloves chemically resistant to this material. Examples of preferred glove barrier materials include: Polyvinyl alcohol ("PVA"). Ethyl vinyl alcohol laminate ("EVAL"). Viton. Examples of acceptable glove barrier materials include: Butyl rubber.

**NOTICE:** The selection of a specific glove for a particular application and duration of use in a workplace should also take into account all relevant workplace factors such as, but not limited to: Other chemicals which may be handled, physical requirements (cut/puncture protection, dexterity, thermal protection), potential body reactions to glove materials, as well as the instructions/specifications provided by the glove supplier.

**Respiratory Protection:** Atmospheric levels should be maintained below the exposure guideline.

When respiratory protection is required, use an approved self-contained breathing apparatus or positive pressure air line with auxiliary self-contained air supply. For emergency response or for situations where the atmospheric level is unknown, use an approved positive-pressure self-contained breathing apparatus or positive-pressure air line with auxiliary self-contained air supply. In confined or poorly ventilated areas, use an approved self-contained breathing apparatus or positive pressure air line with auxiliary self-contained air supply.

**Ingestion:** Avoid ingestion of even very small amounts; do not consume or store food or tobacco in the work area; wash hands and face before smoking or eating.

**Engineering Controls**

**Ventilation:** Use engineering controls to maintain airborne level below exposure limit requirements or guidelines. If there are no applicable exposure limit requirements or guidelines, use only in enclosed systems or with local exhaust ventilation. Exhaust systems should be designed to move the air away

from the source of vapor/aerosol generation and people working at this point. Lethal concentrations may exist in areas with poor ventilation.

## 9. Physical and Chemical Properties

<b>Physical State</b>	Liquid
<b>Color</b>	Clear
<b>Odor</b>	Characteristic
<b>Flash Point - Closed Cup</b>	<i>Tag Closed Cup ASTM D56 None</i>
<b>Flammable Limits In Air</b>	<b>Lower:</b> 14 %(V) <i>Literature</i> <b>Upper:</b> 22 %(V) <i>Literature</i>
<b>Autoignition Temperature</b>	556 °C (1,033 °F) <i>Literature</i>
<b>Vapor Pressure</b>	47.33 kPa @ 25 °C <i>Literature</i>
<b>Boiling Point (760 mmHg)</b>	39.8 °C (103.6 °F) <i>Literature</i> .
<b>Vapor Density (air = 1)</b>	2.93 <i>Literature</i>
<b>Specific Gravity (H2O = 1)</b>	1.320 <i>Literature</i>
<b>Freezing Point</b>	-96.7 °C (-142.1 °F) <i>Literature</i>
<b>Melting Point</b>	-96.7 °C (-142.1 °F) <i>Literature</i>
<b>Solubility in Water (by weight)</b>	1.3 % @ 25 °C <i>Literature</i>
<b>pH</b>	Not applicable
<b>Octanol/Water Partition Coefficient</b>	1.25 <i>Measured</i>
<b>Dynamic Viscosity</b>	0.41 mPa.s <i>Literature</i>
<b>Kinematic Viscosity</b>	0.31 mm <sup>2</sup> /s <i>Calculated</i>

## 10. Stability and Reactivity

### Stability/Instability

Stable under recommended storage conditions. See Storage, Section 7.

**Conditions to Avoid:** Exposure to elevated temperatures can cause product to decompose. Avoid open flames, welding arcs, or other high temperature sources which induce thermal decomposition. Avoid direct sunlight or ultraviolet sources.

**Incompatible Materials:** Avoid contact with oxidizing materials. Avoid contact with: Strong bases. Water contamination may cause corrosion of metals due to formation of hydrochloric acid. Avoid contact with metals such as: Zinc powders. Aluminum powders. Magnesium powders. Potassium. Sodium. Avoid unintended contact with: Amines.

### Hazardous Polymerization

Will not occur.

### Thermal Decomposition

Decomposition products depend upon temperature, air supply and the presence of other materials. Decomposition products can include and are not limited to: Hydrogen chloride. Decomposition products can include trace amounts of: Chlorine. Phosgene.

## 11. Toxicological Information

### Acute Toxicity

#### Ingestion

LD50, Rat 1,500 - 2,500 mg/kg

#### Skin Absorption

The dermal LD50 has not been determined.

**Inhalation**

LC50, 7 h, Rat > 10,000 ppm

**Repeated Dose Toxicity**

In animals, effects have been reported on the following organs: Central nervous system. Kidney. Liver. May cause carboxyhemoglobinemia, thereby impairing the blood's ability to transport oxygen.

**Chronic Toxicity and Carcinogenicity**

Methylene chloride has been shown to increase the incidence of malignant tumors in mice and benign tumors in rats. Other animal studies, as well as several human epidemiology studies, failed to show a tumorigenic response. Methylene chloride is not believed to pose a measurable carcinogenic risk to man when handled as recommended. Studies have shown that tumors observed in mice are unique to that species.

**Carcinogenicity Classifications:**

Component	List	Classification
Dichloromethane (methylene chloride)	NTP	Anticipated carcinogen.
	OSHA	Potential cancer hazard.
	IARC	Possible carcinogen.; 2B

**Developmental Toxicity**

Has been toxic to the fetus in lab animals at doses toxic to the mother. Did not cause birth defects in laboratory animals.

**Reproductive Toxicity**

In animal studies, did not interfere with reproduction.

**Genetic Toxicology**

Negative or equivocal results have been obtained in genetic toxicity tests with methylene chloride using mammalian cells or animals. This is consistent with the lack of interaction with DNA in rats and hamsters. Although results of Ames bacterial tests have generally been positive, overall the data suggest that genotoxic potential does not appear to be a significant factor in the toxicity of methylene chloride.

**12. Ecological Information**

**CHEMICAL FATE**

**Movement & Partitioning**

Bioconcentration potential is low (BCF less than 100 or log Pow less than 3). Potential for mobility in soil is very high (Koc between 0 and 50).

**Henry's Law Constant (H):** 3.25e-03 atm\*m3/mole; 25 °C Measured

**Partition coefficient, n-octanol/water (log Pow):** 1.25 Measured

**Partition coefficient, soil organic carbon/water (Koc):** 24 Estimated

**Bioconcentration Factor (BCF):** 2 - 40; common carp (Cyprinus carpio); Measured

**Persistence and Degradability**

Based on stringent OECD test guidelines, this material cannot be considered as readily biodegradable; however, these results do not necessarily mean that the material is not biodegradable under environmental conditions. Biodegradation rate may increase in soil and/or water with acclimation.

**Indirect Photodegradation with OH Radicals**

Rate Constant	Atmospheric Half-life	Method
0.13E-12 cm3/s	79 - 110 d	Estimated

**OECD Biodegradation Tests:**

Biodegradation	Exposure Time	Method
5 - 26 %	28 d	OECD 301C Test

**Theoretical Oxygen Demand:** 0.38 mg/mg

**ECOTOXICITY**

Material is practically non-toxic to aquatic organisms on an acute basis (LC50/EC50 >100 mg/L in the most sensitive species tested).

**Fish Acute & Prolonged Toxicity**

LC50, bluegill (*Lepomis macrochirus*), static, 96 h: 224 mg/l

**Aquatic Invertebrate Acute Toxicity**

EC50, water flea *Daphnia magna*, 48 h, immobilization: 480 mg/l

**Aquatic Plant Toxicity**

EC50, green alga *Selenastrum capricornutum*, biomass growth inhibition: > 662 mg/l

## 13. Disposal Considerations

DO NOT DUMP INTO ANY SEWERS, ON THE GROUND, OR INTO ANY BODY OF WATER. All disposal practices must be in compliance with all Federal, State/Provincial and local laws and regulations. Regulations may vary in different locations. Waste characterizations and compliance with applicable laws are the responsibility solely of the waste generator. DOW HAS NO CONTROL OVER THE MANAGEMENT PRACTICES OR MANUFACTURING PROCESSES OF PARTIES HANDLING OR USING THIS MATERIAL. THE INFORMATION PRESENTED HERE PERTAINS ONLY TO THE PRODUCT AS SHIPPED IN ITS INTENDED CONDITION AS DESCRIBED IN MSDS SECTION:

Composition Information. FOR UNUSED & UNCONTAMINATED PRODUCT, the preferred options include sending to a licensed, permitted: Recycler. Reclaimer. Incinerator or other thermal destruction device. As a service to its customers, Dow can provide names of information resources to help identify waste management companies and other facilities which recycle, reprocess or manage chemicals or plastics, and that manage used drums. Telephone Dow's Customer Information Group at 1-800-258-2436 or 1-989-832-1556 (U.S.), or 1-800-331-6451 (Canada) for further details.

## 14. Transport Information

**DOT Non-Bulk**

**Proper Shipping Name:** DICHLOROMETHANE

**Hazard Class:** 6.1 **ID Number:** UN1593 **Packing Group:** PG III

**DOT Bulk**

**Proper Shipping Name:** DICHLOROMETHANE

**Hazard Class:** 6.1 **ID Number:** UN1593 **Packing Group:** PG III

**IMDG**

**Proper Shipping Name:** DICHLOROMETHANE

**Hazard Class:** 6.1 **ID Number:** UN1593 **Packing Group:** PG III

**EMS Number:** F-A,S-A

**Marine pollutant.:** No

**ICAO/IATA**

**Proper Shipping Name:** DICHLOROMETHANE

**Hazard Class:** 6.1 **ID Number:** UN1593 **Packing Group:** PG III

**Cargo Packing Instruction:** 612

**Passenger Packing Instruction:** 605

**Additional Information**

Reportable quantity: 1,001 lb – METHYLENE CHLORIDE

*This information is not intended to convey all specific regulatory or operational requirements/information relating to this product. Additional transportation system information can be obtained through an authorized sales or customer service representative. It is the responsibility of the transporting organization to follow all applicable laws, regulations and rules relating to the transportation of the material.*

## 15. Regulatory Information

### OSHA Hazard Communication Standard

This product is a "Hazardous Chemical" as defined by the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard, 29 CFR 1910.1200.

### Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 Title III (Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act of 1986) Sections 311 and 312

Immediate (Acute) Health Hazard	Yes
Delayed (Chronic) Health Hazard	Yes
Fire Hazard	No
Reactive Hazard	No
Sudden Release of Pressure Hazard	No

### Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 Title III (Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act of 1986) Section 313

This product contains the following substances which are subject to the reporting requirements of Section 313 of Title III of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 and which are listed in 40 CFR 372.

Component	CAS #	Amount
Dichloromethane (methylene chloride)	75-09-2	99.9%

### Pennsylvania (Worker and Community Right-To-Know Act): Pennsylvania Hazardous Substances List and/or Pennsylvania Environmental Hazardous Substance List:

The following product components are cited in the Pennsylvania Hazardous Substance List and/or the Pennsylvania Environmental Substance List, and are present at levels which require reporting.

Component	CAS #	Amount
Dichloromethane (methylene chloride)	75-09-2	99.9%

### Pennsylvania (Worker and Community Right-To-Know Act): Pennsylvania Special Hazardous Substances List:

To the best of our knowledge, this product does not contain chemicals at levels which require reporting under this statute.

### California Proposition 65 (Safe Drinking Water and Toxic Enforcement Act of 1986)

WARNING: This product contains a chemical(s) known to the State of California to cause cancer.

### California Proposition 65 (Safe Drinking Water and Toxic Enforcement Act of 1986)

WARNING: This product contains a chemical(s) known to the State of California to cause birth defects or other reproductive harm.

### US. Toxic Substances Control Act

All components of this product are on the TSCA Inventory or are exempt from TSCA Inventory requirements under 40 CFR 720.30

### CEPA - Domestic Substances List (DSL)

All substances contained in this product are listed on the Canadian Domestic Substances List (DSL) or are not required to be listed.

## 16. Other Information

### Product Literature

Additional information on this product may be obtained by calling your Dow Chemical Company sales or customer service contact. Ask for a product brochure. Additional information on this and other Dow products may be obtained by visiting our web page at [www.dow.com](http://www.dow.com).

### Hazard Rating System



**NFPA**                      **Health**                      **Fire**                      **Reactivity**  
   2                                      1                                      0

**Recommended Uses and Restrictions**

Industrial solvent. Dow does NOT approve this product for direct sales to the general public. Dow does NOT recommend the use of this product in applications where: - soil or ground water contamination is likely (direct applications to the ground, sink drains, sewers, or septic tanks). - where over exposure is likely (small rooms or confined space, or where there would be inadequate ventilation). - where skin contact is likely (adhesive tape removal from skin or as hand cleaner to remove oils and greases). - where there is direct food contact. - where vapor concentrations would be in the flammable range. - where disposal of waste would pose an environmental or health risk. - where chemical reactivity poses a danger (contact with strong alkali, or in areas where welding is done).

**Revision**

Identification Number: 79341 / 1001 / Issue Date 03/10/2008 / Version: 3.0

Most recent revision(s) are noted by the bold, double bars in left-hand margin throughout this document.

**Legend**

N/A	Not available
W/W	Weight/Weight
OEL	Occupational Exposure Limit
STEL	Short Term Exposure Limit
TWA	Time Weighted Average
ACGIH	American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists, Inc.
DOW IHG	Dow Industrial Hygiene Guideline
WEEL	Workplace Environmental Exposure Level
HAZ_DES	Hazard Designation
Action Level	A value set by OSHA that is lower than the PEL which will trigger the need for activities such as exposure monitoring and medical surveillance if exceeded.

*The Dow Chemical Company urges each customer or recipient of this (M)SDS to study it carefully and consult appropriate expertise, as necessary or appropriate, to become aware of and understand the data contained in this (M)SDS and any hazards associated with the product. The information herein is provided in good faith and believed to be accurate as of the effective date shown above. However, no warranty, express or implied, is given. Regulatory requirements are subject to change and may differ between various locations. It is the buyer's/user's responsibility to ensure that his activities comply with all federal, state, provincial or local laws. The information presented here pertains only to the product as shipped. Since conditions for use of the product are not under the control of the manufacturer, it is the buyer's/user's duty to determine the conditions necessary for the safe use of this product. Due to the proliferation of sources for information such as manufacturer-specific (M)SDSs, we are not and cannot be responsible for (M)SDSs obtained from any source other than ourselves. If you have obtained an (M)SDS from another source or if you are not sure that the (M)SDS you have is current, please contact us for the most current version.*