

OFI TESTING EQUIPMENT, INC.
MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

Effective Date:02/25/02

SECTION I - PRODUCT IDENTIFICATION	
Chemical Name:	METHYLENE CHLORIDE
Trade Name:	DICHLOROMETHANE
OFI Part No.	Vials for BHI – Glycol Test Kit
Chemical Family:	Dichloromethane, Methylene Dichloride, Methylene Bichloride
Formula:	CH ₂ Cl ₂
SECTION II - HAZARDOUS CONSTITUENTS	
CAS #:	CHEMICAL NAME
75-09-2	Methylene Chloride >50.0%
SECTION III - PHYSICAL PROPERTIES	
Appearance / Odor:	Clear Colorless Liquid / Chloroform-like odor
Solubility:	1.32gm/100 gm water @ 20°C
Specific Gravity:	approx. 1.33
pH:	No Information Found
% Volatiles by Vol.:	100% at 21 °C
Melting Point:	-143 ° F (-97 °C)
Boiling Point:	104 ° F (39.8 °C)
Vapor Density (Air=1):	2.9
Vapor Pressure (mmHg):	350 @ 20 °C
SECTION IV - FIRE, EXPLOSION AND REACTIVITY	
Fire:	Auto Ignition Temperature: 1033 °F (556 °C), Flammable Limits in Air (% by Volume): lel: 12; uel: 23 Forms flammable vapor-air mixture above 212 °F (100 °C)
Explosion:	Concentrated can be ignited by a high intensity ignition source. Vapor may form flammable mixture in atmosphere that contains a high percentage of oxygen. Sealed containers may rupture when heated.
Fire Extinguishing Media:	Dry chemical, foam or carbon dioxide. Water spray may be used to keep fire exposed containers cool.
Special Information:	In the event of fire, wear full protective clothing and NIOSH-approved self-contained breathing apparatus with full facepiece operated in the pressure demand or other positive pressure mode. Combustion by-products include phosgene and hydrogen chloride gas.
General Reactivity:	Stable under ordinary conditions of use and storage.
Hazardous Decomposition:	Emits highly toxic fumes of phosgene when heated to decomposition. Decomposes in a flame or hot surface to form toxic gas phosgene and corrosive mists of hydrochloric acid. Carbon dioxide and carbon monoxide may form when heated to decomposition.
Incompatibilities:	Strong oxidizers, strong caustics, plastics, rubber, nitric acid, water + heat, and chemically active metals, such as aluminum and magnesium powder, sodium, potassium, and lithium. Liquid methylene chloride will attack some forms of plastics, rubber, and coatings.
Hazardous Polymerization:	Will not occur.
SECTION V - HEALTH HAZARD INFORMATION	
Inhalation:	Causes irritation to respiratory tract. Has a strong narcotic effect with symptoms of mental confusion, light-headedness, fatigue, nausea, vomiting, and headache. Causes formation of carbon monoxide in blood which affects cardiovascular system and central nervous system. Continued exposure may cause increased light-headedness, staggering, unconsciousness, and even death.
Ingestion:	May cause irritation of the gastrointestinal tract with vomiting. If vomiting results in aspiration, chemical pneumonia could follow. Absorption through gastrointestinal tract may produce symptoms of central nervous system depression ranging from light headedness to unconsciousness.
Skin:	Causes irritation, redness and pain. Prolonged contact can cause burns. Liquid degreases the skin. May be absorbed through skin.
Eye Contact:	Vapors can cause eye irritation. Contact can produce pain, inflammation and temporal eye damage.
Chronic Exposure:	Can cause headache, mental confusion, depression, liver effects, kidney effects, bronchitis, loss of appetite, nausea, lack of balance, and visual disturbances. Can cause dermatitis upon prolonged skin contact. Methylene chloride can cause cancer in humans.

SECTION V - HEALTH, HAZARD INFORMATION (cont.)	
Carcinogenic References:	NTP Carcinogen - Known: No, Anticipated: Yes; IARC Category- 2B
Aggravated by Exposure:	Persons with pre-existing skin disorders, eye problems, impaired liver, kidney, respiratory or cardiovascular function may be more susceptible to the effects of this substance.
SECTION VI - EMERGENCY & FIRST AID PROCEDURES	
Inhalation:	Remove to fresh air. If not breathing, give artificial respiration. If breathing is difficult, give oxygen. Get Medical Attention.
Ingestion:	If Swallowed, Do Not Induce Vomiting. Give Large Quantities of Water to Drink and Get Medical Attention Immediately. Never Give Anything by Mouth to an Unconscious Person.
Skin:	In Case of Contact, Immediately Flush Skin with Plenty of Water for at Least 15 Minutes while Removing Contaminated Clothing and Shoes. Wash Clothing and Shoes Before Reuse.
Eyes:	Immediately Flush Eyes with Plenty of Water for at Least 15 Minutes, Lifting Lower and Upper Eyelids Occasionally. Get Medical Attention Immediately.
SECTION VII - INDUSTRIAL HYGIENE MEASURES	
Ventilation System:	A System of Local and/or General Exhaust is Recommended to Keep Employee Exposures Below the Airborne Exposure Limits. Local Exhaust Ventilation is Generally Preferred Because it can Control the Emissions of the Contaminant at its Source, Preventing Dispersion of it into the General Work Area.
Airborne Exposure Limits:	OSHA (PEL) 25ppm (TWA), 125ppm (STEL), 12.5ppm (8-hour TWA-Action Level) – ACGIH (TLV) 50ppm (TWA), A2- suspected carcinogen.
Personal Respirators: (NIOSH APPROVED)	If the personal exposure limit is exceeded, wear a supplied air, full-facepiece respirator, airlined hood, or full-facepiece self-contained breathing apparatus. The cartridges recommended for this material have a predicted service of less than 30 minutes at concentrations of ten times the exposure limits. Actual service life will vary considerably, depending on concentration levels, temperature, humidity, and work rate. This substance has poor warning properties.
Skin Protection:	Wear Impervious Protective Clothing, Including Boots, Gloves, Lab Coat, Apron or Coveralls, as Appropriate, to Prevent Skin Contact. Neoprene is a recommended material for personal protective equipment. Natural rubber and polyvinyl chloride Are Not!
Eye Protection:	Use Safety Goggles and/or Full Face Shield where Splashing is Possible. Maintain Eye Wash Fountain and Quick-Drench Facilities in Work Area.
SECTION VIII - INDUSTRIAL HYGIENE MEASURES	
Accidental Release:	Ventilate area of Leak or Spill. Wear Appropriate Personal Protective Equipment as Specified in Section 7. Contain and Recover Liquid when Possible. Collect Liquid in an Appropriate Container or Absorb with an Inert Material (e.g., Vermiculite, Dry Sand, Earth), and Place in a in a Chemical Waste Container. Do Not Use Combustible Materials, such as Saw Dust. Do Not Flush to Sewer! US Regulations (CERCLA) Require Reporting Spills and Releases to Soil,
Disposal:	Water and Air in Excess of Reportable Quantities.
Environmental Toxicity:	Whatever cannot be saved for recovery or recycling should be handled as hazardous waste and sent to a RCRA approved incinerator or disposed in a RCRA approved waste facility. LC50/96-Hour values for fish are over 100 mg/l. This material is not expected to be toxic to aquatic life
SECTION IX - SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS	
Handling and Storage:	Keep in a Tightly Closed Container. Protect from Physical Damage. Store in a Cool, Dry, Ventilated Area away from Sources of Heat, Moisture and Incompatibilities. Protect from Direct Sunlight and Combustible Materials. Protect from Freezing. Containers of this Material may be Hazardous when Empty since they Retain Product Residues (Vapors, Liquid). Wash hands before eating and do not eat, drink, or smoke in workplace. This material may corrode plastic and rubber.
SECTION X - DOT SHIPPING REQUIREMENTS	
Shipping Name:	Dichloromethane
Hazard Class:	6.1
Identification No.:	UN1593, Packing Group III
NFPA Rating:	HEALTH-2, FLAMMABILITY-1, REACTIVITY-0
SECTION XI - IN CASE OF EMERGENCY	
(713) 880 - 9884 OFI TESTING EQUIPMENT, INC. - Regular Business Hours	

(713) 880 - 9885

OFI TESTING EQUIPMENT, INC. - After Regular Business Hours