

## SAFETY DATA SHEET

### DICHLOROMETHANE LRG

According to UK REACH.

#### SECTION 1: Identification of the substance/mixture and of the company/undertaking

##### 1.1. Product identifier

Product name	DICHLOROMETHANE LRG
Product number	1203
Synonyms; trade names	Methylene Chloride
REACH registration number	01-2119480404-41-XXXX
CAS number	75-09-2
EU index number	602-004-00-3
EC number	200-838-9

##### 1.2. Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against

Identified uses	Laboratory reagent. Organic solvent Intermediate
Uses advised against	Paint Strippers at concentrations >0.1% by weight. Cosmetic ingredient.

##### 1.3. Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Supplier	Reagent Chemical Services 11b - 13 Aston Fields Road Whitehouse Industrial Estate Runcorn Cheshire WA7 3DL T: 01928 716903 (08.30 - 17.00) F: 01928 716425 E: info@reagent.co.uk
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##### 1.4. Emergency telephone number

Emergency telephone	OHES Environmental Ltd 24-7 Tel. 0333 333 9939 (24 hour)
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#### SECTION 2: Hazards identification

##### 2.1. Classification of the substance or mixture

###### Classification (EC 1272/2008)

Physical hazards	Not Classified
Health hazards	Carc. 2 - H351
Environmental hazards	Not Classified

##### 2.2. Label elements

EC number	200-838-9
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## DICHLOROMETHANE LRG

### Hazard pictograms



<b>Signal word</b>	Warning
<b>Hazard statements</b>	H351 Suspected of causing cancer.
<b>Precautionary statements</b>	P202 Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. P261 Avoid breathing vapour/ spray. P271 Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area. P280 Wear protective gloves/ protective clothing/ eye protection/ face protection. P305+P351+P338 IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. P312 Call a POISON CENTRE/doctor if you feel unwell.
<b>Supplementary precautionary statements</b>	P201 Obtain special instructions before use. P264 Wash contaminated skin thoroughly after handling. P302+P352 IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water. P304+P340 IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing. P308+P313 IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/ attention. P321 Specific treatment (see medical advice on this label). P332+P313 If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/ attention. P337+P313 If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/ attention. P362+P364 Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse. P403+P233 Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed. P405 Store locked up. P501 Dispose of contents/ container in accordance with national regulations.

### 2.3. Other hazards

This substance is not classified as PBT or vPvB according to current EU criteria.

## SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

### 3.1. Substances

<b>Product name</b>	DICHLOROMETHANE LRG
<b>REACH registration number</b>	01-2119480404-41-XXXX
<b>EU index number</b>	602-004-00-3
<b>CAS number</b>	75-09-2
<b>EC number</b>	200-838-9

## SECTION 4: First aid measures

### 4.1. Description of first aid measures

<b>General information</b>	Show this Safety Data Sheet to the medical personnel. First aid personnel must protect themselves with all necessary personal protective equipment during the assistance of casualties.
<b>Inhalation</b>	Remove affected person from source of contamination. Move affected person to fresh air and keep warm and at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. Maintain an open airway. Loosen tight clothing such as collar, tie or belt. When breathing is difficult, properly trained personnel may assist affected person by administering oxygen. Place unconscious person on their side in the recovery position and ensure breathing can take place. In case of severe exposure or if any discomfort continues get medical attention.

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<b>Ingestion</b>	Rinse mouth thoroughly with water. Remove any dentures. Stop if the affected person feels sick as vomiting may be dangerous. Do not induce vomiting unless under the direction of medical personnel. If vomiting occurs, the head should be kept low so that vomit does not enter the lungs. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Move affected person to fresh air and keep warm and at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. Place unconscious person on their side in the recovery position and ensure breathing can take place. Maintain an open airway. Loosen tight clothing such as collar, tie or belt. Get medical attention immediately.
<b>Skin contact</b>	Remove contaminated clothing. Remove contamination with soap and water or recognised skin cleansing agent. Get medical attention.
<b>Eye contact</b>	Rinse immediately with plenty of water. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. Continue to rinse for at least 10 minutes. Get medical attention.
<b>Protection of first aiders</b>	First aid personnel should wear appropriate protective equipment during any rescue. If it is suspected that volatile contaminants are still present around the affected person, first aid personnel should wear an appropriate respirator or self-contained breathing apparatus. Wash contaminated clothing thoroughly with water before removing it from the affected person, or wear gloves. It may be dangerous for first aid personnel to carry out mouth-to-mouth resuscitation.

### 4.2. Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

<b>General information</b>	See Section 11 for additional information on health hazards. The severity of the symptoms described will vary dependent on the concentration and the length of exposure.
<b>Inhalation</b>	Vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness. Headache. Vapours/aerosol spray may irritate the respiratory system. Prolonged or repeated exposure may cause the following adverse effects: Nausea, vomiting. Narcotic effect. Suspected of causing cancer.
<b>Ingestion</b>	May cause irritation. Nausea, vomiting. Ingestion of large amounts may cause unconsciousness.
<b>Skin contact</b>	May cause irritation. Redness. Prolonged or repeated exposure may cause the following adverse effects: Dryness and/or cracking.
<b>Eye contact</b>	May cause eye irritation. Redness.

### 4.3. Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

<b>Notes for the doctor</b>	Treat symptomatically.
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## **SECTION 5: Firefighting measures**

### 5.1. Extinguishing media

<b>Suitable extinguishing media</b>	The product is not flammable. Extinguish with alcohol-resistant foam, carbon dioxide, dry powder or water fog. Use fire-extinguishing media suitable for the surrounding fire.
<b>Unsuitable extinguishing media</b>	Do not use water jet as an extinguisher, as this will spread the fire.

### 5.2. Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

<b>Specific hazards</b>	Containers can burst violently or explode when heated, due to excessive pressure build-up.
<b>Hazardous combustion products</b>	Thermal decomposition or combustion products may include the following substances: Toxic gases or vapours. Oxides of carbon. Chlorine. Phosgene (COCl <sub>2</sub> ). Hydrogen chloride (HCl).

### 5.3. Advice for firefighters

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<b>Protective actions during firefighting</b>	Avoid breathing fire gases or vapours. Evacuate area. Keep upwind to avoid inhalation of gases, vapours, fumes and smoke. Ventilate closed spaces before entering them. Cool containers exposed to heat with water spray and remove them from the fire area if it can be done without risk. Cool containers exposed to flames with water until well after the fire is out. If a leak or spill has not ignited, use water spray to disperse vapours and protect men stopping the leak. Control run-off water by containing and keeping it out of sewers and watercourses. If risk of water pollution occurs, notify appropriate authorities.
<b>Special protective equipment for firefighters</b>	Wear positive-pressure self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) and appropriate protective clothing. Firefighter's clothing conforming to European standard EN469 (including helmets, protective boots and gloves) will provide a basic level of protection for chemical incidents.

### SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

#### 6.1. Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

<b>Personal precautions</b>	No action shall be taken without appropriate training or involving any personal risk. Keep unnecessary and unprotected personnel away from the spillage. Wear protective clothing as described in Section 8 of this safety data sheet. Follow precautions for safe handling described in this safety data sheet. Wash thoroughly after dealing with a spillage. Ensure procedures and training for emergency decontamination and disposal are in place. Do not touch or walk into spilled material. Avoid inhalation of vapours and spray/mists. Use suitable respiratory protection if ventilation is inadequate.
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#### 6.2. Environmental precautions

<b>Environmental precautions</b>	Slightly soluble in water. Not regarded as dangerous for the environment. However, large or frequent spills may have hazardous effects on the environment. Absorb spillage with non-combustible, absorbent material. Avoid discharge into drains or watercourses or onto the ground. Avoid discharge to the aquatic environment. Large Spillages: Inform the relevant authorities if environmental pollution occurs (sewers, waterways, soil or air).
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#### 6.3. Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

<b>Methods for cleaning up</b>	Clear up spills immediately and dispose of waste safely. Approach the spillage from upwind. Small Spillages: If the product is soluble in water, dilute the spillage with water and mop it up. Alternatively, or if it is not water-soluble, absorb the spillage with an inert, dry material and place it in a suitable waste disposal container. Large Spillages: If leakage cannot be stopped, evacuate area. Flush spilled material into an effluent treatment plant, or proceed as follows. Contain and absorb spillage with sand, earth or other non-combustible material. Place waste in labelled, sealed containers. Clean contaminated objects and areas thoroughly, observing environmental regulations. Provide adequate ventilation. The contaminated absorbent may pose the same hazard as the spilled material. Wash thoroughly after dealing with a spillage. Dispose of waste to licensed waste disposal site in accordance with the requirements of the local Waste Disposal Authority.
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#### 6.4. Reference to other sections

<b>Reference to other sections</b>	For personal protection, see Section 8. See Section 11 for additional information on health hazards. See Section 12 for additional information on ecological hazards. For waste disposal, see Section 13.
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### SECTION 7: Handling and storage

#### 7.1. Precautions for safe handling

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<b>Usage precautions</b>	Read and follow manufacturer's recommendations. Wear protective clothing as described in Section 8 of this safety data sheet. Keep away from food, drink and animal feeding stuffs. Handle all packages and containers carefully to minimise spills. Keep container tightly sealed when not in use. Avoid the formation of mists. Suspected of causing cancer. Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment. Do not reuse empty containers.
<b>Advice on general occupational hygiene</b>	Wash promptly if skin becomes contaminated. Take off contaminated clothing. Wash contaminated clothing before reuse. Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product. Wash at the end of each work shift and before eating, smoking and using the toilet. Change work clothing daily before leaving workplace.

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

<b>Storage precautions</b>	Store away from incompatible materials (see Section 10). Store in accordance with local regulations. Keep only in the original container. Keep container tightly closed, in a cool, well ventilated place. Keep containers upright. Protect containers from damage. Bund storage facilities to prevent soil and water pollution in the event of spillage. The storage area floor should be leak-tight, jointless and not absorbent.
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<b>Storage class</b>	Chemical storage.
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### 7.3. Specific end use(s)

<b>Specific end use(s)</b>	The identified uses for this product are detailed in Section 1.2.
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<b>Usage description</b>	Use product under conditions described in this datasheet. Avoid exposure of operators and others who may be affected by its use. Avoid overuse of the product which would create waste and potential spillages. Always use recommended personal protective equipment. Only use the product for its intended use in a safe manner, do not use for other purposes.
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## SECTION 8: Exposure controls/Personal protection

### 8.1. Control parameters

#### Occupational exposure limits

Long-term exposure limit (8-hour TWA): WEL 100 ppm(Sk) 350 mg/m<sup>3</sup>(Sk)

Short-term exposure limit (15-minute): WEL 300 ppm(Sk) 1060 mg/m<sup>3</sup>(Sk)

WEL = Workplace Exposure Limit.

<b>DNEL</b>	Workers - Inhalation; Long term systemic effects: 176 mg/m <sup>3</sup> Workers - Dermal; Long term systemic effects: 12 mg/kg/day General population - Inhalation; Long term systemic effects: 44 mg/m <sup>3</sup> General population - Dermal; Long term systemic effects: 5.82 mg/kg/day General population - Oral; Long term systemic effects: 0.06 mg/kg/day
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<b>PNEC</b>	Fresh water; 0.31 mg/l marine water; 0.031 mg/l STP; 26 mg/l Sediment (Freshwater); 2.57 mg/kg Sediment (Marinewater); 0.26 mg/kg Soil; 0.33 mg/kg
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### 8.2. Exposure controls

#### Protective equipment



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<b>Appropriate engineering controls</b>	Provide adequate ventilation. Personal, workplace environment or biological monitoring may be required to determine the effectiveness of the ventilation or other control measures and/or the necessity to use respiratory protective equipment. Use process enclosures, local exhaust ventilation or other engineering controls as the primary means to minimise worker exposure. Personal protective equipment should only be used if worker exposure cannot be controlled adequately by the engineering control measures. Ensure control measures are regularly inspected and maintained. Ensure operatives are trained to minimise exposure.
<b>Eye/face protection</b>	Eyewear complying with an approved standard should be worn if a risk assessment indicates eye contact is possible. Personal protective equipment for eye and face protection should comply with European Standard EN166. Wear tight-fitting, chemical splash goggles or face shield. If inhalation hazards exist, a full-face respirator may be required instead.
<b>Hand protection</b>	Chemical-resistant, impervious gloves complying with an approved standard should be worn if a risk assessment indicates skin contact is possible. To protect hands from chemicals, gloves should comply with European Standard EN374. Considering the data specified by the glove manufacturer, check during use that the gloves are retaining their protective properties and change them as soon as any deterioration is detected. Frequent changes are recommended. It is recommended that gloves are made of the following material: Viton rubber (fluoro rubber). Butyl rubber. Thickness: > 0.4 mm The selected gloves should have a breakthrough time of at least 8 hours. The breakthrough time for any glove material may be different for different glove manufacturers. Glove thickness is not necessarily a good measure of glove resistance as the permeation rate will depend on the exact glove composition. The most suitable glove should be chosen in consultation with the glove supplier/manufacturer, who can provide information about the breakthrough time of the glove material.
<b>Other skin and body protection</b>	Appropriate footwear and additional protective clothing complying with an approved standard should be worn if a risk assessment indicates skin contamination is possible. Wear suitable coveralls to prevent exposure to the skin.
<b>Hygiene measures</b>	Provide eyewash station and safety shower. Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace. Wash contaminated clothing before reuse. Clean equipment and the work area every day. Good personal hygiene procedures should be implemented. Wash at the end of each work shift and before eating, smoking and using the toilet. When using do not eat, drink or smoke. Preventive industrial medical examinations should be carried out. Warn cleaning personnel of any hazardous properties of the product.
<b>Respiratory protection</b>	Respiratory protection complying with an approved standard should be worn if a risk assessment indicates inhalation of contaminants is possible. Ensure all respiratory protective equipment is suitable for its intended use and is 'CE'-marked. Check that the respirator fits tightly and the filter is changed regularly. Gas and combination filter cartridges should comply with European Standard EN14387. Full face mask respirators with replaceable filter cartridges should comply with European Standard EN136. Half mask and quarter mask respirators with replaceable filter cartridges should comply with European Standard EN140. Wear a respirator fitted with the following cartridge: Gas filter, type AX.
<b>Environmental exposure controls</b>	Keep container tightly sealed when not in use. Emissions from ventilation or work process equipment should be checked to ensure they comply with the requirements of environmental protection legislation. In some cases, fume scrubbers, filters or engineering modifications to the process equipment will be necessary to reduce emissions to acceptable levels. Store in a demarcated bunded area to prevent release to drains and/or watercourses.

### SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties

#### 9.1. Information on basic physical and chemical properties

<b>Appearance</b>	Liquid.
<b>Colour</b>	Colourless.

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<b>Odour</b>	Characteristic.
<b>Odour threshold</b>	~160 - 230 ppm
<b>pH</b>	Not available. No supplied or registered information.
<b>Melting point</b>	- 95 @ 101.3kPa°C
<b>Initial boiling point and range</b>	40°C @ 101.3 kPa
<b>Flash point</b>	Not applicable. Non-flammable.
<b>Evaporation rate</b>	1.8 (diethyl ether = 1)
<b>Upper/lower flammability or explosive limits</b>	Lower flammable/explosive limit: 12 Upper flammable/explosive limit: 19 Due to the conditions required to achieve flammability, the substance is classified as non-flammable.
<b>Vapour pressure</b>	584 hPa @ 25°C
<b>Vapour density</b>	Not determined.
<b>Relative density</b>	1.325 @ 20°C
<b>Bulk density</b>	Not applicable. Only applicable to solids.
<b>Solubility(ies)</b>	13.2 g/l water @ 25°C
<b>Partition coefficient</b>	log Pow: 1.25
<b>Auto-ignition temperature</b>	605°C
<b>Decomposition Temperature</b>	Not available. No supplied or registered information.
<b>Viscosity</b>	0.42 mPa s @ 25°C
<b>Explosive properties</b>	Not considered to be explosive.
<b>Oxidising properties</b>	Does not meet the criteria for classification as oxidising.
<b><u>9.2. Other information</u></b>	
<b>Other information</b>	All available information has been included in section 9.1.

### SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

#### **10.1. Reactivity**

**Reactivity** The following materials may react with the product: Strong acids. Strong alkalis. Strong oxidising agents.

#### **10.2. Chemical stability**

**Stability** Stable at normal ambient temperatures and when used as recommended. Light sensitive.

#### **10.3. Possibility of hazardous reactions**

**Possibility of hazardous reactions** Reactions with the following materials may cause explosions: Alkali metals. Strong oxidising agents. Strong acids. May generate heat. Alkaline earth metals. Powdered metal.

#### **10.4. Conditions to avoid**

**Conditions to avoid** Avoid excessive heat for prolonged periods of time. Containers can burst violently or explode when heated, due to excessive pressure build-up.

#### **10.5. Incompatible materials**

**Materials to avoid** Some plastics and rubber. Chemically-active metals.

#### **10.6. Hazardous decomposition products**

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**Hazardous decomposition products** Does not decompose when used and stored as recommended.

### SECTION 11: Toxicological information

#### 11.1. Information on toxicological effects

##### Acute toxicity - oral

**Notes (oral LD<sub>50</sub>)** Based on available data the classification criteria are not met. LD<sub>50</sub> >2000 mg/kg, Oral, Rat

##### Acute toxicity - dermal

**Notes (dermal LD<sub>50</sub>)** Based on available data the classification criteria are not met. LC50 >2000 mg/kg, Dermal, Rat

##### Acute toxicity - inhalation

**Notes (inhalation LC<sub>50</sub>)** Based on available data the classification criteria are not met. LC50 86 mg/l, 4 hours, Vapour Mouse

##### Skin corrosion/irritation

**Skin corrosion/irritation** Based on available data the classification criteria are not met.

##### Serious eye damage/irritation

**Serious eye damage/irritation** Based on available data the classification criteria are not met.

##### Respiratory sensitisation

**Respiratory sensitisation** Based on available data the classification criteria are not met.

##### Skin sensitisation

**Skin sensitisation** Based on available data the classification criteria are not met.

##### Germ cell mutagenicity

**Genotoxicity - in vitro** Based on available data the classification criteria are not met.

**Genotoxicity - in vivo** Not available. No supplied or registered information.

##### Carcinogenicity

**Carcinogenicity** Suspected of causing cancer. LOAEC 2000 ppm, Inhalation, Mouse

**Target organ for carcinogenicity** Lungs Liver

**IARC carcinogenicity** None of the ingredients are listed or exempt.

##### Reproductive toxicity

**Reproductive toxicity - fertility** Based on available data the classification criteria are not met. Two-generation study - NOAEC >=1500 ppm, Inhalation, Rat F1 14 weeks

**Reproductive toxicity - development** Based on available data the classification criteria are not met. Developmental toxicity: - LOAEC: 1226 ppm, Inhalation, Rat

##### Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure

**STOT - single exposure** Based on available data the classification criteria are not met.

##### Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure

**STOT - repeated exposure** Not classified as a specific target organ toxicant after repeated exposure.

##### Aspiration hazard

**Aspiration hazard** Based on available data the classification criteria are not met.



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<b>General information</b>	May cause cancer after repeated exposure. Risk of cancer depends on duration and level of exposure. The severity of the symptoms described will vary dependent on the concentration and the length of exposure.
<b>Inhalation</b>	Overexposure to organic solvents may depress the central nervous system, causing dizziness and intoxication and, at very high concentrations, unconsciousness and death. A single exposure may cause the following adverse effects: Headache. Prolonged or repeated exposure may cause the following adverse effects: Nausea, vomiting. Narcotic effect. Unconsciousness. May cause cancer.
<b>Ingestion</b>	May cause irritation. May cause drowsiness or dizziness. Nausea, vomiting. Unconsciousness. Ingestion of large amounts may be fatal.
<b>Skin contact</b>	May cause irritation. Prolonged contact may cause dryness of the skin.
<b>Eye contact</b>	May cause eye irritation.
<b>Route of exposure</b>	Ingestion Inhalation Skin and/or eye contact
<b>Target organs</b>	Central nervous system Liver Lungs

### SECTION 12: Ecological information

**Ecotoxicity** Not regarded as dangerous for the environment. However, large or frequent spills may have hazardous effects on the environment.

#### 12.1. Toxicity

**Toxicity** Based on available data the classification criteria are not met.

#### Acute aquatic toxicity

**Acute toxicity - fish** LC<sub>50</sub>, 96 hours: 193 mg/l, Pimephales promelas (Fat-head Minnow)

**Acute toxicity - aquatic invertebrates** LC<sub>50</sub>, 48 hours: 27 mg/l, Daphnia magna

**Acute toxicity - microorganisms** EC<sub>50</sub>, 40 minutes: 2590 mg/l, Activated sludge

#### Chronic aquatic toxicity

**Chronic toxicity - fish early life stage** NOEC, 28 days: 83 mg/l, Pimephales promelas (Fat-head Minnow)

**Chronic toxicity - aquatic invertebrates** NOEC, 21 days: 6.2 - 13.03 mg/l, Daphnia magna

#### 12.2. Persistence and degradability

**Persistence and degradability** Expected to be readily biodegradable.

**Phototransformation** Air - DT<sub>50</sub> 50: 79.31 (based on 12 hour) days

**Stability (hydrolysis)** Not expected to hydrolyse appreciably in the environment.

**Biodegradation** Water - Degradation 68%: 28 days

**Biological oxygen demand** Not available.

**Chemical oxygen demand** Not available.

#### 12.3. Bioaccumulative potential

**Bioaccumulative potential** BCF: 2-40, Cyprinus carpio (Common carp) Bioaccumulation is unlikely.

**Partition coefficient** log Pow: 1.25

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### 12.4. Mobility in soil

<b>Mobility</b>	The product is partly soluble in water and may spread in the aquatic environment. The product contains volatile substances which may spread in the atmosphere.
<b>Adsorption/desorption coefficient</b>	- Log Koc: 1.67 @ 20°C
<b>Henry's law constant</b>	222 Pa m <sup>3</sup> /mol @ @ 25°C
<b>Surface tension</b>	Data lacking.

### 12.5. Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

<b>Results of PBT and vPvB assessment</b>	This substance is not classified as PBT or vPvB according to current EU criteria.
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### 12.6. Other adverse effects

<b>Other adverse effects</b>	None known.
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## SECTION 13: Disposal considerations

### 13.1. Waste treatment methods

<b>General information</b>	The generation of waste should be minimised or avoided wherever possible. Reuse or recycle products wherever possible. This material and its container must be disposed of in a safe way. Disposal of this product, process solutions, residues and by-products should at all times comply with the requirements of environmental protection and waste disposal legislation and any local authority requirements. When handling waste, the safety precautions applying to handling of the product should be considered. Care should be taken when handling emptied containers that have not been thoroughly cleaned or rinsed out. Empty containers or liners may retain some product residues and hence be potentially hazardous.
<b>Disposal methods</b>	Do not empty into drains. Dispose of surplus products and those that cannot be recycled via a licensed waste disposal contractor. Waste, residues, empty containers, discarded work clothes and contaminated cleaning materials should be collected in designated containers, labelled with their contents. Incineration or landfill should only be considered when recycling is not feasible.

## SECTION 14: Transport information

<b>General</b>	For limited quantity packaging/limited load information, consult the relevant modal documentation using the data shown in this section.
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### 14.1. UN number

<b>UN No. (ADR/RID)</b>	1593
<b>UN No. (IMDG)</b>	1593
<b>UN No. (ICAO)</b>	1593

### 14.2. UN proper shipping name

<b>Proper shipping name (ADR/RID)</b>	DICHLOROMETHANE
<b>Proper shipping name (IMDG)</b>	DICHLOROMETHANE
<b>Proper shipping name (ICAO)</b>	DICHLOROMETHANE
<b>Proper shipping name (ADN)</b>	DICHLOROMETHANE

### 14.3. Transport hazard class(es)

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ADR/RID class	6.1
ADR/RID label	6.1
IMDG class	6.1
ICAO class/division	6.1

### Transport labels



### 14.4. Packing group

ADR/RID packing group	III
IMDG packing group	III
ICAO packing group	III

### 14.5. Environmental hazards

#### Environmentally hazardous substance/marine pollutant

No.

### 14.6. Special precautions for user

Always transport in closed containers that are upright and secure. Ensure that persons transporting the product know what to do in the event of an accident or spillage.

EmS	F-A, S-A
Emergency Action Code	2Z
Hazard Identification Number (ADR/RID)	60
Tunnel restriction code	(E)

### 14.7. Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL and the IBC Code

Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL 73/78 and the IBC Code Not applicable.

Not applicable.

## SECTION 15: Regulatory information

### 15.1. Safety, health and environmental regulations/legislation specific for the substance or mixture

National regulations	Health and Safety at Work etc. Act 1974 (as amended).
	Control of Substances Hazardous to Health Regulations 2002 (as amended).
	EH40/2005 Workplace exposure limits.
	UK REACH and UK CLP Regulations.
	GB Mandatory Classification and Labelling List (GB MCL)

### 15.2. Chemical safety assessment

A chemical safety assessment has been carried out.

### Inventories

#### EU - EINECS/ELINCS

None of the ingredients are listed or exempt.

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### SECTION 16: Other information

<b>Abbreviations and acronyms used in the safety data sheet</b>	<p>ADR: European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road.</p> <p>ADN: European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Inland Waterways.</p> <p>RID: European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Rail.</p> <p>IATA: International Air Transport Association.</p> <p>ICAO: Technical Instructions for the Safe Transport of Dangerous Goods by Air.</p> <p>IMDG: International Maritime Dangerous Goods.</p> <p>CAS: Chemical Abstracts Service.</p> <p>ATE: Acute Toxicity Estimate.</p> <p>LC<sub>50</sub>: Lethal Concentration to 50 % of a test population.</p> <p>LD<sub>50</sub>: Lethal Dose to 50% of a test population (Median Lethal Dose).</p> <p>EC<sub>50</sub>: 50% of maximal Effective Concentration.</p> <p>PBT: Persistent, Bioaccumulative and Toxic substance.</p> <p>vPvB: Very Persistent and Very Bioaccumulative.</p>
<b>Classification abbreviations and acronyms</b>	Carc. = Carcinogenicity
<b>General information</b>	This datasheet is not intended to be a replacement for a full risk assessment, these should always be carried out by competent persons.
<b>Key literature references and sources for data</b>	Source: European Chemicals Agency, <a href="http://echa.europa.eu/">http://echa.europa.eu/</a> GB Mandatory Classification and Labelling List (GB MCL)
<b>Classification procedures according to Regulation (EC) 1272/2008</b>	Carc. 2 - H351: Taken from the GB Mandatory Classification and Labelling List
<b>Training advice</b>	Only trained personnel should use this material.
<b>Revision comments</b>	Revised classification. SDS review for hazard information after classification according to the GB Mandatory Classification and Labelling List.
<b>Revision date</b>	17/08/2023
<b>Revision</b>	8
<b>Supersedes date</b>	18/07/2016
<b>SDS number</b>	20912
<b>Hazard statements in full</b>	H351 Suspected of causing cancer.

This information relates only to the specific material designated and may not be valid for such material used in combination with any other materials or in any process. Such information is, to the best of the company's knowledge and belief, accurate and reliable as of the date indicated. However, no warranty, guarantee or representation is made to its accuracy, reliability or completeness. It is the user's responsibility to satisfy himself as to the suitability of such information for his own particular use.