Common Name: **METHYL CHLORIDE**

CAS Number: 74-87-3
DOT Number: UN 1063

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**HAZARD SUMMARY**

* Methyl Chloride can affect you when breathed in and by passing through your skin.
* Long-term exposure to Methyl Chloride may damage the testes.
* Contact with liquid Methyl Chloride can cause frostbite and severe skin and eye burns, leading to permanent damage.
* Breathing Methyl Chloride can irritate the lungs causing coughing and/or shortness of breath.
* Higher levels can cause headache, dizziness, drowsiness, unconsciousness, convulsions, and death.
* Exposure can cause blurred or double vision and “drunken” behavior.
* Methyl Chloride may damage the liver and kidneys and can interfere with brain function.
* Methyl Chloride is a HIGHLY FLAMMABLE GAS and a DANGEROUS FIRE HAZARD.

**IDENTIFICATION**

Methyl Chloride is a colorless gas with a faint sweet odor. It is stored as a liquid in compressed gas cylinders. It is used as a refrigerant and in making other chemicals.

**REASON FOR CITATION**

* Methyl Chloride is on the Hazardous Substance List because it is regulated by OSHA and cited by ACGIH, DOT, NIOSH, DEP, IARC, IRIS, NFPA and EPA.
* This chemical is on the Special Health Hazard Substance List because it is FLAMMABLE.
* Definitions are provided on page 5.

**WORKPLACE EXPOSURE LIMITS**

OSHA: The legal permissible exposure limit (PEL) is 100 ppm averaged over an 8-hour workshift, with a ceiling level of 200 ppm, and a maximum acceptable peak of 300 ppm for 5 minutes in any 3-hour period.

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

ACGIH: The recommended airborne exposure limit is 50 ppm averaged over an 8-hour workshift and 100 ppm as a STEL (short term exposure limit).

* The above exposure limits are for air levels only. When skin contact also occurs, you may be overexposed, even though air levels are less than the limits listed above.

**WAYS OF REDUCING EXPOSURE**

* Where possible, enclose operations and use local exhaust ventilation at the site of chemical release. If local exhaust ventilation or enclosure is not used, respirators should be worn.
* Wear protective work clothing.
* On skin contact with liquid Methyl Chloride, immediately submerge the affected body part in warm water.
* Wash thoroughly immediately after exposure to Methyl Chloride and at the end of the workshift.
* Post hazard and warning information in the work area. In addition, as part of an ongoing education and training effort, communicate all information on the health and safety hazards of Methyl Chloride to potentially exposed workers.

* Exposure to hazardous substances should be routinely evaluated. This may include collecting personal and area air samples. You can obtain copies of sampling results from your employer. You have a legal right to this information under OSHA 1910.1020.
* If you think you are experiencing any work-related health problems, see a doctor trained to recognize occupational diseases. Take this Fact Sheet with you.

**ODOR THRESHOLD = 10 ppm.**

The range of accepted odor threshold values is quite broad. Caution should be used in relying on odor alone as a warning of potentially hazardous exposures.
This Fact Sheet is a summary source of information of all potential and most severe health hazards that may result from exposure. Duration of exposure, concentration of the substance and other factors will affect your susceptibility to any of the potential effects described below.

**HEALTH HAZARD INFORMATION**

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

* Contact with liquid Methyl Chloride can cause frostbite and severe skin and eye burns, leading to permanent damage.
* Breathing Methyl Chloride can irritate the lungs causing coughing and/or shortness of breath.
* Higher levels can cause headache, dizziness, drowsiness, unconsciousness, convulsions, and death.

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

**Cancer Hazard**
* There is limited evidence that Methyl Chloride causes cancer in animals. It may cause cancer of the kidneys.
* Many scientists believe there is no safe level of exposure to a carcinogen.

**Reproductive Hazard**
* There is limited evidence that Methyl Chloride is a teratogen in animals. Until further testing has been done, it should be treated as a possible teratogen in humans.
* Methyl Chloride may damage the testes (male reproductive glands) and decrease fertility in male rats.

**Other Long-Term Effects**
* Exposure can cause blurred or double vision and “drunken” behavior.
* Methyl Chloride may damage the liver and kidneys.
* Long-term exposure can interfere with brain function, causing clumsiness, headache, dizziness, poor judgment and memory, slurred speech, sleep disturbances and personality changes (depression, irritability).

**MEDICAL**

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

* Liver and kidney function tests.
* Exam of the nervous system.

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

Request copies of your medical testing. You have a legal right to this information under OSHA 1910.1020.

**Mixed Exposures**
* Because more than light alcohol consumption can cause liver damage, drinking alcohol can increase the liver damage caused by Methyl Chloride.

**WORKPLACE CONTROLS AND PRACTICES**

Unless a less toxic chemical can be substituted for a hazardous substance, **ENGINEERING CONTROLS** are the most effective way of reducing exposure. The best protection is to enclose operations and/or provide local exhaust ventilation at the site of chemical release. Isolating operations can also reduce exposure. Using respirators or protective equipment is less effective than the controls mentioned above, but is sometimes necessary.

In evaluating the controls present in your workplace, consider: (1) how hazardous the substance is, (2) how much of the substance is released into the workplace and (3) whether harmful skin or eye contact could occur. Special controls should be in place for highly toxic chemicals or when significant skin, eye, or breathing exposures are possible.

In addition, the following controls are recommended:

* Specific engineering controls are required for this chemical by OSHA. Refer to the OSHA Standard: 29 CFR 1910.101 for Compressed gases.
* Before entering a confined space where Methyl Chloride may be present, check to make sure that an explosive concentration does not exist.

Good **WORK PRACTICES** can help to reduce hazardous exposures. The following work practices are recommended:

* Workers whose clothing has been contaminated by Methyl Chloride should change into clean clothing promptly.
* Eye wash fountains should be provided in the immediate work area for emergency use.
* If there is the possibility of skin exposure, emergency shower facilities should be provided.
* On skin contact with Methyl Chloride, immediately wash or shower to remove the chemical. At the end of the workshift, wash any areas of the body that may have contacted Methyl Chloride, whether or not known skin contact has occurred.
* Do not eat, smoke, or drink where Methyl Chloride is handled, processed, or stored, since the chemical can be swallowed. Wash hands carefully before eating, drinking, smoking, or using the toilet.
* Do not smoke in the work area. Even a little vapor inhaled through a burning cigarette, cigar, or pipe will be converted into more highly toxic substances.
PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT

WORKPLACE CONTROLS ARE BETTER THAN PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT. However, for some jobs (such as outside work, confined space entry, jobs done only once in a while, or jobs done while workplace controls are being installed), personal protective equipment may be appropriate.

OSHA 1910.132 requires employers to determine the appropriate personal protective equipment for each hazard and to train employees on how and when to use protective equipment.

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

**Clothing**

* Avoid skin contact with Methyl Chloride. Wear protective gloves and clothing. Safety equipment suppliers/ manufacturers can provide recommendations on the most protective glove/clothing material for your operation.
* Where exposure to cold equipment, vapors, or liquid may occur, employees should be provided with special clothing designed to prevent the freezing of body tissues.
* All protective clothing (suits, gloves, footwear, headgear) should be clean, available each day, and put on before work.
* Safety equipment manufacturers recommend Polyvinyl Alcohol as a protective material.

**Eye Protection**

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

**Respiratory Protection**

* Exposure to 2,000 ppm is immediately dangerous to life and health. If the possibility of exposure above 2,000 ppm exists, use a NIOSH approved self-contained breathing apparatus with a full facepiece operated in a pressure-demand or other positive-pressure mode equipped with an emergency escape air cylinder.

**HANDLING AND STORAGE**

* Prior to working with Methyl Chloride you should be trained on its proper handling and storage.
* Methyl Chloride is not compatible with OXIDIZING AGENTS (such as PERCHLORATES, PEROXIDES, PERMANGANATES, CHLORATES, NITRATES, CHLORINE, BROMINE and FLUORINE); and CHEMICALLY ACTIVE METALS (such as ALUMINUM, POTASSIUM, SODIUM, MAGNESIUM and ZINC).
* Store in tightly closed containers in a cool, well-ventilated area away from HEAT and DIRECT SUNLIGHT.
* Sources of ignition, such as smoking and open flames, are prohibited where Methyl Chloride is used, handled, or stored.
* Metal containers involving the transfer of Methyl Chloride should be grounded and bonded.
* Use only non-sparking tools and equipment, especially when opening and closing containers of Methyl Chloride.

**QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS**

Q: If I have acute health effects, will I later get chronic health effects?
A: Not always. Most chronic (long-term) effects result from repeated exposures to a chemical.

Q: Can I get long-term effects without ever having short-term effects?
A: Yes, because long-term effects can occur from repeated exposures to a chemical at levels not high enough to make you immediately sick.

Q: What are my chances of getting sick when I have been exposed to chemicals?
A: The likelihood of becoming sick from chemicals is increased as the amount of exposure increases. This is determined by the length of time and the amount of material to which someone is exposed.

Q: When are higher exposures more likely?
A: Conditions which increase risk of exposure include physical and mechanical processes (heating, pouring, spraying, spills and evaporation from large surface areas such as open containers), and "confined space" exposures (working inside vats, reactors, boilers, small rooms, etc.).
Q: Is the risk of getting sick higher for workers than for community residents?
A: Yes. Exposures in the community, except possibly in cases of fires or spills, are usually much lower than those found in the workplace. However, people in the community may be exposed to contaminated water as well as to chemicals in the air over long periods. This may be a problem for children or people who are already ill.

Q: Don't all chemicals cause cancer?
A: No. Most chemicals tested by scientists are not cancer-causing.

Q: Should I be concerned if a chemical causes cancer in animals?
A: Yes. Most scientists agree that a chemical that causes cancer in animals should be treated as a suspected human carcinogen unless proven otherwise.

Q: But don't they test animals using much higher levels of a chemical than people usually are exposed to?
A: Yes. That's so effects can be seen more clearly using fewer animals. But high doses alone don't cause cancer unless it's a cancer agent. In fact, a chemical that causes cancer in animals at high doses could cause cancer in humans exposed to low doses.

Q: Can men as well as women be affected by chemicals that cause reproductive system damage?
A: Yes. Some chemicals reduce potency or fertility in both men and women. Some damage sperm and eggs, possibly leading to birth defects.

Q: Who is at the greatest risk from reproductive hazards?
A: Pregnant women are at greatest risk from chemicals that harm the developing fetus. However, chemicals may affect the ability to have children, so both men and women of childbearing age are at high risk.

Q: Should I be concerned if a chemical is a teratogen in animals?
A: Yes. Although some chemicals may affect humans differently than they affect animals, damage to animals suggests that similar damage can occur in humans.

The following information is available from:

New Jersey Department of Health and Senior Services
Occupational Health Service
PO Box 360
Trenton, NJ 08625-0360
(609) 984-1863
(609) 984-7407 (fax)

Web address: http://www.state.nj.us/health/coh/odisweb/

**Industrial Hygiene Information**

Industrial hygienists are available to answer your questions regarding the control of chemical exposures using exhaust ventilation, special work practices, good housekeeping, good hygiene practices, and personal protective equipment including respirators. In addition, they can help to interpret the results of industrial hygiene survey data.

**Medical Evaluation**

If you think you are becoming sick because of exposure to chemicals at your workplace, you may call personnel at the Department of Health and Senior Services, Occupational Health Service, who can help you find the information you need.

**Public Presentations**

Presentations and educational programs on occupational health or the Right to Know Act can be organized for labor unions, trade associations and other groups.

**Right to Know Information Resources**

The Right to Know Infoline (609) 984-2202 can answer questions about the identity and potential health effects of chemicals, list of educational materials in occupational health, references used to prepare the Fact Sheets, preparation of the Right to Know Survey, education and training programs, labeling requirements, and general information regarding the Right to Know Act. Violations of the law should be reported to (609) 984-2202.
DEFINITIONS

ACGIH is the American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists. It recommends upper limits (called TLVs) for exposure to workplace chemicals.

A carcinogen is a substance that causes cancer.

The CAS number is assigned by the Chemical Abstracts Service to identify a specific chemical.

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

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

A corrosive substance is a gas, liquid or solid that causes irreversible damage to human tissue or containers.

DEP is the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection.

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

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

A fetus is an unborn human or animal.

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

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

IARC is the International Agency for Research on Cancer, a scientific group that classifies chemicals according to their cancer-causing potential.

IRIS is the Integrated Risk Information System database of the federal EPA.

A miscible substance is a liquid or gas that will evenly dissolve in another.

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

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

NAERG is the North American Emergency Response Guidebook. It was jointly developed by Transport Canada, the United States Department of Transportation and the Secretariat of Communications and Transportation of Mexico. It is a guide for first responders to quickly identify the specific or generic hazards of material involved in a transportation incident, and to protect themselves and the general public during the initial response phase of the incident.

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

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

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

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

PEL is the Permissible Exposure Limit which is enforceable by the Occupational Safety and Health Administration.

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

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

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

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

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

TLV is the Threshold Limit Value, the workplace exposure limit recommended by ACGIH.

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

Common Name: METHYL CHLORIDE
DOT Number: UN 1063
NAERG Code: 115
CAS Number: 74-87-3

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**FLAMMABLE**
POISONOUS GASES ARE PRODUCED IN FIRE
CONTAINERS MAY EXPLODE IN FIRE

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

FIRE HAZARDS

* Methyl Chloride is a FLAMMABLE GAS.
* To extinguish fire, stop the flow of gas.
* Use dry chemical, CO₂, or fine water spray.
* POISONOUS GASES ARE PRODUCED IN FIRE, including Hydrogen Chloride and Phosgene.
* CONTAINERS MAY EXPLODE IN FIRE.
* Use water spray to keep fire-exposed containers cool.
* Vapor is heavier than air and may travel a distance to cause a fire or explosion far from the source.
* Vapors may travel to a source of ignition and flash back.
* If employees are expected to fight fires, they must be trained and equipped as stated in OSHA 1910.156.

SPILLS AND EMERGENCIES

If Methyl Chloride is leaked, take the following steps:

* Evacuate persons not wearing protective equipment from area of leak until clean-up is complete.
* Remove all ignition sources.
* Ventilate area of leak to disperse the gas.
* Stop flow of gas. If source of leak is a cylinder and the leak cannot be stopped in place, remove the leaking cylinder to a safe place in the open air, and repair leak or allow cylinder to empty.
* Keep Methyl Chloride out of a confined space, such as a sewer, because of the possibility of an explosion, unless the sewer is designed to prevent the build-up of explosive concentrations.
* It may be necessary to contain and dispose of Methyl Chloride as a HAZARDOUS WASTE. Contact your state Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) or your regional office of the federal Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) for specific recommendations.
* If employees are required to clean-up spills, they must be properly trained and equipped. OSHA 1910.120(q) may be applicable.

FOR LARGE SPILLS AND FIRES immediately call your fire department. You can request emergency information from the following:

CHEMTREC: (800) 424-9300
NJDEP HOTLINE: 1-877-WARN-DEP

HANDLING AND STORAGE (See page 3)

FIRST AID

For POISON INFORMATION call 1-800-222-1222

**Eye Contact**
* Immediately flush with large amounts of water for at least 15 minutes, occasionally lifting upper and lower lids. Seek medical attention immediately.

**Skin Contact**
* Quickly remove contaminated clothing. Immediately wash area with large amounts of soap and water. Seek medical attention immediately.
* Immerse affected part in warm water. Seek medical attention.

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

PHYSICAL DATA

**Vapor Pressure:** 4,300 mm Hg at 77°F (25°C)
**Flash Point:** -50°F (-46°C)
**Water Solubility:** Slightly soluble

OTHER COMMONLY USED NAMES

**Chemical Name:** Chloromethane
**Other Names:** Monochloromethane; Artic; R 40

Not intended to be copied and sold for commercial purposes.

NEW JERSEY DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND SENIOR SERVICES
Right to Know Program
PO Box 368, Trenton, NJ 08625-0368
(609) 984-2202