

Methylene Chloride Exposure Control Plan

In compliance with the UNMC Methylene Chloride Workplace Chemical Protection Program (WCPP), all departments and units that use, handle, or possess methylene chloride, or any mixture or product containing methylene chloride at or above concentrations of 0.1%, including deuterated dichloromethane, must have a written operation-specific Exposure Control Plan (ECP).

The PI, supervisor, or a competent representative should complete the Exposure Control Plan. Please complete each section of the form to detail specific measures taken to comply with the requirements defined in the WCPP. Send completed ECPs to <u>UNMC EHS</u> and maintain a copy for your records for a minimum of 5 years.

Methylene chloride (CAS # 75-09-2) is a volatile, colorless liquid with a chloroform-like odor. Synonyms include: Dichloromethane; DCM; MeCl & MeCl₂; Methane dichloride; Methylene bichloride; Methylene dichloride; Freon-30 (R-30); Solmethine, Narkotil. This Program applies to all isotopologues of methylene chloride, including its deuterated form (CAS # 1665-00-5).

Potential hazards include:

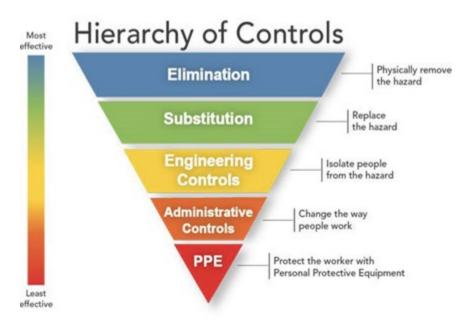
- Methylene chloride exposure can cause adverse health effects to the central nervous system (CNS), liver, and cardiovascular system, including mental confusion, lightheadedness, nausea, vomiting, and headache.
- the body metabolizes Methylene Chloride to carbon monoxide, reducing the blood's ability to transport oxygen. It is also a suspected carcinogen.
- Exposure may also cause eye and respiratory tract irritation.
- Skin exposure to liquid may cause irritation and skin burns after extended exposures.
- For more information, consult the manufacturer's Safety Data Sheet for methylene chloride, the UNMC SDS eBinder, and the references section.

Hierarchy of Controls

The hierarchy of controls is a method of identifying and ranking safeguards to protect workers from hazards. They are arranged from the most to least effective and include elimination, substitution, engineering controls, administrative controls, and personal protective equipment. Often, you'll need to combine control methods to best protect workers. For example, a local exhaust system (engineering control) requires training, periodic inspections, and preventative maintenance (administrative controls).

Feasibility of controls must also be considered. To decide if a control is feasible, you need to know how well it can protect workers and whether it can be implemented successfully. Consider whether it is:

- Right for the hazard
- Appropriate, given how likely injuries/illness are
- Consistent with laws, regulations, and UNMC policies
- Not too burdensome to personnel
- Recognized as appropriate practice in the industry
- Effective, reliable, and durable
- Readily available
- Cost-effective, but in the short-term and long-term



Source: NIOSH.

Please reference the <u>OSHA Identifying Hazard Control Options: The Hierarchy of Controls Fact Sheet</u> for additional guidance.

Revision Date:				
PI Name:				
Operation (Ente	r name or title of operation):			
Frequency of O	peration:			
Location(s) of C	<u>Operation</u>			
Building:				
Room Number(s):			
Specify Location	on Within Room (fume hood, bench, workspace, etc.):			
Volume of Methylene Chloride or Mixture Containing Methylene Chloride Used in this Operation:				
Concentration:				

	alled descriptio lloride from this :	•	-	-		ution of
workers by re and the hazar hoods, local e	ineering contro emoving hazard d. Examples of exhaust ventilat kels, scrubbers	ous condition engineering tion), contain	ns or by placi controls incl	ing a barrier b ude ventilation	etween the wo	orker le

	ng personnel a	ccess to area	as where met	hylene chlori	e exposures. Exampl de is used, posting n the hazardous areas
	ork and operati		_	=	
include respi	-	, face, and ha	nd and derm	al protection.	eration. Examples . Please reference the

personnel:
List any Regulated Areas in your space and how they are identified and delineated. Regulated Areas are any location where airborne concentrations of methylene chloride exceed, or are reasonably suspected to exceed, the occupational exposure limits (OELs) established in the UNMC WCPP. Enter "N/A" or "Not Applicable" if this does not apply.

ECP Review, Revision, and Updates

Pls, supervisors, or a competent representative must review and update the ECP when changes are made to the operation, processes, controls, etc. Additionally, the ECP must be updated at least every 5 years to ensure the effectiveness of the exposure controls, identify any updates necessary to the exposure controls, and confirm that all persons are properly implementing them. Updates should reflect any significant changes in the status of the approach to compliance with the exposure control requirements. Any change that may reasonably be expected to introduce additional sources of exposure to methylene chloride or otherwise result in increased exposure to methylene chloride must be documented.

Revised and updated ECPs must be sent to <u>UNMC EHS</u>, and maintain a copy for your records for a minimum of 5 years.

Reviewer	Date of Review	Summary of Revisions

Certification

I attest that I have read and understand the above Exposure Control Plan. I have received the required training and prior approval from my PI and/or Supervisor to perform this operation. I agree to contact my PI and/or Supervisor if I plan to modify this operation in any way.

Name	Signature	Job Title	Date