

EXPLANATION OF THE MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

The information in the Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS) is organized into sixteen sections as follows:

I	Identification of the Substance and Company	IX	Physical and Chemical Properties
II	Composition / Information on Ingredients	X	Stability and Reactivity
III	Hazards Identification	XI	Toxicological Information
IV	First Aid Measures	XII	Ecological Information
V	Fire Fighting Measures	XIII	Disposal Considerations
VI	Accidental Release Measures	XIV	Transportation Information
VII	Handling and Storage	XV	Regulatory Information
VIII	Exposure Controls / Personal Protection	XVI	Other Information

Section I – Identification of the Substance and the Company

The product name is used to identify the product. Normally, the chemical name and Chemical Abstracts Service (CAS) Number are used to identify a component. CAS numbers are assigned to chemicals and mixtures by the Chemical Abstracts Service (published by the American Chemical Society) as a specific identification. CAS numbers are not always available for mixtures but are stated where available. Where the identity of a component is a trade secret, a descriptive name is used instead of the chemical name and a trade secret access number is given to that component. Disclosure of the identity of the trade secret component will be made to health professionals upon request, subject to the conditions specified in the Standard. The chemical family or name and synonyms are given where applicable. The type of product and the use of the product are described. The company's name and address are given, as well as the distributor's name and address, along with pertinent phone numbers in case of a transportation emergency or the need for general information.

Section II – Composition / Information on Ingredients

All Dead Sea Bromine Group (DSBG) products are evaluated to determine if they are hazardous. According to the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA), a hazardous chemical refers to any chemical that presents a physical hazard or a health hazard. A chemical may be a physical hazard if it is combustible, flammable, pyrophoric, chemically unstable, water reactive or explosive, a compressed gas, an organic peroxide or other oxidizer.

A chemical may present a health hazard if exposure could result in acute or chronic adverse health effects. This definition of a hazardous material has been adapted from the OSHA Hazardous Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200). The reader should refer to the Standard for further details. If it has been determined that a product is not hazardous, then this is stated. If it has been determined that the product is a health hazard then all components that present a health hazard and that comprise 1% or more of the material are listed in this section. Also, any component that is a carcinogen is listed if it comprises 0.1% or more of the product. If it has been determined that the product is a physical hazard, then any component that presents a physical hazard is listed.

Section III – Hazard Identification

Adverse human health effects resulting from exposure, if any, by inhalation, skin or eye contact, or ingestion are outlined in this section. The signs, symptoms and effects that the exposure could produce are described so that any exposure would be recognized as quickly as possible and the appropriate action taken.

Section III -- Hazard Identification

First aid procedures are described for each of the normal routes of exposure. It is important that first aid be administered as soon as possible after exposure has occurred. If in any doubt regarding the victim's condition, a physician should be called.

Section V - Fire Fighting Measures

The recommended extinguishing media to be used in the event of a fire are given, together with any fire and/or explosion hazards.

The following definitions are applicable to this section:

- **Pyrophoric:** A substance that burns spontaneously in air at a temperature of 130°F or below.
- **Flammable:** A flammable liquid is defined by NFPA and DOT as a liquid with a flash point below 100°F (37.8°C). The OSHA definition is substantially the same. Solids, other than explosives that will ignite readily or are liable to cause fires under ordinary conditions of transportation through friction or retained heat from manufacturing or processing, and which burn so vigorously and persistently as to create a serious transportation hazard, are classified by DOT as "flammable solids."
- **Combustible:** A term used by NFPA, DOT and OSHA to classify liquids on the basis of a flash point range of 100°F to below 200°F.
- **Flash Point:** The temperature at which a liquid will give off enough flammable vapor to ignite in the presence of an ignition source.

There are several flash point test methods. Because flash points may vary for the same material depending on the method used, the test method is indicated when the flash point is given. The methods most frequently quoted are:

PMCC: Pensky-Martens Closed Cup - ASTM D93

SETA: Setaflash Closed Cup - ASTM D3278

TCC: Tag (Tagliabue) Closed Cup - ASTM D56

Details of these methods can be found in Section V of the Annual Book of ASTM Standards.

- **Autoignition Temperature:** The lowest temperature at which a liquid will give off enough flammable vapors and heat energy to ignite spontaneously and maintain combustion.
- **UEL and LEL:** Upper Explosive Limit and Lower Explosive Limit are the highest concentration and lowest concentration, respectively that will produce a flash of fire when an ignition source is present. At concentrations higher than the UEL, the mixture is too "rich" to burn. At concentrations lower than the LEL, the mixture is too "lean" to burn.
- **NFPA Ratings:** The National Fire Protection Association Standard System for the Identification of the Fire Hazards of Materials – NFPA No. 704.

The NFPA ratings provide a general idea both of the hazards and of the degree of the hazards associated with a material relative to fire protection and control. The Standard addresses the hazards under the three categories of "Health," "Flammability" and "Reactivity" and assigns numeric ratings using a scale of 0 to 4 with 0 indicating no particular hazard, and 4 being the most hazardous. It should be noted that health hazard ratings refer specifically to short-term exposure under fire conditions. The Standard also makes provision for special hazard warnings, such as water reactivity.

For further details see 'Fire Protection Guide on Hazardous Materials' -- National Fire Protection Association, Quincy, MA.

- **HMIS Ratings:** The Hazard Materials Identification System of the National Paint and Coatings Association.

The system is similar to the NFPA Standard in utilizing a 0-4 scale, rating the degree of hazard under the same three categories of health, flammability and reactivity, with 0 being the least hazardous and 4 the most. It should be noted that unlike NFPA ratings, HMIS ratings are not intended for emergency situations. The flammability and reactivity ratings will, however, usually be the same as the NFPA ratings. The health hazard rating is based on the acute toxicity of the chemical. For further information on these ratings, see 'HMIS Rating Manual' -- National Paint and Coatings Association, Washington, DC.

Section VI - Accidental Release Measures

During cleanup of spills or leaks, it may be necessary to use extra personal protective equipment as compared to normal operations. Recommendations for equipment use in addition to what is described in Section VIII, Exposure Controls / Personal Protection, are given.

Procedural recommendations relative to air, land and water are described.

Section VII - Handling and Storage

This section provides vital information for handling and storing a product. It is important that all recommendations be followed.

Section VIII - Exposure Controls / Personal Protection

Exposure limits are given for each component where these have been established. However, most DSBG products do not have established exposure limits. Definitions of these exposure limits follow:

- **ACGIH TLV (Threshold Limit Value):** A term used by American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists to express the airborne concentration of a material to which nearly all persons can be exposed day after day without adverse effects. ACGIH expresses TLVs in three ways:
 - **TLV-TWA:** The allowable Time Weighted Average concentration for a normal 8-hour workday of a 40-hour work week.
 - **TLV-STEL:** The Short-Term Exposure Limit, or maximum concentration for a continuous 15-minute exposure period. A maximum of four such periods per day, with at least 60 minutes between exposure periods are allowed, and provided that the daily TLV is not exceeded.
 - **TLV-C:** The Ceiling exposure limit; the concentration that should not be exceeded even instantaneously.
- **SKIN:** A notation used to indicate that the stated substances may be absorbed by the skin, mucous membranes and eyes, either by air or direct contact, and that this additional exposure must be considered part of the total exposure to avoid exceeding TLV for that substance.

- **OSHA PEL (Permissible Exposure Limits):** An exposure limit established by the Occupational Safety and Health Administration. May be a time weighted average (TWA) limit or ceiling (C) exposure limit. A skin notation has the same meaning as for the TLV.

The proper use of personal protective equipment is of the utmost importance, and the guidelines presented in this section must be closely followed. Descriptions of specific equipment (goggles, gloves, respiratory protection, etc.) required for routine use are given. Use of additional protective equipment as required for fire fighting is outlined in Section V, and additional protective equipment required for accidental releases is given in Section VI.

Use of some products may require specific ventilation requirements. The following definitions apply to ventilation systems:

- **General Exhaust:** A system for exhausting air containing contaminants from a general work area. General exhaust may be referred to as dilution ventilation.
- **Local Exhaust:** A system for capturing and exhausting contaminants from the air at the point where the contaminants are produced (welding, grinding, sanding, other processes or operations).

Section IX - *Physical and Chemical Properties*

Knowledge of the physical properties of a substance is necessary for all safety and industrial hygiene decisions. Definitions of terms that apply to the physical data presented in this section are given below:

- **Freezing Point/Melting Point:** The temperature at which a substance changes from liquid state to solid state or from solid to liquid. For mixtures, a range may be given.
- **Boiling Point:** The temperature at which a liquid changes to a vapor state at a given pressure (usually 760 mm Hg, or one atmosphere). For mixtures, the initial boiling point or the boiling range may be given. Flammable materials with low boiling points generally present special fire hazards.
- **Decomposition Temperature:** The temperature at which a substance will break down, or decompose, into smaller fragments.
- **Specific Gravity:** The weight of a material compared to the weight of an equal volume of water; an expression of the density (for heaviness) of the material. Example: if a volume of material weighs 8 pounds, and an equal volume of water weighs 10 pounds, the material has a specific gravity of 0.8:

$$\frac{8\text{lbs}}{10\text{lbs}} = 0.8$$

Insoluble materials with a specific gravity of less than 1.0 may float in (or on) water. Insoluble materials with a specific gravity greater than 1.0 may sink in water. Most insoluble flammable liquids having a specific gravity of less than 1.0 will float on water, an important consideration for fire suppression.

- **Bulk Density:** Weight of material per unit volume.

(c) Reactions with other chemicals - Any other chemical reaction.

Materials that could cause dangerous reactions from direct contact with another are described as incompatible. Common chemicals that react with the product are usually listed in the MSDS. Hazardous products of decomposition, including combustion products, are listed.

Section XI - Toxicological Information

This section provides information on toxicity testing of the material, its components, or both. The organs that are more susceptible to attack are referred to as target organs. The effects and damage that exposure could produce on these organs are given together with the symptoms. Some of the terms used that may be less familiar or which may have a specific inference in MSDSs are defined below:

- **Acute Effect:** An adverse effect on a human or animal body resulting from a single exposure with symptoms developing almost immediately or shortly after exposure. The effect is usually of short duration.
- **Chronic Effect:** An adverse effect on a human or animal body resulting from repeated low level exposures, with symptoms that develop slowly over a long period of time or that recur frequently.
- **Corrosive:** A liquid or solid that causes visible destruction or irreversible alterations in human skin tissue.
- **Irritation:** Any inflammatory response or reaction of the eye, skin or respiratory system.
- **Allergic Sensitization:** A process whereby on first exposure a substance causes little or no reaction in humans or test animals, but which on repeated exposure may cause a marked response not necessarily limited to the contact site. Skin sensitization is the most common form of sensitization in the industrial setting, although respiratory sensitization is also known to occur.
- **Teratogen:** A substance or agent to which exposure of a pregnant female can result in malformations to the skeleton and/or soft tissue of the fetus.
- **Mutagen:** A substance or agent capable of altering the genetic material in a living organism.
- **Carcinogen:** A substance or agent capable of causing or producing cancer in humans or animals. Authorities/Organizations that have evaluated whether or not a substance is a carcinogen are the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC), the U.S. National Toxicology Program (NTP) and OSHA.

To evaluate the potential human effects from exposure to hazardous chemicals, studies in laboratory animals are performed. The terms most commonly used to define the results of the studies are as follows:

- **LD₅₀ (Lethal Dose Fifty)** - The dose of a substance expected to cause the death of 50% of an experimental animal population. This dose may be from oral, dermal or other routes of exposure. The units given for the LD₅₀ are usually milligrams per kilogram body weight of the tested animal (mg/kg).
- **LC₅₀ (Lethal Concentration Fifty)** - A calculated concentration of a substance in air, exposure to which for a specified length of time is expected to cause the death of 50% of a laboratory animal population. This concentration is usually in units of milligrams per cubic meter of air (mg/m³) or milligrams per liter of air (mg/l) and is given for some time period (usually one or four hours).

Other terms occasionally used are:

- **LD_{LO} (Lethal Dose Low)** - The lowest dose of a substance introduced by any route other than inhalation reported to have caused death in humans or animals.

- **LC_{LO} (Lethal Concentration Low)** - The lowest concentration of a substance in air that has been reported to have caused death in humans or animals.
- **TD_{LO} (Toxic Dose Low)** - The lowest dose of a substance to which humans or animals have been exposed and reported to produce a toxic effect other than cancer.

Based on these values, an estimate of human health effects potential is obtained.

Section XI - Ecological Information

The data from this section is intended to assist in the evaluation of the environmental impact of the material if it is released to the environment. The information can be used for an assessment of the hazards based on potential environmental concentrations and toxicity to fish, birds and other pertinent aquatic and terrestrial species, including plants. It may also be used in evaluating waste treatment practices

Section XIII - Disposal Considerations

This section gives guidelines for disposing of a product if it becomes a waste. Recommendations are based upon the physical state and hazardous properties of the material. If the material is designated as hazardous by 40 CFR Part 261, it must be disposed of in a permitted hazardous waste treatment, storage, or disposal facility in accordance with local, state, and Federal regulations. If the material is non-hazardous, recommendations for disposal are made depending on the physical state and known characteristics of the material.

Section XIV - Transport Information

In the event the material is regulated as hazardous by the Department of Transportation (DOT), the Hazardous Materials Regulations as described in the Code of Federal Regulations Section 49, Chapter 1, subchapter C are outlined in this section. In the event of an emergency, CHEMTREC (Chemical Transportation Emergency Center) should be contacted.

CHEMTREC is a national center established by the Chemical Manufacturer Association (CMA) in Washington, DC, to relay pertinent emergency information concerning specific chemicals on request. CHEMTREC has a 24-hour toll-free telephone number (1-800-424-9300), intended primarily for use by those who respond to chemical transportation emergencies.

Section XV - Regulatory Information

This section provides information on the regulatory status of materials, including their components, and their regulated uses. US Federal Regulations, such as OSHA, TSCA, FIFRA, CERCLA, EPCRA, and FDA, and appropriate state regulations are addressed. Information is also provided on materials being exported outside the United States, to include such things as foreign chemical control and hazard communication.

Section XVI - Other Information

Any additional relevant information concerning the material is given in this section. The Environmental Policy of Dead Sea Bromine Group is also explained in this section.

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

Product Name	Methyl Bromide		
Product id	8326		
Revision date	23/05/2002	Revision:	6
Supersedes	28/03/2001		

- Eye Contact** Severe irritant
Contact with liquid or high concentrations of gas with the eyes may cause severe but usually reversible injury involving temporary blindness.
- Skin contact** Liquid splashed on clothing or leather or high gas concentrations held in contact with skin, may cause skin burns with large blisters appearing after several hours. Less severe exposures may cause itching skin rash even after several days. May be absorbed through the skin in sufficient amount to cause systemic toxicity.
- Inhalation** Acute poisoning from methyl bromide is characterized by marked irritation to the respiratory tract which may lead, in severe cases, to pulmonary edema. High concentrations may damage the liver, kidneys and central nervous system. Symptoms of poisoning include headache, dizziness, somnolence, vertigo, blurred vision, slurred speech, nausea and vomiting and possibly convulsions and coma. ONSET OF TOXIC SYMPTOMS MAY BE DELAYED FROM 30 MINUTES TO SEVERAL DAYS.
- Ingestion** Severe irritant to mucous membranes and toxic poison if ingested, although ingestion is highly unlikely.
- Chronic effects/Carcinogenicity** Chronic exposure to low concentrations of methyl bromide may produce central nervous system effects. Signs include mental confusion, lethargy, inability to focus one's eye, incoordination and muscle weakness. Repeated skin contact may cause dermatitis.
- NFPA Ratings (Scale 0-4)** Health = 3, Fire = 1, Reactivity = 0.

4. First-aid measures

A 24-HOUR MEDICAL SURVEILLANCE PERIOD IS MANDATORY IN ALL CASES OF EXPOSURE TO METHYL BROMIDE, EVEN IN THE ABSENCE OF ANY IMMEDIATE SIGNS OF POISONING.

- Eye contact** Holding the eyelids apart, flush eyes promptly with copious flowing water for at least 20 minutes. Get medical attention immediately.
- Skin contact** Wash skin thoroughly with mild soap and plenty of water for at least 15 minutes. Get medical attention immediately. All leather items should be discarded. Other contaminated clothing must either be discarded or thoroughly ventilated and washed before re-use.

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

Product Name	Methyl Bromide		
Product id	8326		
Revision date	23/05/2002	Revision:	6
Supersedes	28/03/2001		

Inhalation In case of inhalation, remove person to fresh air. Keep him quiet and warm. Apply artificial respiration if necessary and get medical attention immediately.

Ingestion If swallowed, wash mouth thoroughly with plenty of water. Get medical attention immediately.

NOTE: Never give an unconscious person anything to drink.

Notes to the physician Intense vesicant.
Signs and symptoms of toxicity are primarily referable to the CNS, respiratory tract and the cardiovascular system.
No specific antidote.

5. Fire - fighting measures

Flash point	None
Flammable/Explosion limits	
- Lower (% vol)	10
- Upper (% vol)	16
Auto-ignition temperature	537°C
Suitable extinguishing media	Carbon dioxide, dry chemicals, foam, water spray (fog).
Fire fighting procedure	Wear self-contained breathing apparatus in positive pressure mode and appropriate protective clothing. If possible stop material flow immediately. Do not extinguish burning gas unless flow can be shut off immediately. Use water spray, fog nozzle or CO2 to keep cylinder cool. If there is no risk, move cylinder away from fire.
Unusual fire and explosion hazards	Although it is considered practically nonflammable, methyl bromide can be ignited with a high energy source of ignition. Containers may rupture violently if exposed to fire or excessive heat for sufficient time. In confined spaces such as buildings or sewers, there is a danger of vapour accumulation, which may result in explosion in the presence of an ignition source. Will decompose from ca. 400°C releasing poisonous and corrosive fumes of carbon monoxide and hydrogen bromide.

6. Accidental release measures

Personal precautions Evacuate area and keep personnel upwind.
Wear self-contained breathing apparatus in positive pressure mode.

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

Product Name	Methyl Bromide		
Product id	8326		
Revision date	23/05/2002	Revision:	6
Supersedes	28/03/2001		

Methods for cleaning up If practicable, stop flow of vapour.
Ventilate and/or allow to evaporate, keeping people away from the area until safe re-entry levels are shown by halide detector.

7. Handling and storage

Handling Avoid bodily contact.
Use an appropriate monitoring instrument for methyl bromide in any area where it is being stored or handled.
Move and transport containers with requisite care. Do not use hooks, rope sling, etc. to unload. Use hand or fork trucks to firmly cradle cylinders. Do not bump or drag them.
Do not dent cans.

Storage Store containers upright, in a secure manner, either outdoors under ambient conditions, or indoors in a well ventilated area, away from seeds, foods/feed-stuffs and human and animal habitation.
Post as a pesticide storage area.
Test periodically for leaks by halide leak detector.

8. Exposure controls / personal protection

Ventilation requirements Ventilation must be sufficient to maintain atmospheric concentration below TLV. Mechanical ventilation is recommended. Use local exhaust at source of vapour.

Personal protective equipment:

- **Respiratory protection** For escape -
Gas mask with a new organic vapour canister.
For any detectable concentration -
Self-contained breathing apparatus or supplied-air respirator with a full face-piece.
- **Hand protection** DO NOT WEAR GLOVES when working with MBr because of the danger that liquid or concentrated vapour may be trapped inside them.
- **Eye protection** Splash-proof safety glasses CONTACT LENSES SHOULD NOT BE WORN WHEN WORKING WITH THIS CHEMICAL.
- **Skin and body protection** No specially designed protective clothing is available.
Do not wear gloves, impervious boots, finger rings or adhesive bandages on hands when handling this material.

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

Product Name	Methyl Bromide		
Product id	8326		
Revision date	23/05/2002	Revision:	6
Supersedes	28/03/2001		

Hygiene measures When using this material, do not eat, drink or smoke.
Safety shower and eye bath should be provided. Do not eat, drink or smoke until after-work showering and changing clothes.

9. Physical and chemical properties

Appearance	Colourless gas, odourless at low concentrations; sweetish odour at very high concentrations. Clear, colourless to straw-coloured liquid under pressure or below 3.5°C.
Melting point/range	-94°C
Boiling point/range	3.5-4°C
Vapour pressure	1420 mm Hg at 20°C
Vapor density	3.3 at 20°C
Evaporation rate (ether=1)	>1
Solubility:	
- Solubility in water	0.132 gr/100ml at 25°C (partial pressure CH ₃ Br - 73 torr) 0.138 gr/100ml at 25°C (partial pressure CH ₃ Br - 108 torr)
- Solubility in other solvents	Infinitely soluble in most organic solvents
Partition coefficient (n-octanol/water)	Log ₁₀ Kow - approximately 1.92
Decomposition temperature	From ca. 400°C

10. Stability and reactivity

Stability	Stable in sealed containers and under normal conditions
Materials to avoid	Strong oxidizers, aluminum and magnesium metals and their alloys, natural rubber and certain types of plastics.
Conditions to avoid	Keep away from ignition sources. Avoid contamination by water
Hazardous decomposition products	CO, HBr
Hazardous polymerization	Will not occur

11. Toxicological information

Acute toxicity:	
- Rat oral LD50	liquid MBr in corn oil - 104 mg/kg microencapsulated MBr in corn oil - 133 mg/kg
- Rat inhalation LC50	1175 mg/m ³ /8 hour

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

Product Name	Methyl Bromide		
Product id	8326		
Revision date	23/05/2002	Revision:	6
Supersedes	28/03/2001		

- Mouse inhalation LC50 1540 mg/m³/2 hour

Chronic toxicity Chronic exposure to low concentrations of methyl bromide may produce central nervous system effects. Signs include mental confusion, lethargy, inability to focus one's eye, incoordination and muscle weakness. Repeated skin contact may cause dermatitis.

Mutagenicity Mutagenic by the Ames Test
MBr induced DNA damage in rat testis following inhalation exposure at 250 ppm (6 hours/day for 5 consecutive days).
In vivo, MBr induced sister chromatid exchanges in bone marrow cells and micronuclei in peripheral erythrocytes of female mice exposed by inhalation for 14 days.

Carcinogenicity Studies conducted with MBr, exposing animals both by inhalation (rats & mice) and by oral route (fumigated feed, rats), showed that THERE WAS NO EVIDENCE OF CARCINOGENIC ACTIVITY.
Not included in NTP 9th Report on Carcinogens.
IARC Group 3 (animal inadequate evidence, human no data available).

Other Single exposure vapour inhalation neurotoxicity study in rats:
—NOEL - 100 ppm
Acute oral toxicity (single dose) study in Beagle dogs:
—Lethal dose - 500 mg/kg
—No clinical signs were observed at 1 mg/kg

12. Ecological information

Information on ecological effects Methyl bromide is listed in the Montreal Protocol as a controlled substance with an ODP (Ozone Depleting Potential) of 0.4.

Aquatic toxicity :

- 96 Hour-LC50, Fish 3.9 mg/l (Rainbow Trout)
56.28 mg/l (Zebrafish)
- 48 Hour-EC50, Daphnia magna 2.6 mg/l
- 72 Hour-EC50, Freshwater algae 5 mg/l (Selenastrum capricornutum)-(MBr)

Avian toxicity:

- Oral LD50 approximately 73 mg/kg (Northern Bobwhite)

Persistence and degradability:

- Hydrolysis Under laboratory conditions (MBr)
Half-life at pH 5 - 256.7 hours
Half-life at pH 7 - 253.9 hours
Half-life at pH 9 - 357.3 hours

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

Product Name	Methyl Bromide		
Product id	8326		
Revision date	23/05/2002	Revision:	6
Supersedes	28/03/2001		

13. Disposal considerations

Waste disposal Contact local and/or state environmental authorities to insure proper compliance. The recommended method is incineration. If a suitable designated combustion chamber is not available, return MARKED containers to supplier. Observe all federal, state and local environmental regulations when disposing of this material. Crush and bury empty cans.

14. Transportation information

UN No. 1062

DOT Proper shipping name: Methyl bromide
Hazard Class 2.3: Poison gas
Shipping description: Inhalation Hazard: Hazard zone C
Label: POISON GAS (2)
—RQ - 1000 lbs.

IMO Proper shipping name: Methyl bromide
Class: 2.3 Toxic Gases
Label: TOXIC GAS (2)

ICAO/IATA Class: 2.3
Cargo aircraft - Forbidden
Passenger aircraft - Forbidden

15. Regulatory information

USA Reported in the EPA TSCA Inventory
This product is subject to registration under FIFRA

California-prop 65 Under proposition 65, methyl bromide has been listed by the State of California as a reproductive toxin when used as a structural fumigant. When methyl bromide is used as a structural fumigant, the following labeling must be on the container:
"Warning: This product contains a chemical known to the State of California to cause birth defects or other reproductive harm"

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

Product Name	Methyl Bromide		
Product id	8326		
Revision date	23/05/2002	Revision:	6
Supersedes	28/03/2001		

New Jersey right-to-know list	Listed
EPCRA (SARA title III)	Methyl bromide is subject to the reporting requirements of section 313 of the Emergency Planning and Community Right-To-Know Act of 1986 and of 40 CFR 372.
Canada	Listed in DSL
EEC	Reported in EINECS (No. 2008132)
Japan	Listed in MITI (ENCS No.2-39)
Australia	Listed in AICS
China inventory	Listed
South Korea	Listed in ECL (KE-03676)
Switzerland	Listed in Giftliste 1 (G-2062)
Philippines	Listed in PICCS

16. Other information

This data sheet contains changes from the previous version in section(s)
2, 5, 14, 15

The HSE Policy of Dead Sea Bromine Group

Dead Sea Bromine Group (DSBG) is the world's largest producer of elemental bromine and a recognized leader in the development and supply of bromine compounds.

DSBG is committed to responsibly manage its products at all stages of their life cycle in order to protect human health and the environment.

This responsibility applies throughout development, manufacture, transportation, use, recycle and disposal of DSBG products.

WITHIN THIS FRAMEWORK DSBG IS COMMITTED TO:

- * Comply with national and international regulatory requirements
- * Conform to the ISO 14001 and OHSAS 18001 requirements for environmental and occupational health & safety management systems and periodically evaluate performance as part of the company's existing quality audits system



MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

Product Name	Methyl Bromide		
Product id	8326		
Revision date	23/05/2002	Revision:	6
Supersedes	28/03/2001		

- * Design products and processes which prevent risk to health and the environment at production sites and along the supply chain
- * Improve efficiency in use of energy & natural resources, promote recycling and waste management through safe & environmentally sound end of life programs
- * Work for continual improvement in HSE performance
- * Regularly assess and responsibly manage health, safety and environmental risks associated with products and processes
- * Educate and train all managers and employees to improve their HSE performance
- * Distribute updated information concerning its policy and products to its workers, customers and other interested parties through Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS), workers' safety sheets and through the DSBG Internet Site
- * Develop business relationships with responsible suppliers, transporters and distributors and provide them with HSE support, information and training
- * Support Product Stewardship programs in cooperation with customers, distributors and transporters
- * Allocate the necessary resources for implementation of this policy

DSBG Disclaimer

Although the information and recommendations set forth herein (hereinafter "information") are presented in good faith and believed to be correct as of the date hereof, Bromine Compounds Ltd. makes no representations as to the completeness or accuracy thereof.

Information is supplied upon the condition that the persons receiving same will make their own determination as to its safety and suitability for their purposes prior to use.

In no event will Bromine Compounds Ltd. be responsible for damages of any nature whatsoever resulting from the use of or reliance upon information.

NO REPRESENTATIONS OR WARRANTIES, EITHER EXPRESSED OR IMPLIED, OF MERCHANTABILITY, FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE OR OF ANY OTHER NATURE, ARE MADE HEREUNDER WITH RESPECT TO INFORMATION OR THE PRODUCT TO WHICH THE INFORMATION REFERS.

Prepared By Prepared by HSE Division in ISRAEL
telephone: +/972-8-6297830
telefax: +/972-8-6297832
www.dsbg.com

End of safety data sheet