Safety data sheet  
Dichlorosilane

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

1.1. Product identifier
Product name
Dichlorosilane

EC No (from EINECS): 223-888-3
CAS No: 4109-96-0
Index-Nr.
Chemical formula SiH2Cl2
REACH Registration number: Not available.

1.2. Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against
Relevant identified uses
Industrial and professional. Perform risk assessment prior to use.

Uses advised against
Consumer use.

1.3. Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet
Company identification
BOC, PO Box 1201, Bluebell, Dublin
E-Mail Address ReachSDS@boc.com

1.4. Emergency telephone number
Emergency phone numbers (24h): 1850 333 435

SECTION 2: Hazards identification

2.1. Classification of the substance or mixture
Classification acc. to Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008/EC (CLP/GHS)
Press. Gas (Liquefied gas) - Contains gas under pressure; may explode if heated.
Flam. Gas 1 - Extremely flammable gas.
Acute Tox. 2 - Fatal if inhaled.
Skin Corr. 1B - Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.
EUH071 - Corrosive to the respiratory tract.

Classification acc. to Directive 67/548/EEC & 1999/45/EC:
Proposed by the industry: Proposed by the industry
F+; R12, R34, R23 | T; R23 | C; R35
Extremely flammable.
Toxic by inhalation.
Causes burns (to eyes, respiratory system and skin).
Risk advice to man and the environment
Liquefied gas.

2.2. Label elements
- Labelling Pictograms

- Signal word
Danger

- Hazard Statements
H280 Contains gas under pressure; may explode if heated.
H220 Extremely flammable gas.
H330 Fatal if inhaled.
H314 Causes severe skin burns and eye...

- Precautionary Statements
Precautionary Statement Prevention
P210 Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces. - No smoking.
P260 Do not breathe gas, vapours.
P280 Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.

Precautionary Statement Response
P377 Leaking gas fire: Do not extinguish, unless leak can be stopped safely.
P381 Eliminate all ignition sources if safe to do so.
P304+P340+P315 IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. Get immediate medical advice/attention.
P303+P361+P353+P315 IF ON SKIN (or hair): Remove / Take off immediately all contaminated clothes. Rinse skin with water/shower. Get immediate medical advice/attention.
P305+P351+P338+P315 IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. Get immediate medical advice/attention.

Precautionary Statement Storage
P403 Store in a well-ventilated place.
P405 Store locked up.

Precautionary Statement Disposal None.

2.3. Other hazards
Contact with liquid may cause cold burns/frost bite.

SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

Substance / Mixture: Substance.

3.1. Substances
Dichlorosilane
CAS No: 4109-96-0
Index-Nr.: EC No (from EINECS): 223-888-3
REACH Registration number: Not available.
Contains no other components or impurities which will influence the classification of the product.

3.2. Mixtures
Not applicable.

SECTION 4: First aid measures

4.1. Description of first aid measures
First Aid General Information:
Remove victim to uncontaminated area wearing self contained breathing apparatus. Keep victim warm and rested. Call a doctor. Apply artificial respiration if breathing stopped.

First Aid Inhalation:
SECTION 5: Fire fighting measures

5.1. Extinguishing media

Suitable extinguishing media
- Dry powder.
- Carbon dioxide.
- Alcohol-resistant foam.
- Water fog.

Use water spray or fog to control fire fumes.

Unsuitable extinguishing media
- Do not use a solid water stream.

5.2. Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

Specific hazards
- Exposure to fire may cause containers to rupture/explode.
- Hazardous combustion products
  - If involved in a fire the following toxic and/or corrosive fumes may be produced by thermal decomposition: Silica dust (inert - but may irritate respiratory tract and eyes)
  - Hydrogen chloride.

5.3. Advice for fire-fighters

Specific methods
- If possible, stop flow of product. Do not extinguish a leaking gas flame unless absolutely necessary. Spontaneous/explosive re-ignition may occur. Extinguish any other fire. Move container away or cool with water from a protected position. Prevent water used in emergency cases from entering sewers and drainage systems.
- Special protective equipment for fire-fighters
  - Gas tight chemically protective clothing (Type 1) in combination with self contained breathing apparatus.
  - Guideline:
    - EN 943-2:2002: Protective clothing against liquid and gaseous chemicals, aerosols and solid particles. Performance requirements for gas-tight (Type 1) chemical protective suits for emergency teams (ET).

SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

6.1. Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Evacuate area. Use self-contained breathing apparatus and chemically protective clothing. Ensure adequate air ventilation. Eliminate ignition sources. Consider the risk of potentially explosive atmospheres. Monitor concentration of released product. Prevent from entering sewers, basements and workpits, or any place where its accumulation can be dangerous.

6.2. Environmental precautions

Try to stop release. Reduce vapour with fog or fine water spray.

6.3. Method and material for containment and cleaning up

Ventilate area. Hose down area with water. Wash contaminated equipment or sites of leaks with copious quantities of water.

6.4. Reference to other sections

See also sections 8 and 13.

SECTION 7: Handling and storage

7.1. Precautions for safe handling

Only experienced and properly instructed persons should handle gases under pressure. The substance must be handled in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety procedures. Use only properly specified equipment which is suitable for this product, its supply pressure and temperature. Contact your gas supplier if in doubt. Avoid exposure, obtain special instructions before use. Take precautionary measures against static discharges. Ensure equipment is adequately earthed. Purge air from system before introducing gas. Keep away from ignition sources (including static discharges). Do not smoke while handling product. Assess the risk of a potentially explosive atmosphere and the need for explosion-proof equipment. Consider the use of only non-sparking tools. Ensure the complete gas system has been (or is regularly) checked for leaks before use. Installation of a cross purge assembly between the container and the regulator is recommended. Purge system with dry inert gas (e.g. helium or nitrogen) before gas is introduced and when system is placed out of service. Avoid suckback of water, acid and alkalis. Refer to supplier's handling instructions. Do not allow backfeed into the container. Protect containers from physical damage; do not drag, roll, slide or drop. When moving containers, even for short distances, use appropriate equipment eg. trolley, hand truck, fork truck etc. Leave valve protection caps in place until the container has been secured against either a wall or bench or placed in a container stand and is ready for use. If user experiences any difficulty operating container valve, discontinue use and contact supplier. Never attempt to repair or modify container valves or safety relief devices. Damaged valves should be reported immediately to the supplier. Keep container valve outlets clean and free from contaminates particularly oil and water. Replace valve outlet caps or plugs and container caps where supplied as soon as container is disconnected from equipment. Close container valve after each use and when empty, even if still connected to equipment. Never attempt to transfer gases from one container to another. Never use direct flame or electrical heating devices to raise the pressure of a container. Do not remove or deface labels provided by the supplier for the identification of the container contents.

7.2. Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Segregate from oxidant gases and other oxidants in store. Keep container below 50°C in a well ventilated place. Secure cylinders to prevent them from falling. Observe all regulations and local requirements regarding storage of containers. Cylinders should be stored in the vertical position and properly secured to prevent falling over. Stored containers should be periodically checked for general conditions and leakage. Container valve guards or caps should be in place. Store containers in location free from fire risk and away from sources of heat and ignition. Keep away from combustible materials. All electrical equipment in the storage areas should be compatible with the risk of potentially explosive atmosphere. Containers should not be stored in conditions likely to encourage corrosion.

7.3. Specific end use(s)

None.
SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

8.1. Control parameters
DNEL not available
PNEC not available.
No occupational exposure limit.

8.2. Exposure controls
Appropriate engineering controls
A risk assessment should be conducted and documented in each work area to assess the risks related to the use of the product and to select the PPE that matches the relevant risk. The following recommendations should be considered. Gas detectors should be used when toxic quantities may be released. Gas detectors should be used when quantities of flammable gases/vapours may be released. Consider work permit system e.g. for maintenance activities. Systems under pressure should be regularly checked for leakages. Provide adequate general or local ventilation.

Personal protective equipment
Eye and face protection
Protect eyes, face and skin from contact with product. Wear safety glasses, face shields, and protective clothing as required. Use eye protection to EN 166 when using gases. Full-face mask recommended.

Hair protection
Use a protective cap to prevent exposure to product.

Skin protection
Protect skin from contact with product. Wear protective gloves and clothing as required. Keep suitable protective clothing and safety shoes while handling product. EN 136 should be used when using gases. Full-face mask recommended.


Hand protection
Use protective gloves to prevent exposure to the product. 

Guideline: EN 374-1/2/3 Protective gloves against chemicals and micro-organisms.

Body protection
Protect eyes, face and skin from contact with product. Keep suitable protective clothing readily available for emergency use. Personal protective equipment for the body should be selected based on the task being performed and the risks involved. 

Guideline: EN 943: Protective clothing against liquid and gaseous chemicals, including liquid aerosols and solid particles.

Other protection
Wear flame resistant/retardant clothing. Take precautionary measures against static discharges. Wear working gloves and safety shoes while handling containers. EN ISO 2801:2007 Protective clothing against static discharges.


Respiratory protection
Keep self-contained breathing apparatus readily available for emergency use. Use SCBA in the event of high concentrations. The selection of the Respiratory Protective Device (RPD) must be based on known or anticipated exposure levels, the hazards of the product and the safe working limits of the selected RPD. When allowed by a risk assessment a supplied air respirator may be used.


SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties

9.1. Information on basic physical and chemical properties
General information

Odour: Pungent
Odour threshold: Odour threshold is subjective and inadequate to warn for over exposure.

Melting point: -122 °C
Boiling point: 8,4 °C
Flash point: Not applicable for gases and gas mixtures.

Evaporation rate: Not applicable for gases and gas mixtures.

Flammability range: 2,5 %(V) - 80 %(V)
Vapour Pressure 20 °C: 1,6 bar
Relative density, gas (Air=1): 3,5
Solubility in water: Hydrolyses.
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water: Not applicable.

Autoignition temperature: 185 °C
Molecular weight: 101 g/mol
Critical temperature: 176 °C
Relative density, liquid (Water=1): 1,3

9.2. Other information
Gas/vapour heavier than air. May accumulate in confined spaces, particularly at or below ground level.

SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

10.1. Reactivity
No reactivity hazard other than the effects described in sub-sections below.

10.2. Chemical stability
Stable under normal conditions.

10.3. Possibility of hazardous reactions
Can form potentially explosive atmosphere in air., May react violently with oxidants.

10.4. Conditions to avoid
Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces. - No smoking.

10.5. Incompatible materials
Air, Oxidiser. Reacts with water to form corrosive acids. With water causes rapid corrosion of some metals. For material compatibility see latest version of ISO-11114.

10.6. Hazardous decomposition products
Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous decomposition products should not be produced. If involved in a fire the following toxic and/or corrosive fumes may be produced by thermal decomposition: Silica dust (inert - but may irritate respiratory tract and eyes) Hydrogen chloride.

SECTION 11: Toxicological information

11.1. Information on toxicological effects

Acute inhalation toxicity
Value: LC50
Species: Rat
Exposure time: 4 h
Value in non-standard unit: 157 ppm
Delayed fatal pulmonary oedema possible.
Skin irritation
Severe corrosion to the skin at high concentrations.
Eye irritation
Severe corrosion to the eyes at high concentrations.
Sensitization
No known effects from this product.
Assessment mutagenicity
No known effects from this product.
Assessment carcinogenicity
No known effects from this product.
Assessment toxicity to reproduction
No known effects from this product.
Specific Target Organ Toxicity (STOT) - Single Exposure
May cause nausea and irritation of the respiratory tract. Hydrolysis of silanes in the body forms silicic acid or hydrated silica., Severe corrosion to the respiratory tract at high concentrations.
Specific Target Organ Toxicity (STOT) - Repeated Exposure
No known effects from this product.

Aspiration hazard
Not applicable to gases and gas mixtures

SECTION 12: Ecological information

12.1. Toxicity
No data available.

12.2. Persistence and degradability
No data available.

12.3. Bioaccumulative potential
No data available.

12.4. Mobility in soil
No data available.

12.5. Results of PBT and vPvB assessment
No data available.

12.6. Other adverse effects
May cause pH changes in aqueous ecological systems.

SECTION 13: Disposal considerations

13.1. Waste treatment methods
Must not be discharged to atmosphere. Do not discharge into any place where its accumulation could be dangerous. Contact supplier if guidance is required. Gas may be scrubbed in alkaline solution under controlled conditions to avoid violent reaction. Toxic and corrosive gases formed during combustion should be scrubbed before discharge to atmosphere. Do not discharge into areas where there is a risk of forming an explosive mixture with air. Waste gas should be flared through a suitable burner with flash back arrestor. Gases formed by combustion should be washed with water to remove silica. Refer to the EIGA code of practice (Doc.30 “Disposal of Gases”, downloadable at http://www.eiga.org) for more guidance on suitable disposal methods. Gases in pressure containers (including halons) containing dangerous substances
EWC Nr. 16 05 04*

SECTION 14: Transport information

ADR/RID

14.1. UN number
2189

14.2. UN proper shipping name
Dichlorosilane

14.3. Transport hazard class(es)
Class: 2
Classification Code: 2TFC
Labels: 2.3, 2.1, 8
Hazard number: 263
Tunnel restriction code: (B/D)
Emergency Action Code: 2WE

14.4. Packing group (Packing Instruction)
P200

14.5. Environmental hazards
None.

14.6. Special precautions for user
None.

IMDG

14.1. UN number
2189

14.2. UN proper shipping name
Dichlorosilane

14.3. Transport hazard class(es)
Class: 2.3
Labels: 2.3, 2.1, 8
EmS: F-D, S-U

14.4. Packing group (Packing Instruction)
P200

14.5. Environmental hazards
None.

14.6. Special precautions for user
None.

14.7. Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL73/78 and the IBC Code
Not applicable.

IATA

14.5. Environmental hazards
None.
14.6. Special precautions for user

None.

Other transport information

Avoid transport on vehicles where the load space is not separated from the driver's compartment. Ensure vehicle driver is aware of the potential hazards of the load and knows what to do in the event of an accident or an emergency. Before transporting product containers ensure that they are firmly secured. Ensure that the container valve is closed and not leaking. Ensure that the valve outlet cap nut or plug (where provided) is correctly fitted. Ensure that the valve protection device (where provided) is correctly fitted. Ensure adequate ventilation. Ensure compliance with applicable regulations.

SECTION 15: Regulatory information

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

Seveso Directive 96/82/EC: Covered

Other regulations

Directive 94/9/EC on equipment and protective systems intended for use in potentially explosive atmospheres (ATEX)
Directive 89/686/EEC on personal protective equipment
Directive 1999/45/EC concerning the approximation of the laws, regulations and administrative provisions of the Member States relating to the classification, packaging and labelling of dangerous preparations

This Safety Data Sheet has been produced to comply with Regulation (EU) 453/2010.

15.2. Chemical safety assessment

CSA has not been carried out.

SECTION 16: Other information

Ensure operators understand the flammability hazard. Ensure operators understand the toxicity hazard. Users of breathing apparatus must be trained. Before using this product in any new process or experiment, a thorough material compatibility and safety study should be carried out.

Advice

Whilst proper care has been taken in the preparation of this document, no liability for injury or damage resulting from its use can be accepted. Details given in this document are believed to be correct at the time of going to press.

Further information

Note:
When using this document care should be taken, as the decimal sign and its position complies with rules for the structure and drafting of international standards, and is a comma on the line. As an example 2,000 is two (to three decimal places) and not two thousand, whilst 1.000 is one thousand and not one (to three decimal places).

References

Various sources of data have been used in the compilation of this SDS, they include but are not exclusive to:

European Chemical Agency: Guidance on the Compilation of Safety Data Sheets.
European Industrial Gases Association (EIGA) Doc. 169/11 Classification and Labelling guide.
ISO 10156:2010 Gases and gas mixtures -- Determination of fire potential and oxidizing ability for the selection of cylinder valve outlets.
International Programme on Chemical Safety (http://www.inchem.org/)
National Institute for Standards and Technology (NIST) Standard Reference Database Number 69
The ESIS (European chemical Substances 5 Information System) platform of the former European Chemicals Bureau (ECB) ESIS (http://ecb.jrc.ec.europa.eu/esis/).
The European Chemical Industry Council (CEFIC) ERICards.
Agency for Toxic Substances and Diseases Registry (ATSDR) (http://www.atsdr.cdc.gov/)
Threshold Limit Values (TLV) from the American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists (ACGIH).
Substance specific information from suppliers.

End of document