

# SAFETY DATA SHEETS

According to Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals (GHS) - Sixth revised edition

Version: 1.0

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## 1. Identification

### 1.1 GHS Product identifier

Product name                      Chlorodimethylsilane

### 1.2 Other means of identification

Product number                      -

Other names                          Dimethylchlorosilane

### 1.3 Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

Identified uses                      For industry use only. Intermediates

Uses advised against              no data available

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## 2. Hazard identification

### 2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture

Flammable liquids, Category 1

Substances and mixtures, which in contact with water, emit flammable gases,  
Category 3

Skin corrosion, Category 1A

Acute toxicity - Inhalation, Category 3

### 2.2 GHS label elements, including precautionary statements

Pictogram(s)



Signal word

Danger

Hazard statement(s)

H224 Extremely flammable liquid and vapour

H261 In contact with water releases flammable gas

H314 Causes severe skin burns and eye damage

H331 Toxic if inhaled

Precautionary  
statement(s)

Prevention

P210 Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.

P233 Keep container tightly closed.

P240 Ground and bond container and receiving equipment.

P241 Use explosion-proof  
[electrical/ventilating/lighting/...] equipment.

P242 Use non-sparking tools.

P243 Take action to prevent static discharges.

P280 Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.

P231+P232 Handle and store contents under inert gas/.... Protect from moisture.

P260 Do not breathe  
dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray.

P264 Wash ... thoroughly after handling.

P261 Avoid breathing  
dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray.

P271 Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.

## Response

P303+P361+P353 IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water [or shower].

P370+P378 In case of fire: Use ... to extinguish.

P301+P330+P331 IF SWALLOWED: Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting.

P363 Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

P304+P340 IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.

P310 Immediately call a POISON CENTER/doctor/...

P321 Specific treatment (see ... on this label).

P305+P351+P338 IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.

P311 Call a POISON CENTER/doctor/...

## Storage

P403+P235 Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool.

P402+P404 Store in a dry place. Store in a closed container.

P405 Store locked up.

P403+P233 Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.

## Disposal

P501 Dispose of contents/container to ...

## 2.3 Other hazards which do not result in classification

none

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## 3. Composition/information on ingredients

### 3.1 Substances

Chemical name	Common names and synonyms	CAS number	EC number	Concentration
Chlorodimethylsilane	Chlorodimethylsilane	1066-35-	none	100%

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## 4. First-aid measures

### 4.1 Description of necessary first-aid measures

#### General advice

Consult a physician. Show this safety data sheet to the doctor in attendance.

#### If inhaled

Fresh air, rest. Half-upright position. Artificial respiration may be needed. Refer for medical attention. See Notes.

#### In case of skin contact

Remove contaminated clothes. Rinse skin with plenty of water or shower. Refer for medical attention .

#### In case of eye contact

First rinse with plenty of water for several minutes (remove contact lenses if easily possible), then refer for medical attention.

#### If swallowed

Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting. Give nothing to drink. Refer for medical attention .

### 4.2 Most important symptoms/effects, acute and delayed

Excerpt from ERG Guide 132 [Flammable Liquids - Corrosive]: May cause toxic effects if inhaled or ingested/swallowed. Contact with substance may cause severe burns to skin and eyes. Fire will produce irritating, corrosive and/or toxic gases. Vapors may cause dizziness or suffocation. Runoff from fire control or dilution water may cause pollution. (ERG, 2016)

### 4.3 Indication of immediate medical attention and special treatment needed, if necessary

no data available

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## 5. Fire-fighting measures

### 5.1 Extinguishing media

## Suitable extinguishing media

Excerpt from ERG Guide 132 [Flammable Liquids - Corrosive]: Some of these materials may react violently with water. SMALL FIRE: Dry chemical, CO<sub>2</sub>, water spray or alcohol-resistant foam. LARGE FIRE: Water spray, fog or alcohol-resistant foam. Move containers from fire area if you can do it without risk. Dike fire-control water for later disposal; do not scatter the material. Do not get water inside containers. FIRE INVOLVING TANKS OR CAR/TRAILER LOADS: Fight fire from maximum distance or use unmanned hose holders or monitor nozzles. Cool containers with flooding quantities of water until well after fire is out. Withdraw immediately in case of rising sound from venting safety devices or discoloration of tank. ALWAYS stay away from tanks engulfed in fire. For massive fire, use unmanned hose holders or monitor nozzles; if this is impossible, withdraw from area and let fire burn. (ERG, 2016)

### 5.2 Specific hazards arising from the chemical

Excerpt from ERG Guide 132 [Flammable Liquids - Corrosive]:  
Flammable/combustible material. May be ignited by heat, sparks or flames. Vapors may form explosive mixtures with air. Vapors may travel to source of ignition and flash back. Most vapors are heavier than air. They will spread along ground and collect in low or confined areas (sewers, basements, tanks). Vapor explosion hazard indoors, outdoors or in sewers. Those substances designated with a (P) may polymerize explosively when heated or involved in a fire. Runoff to sewer may create fire or explosion hazard. Containers may explode when heated. Many liquids are lighter than water. (ERG, 2016)

### 5.3 Special protective actions for fire-fighters

Wear self-contained breathing apparatus for firefighting if necessary.

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## 6. Accidental release measures

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

Use personal protective equipment. Avoid dust formation. Avoid breathing vapours, mist or gas. Ensure adequate ventilation. Evacuate personnel to safe areas. Avoid breathing dust. For personal protection see section 8.

### 6.2 Environmental precautions

Evacuate danger area! Consult an expert! Collect leaking and spilled liquid in sealable non-plastic containers as far as possible. Absorb remaining liquid in

sand or inert absorbent. Then store and dispose of according to local regulations. Do NOT wash away into sewer. Personal protection: complete protective clothing including self-contained breathing apparatus.

## 6.3 Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up

Pick up and arrange disposal. Sweep up and shovel. Keep in suitable, closed containers for disposal.

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## 7. Handling and storage

### 7.1 Precautions for safe handling

Avoid contact with skin and eyes. Avoid formation of dust and aerosols. Avoid exposure - obtain special instructions before use. Provide appropriate exhaust ventilation at places where dust is formed. For precautions see section 2.2.

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

Fireproof. Separated from incompatible materials. See Chemical Dangers. Cool. Dry. Keep under inert gas. Well closed.

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## 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

### 8.1 Control parameters

Occupational Exposure limit values

no data available

Biological limit values

no data available

### 8.2 Appropriate engineering controls

Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety practice. Wash hands before breaks and at the end of workday.

### 8.3 Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment (PPE)

Eye/face protection

Safety glasses with side-shields conforming to EN166. Use equipment for eye protection tested and approved under appropriate government standards such

as NIOSH (US) or EN 166(EU).

#### Skin protection

Wear impervious clothing. The type of protective equipment must be selected according to the concentration and amount of the dangerous substance at the specific workplace. Handle with gloves. Gloves must be inspected prior to use. Use proper glove removal technique(without touching glove's outer surface) to avoid skin contact with this product. Dispose of contaminated gloves after use in accordance with applicable laws and good laboratory practices. Wash and dry hands. The selected protective gloves have to satisfy the specifications of EU Directive 89/686/EEC and the standard EN 374 derived from it.

#### Respiratory protection

Wear dust mask when handling large quantities.

#### Thermal hazards

no data available

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## 9. Physical and chemical properties

Physical state	Clear, colorless liquid.
Colour	no data available
Odour	no data available
Melting point/ freezing point	-111°C(lit.)
Boiling point or initial boiling point and boiling range	37°C(lit.)
Flammability	Highly flammable. Gives off irritating or toxic fumes (or gases) in a fire.
Lower and upper explosion limit / flammability limit	no data available
Flash point	-20°C(lit.)
Auto-ignition temperature	380°C
Decomposition temperature	no data available
pH	no data available
Kinematic viscosity	no data available
Solubility	In water:reacts

Partition coefficient n- no data available  
octanol/water (log  
value)  
Vapour pressure 8.56 psi ( 20 °C)  
Density and/or relative 0.852  
density  
Relative vapour density 4 (vs air)  
Particle characteristics no data available

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## 10. Stability and reactivity

### 10.1 Reactivity

no data available

### 10.2 Chemical stability

Stable under recommended storage conditions.

### 10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions

The vapour is heavier than air and may travel along the ground; distant ignition possible. Chlorosilanes, such as DIMETHYLCHLOROSILANE, are compounds in which silicon is bonded to from one to four chlorine atoms with other bonds to hydrogen and/or alkyl groups. Chlorosilanes react with water, moist air, or steam to produce heat and toxic, corrosive fumes of hydrogen chloride. They may also produce flammable gaseous H<sub>2</sub>. They can serve as chlorination agents. Chlorosilanes react vigorously with both organic and inorganic acids and with bases to generate toxic or flammable gases.

### 10.4 Conditions to avoid

no data available

### 10.5 Incompatible materials

no data available

### 10.6 Hazardous decomposition products

no data available

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## 11. Toxicological information

Acute toxicity



- Oral: no data available
- Inhalation: no data available
- Dermal: no data available

Skin corrosion/irritation

no data available

Serious eye damage/irritation

no data available

Respiratory or skin sensitization

no data available

Germ cell mutagenicity

no data available

Carcinogenicity

no data available

Reproductive toxicity

no data available

STOT-single exposure

no data available

STOT-repeated exposure

no data available

Aspiration hazard

no data available

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## 12. Ecological information

### 12.1 Toxicity

- Toxicity to fish: no data available
- Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates: no data available
- Toxicity to algae: no data available

- Toxicity to microorganisms: 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 Other adverse effects

no data available

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## 13. Disposal considerations

### 13.1 Disposal methods

#### Product

The material can be disposed of by removal to a licensed chemical destruction plant or by controlled incineration with flue gas scrubbing. Do not contaminate water, foodstuffs, feed or seed by storage or disposal. Do not discharge to sewer systems.

#### Contaminated packaging

Containers can be triply rinsed (or equivalent) and offered for recycling or reconditioning. Alternatively, the packaging can be punctured to make it unusable for other purposes and then be disposed of in a sanitary landfill. Controlled incineration with flue gas scrubbing is possible for combustible packaging materials.

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## 14. Transport information

### 14.1 UN Number

ADR/RID: UN2985

IMDG: UN2985

IATA: UN2985

### 14.2 UN Proper Shipping Name

ADR/RID: CHLOROSILANES, FLAMMABLE, CORROSIVE, N.O.S.

IMDG: CHLOROSILANES, FLAMMABLE, CORROSIVE, N.O.S.

IATA: CHLOROSILANES, FLAMMABLE, CORROSIVE, N.O.S.

### 14.3 Transport hazard class(es)

ADR/RID: 3

IMDG: 3

IATA: 3

### 14.4 Packing group, if applicable

ADR/RID: II

IMDG: II

IATA: II

### 14.5 Environmental hazards

ADR/RID: no

IMDG: no

IATA: no

### 14.6 Special precautions for user

no data available

### 14.7 Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL 73/78 and the IBC Code

no data available

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## 15. Regulatory information

### 15.1 Safety, health and environmental regulations specific for the product in question

Chemical name	Common names and synonyms	CAS number	EC number
Chlorodimethylsilane	Chlorodimethylsilane	1066-35-9	none
European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances (EINECS)			Listed.
EC Inventory			Listed.
United States Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) Inventory			Listed.
China Catalog of Hazardous chemicals 2015			Not Listed.
New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)			Listed.
Philippines Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances (PICCS)			Listed.
Vietnam National Chemical Inventory			Not Listed.
Chinese Chemical Inventory of Existing Chemical Substances (China IECSC)			Listed.

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## 16. Other information

## Information on revision

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## Abbreviations and acronyms

- CAS: Chemical Abstracts Service
- ADR: European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road
- RID: Regulation concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Rail
- IMDG: International Maritime Dangerous Goods
- IATA: International Air Transportation Association
- TWA: Time Weighted Average
- STEL: Short term exposure limit
- LC50: Lethal Concentration 50%
- LD50: Lethal Dose 50%
- EC50: Effective Concentration 50%

## References

- IPCS - The International Chemical Safety Cards (ICSC), website:  
<http://www.ilo.org/dyn/icsc/showcard.home>
- HSDB - Hazardous Substances Data Bank, website:  
<https://toxnet.nlm.nih.gov/newtoxnet/hsdb.htm>
- IARC - International Agency for Research on Cancer, website:  
<http://www.iarc.fr/>
- eChemPortal - The Global Portal to Information on Chemical Substances by OECD, website:  
[http://www.echemportal.org/echemportal/index?pageID=0&request\\_locale=en](http://www.echemportal.org/echemportal/index?pageID=0&request_locale=en)
- CAMEO Chemicals, website:  
<http://cameochemicals.noaa.gov/search/simple>
- ChemIDplus, website:  
<http://chem.sis.nlm.nih.gov/chemidplus/chemidlite.jsp>
- ERG - Emergency Response Guidebook by U.S. Department of Transportation, website: <http://www.phmsa.dot.gov/hazmat/library/erg>
- Germany GESTIS-database on hazard substance, website:

<http://www.dguv.de/ifa/gestis/gestis-stoffdatenbank/index-2.jsp>

- ECHA - European Chemicals Agency, website: <https://echa.europa.eu/>

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Disclaimer: The above information is believed to be correct but does not purport to be all inclusive and shall be used only as a guide. The information in this document is based on the present state of our knowledge and is applicable to the product with regard to appropriate safety precautions. It does not represent any guarantee of the properties of the product. We as supplier shall not be held liable for any damage resulting from handling or from contact with the above product.