1. PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

Product name : Dichlorosilane

Chemical formula : SiH2Cl2

Synonyms : Dichlorosilane, DCS

Product Use Description : General Industrial

Manufacturer/Importer/Distributor : Air Products and Chemicals, Inc
7201 Hamilton Blvd.
Allentown, PA 18195-1501
GST No. 123600835 RT0001
QST No. 102753981 TQ0001

Telephone : 1-610-481-4911 Corporate
1-800-345-3148 Chemicals Cust Serv
1-800-752-1597 Gases/Electronics Cust Serv

Emergency telephone number (24h) : 800-523-9374 USA
+1 610 481 7711 International

2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

GHS classification

Flammable gases - Category 1
Gases under pressure - Liquefied gas.
Acute toxicity - Inhalation Category 2
Skin corrosion - Category 1B
Eye irritation - Category 2A

GHS label elements

Hazard pictograms/symbols

Signal Word: Danger
Safety Data Sheet

Hazard Statements:

H220: Extremely flammable gas.
H280: Contains gas under pressure; may explode if heated.
H314: Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.
H330: Fatal if inhaled.
Corrosive to the respiratory tract.
Symptoms may be delayed.

Precautionary Statements:

Prevention:
P210: Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.
P260: Do not breathe dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray.
P264: Wash hands thoroughly after handling.
P271: Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
P280: Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.
P284: Wear respiratory protection.

Response:
P301+P330+P331: If SWALLOWED: rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting.
P303+P361+P353: If ON SKIN (or hair): Remove/Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower.
P304+P340: If INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing.
P305+P351+P338: If IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
P310: Immediately call a POISON CENTRE or doctor/physician.
P337+P313: If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.
P363: Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.
P377: Leaking gas fire: Do not extinguish, unless leak can be stopped safely.
P381: Eliminate all ignition sources if safe to do so.

Storage:
P403+P233: Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.
P405: Store locked up.
P410+P403: Protect from sunlight. Store in a well-ventilated place.

Disposal:
P501: Disposal of contents/container to be specified in accordance with regulations.

Hazards not otherwise classified:

May ignite on contact with air or water.
Reacts with water to form corrosive acids.
Use a back flow preventative device in the piping.
Do not open valve until connected to equipment prepared for use.
Use only with equipment of compatible materials of construction, rated for cylinder pressure.
Close valve after each use and when empty.
When returning cylinder install valve outlet cap or plug leak tight.
Extremely flammable.
May form explosive mixtures in air.
Vapors may spread long distances and ignite. Immediate fire and explosion hazard exists when mixed with air at concentrations exceeding the lower flammability limit (LFL). May react violently with water. Do not breathe gas. Poisonous, corrosive liquid and gas under pressure. Corrosive to eyes, respiratory system and skin. Direct contact with liquid can cause frostbite. Wear self-contained breathing apparatus and protective suit.

3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

<table>
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<th>Components</th>
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<td>Dichlorosilane</td>
<td>4109-96-0</td>
<td>100 %</td>
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</table>

Concentration is nominal. For the exact product composition, please refer to Air Products technical specifications.

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

General advice: The potential for hydrogen chloride formation exists with every exposure, therefore its toxicity must be considered. Remove victim to uncontaminated area wearing self contained breathing apparatus. Keep victim warm and rested. Call a doctor. Apply artificial respiration if breathing stopped. Use chemically protective clothing.

Eye contact: In the case of contact with eyes, rinse immediately with plenty of water and seek medical advice. Keep eye wide open while rinsing.

Skin contact: Immediate medical treatment is necessary as untreated wounds from corrosion of the skin heal slowly and badly. Flush with copious amounts of water until treatment is available.

Ingestion: Ingestion is not considered a potential route of exposure.

Inhalation: Move to fresh air. In case of shortness of breath, give oxygen. If breathing has stopped or is labored, give assisted respirations. Supplemental oxygen may be indicated. If the heart has stopped, trained personnel should begin cardiopulmonary resuscitation immediately. Consult a doctor.

Most important symptoms/effects - acute and delayed: Irritating to eyes and respiratory system. Cough. Acute or chronic respiratory conditions.

Immediate Medical Attention and Special Treatment

Treatment: Treat bronchospasm and laryngeal edema if present. Observe for delayed chemical pneumonitis, pulmonary hemorrhage or edema.
5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

Suitable extinguishing media : Water.
Foam.

Specific hazards : Heat from a fire or reaction with water can cause ignition. Product has low autoignition temperature and is extremely easy to ignite. Gas is heavier than air and may collect in low areas or travel along the ground where there may be an ignition source present. Upon exposure to intense heat or flame, cylinder will vent rapidly and or rupture violently. Combustion by-products may be toxic. Use of water may result in the formation of very toxic aqueous solutions. Move away from container and cool with water from a protected position. If possible, shut off the source of gas and allow the fire to burn itself out. Do not extinguish a leaking gas flame unless absolutely necessary. Spontaneous/explosive re-ignition may occur. Extinguish any other fire. Keep adjacent cylinders cool by spraying with large amounts of water until the fire burns itself out. Do not allow run-off from fire fighting to enter drains or water courses.

Special protective equipment for fire-fighters : Use self-contained breathing apparatus and chemically protective clothing.

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal Precautions, Protective Equipment, and Emergency Procedures : Evacuate personnel to safe areas. Remove all sources of ignition. Use self-contained breathing apparatus or positive pressure air line with mask and escape pack in areas where concentration is unknown or above the exposure limits. Never enter a confined space or other area where the flammable gas concentration is greater the 10% of its lower flammable limit. Wear self-contained breathing apparatus when entering area unless atmosphere is proved to be safe. Ventilate the area.

Environmental precautions : Should not be released into the environment. Prevent further leakage or spillage if safe to do so. Prevent from entering sewers, basements and workpits, or any place where its accumulation can be dangerous.

Methods for cleaning up : Ventilate the area. Approach suspected leak areas with caution. Keep area evacuated and free from ignition sources until any spilled liquid has evaporated. (Ground free from frost). Reduce vapor with fog or fine water spray.

Additional advice : Large releases may require considerable downwind evacuation. If possible, stop flow of product. Increase ventilation to the release area and monitor concentrations. If leak is from cylinder or cylinder valve, call the Air Products emergency telephone number. If the leak is in the user's system, close the cylinder valve, safely vent the pressure, and purge with an inert gas before attempting repairs.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE
Handling

Carbon steel, stainless steel, Monel or copper are suitable materials of construction when no moisture is present. Hastelloy, platinum or gold offer good resistance to corrosion when moisture is present. Protect cylinders from physical damage; do not drag, roll, slide or drop. Do not allow storage area temperature to exceed 50°C (122°F). Only experienced and properly instructed persons should handle compressed gases/cryogenic liquids. Before using the product, determine its identity by reading the label. Know and understand the properties and hazards of the product before use. When doubt exists as to the correct handling procedure for a particular gas, contact the supplier. Do not remove or deface labels provided by the supplier for the identification of the cylinder contents. When moving cylinders, even for short distances, use a cart (trolley, hand truck, etc.) designed to transport cylinders. 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. Use an adjustable strap wrench to remove over-tight or rusted caps. Before connecting the container, check the complete gas system for suitability, particularly for pressure rating and materials. Before connecting the container for use, ensure that back feed from the system into the container is prevented. Ensure the complete gas system is compatible for pressure rating and materials of construction. Ensure the complete gas system has been checked for leaks before use. Employ suitable pressure regulating devices on all containers when the gas is being emitted to systems with lower pressure rating than that of the container. Never insert an object (e.g. wrench, screwdriver, pry bar, etc.) into valve cap openings. Doing so may damage valve, causing a leak to occur. Open valve slowly. If user experiences any difficulty operating cylinder valve discontinue use and contact supplier. Close container valve after each use and when empty, even if still connected to equipment. Never attempt to repair or modify container valves or safety relief devices. Damaged valves should be reported immediately to the supplier. Close valve after each use and when empty. Replace outlet caps or plugs and container caps as soon as container is disconnected from equipment. Do not subject containers to abnormal mechanical shock. Never attempt to lift a cylinder by its valve protection cap or guard. Do not use containers as rollers or supports or for any other purpose than to contain the gas as supplied. Never strike an arc on a compressed gas cylinder or make a cylinder a part of an electrical circuit. Keep container valve outlets clean and free from contaminates particularly oil and water. Do not smoke while handling product or cylinders. Never re-compress a gas cylinder or gas mixture without first consulting the supplier. Never attempt to transfer gases from one cylinder/container to another. Always use backflow protective device in piping. Purge air from system before introducing gas. 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. Installation of a cross purge assembly between the cylinder and the regulator is recommended. When returning cylinder install valve outlet cap or plug leak tight. Never use direct flame or electrical heating devices to raise the pressure of a container. Containers should not be subjected to temperatures above 50°C (122°F). Never attempt to increase liquid withdrawal rate by pressurizing the container without first checking with the supplier. Never permit liquefied gas to become trapped in parts of the system as this may result in hydraulic rupture. All piped systems and associated equipment must be grounded.

Storage

Use a back flow preventative device in the piping. Use only with equipment of compatible materials of construction, rated for cylinder pressure. Do not open valve until connected to equipment prepared for use. When returning cylinder install valve outlet cap or plug leak tight. Close valve after each use and when empty. Read and follow the Safety Data Sheet (SDS) before use. Full containers should be stored so that oldest stock is used first. Containers should be stored in a purpose build compound which should be well ventilated, preferably in the open air. Observe all regulations and local requirements regarding storage of containers. Stored containers should be periodically checked for general condition and leakage. Local codes may have special requirements for toxic gas storage. Protect containers stored in the open against rusting and extremes of weather. Containers should not be stored in conditions likely to encourage corrosion. Containers should be stored in the vertical position and properly secured to prevent toppling. The container valves should be tightly closed and where appropriate valve outlets should be capped or plugged. Container valve guards or caps should be in place. Keep containers tightly closed in a cool, well-ventilated place. Store containers in location.
free from fire risk and away from sources of heat and ignition. Full and empty cylinders should be segregated. Do not allow storage temperature to exceed 50°C (122°F). Smoking should be prohibited within storage areas while handling product or containers. Display “No Smoking or Open Flames” signs in the storage areas. The amounts of flammable or toxic gases in storage should be kept to a minimum. Return empty containers in a timely manner. Flammable storage areas should be separated from oxygen and other oxidizers by a minimum distance of 20 ft. (6.1 m.) or by a barrier of non-combustible material at least 5 ft. (1.5 m.) high, having a fire resistance rating of at least 1/2 hour.

Technical measures/Precautions

Containers should be segregated in the storage area according to the various categories (e.g. flammable, toxic, etc.) and in accordance with local regulations. Provide sufficient air exchange and/or exhaust in work rooms. Keep away from combustible material. All electrical equipment in the storage areas should be compatible with flammable materials stored. Containers containing flammable gases should be stored away from other combustible materials. Where necessary containers containing oxygen and oxidants should be separated from flammable gases by a fire resistant partition.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

Engineering measures

Provide natural or explosion-proof ventilation adequate to ensure concentrations are kept below exposure limits. Handle product only in closed system or provide appropriate exhaust ventilation at machinery.

Personal protective equipment

Respiratory protection : Keep self contained breathing apparatus readily available for emergency use. Use self-contained breathing apparatus or positive pressure air line with mask and escape pack in areas where concentration is unknown or above the exposure limits. Users of breathing apparatus must be trained.

Hand protection : Acid resistant gloves. Sturdy work gloves are recommended for handling cylinders. Chemical-resistant, impervious gloves complying with an approved standard should be worn at all times when handling chemical products if a risk assessment indicates this is necessary.

Eye protection : Safety glasses recommended when handling cylinders. A full faceshield should be worn in addition to safety glasses when connecting, disconnecting or opening cylinders.

Skin and body protection : Acid resistant gloves (e.g. butyl rubber, neoprene, polyethylene) and splash suit when connecting, disconnecting or opening cylinders. Cold temperatures may cause embrittlement of protective material resulting in breakage and exposure. Contact with cold evaporating liquid on gloves or suit may cause cryogenic burns or frostbite. Safety shoes are recommended when handling cylinders. Wear as appropriate: Flame retardant protective clothing. Encapsulated chemical protective suit in emergency situations.
Special instructions for protection and hygiene: Ensure adequate ventilation, especially in confined areas. Provide good ventilation and/or local exhaust to prevent accumulation of concentrations above exposure limits.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance: Liquefied gas. Gives off white fumes in moist air

Odor: Pungent.

Odor threshold: No data available.

pH: Not applicable.

Melting point/range: -188 °F (-122 °C)

Boiling point/range: 180 °F (82 °C)

Flash point: -35 °F (-37 °C)

Evaporation rate: Not applicable.

Flammability (solid, gas): Refer to product classification in Section 2

Upper/lower explosion/flammability limit: 98.8 % (V) / 4.1 % (V)

Vapor pressure: 23.21 psia (1.60 bara) at 68 °F (20 °C)

Water solubility: Hydrolyses.

Relative vapor density: 3.487 (air = 1)

Relative density: 1.3 (water = 1)

Partition coefficient (n-octanol/water): Not applicable.

Auto-ignition temperature: 55 °C

Decomposition temperature: No data available.

Viscosity: Not applicable.

Molecular Weight: 101.01 g/mol

Density: 0.268 lb/ft³ (0.0043 g/cm³) at 70 °F (21 °C) Note: (as vapor)
Specific Volume : 3.72 ft³/lb (0.2322 m³/kg) at 70 °F (21 °C)

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Chemical Stability : Stable under normal conditions.
Conditions to avoid : Heat, flames and sparks.
Materials to avoid : Water.
Aluminium.
Strong bases.
Brass.
Oxygen.
Oxidizing agents.

Hazardous decomposition products : No data available.
Possibility of hazardous Reactions/Reactivity : No data available.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

11.1 Information on toxicological effects

Likely routes of exposure

Effects on Eye : Irritating to eyes. Causes severe eye burns. May cause permanent eye injury.

Effects on Skin : Causes skin irritation. Contact with liquid may cause cold burns/frostbite. Causes skin burns. May cause burns or external ulcers.

Inhalation Effects : Irritating to respiratory system. Delayed adverse effects possible. Can cause severe lung damage. May be fatal if inhaled. Prolonged exposure to small concentrations may result in pulmonary edema. Delayed fatal pulmonary edema possible.

Ingestion Effects : No data available.

Symptoms : Irritating to eyes and respiratory system. Cough. Acute or chronic respiratory conditions.

Acute toxicity

Acute Oral Toxicity : No data is available on the product itself.
Inhalation : LC50 (1 h) : 314 ppm Species : Rat.
Acute Dermal Toxicity : No data is available on the product itself.
Skin corrosion/irritation: No data available.
Serious eye damage/eye irritation: No data available.
Sensitization: No data available.

Chronic toxicity or effects from long term exposures

Carcinogenicity: No data available.
Reproductive toxicity: No data is available on the product itself.
Germ cell mutagenicity: No data is available on the product itself.
Specific target organ systemic toxicity (single exposure): No data available.
Specific target organ systemic toxicity (repeated exposure): No data available.
Aspiration hazard: No data available.

Delayed and Immediate Effects and Chronic Effects from Short and Long Term Exposure

Acute or chronic respiratory conditions.
Asthma.

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ecotoxicity effects

Aquatic toxicity: May cause pH changes in aqueous ecological systems.
Toxicity to other organisms: No data available.

Persistence and degradability

Biodegradability: No data is available on the product itself.
Mobility: No data available.
Bioaccumulation: No data is available on the product itself.
13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste from residues / unused products: In accordance with local and national regulations. Contact supplier if guidance is required. Return unused product in original cylinder to supplier. Must not be discharged to atmosphere.

Contaminated packaging: Return cylinder to supplier.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

DOT

UN/ID No.: UN2189
Proper shipping name: Dichlorosilane
Class or Division: 2.3
Label(s): 2.3 (2.1, 8)
PPIH Zone: B
Marine Pollutant: No

IATA

Transport Forbidden

IMDG

UN/ID No.: UN2189
Proper shipping name: DICHLOROSILANE
Class or Division: 2.3
Label(s): 2.3 (2.1, 8)
Marine Pollutant: No

TDG

UN/ID No.: UN2189
Proper shipping name: DICHLOROSILANE
Class or Division: 2.3
Label(s): 2.3 (2.1, 8)
Marine Pollutant: No

Further 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. The transportation information is not intended to convey all specific regulatory data relating to this material. For complete transportation information, contact an Air Products customer service representative.
15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

Toxic Substance Control Act (TSCA) 12(b) Component(s):

None.

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<th>Country</th>
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EPA SARA Title III Section 312 (40 CFR 370) Hazard Classification

Acute Health Hazard


US. California Safe Drinking Water & Toxic Enforcement Act (Proposition 65)

This product does not contain any chemicals known to State of California to cause cancer, birth defects or any other harm.

16. OTHER INFORMATION

NFPA Rating

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HMIS Rating

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Prepared by: Air Products and Chemicals, Inc. Global EH&S Product Safety Department

Telephone

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Preparation Date: 09/06/2015
For additional information, please visit our Product Stewardship web site at
http://www.airproducts.com/productstewardship/