

In an emergency, Call CHEMTREC at 800-424-9300 or 703-527-3887.

Section 1: Chemical Product and Company Identification

Material Name: Disilane.

Chemical formula: Si₂H₆.

Synonyms: Disilicane, silicon hexahydride.

Manufacturer: Voltaix, LLC: Post Office Box 5357, North Branch, New Jersey 08876-5357 USA
Voice: 908-231-9060 or 800-VOLTAIX, Facsimile: 908-231-9063

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Section 2: Composition/Information on Ingredients

Component	CAS Registry Number	Molar (volume) concentration	Exposure Guidelines
Disilane	1590-87-0	100%	5 ppm TWA (See Section 11)

Section 3: Hazards Identification**Emergency Overview**

Disilane is a colorless gas with a repulsive odor. The immediate health hazard is that it may cause thermal burns. It is flammable and pyrophoric (autoigniting in air), but may form mixtures with air that do not autoignite, but are flammable or explosive. Disilane is violently reactive with oxidizers and halogens. Contents of cylinder may be combination of gas and liquefied gas.

NFPA 704 Rating (determined by Voltaix): Health 0 Fire 4 Reactivity 1 Special None

Potential Health Effects

Routes of Exposure: The primary route of exposure at low concentrations is inhalation. At higher concentrations, the material ignites spontaneously in air, creating a thermal burn risk, but reducing the toxic inhalation hazard.

Lengths of Exposure: No data are known to Voltaix

Severity of Effect: Unknown, presumed to depend on concentration and duration.

Target Organs: None identified.

Type of Effect: No effect identified.

Signs and Symptoms of Exposure: Suspected to cause headache and nausea.

Medical Conditions that may be Aggravated by Exposure: None identified.

Reported Carcinogenic and Reproductive Effects: None known to Voltaix

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Section 4: First Aid Measures

Inhalation

This is the primary route of exposure.

- 1) Remove the affected person from the gas source or contaminated area. Note: Personal Protective Equipment (PPE), including positive pressure, self contained breathing apparatus, may be required to assure the safety of the rescuer.
- 2) If the affected person is not breathing spontaneously, administer rescue breathing.
- 3) If the affected person does not have a pulse, administer CPR.
- 4) If medical oxygen and appropriately trained personnel are available, administer 100% oxygen to the affected person.
- 5) Summon an emergency ambulance. If an ambulance is not available, contact a physician, hospital, or poison control center for instruction.
- 6) Keep the affected person warm, comfortable, and at rest while awaiting professional medical care. *Monitor the breathing and pulse continuously.* Administer rescue breathing or CPR if necessary.

Skin Contact

Flush with a copious stream of water while removing contaminated clothing. Continue flushing until the professional medical assistance arrives, but for no less than fifteen minutes. Treat thermal burns by assuring that affected area is cool by flushing with cool water, then apply dry sterile dressings. If the patient is burned on the face, neck, head, or chest, assume that the airway may also have been burned and obtain professional medical assistance immediately.

Eye Contact

Flush continuously with clean water until the professional medical assistance arrives, but for no less than thirty minutes. Continuation of flushing until patient is transferred to an ophthalmologist or emergency physician is recommended.

Ingestion

Ingestion is not an observed route of exposure to gaseous hazardous materials.

Chronic Effects

None is known to Voltaix

Note to Physicians:

The reaction product of disilane and air is silicon oxide (silica). Therefore, skin and eye burns should be irrigated to the extent the physician feels necessary to remove the silicon oxide to an acceptable degree. Thereafter, treatment for burns is as usual.

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Section 5: Fire Fighting Measures

Flammability and Explosivity

Flash Point: Not applicable, this material is a gas.

Flammability Limits in Air: The lower flammable limit is 0.2%, the upper flammable limit is unknown.

Autoignition Temperature: Less than 54 °C (130 °F), this material is pyrophoric.

Flammability Classification (per 29 CFR 1910.1200): Flammable gas.

Known or Anticipated Hazardous Products of Combustion: Silicon oxide.

Properties that may Initiate or Intensify Fire: Heating cylinder to the point of activation of the pressure relief device.

Reactions that Release Flammable Gases: Decomposition releases hydrogen.

Extinguishing Media

None.

Fire Fighting Instructions

The only safe way to extinguish a flammable gas fire is to stop the flow of gas. If the flow cannot be stopped, allow the entire contents of the cylinder to burn. Cool the cylinder and surroundings with water from a suitable distance. Extinguishing the fire without stopping the flow of gas may permit the formation of ignitable or explosive mixtures with air. These mixtures may propagate to a source of ignition.

Excessive pressure may develop in gas cylinders exposed to fire, which may result in explosion, regardless of the cylinder's content. Cylinders with pressure relief devices (PRD's) may release their contents through such devices if the cylinder is exposed to fire. Cylinders without PRD's have no provision for controlled release and are therefore more likely to explode if exposed to fire.

Positive pressure, self contained breathing apparatus is required for all fire fighting involving hazardous materials. Full structural fire fighting (bunker) gear is the *minimum* acceptable attire. The need for proximity, entry, and flashover protection and special protective clothing should be determined for each incident by a competent fire fighting safety professional.

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Section 6: Accidental Release Measures

Containment

As these materials are gases at atmospheric conditions, the only means of containment is the enclosure of the space into which the materials are released. Such containment is described in Section 7.

Clean Up

Clean up consists of passing the entire gas volume of the enclosure through appropriate exhaust gas treatment equipment (EGTE). Purge the enclosure with a non-reactive gas, such as nitrogen, through the EGTE until an acceptably low level of contamination remains. Equipment contaminated by this material must then be cleaned or decommissioned appropriately.

Evacuation

If the release is not contained in an appropriate device or system, all personnel not appropriately protected (see Section 8) must evacuate the contaminated spaces. Consider evacuation of additional areas, as a precaution against the spread of the release or subsequent explosion or fire.

Special Instructions

Most, but not all, releases of disilane into air will autoignite, producing silicon oxide, a white powder that may be suspended in the air if produced in this manner. As not all leaks will autoignite, consider the formation of ignitable or explosive mixtures with air.

Section 7: Handling and Storage

Handling

Handle this material only in sealed, purged systems. The design of handling systems for hazardous materials is beyond the scope of this MSDS, and should be performed by a competent, experienced professional. Consider the use of doubly-contained piping; diaphragm or bellows sealed, soft seat valves; backflow prevention devices; flash arrestors; and flow monitoring or limiting devices. Gas cabinets, with appropriate exhaust treatment, are recommended, as is automatic monitoring of the secondary enclosures and work areas for release.

Handle sealed gas cylinders in accordance with CGA P-1, *Safe Handling of Compressed Gases in Containers*.

Some material may have accumulated behind the outlet plug. Face the outlet away from you and wear appropriate protective equipment when removing the plug to connect the cylinder to your system.

Never introduce any substance into a gas cylinder. If you believe your cylinder may have been contaminated, notify Voltaix immediately. Provide as much information as possible on the nature and quantity of contamination.

Storage

Store cylinders in accordance with CGA P-1, *Safe Handling of Compressed Gases in Containers*, local building and fire codes and other relevant regulations. Materials should be segregated by the hazards they comprise for storage.

Protect the cylinders from direct sunlight, precipitation, mechanical damage, and temperatures above 55 °C (130 °F).

Ship and store cylinders with the outlet plug and valve protective cap in place.

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Section 8: Exposure Control/Personal Protection

Engineering Controls

Local exhaust is required. Secondary containment, with appropriate exhaust gas treatment, is strongly encouraged and is required in some jurisdictions.

Monitor the work area and the secondary containment continuously for release of the material. Automatic alerting of personnel and automatic shutdown of flow are appropriate in most applications and are required in some jurisdictions.

Purge all primary containment systems with a nonreactive gas, such as nitrogen, before introducing disilane.

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

Respiratory Protection: Positive pressure, full face, air supplied breathing apparatus should be used for work within the secondary containment equipment if a leak is suspected or the primary containment is to be opened, *e.g.*, for a cylinder change. Air supplied breathing apparatus is required for response to demonstrated or suspected releases from the primary containment.

Eye/Face Protection: This is usually provided by the respiratory protection equipment. For handling sealed cylinders, wear safety glasses.

Skin Protection: Wear appropriate gloves when handling sealed cylinders. Use gloves and other skin protection, as assigned by a competent safety professional, when working within the secondary enclosure with the primary enclosure compromised, *e.g.*, cylinder changing, to protect both from exposure to the material and from fire that may result from its release to the air.

Other Protection: Wear appropriate protective footwear when moving cylinders.

Exposure Guidelines

Voltaix recommends a Time Weighted Average of 5 ppm. (See Section 11.)

Section 9: Physical and Chemical Properties

Notes: 1) "N/A" means not applicable.

2) Unless otherwise specified, properties are reported at 0 °C (32 °F) and 1 atmosphere (1.0 bar, 14.7 psia).

Property	Disilane
Appearance	colorless
Odor	repulsive
Physical state	gas
pH	N/A
Vapor Pressure	3.45 bar (50 psia) at 21.1 °C (70 °F)
Vapor Density	2.97 g/L at -14.5 °C and 1.0 bar 4.9 g/L at 0 °C and 1.73 bar
Boiling point	-14.5 °C (6.3 °F)
Melting point	-132.6 °C (-206.7 °F)
Solubility in water (v/v)	Unknown
Specific gravity (liquid)	0.878 at 1.73 bar
Molecular weight	62.22

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Section 10: Stability and Reactivity

Chemical Stability: Disilane is stable at room temperature and atmospheric pressure.

Conditions to Avoid: Sources of ignition, exposure to air.

Incompatibility with Other Materials: Oxidizers, halogens,

Hazardous Decomposition, Reaction and Oxidation (other than burning) Products: Silicon oxide, silane, hydrogen.

Hazardous Polymerization: Has not been observed.

Section 11: Toxicological Information

Acute Data (by route): No information on disilane's acute toxicity is known to Voltaix. By analogy with silane, exposure by inhalation may cause headache or nausea. Reaction with air may produce irritation or thermal burns to skin, eyes and mucous membranes. LC₅₀, 4-hour, rat for silane is 9600 ppm.

Chronic and Subchronic Data: Disilane is not listed in RTECS; no information on its carcinogenicity is known to Voltaix.

Special Studies: None known.

No published exposure guidelines for disilane are known to Voltaix. Because disilane is similar in structure and properties to silane (SiH₄), Voltaix recommends a Time Weighted Average of 5 ppm, which is the TWA specified by ACGIH, OSHA and NIOSH for silane.

Section 12: Ecological Information

Ecotoxicity: None known to Voltaix.

Environmental Fate: None known to Voltaix.

Section 13: Disposal Considerations

Classification under RCRA, 40 CFR 261: This material is not listed.

US EPA waste number and descriptions: D001 (ignitability).

Special Instructions and Limitations: Treat process and other exhaust streams appropriately before release to the atmosphere.

Notice: The information above is derived from Voltaix's interpretation of the US federal laws, regulations and policies concerning the material, as shipped by Voltaix, at the time this MSDS was prepared. Federal controls are subject to change and state and local controls may also apply. Proper waste disposal is the responsibility of the owner of the waste. The user is encouraged to consult with appropriate experts in developing a disposal plan.

Section 14: Transport Information

Basic Description: Compressed Gas, Flammable, n.o.s. (Disilane), Division 2.1 (Flammable Gas), UN 1954

If Liquefied Gas Present: Liquefied Gas, Flammable, n.o.s. (Disilane), Division 2.1 (Flammable Gas), UN 3161

Additional Information for shipment by water: IMDG Page Number 2124 for UN 1954 and 2155-1 for UN 3161.

Additional Information for shipment by air: Transportation by air is not permitted.

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Section 15: Regulatory Information

TSCA Status: This material is supplied under a "Low Volume Exemption" (40 CFR 723) of the Toxic Substances Control Act. As such, its use is restricted to the formation of silicon and silicon compounds.

CERCLA Reportable Quantity (40CFR302.40): This material is not listed. The Reportable Quantity (RQ) for "Unlisted Hazardous Wastes Characteristic of Ignitability" (D001) of 45.4 kg (100 lbs.) therefore applies.

SARA Title III Status (Section 302 (40CFR355), Section 311/312, Section 313 (40CFR372)): No Threshold Planning Quantities (TPQ's) or Reportable Quantities (RQ's) are listed for these substances. The default federal MSDS submission and inventory requirement filing threshold of 4,540 kg (10,000 lbs.) therefore applies.

Note: State and local requirements may be more stringent.

Section 16: Other Information

References

Book of SEMI Standards, Facilities Standards and Safety Guidelines. Mountain View, CA: Semiconductor Equipment and Materials International, 1993.

Borak, Jonathan, M.D., Michael Callan and William Abbott, *Hazardous Materials Exposure: Emergency Response and Patient Care.* Englewood Cliffs, NJ: Prentice-Hall, Inc., 1991.

Effects of Exposure to Toxic Gases: First Aid and Treatment. Lyndhurst, NJ: Matheson Gas Products, 1977.

Fire Protection Guide on Hazardous Materials. Quincy, MA: National Fire Protection Association, 1993.

Safe Handling of Compressed Gases in Containers (Pamphlet P-1). Arlington, VA: Compressed Gas Association, Inc., 1991.

Technical Databook of Silanes (SiH₄, Si₂H₆ and SiF₄). Tokyo: Mitsui-Toatsu Chemicals, Inc.

Revision Indication

Revise to reflect company name change

Disclaimer

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