CHLOROTRIMETHYLSILANE

GHS SAFETY DATA SHEET

Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

PRODUCT NAME

TRIMETHYLCHLOROSILANE

OTHER NAMES

C3-H9-Cl.Si, silicone, chlorosilicones, chlorosilane, chlorotrimethylsilane, "silane, chlorotrimethyl", "silane, trimethylchloro-"

PROPER SHIPPING NAME

TRIMETHYLCHLOROSILANE

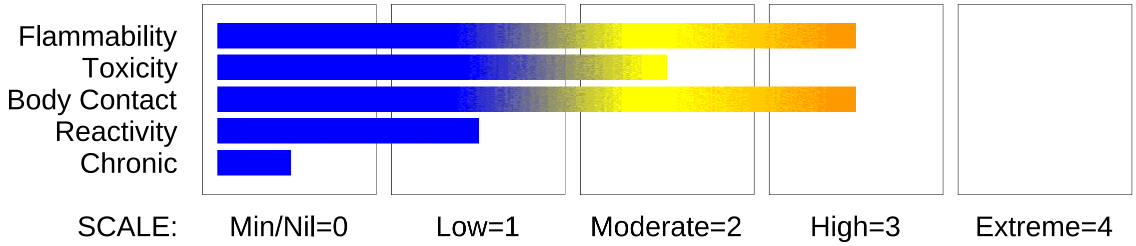
PRODUCT USE

Silicone sealant.

SUPPLIER

Company: S D FINE- CHEM LIMITED
Address:
315- 317, T.V. INDUSTRIAL ESTATE,
248, WORLI,
MUMBAI- 400030.INDIA.
technical@sdfine.com
Telephone: 91- 22- 24959898
Telephone: 91- 22- 24959899
Fax: 91- 22- 24937232

HAZARD RATINGS



Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

GHS Classification

Flammable Liquid Category 2
Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 1C

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EMERGENCY OVERVIEW

HAZARD

DANGER
Determined by using GHS criteria:
H225 H314
Highly flammable liquid and vapour
Causes severe skin burns and eye damage

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

Prevention

Ground/bond container and receiving equipment.
Use only non-sparking tools.
Take precautionary measures against static discharge
Do not breathe dust or mist.
Wash thoroughly after handling.
Wear protective gloves/clothing and eye/face protection.
Keep away from heat/sparks/open flame - No smoking.
Keep container tightly closed.
Use explosion-proof electrical/ventilating/lighting/equipment
Wear protective gloves and eye/face protection.

Response

Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician.
IF INHALED: Remove to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing.
IF SWALLOWED: Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting.
IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.
Specific treatment: refer to Label or MSDS.
If on skin or hair: remove/take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse with water/shower.
In case of fire, use dry agent for extinction.
In case of fire, use foam for extinction.
Absorb spillage to prevent material damage.

Storage

Store locked up.
Store in a corrosive resistant container with a resistant inliner.

Disposal

Dispose of contents and container in accordance with relevant legislation.

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Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

NAME	CAS RN	%
trimethylchlorosilane	75-77-4	99
hydrolyses in water to give hydrogen chloride	7647-01-0	

Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

SWALLOWED

For advice, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor.
· If swallowed do NOT induce vomiting.
· If vomiting occurs, lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain open airway and prevent aspiration.
· Observe the patient carefully.
· Never give liquid to a person showing signs of being sleepy or with reduced awareness; i.e. becoming unconscious
· Give water to rinse out mouth, then provide liquid slowly and as much as casualty can comfortably drink.
· Seek medical advice.
Transport to hospital or doctor and seek immediate medical attention.

EYE

If this product comes in contact with the eyes:
· Immediately hold eyelids apart and flush the eye continuously with running water.
· Ensure complete irrigation of the eye by keeping eyelids apart and away from eye and moving the eyelids by occasionally lifting the upper and lower lids.
· Continue flushing until advised to stop by the Poisons Information Centre or a doctor, or for at least 15 minutes.
· Transport to hospital or doctor without delay.
· Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.

SKIN

If skin or hair contact occurs:
· Immediately flush body and clothes with large amounts of water, using safety shower if available.
· Quickly remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear.
· Wash skin and hair with running water. Continue flushing with water until advised to stop by the Poisons Information Centre.
· Transport to hospital, or doctor.

INHALED

· If fumes or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area.
· Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested.
· Prostheses such as false teeth, which may block airway, should be removed, where possible, prior to initiating first aid procedures.
· Apply artificial respiration if not breathing, preferably with a demand valve resuscitator, bag-valve mask device, or pocket mask as trained. Perform CPR if necessary.
· Transport to hospital, or doctor, without delay.

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NOTES TO PHYSICIAN

For acute or short term repeated exposures to strong acids:

- Airway problems may arise from laryngeal edema and inhalation exposure. Treat with 100% oxygen initially.
- Respiratory distress may require cricothyroidotomy if endotracheal intubation is contraindicated by excessive swelling
- Intravenous lines should be established immediately in all cases where there is evidence of circulatory compromise.
- Strong acids produce a coagulation necrosis characterised by formation of a coagulum (eschar) as a result of the dessicating action of the acid on proteins in specific tissues.

INGESTION:

- Immediate dilution (milk or water) within 30 minutes post ingestion is recommended.
- DO NOT attempt to neutralise the acid since exothermic reaction may extend the corrosive injury.
- Be careful to avoid further vomit since re-exposure of the mucosa to the acid is harmful. Limit fluids to one or two glasses in an adult.
- Charcoal has no place in acid management.
- Some authors suggest the use of lavage within 1 hour of ingestion.

SKIN:

- Skin lesions require copious saline irrigation. Treat chemical burns as thermal burns with non-adherent gauze and wrapping.
- Deep second-degree burns may benefit from topical silver sulfadiazine.

EYE:

- Eye injuries require retraction of the eyelids to ensure thorough irrigation of the conjuctival cul-de-sacs. Irrigation should last at least 20-30 minutes. DO NOT use neutralising agents or any other additives. Several litres of saline are required.
- Cycloplegic drops, (1% cyclopentolate for short-term use or 5% homatropine for longer term use) antibiotic drops, vasoconstrictive agents or artificial tears may be indicated dependent on the severity of the injury.
- Steroid eye drops should only be administered with the approval of a consulting ophthalmologist).

[Ellenhorn and Barceloux: Medical Toxicology].

Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA

- Dry chemical powder.
- BCF (where regulations permit).
- Carbon dioxide.

FIRE FIGHTING

- Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- May be violently or explosively reactive.
- Wear full body protective clothing with breathing apparatus.
- Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.
- Consider evacuation (or protect in place).
- DO NOT use water on fires.
- Avoid spraying water onto liquid pools.
- Do not approach containers suspected to be hot.
- If safe to do so, remove containers from path of fire.

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- Equipment should be thoroughly decontaminated after use.

FIRE/EXPLOSION HAZARD

- Liquid and vapour are highly flammable.
- Severe fire hazard when exposed to heat, flame and/or oxidisers.
- Vapour may travel a considerable distance to source of ignition.
- Acids may react with metals to produce hydrogen, a highly flammable and explosive gas.
- Heating may cause expansion or decomposition leading to violent rupture of containers.
- On combustion, may emit toxic fumes of carbon monoxide (CO).
- May emit corrosive fumes.

May emit poisonous fumes.
May emit corrosive fumes.
Other combustion products include: acid chlorides and silicon dioxide ($SiO2$).

FIRE INCOMPATIBILITY

Avoid reaction with oxidising agents, bases and strong reducing agents.

Personal Protective Equipment

Breathing apparatus.
Chemical splash suit.

Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

EMERGENCY PROCEDURES

MINOR SPILLS

- Remove all ignition sources.
- Clean up all spills immediately.
- Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes.
- Control personal contact by using protective equipment.
- Contain and absorb small quantities with vermiculite or other absorbent material.
- Wipe up.
- Collect residues in a flammable waste container.

MAJOR SPILLS

- Clear area of personnel and move upwind.
- Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- May be violently or explosively reactive.
- Wear full body protective clothing with breathing apparatus.
- Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.
- Consider evacuation (or protect in place).
- No smoking, naked lights or ignition sources.
- Increase ventilation.
- Stop leak if safe to do so.
- Water spray or fog may be used to disperse vapour.
- Contain or absorb spill with sand, earth or vermiculite.
- Use only spark-free shovels and explosion proof equipment.
- Collect recoverable product into labelled containers for recycling.
- Collect solid residues and seal in labelled drums for disposal.
- Wash area and prevent runoff into drains.
- After clean up operations, decontaminate and launder all protective clothing and equipment before storing and re-using.
- If contamination of drains or waterways occurs, advise emergency services.

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EMERGENCY RESPONSE PLANNING GUIDELINES (ERPG)

The maximum airborne concentration below which it is believed that nearly all individuals could be exposed for up to one hour WITHOUT experiencing or developing

life-threatening health effects is:
trimethylchlorosilane 150 ppm

irreversible or other serious effects or symptoms which could impair an individual's ability to take protective action is:
trimethylchlorosilane 20 ppm

other than mild, transient adverse effects without perceiving a clearly defined odour is:
trimethylchlorosilane 3 ppm

The threshold concentration below which most people will experience no appreciable risk of health effects:
trimethylchlorosilane 1 ppm

American Industrial Hygiene Association (AIHA)

Ingredients considered according to the following cutoffs

Very Toxic (T+)	>= 0.1%	Toxic (T)	>= 3.0%
R50	>= 0.25%	Corrosive (C)	>= 5.0%
R51	>= 2.5%		
else	>= 10%		

where percentage is percentage of ingredient found in the mixture

SAFE STORAGE WITH OTHER CLASSIFIED CHEMICALS

\+ X X X X +

+: *May be stored together*
O: *May be stored together with specific preventions*
X: *Must not be stored together*

Personal Protective Equipment advice is contained in Section 8 of the MSDS.

Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

PROCEDURE FOR HANDLING

- Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation.
- Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs.
- Use in a well-ventilated area.
- Prevent concentration in hollows and sumps.
- DO NOT enter confined spaces until atmosphere has been checked.
- Avoid smoking, naked lights, heat or ignition sources.
- When handling, DO NOT eat, drink or smoke.
- Vapour may ignite on pumping or pouring due to static electricity.
- DO NOT use plastic buckets.

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- Earth and secure metal containers when dispensing or pouring product.
- Use spark-free tools when handling.
- Avoid contact with incompatible materials.
- Keep containers securely sealed.
- Avoid physical damage to containers.
- Always wash hands with soap and water after handling.
- Work clothes should be laundered separately.
- Use good occupational work practice.
- Observe manufacturer's storing and handling recommendations.
- Atmosphere should be regularly checked against established exposure standards to ensure safe working conditions.

SUITABLE CONTAINER

- Polyethylene or polypropylene container.
- Packing as recommended by manufacturer.
- Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.

Plastic container may be used only if approved for use with flammable solvents.

STORAGE INCOMPATIBILITY

Avoid storage with oxidisers.

STORAGE REQUIREMENTS

- Store in original containers in approved flame-proof area.
- No smoking, naked lights, heat or ignition sources.
- DO NOT store in pits, depressions, basements or areas where vapours may be trapped.
- Keep containers securely sealed.
- Store away from incompatible materials in a cool, dry well ventilated area.
- Protect containers against physical damage and check regularly for leaks.
- Observe manufacturer's storing and handling recommendations.

Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

EXPOSURE CONTROLS

The following materials had no OELs on our records

• trimethylchlorosilane:	CAS:75- 77- 4 CAS:127290- 36- 2 CAS:36642- 33- 8
• hydrogen chloride:	CAS:7647- 01- 0 CAS:7698- 05- 7

EMERGENCY EXPOSURE LIMITS

Material	Revised IDLH Value (mg/m3)	Revised IDLH Value (ppm)
hydrogen chloride		50

ODOUR SAFETY FACTOR (OSF)

OSF=1.3 (HYDROGEN CHLORIDE)

Exposed individuals are NOT reasonably expected to be warned, by smell, that the Exposure Standard is being exceeded.

Odour Safety Factor (OSF) is determined to fall into either Class C, D or E.

The Odour Safety Factor (OSF) is defined as:

OSF= Exposure Standard (TWA) ppm/ Odour Threshold Value (OTV) ppm

Classification into classes follows:

Class	OSF	Description

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A	550	Over 90% of exposed individuals are aware by smell that the Exposure Standard (TLV- TWA for example) is being reached, even when distracted by working activities
B	26- 550	As " A" for 50- 90% of persons being distracted
C	1- 26	As " A" for less than 50% of persons being distracted
D	0.18- 1	10- 50% of persons aware of being tested perceive by smell that the Exposure Standard is being reached
E	<0.18	As " D" for less than 10% of persons aware of being tested

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MATERIAL DATA

No exposure limits set by NOHSC or ACGIH.
CEL TWA: 5 ppm ceiling as HCl (compare WEEL-TWA)

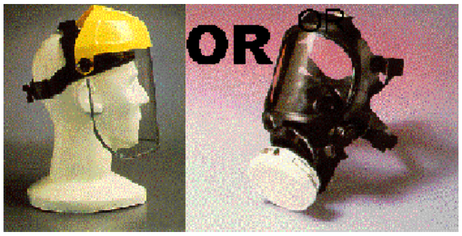
INGREDIENT DATA

HYDROGEN CHLORIDE:
Odour Threshold Value: 0.262 ppm (detection), 10.06 ppm (recognition)
NOTE: Detector tubes for hydrochloric acid, measuring in excess of 1 ppm, are available commercially.

Hydrogen chloride is a strong irritant to the eyes, mucous membranes and skin. Chronic exposure produces a corrosive action on the teeth. Reports of respiratory irritation following short-term exposure at 5 ppm have lead to the recommended TLV-C. There is no indication that skin contact with hydrogen chloride elicits systemic poisoning and a skin designation has not been applied.

Exposure of humans to hydrogen chloride at 50 to 100 ppm for 1 hour is reported to be barely tolerable; 35 ppm caused irritation of the throat on short exposure and 10 ppm was the maximal concentration for prolonged exposure. It has been stated that hydrogen chloride at concentrations of 5 ppm is immediately irritating.

PERSONAL PROTECTION



EYE

- · Chemical goggles.
- · Full face shield may be required for supplementary but never for primary protection of eyes
- · Contact lenses may pose a special hazard; soft contact lenses may absorb and

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concentrate irritants. A written policy document, describing the wearing of lens or restrictions on use, should be created for each workplace or task. This should include a review of lens absorption and adsorption for the class of chemicals in use and an account of injury experience. Medical and first-aid personnel should be trained in their removal and suitable equipment should be readily available. In the event of chemical exposure, begin eye irrigation immediately and remove contact lens as soon as practicable. Lens should be removed at the first signs of eye redness or irritation - lens should be removed in a clean environment only after workers have washed hands thoroughly. [CDC NIOSH Current Intelligence Bulletin 59].

HANDS/FEET

Wear chemical protective gloves, eg. PVC.
Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, eg. Rubber.

OTHER

· PVC protective clothing.
· Eyewash unit.
Ensure there is ready access to a safety shower.

GLOVE SELECTION INDEX

Glove selection is based on a modified presentation of the:
" Forsberg Clothing Performance Index" .
The effect(s) of the following substance(s) are taken into account in the computer- generated selection: trimethylchlorosilane

Protective Material:

NITRILE	B
VITON	B

A: Best Selection
B: Satisfactory; may degrade after 4 hours continuous immersion
C: Poor to Dangerous Choice for other than short term immersion
NOTE: As a series of factors will influence the actual performance of the glove, a final selection must be based on detailed observation. -

* Where the glove is to be used on a short term, casual or infrequent basis, factors such as "feel" or convenience (e.g. disposability), may dictate a choice of gloves which might otherwise be unsuitable following long-term or frequent use. A qualified practitioner should be consulted.

RESPIRATOR

Where the concentration of gas/particulates in the breathing zone, approaches or exceeds the "Exposure Standard" (or ES), respiratory protection is required.
Degree of protection varies with both face-piece and Class of filter; the nature of protection varies with Type of filter.

Protection Factor	Half- Face Respirator	Full- Face Respirator	Powered Air Respirator
10 x ES	AB- AUS P	-	AB- PAPR- AUS P
50 x ES	-	AB- AUS P	-
100 x ES	-	AB- 2 P	AB- PAPR- 2 P ^

^ - Full-face.

The local concentration of material, quantity and conditions of use determine the type of

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personal protective equipment required.
For further information consult your
Occupational Health and Safety Advisor.

ENGINEERING CONTROLS

Local exhaust ventilation usually required. If risk of overexposure exists, wear approved respirator. Correct fit is essential to obtain adequate protection. Supplied-air type respirator may be required in special circumstances. Correct fit is essential to ensure adequate protection.
An approved self contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) may be required in some situations.
Provide adequate ventilation in warehouse or closed storage area. Air contaminants generated in the workplace possess varying "escape" velocities which, in turn, determine the "capture velocities" of fresh circulating air required to effectively remove the contaminant.

Type of Contaminant:	Air Speed:
solvent, vapours, degreasing etc., evaporating from tank (in still air).	0.25- 0.5 m/s (50- 100 f/min.)
aerosols, fumes from pouring operations, intermittent container filling, low speed conveyer transfers, welding, spray drift, plating acid fumes, pickling (released at low velocity into zone of active generation)	0.5- 1 m/s (100- 200 f/min.)
direct spray, spray painting in shallow booths, drum filling, conveyer loading, crusher dusts, gas discharge (active generation into zone of rapid air motion)	1- 2.5 m/s (200- 500 f/min.)
grinding, abrasive blasting, tumbling, high speed wheel generated dusts (released at high initial velocity into zone of very high rapid air motion).	2.5- 10 m/s (500- 2000 f/min.)

Within each range the appropriate value depends on:

Lower end of the range	Upper end of the range
1: Room air currents minimal or favourable to capture	1: Disturbing room air currents
2: Contaminants of low toxicity or of nuisance value only.	2: Contaminants of high toxicity
3: Intermittent, low production.	3: High production, heavy use
4: Large hood or large air mass in motion	4: Small hood- local control only

Simple theory shows that air velocity falls rapidly with distance away from the opening of a simple extraction pipe. Velocity generally decreases with the square of distance from the extraction point (in simple cases). Therefore the air speed at the extraction point should be adjusted, accordingly, after reference to distance from the contaminating source. The air velocity at the extraction fan, for example, should be a minimum of 1-2 m/s (200-400 f/min) for extraction of solvents generated in a tank 2 meters distant from the extraction point. Other mechanical considerations, producing performance deficits within the extraction apparatus, make it essential that theoretical air velocities are multiplied by factors of 10 or more when extraction systems are installed or used.

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Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

APPEARANCE

Clear colourless liquid with a acrid acid odour. Reacts with water.
Miscible with alcohol. Soluble in other organic solvents.

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Liquid.
Corrosive.
Acid.

Molecular Weight: 108.66
Melting Range (°C): - 68
Solubility in water (g/L): Reacts
pH (1% solution): Not available
Volatile Component (%vol): 100
Relative Vapour Density (air=1): 3.8
Lower Explosive Limit (%): 2.0
Autoignition Temp (°C): 400.00
State: Liquid

Boiling Range (°C): 58
Specific Gravity (water=1): 0.85
pH (as supplied): Not available
Vapour Pressure (kPa): 25 @ 20C
Evaporation Rate: Not available
Flash Point (°C): - 18
Upper Explosive Limit (%): 6.4
Decomposition Temp (°C): Not available

Section 10 - CHEMICAL STABILITY AND REACTIVITY INFORMATION

CONDITIONS CONTRIBUTING TO INSTABILITY

- Presence of incompatible materials.
- Product is considered stable.
- Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.

Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS

ACUTE HEALTH EFFECTS

SWALLOWED

The material can produce chemical burns within the oral cavity and gastrointestinal tract following ingestion.

EYE

The material can produce chemical burns to the eye following direct contact. Vapours or mists may be extremely irritating.
When applied to the eye(s) of animals, the material produces severe ocular lesions which are present twenty-four hours or more after instillation.
The material may produce moderate eye irritation leading to inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.

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Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

SKIN

The material can produce chemical burns following direct contact with the skin.
Solution of material in moisture on the skin, or perspiration, may markedly increase skin corrosion and accelerate tissue destruction.
The material may accentuate any pre-existing skin condition.
The material may cause skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce a contact dermatitis (nonallergic). This form of dermatitis is often characterised by skin redness (erythema) and swelling the epidermis. Histologically there may be intercellular oedema of the spongy layer (spongiosis) and intracellular oedema of the epidermis.

INHALED

Evidence shows, or practical experience predicts, that the material produces irritation of the respiratory system in a substantial number of individuals following inhalation.
Inhalation of quantities of liquid mist may be extremely hazardous, even lethal due to spasm, extreme irritation of larynx and bronchi, chemical pneumonitis and pulmonary oedema.
Inhalation of vapour may aggravate a pre-existing respiratory condition.

CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS

Principal routes of exposure are by accidental skin and eye contact and by inhalation of vapours especially at higher temperatures.
No human exposure data available. For this reason health effects described are based on experience with chemically related materials.
As with any chemical product, contact with unprotected bare skin; inhalation of vapour, mist or dust in work place atmosphere; or ingestion in any form, should be avoided by observing good occupational work practice.

TOXICITY AND IRRITATION

TOXICITY	IRRITATION
Inhalation (mouse) LCLo: 100 mg/m³	Nil Reported
Bacterial cell mutagen	
Tumorigenic/ neoplastic by RTECS criteria.	

HYDROGEN CHLORIDE:

TOXICITY	IRRITATION
Inhalation (human) LCLo: 1300 ppm/30m	Eye (rabbit): 5 mg/30s - Mild
Inhalation (human) LCLo: 3000 ppm/5m	
Inhalation (rat) LC50: 3124 ppm/60m	
4701 ppm/30m	

Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

No data for trimethylchlorosilane.

Section 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

- Consult manufacturer for recycling options and recycle where possible .
- Consult State Land Waste Management Authority for disposal.
- Incinerate residue at an approved site.
- Recycle containers if possible, or dispose of in an authorised landfill.

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Section 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

WASTE DISPOSAL PROCEDURES

- Wear protective clothing, nitrile rubber gloves and eye protection to control personal contact from trimethylchlorosilane. Work in a well ventilated area and place 500mL of water into a flask. Dropwise add 10mL of chlorotrimethylsilane to the stirred water. Maintain the temperature of the water below 35 degrees Celsius. Neutralise the solution with sodium carbonate and empty into the drain with at least 50 times its volume of water [Armour 1996].

SPILLAGE DISPOSAL

- Collect the absorbed trimethylchlorosilane mixture and transfer to a well ventilated area. Slowly add the mixture to a container of cold water. Maintain the temperature of the water below 35 degrees Celsius. Neutralise with sodium carbonate if necessary. Empty the liquid portion into the drain with at least 50 times its volume of water and treat the recoverable solid as normal refuse [Armour 1996].

Section 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

Labels Required: FLAMMABLE LIQUID,CORROSIVE
HAZCHEM: 4WE

UNDG:

Dangerous Goods Class:	3	Subrisk:	8
UN Number:	1298	Packing Group:	II

Shipping Name:TRIMETHYLCHLOROSILANE

Air Transport IATA:

ICAO/IATA Class:	3	ICAO/IATA Subrisk:	8
UN/ID Number:	1298	Packing Group:	II
ERG Code:	3CH		

Shipping name:TRIMETHYLCHLOROSILANE

Maritime Transport IMDG:

IMDG Class:	3	IMDG Subrisk:	8
UN Number:	1298	Packing Group:	II
EMS Number:	F- E, S- C		

Shipping name:TRIMETHYLCHLOROSILANE

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Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

REGULATIONS

trimethylchlorosilane (CAS: 75-77-4) is found on the following regulatory lists;
International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) - High Production Volume List
OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals

No data available for trimethylchlorosilane as CAS: 127290-36-2, CAS: 36642-33-8.

Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

INGREDIENTS WITH MULTIPLE CAS NUMBERS

Ingredient Name	CAS
trimethylchlorosilane	75- 77- 4, 127290- 36- 2, 36642- 33- 8

The above information is believed to be accurate and represent the best information currently available to us, but does not represent any warranty expressed or implied of the properties of the product. User should make their own investigation to determine the suitability of the information for their particular purpose.

Issue Date: 12-May-2018