

Chemical Safety Data Sheet MSDS / SDS

n-Propyl ether

Revision Date:2026-05-31 Revision Number:1

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

Product identifier

Product name : n-Propyl ether
CBnumber : CB3852840
CAS : 111-43-3
EINECS Number : 203-869-6
Synonyms : Dipropyl Ether,propyl ether

Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against

Relevant identified uses : For R&D use only. Not for medicinal, household or other use.
Uses advised against : none

Company Identification

Company : Chemicalbook
Address : Building 1, Huihuang International, Shangdi 10th Street, Haidian District, Beijing
Telephone : 010-86108875

SECTION 2: Hazards identification

Classification of the substance or mixture

Flammable liquids, Category 2
Specific target organ toxicity – single exposure, Category 3

Label elements**Pictogram(s)**

☐

Signal word : Danger

Hazard statement(s)

H225 Highly Flammable liquid and vapour
H335 May cause respiratory irritation
H336 May cause drowsiness or dizziness

Precautionary statement(s)

P210 Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces. — No smoking.
P233 Keep container tightly closed.
P240 Ground/bond container and receiving equipment.

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

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

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

P303+P361+P353 IF ON SKIN (or hair): Remove/Take off Immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse SKIN with water/shower.

P370+P378 In case of fire: Use ... for extinction.

P405 Store locked up.

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

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

P501 Dispose of contents/container to.....

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/hearing protection/...

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 affected areas with water [or shower].

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

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

P319 Get medical help if you feel unwell.

Storage

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

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

P405 Store locked up.

Disposal

P501 Dispose of contents/container to an appropriate treatment and disposal facility in accordance with applicable laws and regulations, and product characteristics at time of disposal.

Other hazards

no data available

SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

Substance

Product name : n-Propyl ether

Synonyms : Dipropyl Ether,propyl ether

CAS : 111-43-3

EC number : 203-869-6

MF : C6H14O

MW : 102.17

SECTION 4: First aid measures

Description of first aid measures

If inhaled

Fresh air, rest. Refer for medical attention.

Following skin contact

Remove contaminated clothes. Rinse and then wash skin with water and soap.

Following eye contact

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

Following ingestion

Rinse mouth.

Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

Excerpt from ERG Guide 127 [Flammable Liquids (Water-Miscible)]: Inhalation or contact with material may irritate or burn skin and eyes. Fire may produce irritating, corrosive and/or toxic gases. Vapors may cause dizziness or suffocation. Runoff from fire control may cause pollution. (ERG, 2016)

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

INHALATION: Symptoms: Cough. Sore throat. Dizziness. Headache. First aid: Fresh air, rest. Refer for medical attention. SKIN: Symptoms: Redness. Pain. Dry skin. First aid: Remove contaminated clothes. Rinse and then wash skin with water and soap. EYES: Symptoms: Redness. Pain. First aid: First rinse with plenty of water for several minutes (remove contact lenses if easily possible), then take to a doctor. INGESTION: First aid: Rinse mouth.

SECTION 5: Firefighting measures

Extinguishing media

If material on fire or involved in fire: Use water in flooding quantities as fog. Solid streams of water may be ineffective Use "alcohol" foam, dry chemical or carbon dioxide. Cool all affected containers with flooding quantities of water. Do not extinguish fire unless flow can be stopped. Apply water from as far a distance as possible. Keep run-off water out of sewers and water sources.

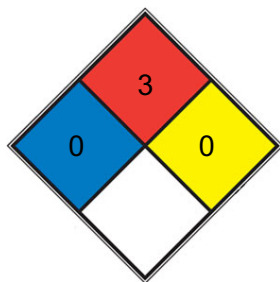
Specific Hazards Arising from the Chemical

Excerpt from ERG Guide 127 [Flammable Liquids (Water-Miscible)]: HIGHLY FLAMMABLE: Will be easily 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)

Advice for firefighters

Use foam, dry powder, carbon dioxide. NO water. In case of fire: keep drums, etc., cool by spraying with water.

NFPA 704



<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> HEALTH	0	Poses no health hazard, no precautions necessary and would offer no hazard beyond that of ordinary combustible materials
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> FIRE	3	Liquids and solids (including finely divided suspended solids) that can be ignited under almost all ambient temperature conditions. Liquids having a flash point below 22.8 °C (73 °F) and having a boiling point at or above 37.8 °C (100 °F) or having a flash point between 22.8 and 37.8 °C (73 and 100 °F). (e.g. gasoline, acetone)
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> REACT	0	Normally stable, even under fire exposure conditions, and is not reactive with water (e.g. helium, N₂)
<input type="checkbox"/> SPEC.		
<input type="checkbox"/> HAZ.		

SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Personal protection: filter respirator for organic gases and vapours adapted to the airborne concentration of the substance. Ventilation. Remove all ignition sources. Do NOT wash away into sewer. Cover the spilled material with dry earth, sand or other non-combustible material. Collect leaking and spilled liquid in sealable containers as far as possible.

Environmental precautions

Personal protection: filter respirator for organic gases and vapours adapted to the airborne concentration of the substance. Ventilation. Remove all ignition sources. Do NOT wash away into sewer. Cover the spilled material with dry earth, sand or other non-combustible material. Collect leaking and spilled liquid in sealable containers as far as possible.

Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up

Cover the spilled material with dry earth, sand or other non-combustible material. Collect leaking liquid in sealable containers. Remove all ignition sources. Ventilation. Do NOT wash /spill/ away ... (Extra personal protection: filter respirator for organic gases and vapors.)

SECTION 7: Handling and storage

Precautions for safe handling

NO open flames, NO sparks and NO smoking. Above 21°C use a closed system, ventilation and explosion-proof electrical equipment. Handling in a well ventilated place. Wear suitable protective clothing. Avoid contact with skin and eyes. Avoid formation of dust and aerosols. Use non-sparking tools. Prevent fire caused by electrostatic discharge steam.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

Control parameters

Occupational Exposure limit values

Component	Dipropyl ether			
CAS No.	111-43-3			
	Limit value - Eight hours		Limit value - Short term	
	ppm	mg/m³	ppm	mg/m³
Austria	250	1050	330	1400
Finland	250	1100	320 (1)	1400 (1)
	Remarks			
Finland	(1) 15 minutes average value			

Biological limit values

no data available

Exposure controls

Ensure adequate ventilation. Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety practice. Set up emergency exits and the risk-elimination area.

Individual protection measures

Eye/face protection

Wear safety goggles or face shield.

Skin protection

Protective clothing. Protective gloves.

Respiratory protection

Use ventilation, local exhaust or breathing protection.

Thermal hazards

no data available

SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties

Information on basic physicochemical properties

Physical state	Liquid
Colour	Clear colorless
Odour	no data available
Melting point/freezing point	-99°C(lit.)
Boiling point or initial boiling point and boiling range	90°C
Flammability	Flammable.

Lower and upper explosion limit/flammability limit	Lower flammable limit: 1.3% by volume; Upper flammable limit: 7.0% by volume
Flash point	21°C(lit.)
Auto-ignition temperature	370 deg F (188 deg C)
Decomposition temperature	no data available
pH	no data available
Kinematic viscosity	no data available
Solubility	H2O: slightly soluble
Partition coefficient n-octanol/water	log Kow = 2.03
Vapour pressure	55 mm Hg (20 °C)
Density and/or relative density	0.73
Relative vapour density	3.53 (Air =1)
Particle characteristics	no data available

SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

Reactivity

The substance can presumably form explosive peroxides. Decomposes on burning. This produces toxic gases and irritating fumes.

Chemical stability

Highly volatile

Possibility of hazardous reactions

EXTREMELY FLAMMABLE. The vapour is heavier than air and may travel along the ground; distant ignition possible. Ethers, such as DIPROPYL ETHER, can act as bases. They form salts with strong acids and addition complexes with Lewis acids. The complex between diethyl ether and boron trifluoride is an example. Ethers may react violently with strong oxidizing agents. In other reactions, which typically involve the breaking of the carbon-oxygen bond, ethers are relatively inert.

Conditions to avoid

no data available

Incompatible materials

The substance can presumably form explosive peroxides. The substance decomposes on burning producing toxic /emissions/ and irritating fumes.

Hazardous decomposition products

When heated to decomposition it emits acrid smoke and irritating fumes.

SECTION 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

The substance is irritating to the eyes, skin and respiratory tract. Exposure at high levels could cause lowering of consciousness.

STOT-repeated exposure

The substance defats the skin, which may cause dryness or cracking.

Aspiration hazard

A harmful contamination of the air will be reached rather slowly on evaporation of this substance at 20°C.

SECTION 12: Ecological information

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

Persistence and degradability

AEROBIC: An activated sludge aqueous screening study found that dipropyl ether was biodegraded quickly after a 13 day lag period with a 63% theoretical biological oxygen demand being measured after 25 days incubation(1). In another activated sludge screening test dipropyl ether was not biodegraded within 240 hours(2). Many ethers are known to be resistant to biodegradation(3).

Bioaccumulative potential

An estimated BCF of 7 was calculated for dipropyl ether(SRC), using a log Kow of 2.03(1) and a regression-derived equation(2). According to

a classification scheme(3), this BCF suggests the potential for bioconcentration in aquatic organisms is low.

Mobility in soil

Using a structure estimation method based on molecular connectivity indices(1), the Koc for dipropyl ether can be estimated to be about 15(SRC). According to a classification scheme(2), this estimated Koc value suggests that dipropyl ether is expected to have very high mobility in soil(SRC).

Other adverse effects

no data available

SECTION 13: Disposal considerations

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.

SECTION 14: Transport information

UN Number

ADR/RID: UN2384 (For reference only, please check.)

IMDG: UN2384 (For reference only, please check.)

IATA: UN2384 (For reference only, please check.)

UN Proper Shipping Name

ADR/RID: DI-n-PROPYL ETHER (For reference only, please check.)

IMDG: DI-n-PROPYL ETHER (For reference only, please check.)

IATA: DI-n-PROPYL ETHER (For reference only, please check.)

Transport hazard class(es)

ADR/RID: 3 (For reference only, please check.)

IMDG: 3 (For reference only, please check.)

IATA: 3 (For reference only, please check.)

Packing group, if applicable

ADR/RID: II (For reference only, please check.)

IMDG: II (For reference only, please check.)

IATA: II (For reference only, please check.)

Environmental hazards

ADR/RID: No

IMDG: No

IATA: No

Special precautions for user

no data available

Transport in bulk according to IMO instruments

no data available

SECTION 15: Regulatory information

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

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

Listed.

New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)

Listed.

PICCS

Listed.

Vietnam National Chemical Inventory

Listed.

IECSC

Listed.

Korea Existing Chemicals List (KECL)

Listed.

SECTION 16: Other information

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?pagelD=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/>

Other Information

Check for peroxides prior to distillation; eliminate if found.

Disclaimer:

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