

# SAFETY DATA SHEETS

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

Version: 1.0

Creation Date: Aug 13, 2017

Revision Date: Aug 13, 2017

---

## 1. Identification

### 1.1 GHS Product identifier

Product name Vinyl ether

### 1.2 Other means of identification

Product number -

Other names divinyl oxide

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

Identified uses For industry use only.

Uses advised against no data available

---

## 2. Hazard identification

### 2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture

no data available

### 2.2 GHS label elements, including precautionary statements

Pictogram(s) no data available

Signal word no data available

Hazard statement(s) no data available

Precautionary statement(s)

Prevention no data available

Response no data available

Storage no data available

Disposal no data available

## 2.3 Other hazards which do not result in classification

no data available

---

## 3. Composition/information on ingredients

### 3.1 Substances

Chemical name	Common names and synonyms	CAS number	EC number	Concentration
Vinyl ether	Vinyl ether	109-93-3	none	100%

---

## 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

If breathed in, move person into fresh air. If not breathing, give artificial respiration. Consult a physician.

In case of skin contact

Wash off with soap and plenty of water. Consult a physician.

In case of eye contact

Rinse thoroughly with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes and consult a physician.

If swallowed

Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Rinse mouth with water. Consult a physician.

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

Excerpt from ERG Guide 128P [Flammable Liquids (Water-Immiscible)]:  
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 or dilution water may cause pollution.  
(ERG, 2016)

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

no data available

---

### 5. Fire-fighting measures

#### 5.1 Extinguishing media

Suitable extinguishing media

Excerpt from ERG Guide 128P [Flammable Liquids (Water-Immiscible)]:  
CAUTION: All these products have a very low flash point: Use of water spray when fighting fire may be inefficient. CAUTION: For mixtures containing alcohol or polar solvent, alcohol-resistant foam may be more effective. SMALL FIRE: Dry chemical, CO<sub>2</sub>, water spray or regular foam. LARGE FIRE: Water spray, fog or regular foam. Do not use straight streams. Move containers from fire area if you can do it without risk. 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 128P [Flammable Liquids (Water-Immiscible)]: 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. Substance may be transported hot. For hybrid vehicles, ERG Guide 147 (lithium ion batteries) or ERG Guide 138 (sodium batteries) should also be consulted. If molten aluminum is involved, refer to ERG

Guide 169. (ERG, 2016)

### 5.3 Special protective actions for fire-fighters

Wear self-contained breathing apparatus for firefighting if necessary.

---

## 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

Prevent further leakage or spillage if safe to do so. Do not let product enter drains. Discharge into the environment must be avoided.

### 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.

---

## 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

Store in cool place. Keep container tightly closed in a dry and well-ventilated place.

---

## 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

---

## 9. Physical and chemical properties

Physical state                      Divinyl ether, stabilized is a clear colorless liquid with a characteristic odor. Less dense than water. Vapors heavier than air. Toxic by inhalation.

Colour                                      no data available

Odour                                        no data available

Melting point/ freezing point      133-136 °C(lit.)

Boiling point or initial boiling point and boiling range	28.3°C at 760mmHg
Flammability	no data available
Lower and upper explosion limit / flammability limit	no data available
Flash point	>110°C
Auto-ignition temperature	no data available
Decomposition temperature	no data available
pH	no data available
Kinematic viscosity	no data available
Solubility	no data available
Partition coefficient n-octanol/water (log value)	no data available
Vapour pressure	676mmHg at 25°C
Density and/or relative density	0.769g/cm <sup>3</sup>
Relative vapour density	no data available
Particle characteristics	no data available

---

## 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

Ethers, such as DIVINYL 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. It is miscible with alcohol, acetone, chloroform and ether and must be protected from light [Hawley].

## 10.4 Conditions to avoid

no data available

## 10.5 Incompatible materials

no data available

## 10.6 Hazardous decomposition products

no data available

---

## 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

---

## 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

---

## 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.

---

## 14. Transport information

### 14.1 UN Number

ADR/RID: UN1167

IMDG: UN1167

IATA: UN1167

### 14.2 UN Proper Shipping Name

ADR/RID: DIVINYL ETHER, STABILIZED

IMDG: DIVINYL ETHER, STABILIZED

IATA: DIVINYL ETHER, STABILIZED

### 14.3 Transport hazard class(es)

ADR/RID: 3.1

IMDG: 3.1

IATA: 3.1

### 14.4 Packing group, if applicable

ADR/RID: unknown

IMDG: unknown

IATA: unknown

### 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

---

## 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
---------------	---------------------------	------------	-----------

Vinyl ether	Vinyl ether	109-93-3	none
European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances (EINECS)			Listed.
EC Inventory			Listed.
United States Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) Inventory			Not Listed.
China Catalog of Hazardous chemicals 2015			Listed.
New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)			Not 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)			Not Listed.

## 16. Other information

### Information on revision

Creation Date            Aug 13, 2017

Revision Date            Aug 13, 2017

### 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/>

---

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.