



Infosafe No™	1CHF8	Issue Date : February 2012	RE-ISSUED by CHEMSUPP
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Product Name : **ACETALDEHYDE**

Classified as hazardous

1. Identification

GHS Product Identifier	ACETALDEHYDE	
Company Name	CHEM-SUPPLY PTY LTD (ABN 19 008 264 211)	
Address	38 - 50 Bedford Street GILLMAN SA 5013 Australia	
Telephone/Fax Number	Tel: (08) 8440-2000 Fax: (08) 8440-2001	
Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use	Chemical intermediate in the production of acetic acid; manufacture of paraldehyde, metaldehyde, other polymers, plastics, synthetic rubber and resins, cosmetics, perfumes, pesticides and pharmaceuticals; silvering of mirrors; leather tanning; hardening of gelatin fibres; denaturant for alcohols; fuel compositions; glue and casein products; preservative for fish and fruit; synthetic flavouring agent; food additive; paper industry; and laboratory reagent.	
Other Names	<u>Name</u>	<u>Product Code</u>
	Acetic Aldehyde	
	Ethanal	
	Ethyl Aldehyde	
	ACETALDEHYDE LR	AL073
Additional Information	Acetaldehyde is a metabolic intermediate in higher plants and in humans, and occurs naturally in trace quantities in human blood. It is a natural intermediate in the metabolism of ethanol and sugars, and thus occurs in alcoholic beverages, such as wine, beer and spirits. Small amounts are present in ripe fruits, food, fruit juices, several spices, essential oils, roasted coffee, and smoke from cigarettes and marijuana. It is a natural product of combustion and photo-oxidation of non-methane hydrocarbons commonly found in the atmosphere. It is an important industrial chemical and may be released into the air and wastewater during its production and use. It is also present in vehicle exhaust and from the open burning and incineration of gas, fuel oil, coal and wood.	
Other Information	EMERGENCY CONTACT NUMBER: +61 08 8440 2000 Business hours: 8:30am to 5:00pm, Monday to Friday.	
	Chem-Supply Pty Ltd does not warrant that this product is suitable for any use or purpose. The user must ascertain the suitability of the product before use or application intended purpose. Preliminary testing of the product before use or application is recommended. Any reliance or purported reliance upon Chem-Supply Pty Ltd with respect to any skill or judgement or advice in relation to the suitability of this product of any purpose is disclaimed. Except to the extent prohibited at law, any condition implied by any statute as to the merchantable quality of this product or fitness for any purpose is hereby excluded. This product is not sold by description. Where the provisions of Part V, Division 2 of the Trade Practices Act apply, the liability of Chem-Supply Pty Ltd is limited to the replacement of supply of equivalent goods or payment of the cost of replacing the goods or acquiring equivalent goods.	

2. Hazard Identification

GHS classification of the substance/mixture	Eye Damage/Irritation: Category 2A Flammable Liquids: Category 1 Specific target organ toxicity - Single Exposure Category 3 (respiratory tract irritation)
Signal Word (s)	DANGER
Hazard Statement (s)	H224 Extremely flammable liquid and vapour. H319 Causes serious eye irritation. H335 May cause respiratory irritation. H351 Suspected of causing cancer.
Pictogram (s)	Exclamation mark, Flame, Health hazard



Precautionary statement – Prevention	P201 Obtain special instructions before use. P210 Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces. – No smoking. P233 Keep container tightly closed.
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Precautionary statement – Response	P261 Avoid breathing dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray.
	P281 Use personal protective equipment as required.
	P308+P313 IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention.
	P337+P313 If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.
	P370+P378 In case of fire: Use dry sand, dry chemical or alcohol-resistant foam for extinction.
	P403+P233 Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.
Precautionary statement – Storage	P403+P235 Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool.

3. Composition/information on ingredients

Chemical Characterization	Liquid				
Ingredients	<u>Name</u>	<u>CAS</u>	<u>Proportion</u>	<u>Hazard Symbol</u>	<u>Risk Phrase</u>
	Acetaldehyde	75-07-0	99.5-100 %	Xn, Xi, F+	R12, R36/37, R40(3)

4. First-aid measures

Inhalation	Remove from exposure, rest and keep warm. If breathing has stopped, apply artificial respiration. If breathing is difficult, give oxygen. Seek urgent medical assistance.
Ingestion	Rinse mouth thoroughly with water immediately. Give plenty of water to drink. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. If swallowed, do NOT induce vomiting. Seek medical attention immediately.
Skin	Wash affected area thoroughly with copious amounts of running water. Remove contaminated clothing and wash before reuse. Seek medical attention.
Eye contact	Immediately flush eyes with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes, lifting upper and lower eyelids occasionally. Seek immediate medical assistance.
First Aid Facilities	Maintain eyewash fountain and safety shower in work area.
Advice to Doctor	Treat symptomatically and supportively. Persons with kidney disease, chronic respiratory disease, liver disease, or skin disease may be at increased risk from exposure to this substance.
Other Information	For advice, contact a Poisons Information Centre (Phone eg Australia 13 1126; New Zealand 0800 764 766) or a doctor.

5. Fire-fighting measures

Hazards from Combustion Products	Methane, other toxic, irritating chemicals, carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, and peroxides (in air).
Specific Methods	Caution: Use of water spray when fighting fire may be inefficient. Small fire: Use alcohol resistant foam, dry chemical, CO2 or water spray. Large fire: Use alcohol resistant foam, fog or water spray - Do not use water jets. If safe to do so, move undamaged containers from fire area. Cool containers with flooding quantities of water until well after fire is out. Avoid getting water inside containers.
Specific hazards arising from the chemical	HIGHLY FLAMMABLE: These liquids have a low flashpoint - Will be easily ignited by heat, sparks or flame. Vapours will form explosive mixtures with air. Vapours may travel to source of ignition and flash back. Most vapours are heavier than air and will collect in low or confined areas (drains, basements, tanks). Many liquids are lighter than water. Containers may explode when heated. Fire will produce irritating, poisonous and/or corrosive gases. Vapours from runoff may create explosion hazard.
Hazchem Code	•2YE
Decomposition Temp.	> 400 °C
Precautions in connection with Fire	Wear SCBA and fully-encapsulating, gas-tight suit when handling these substances. Structural firefighter's uniform is NOT effective for these materials.

6. Accidental release measures

Spills & Disposal	ELIMINATE all ignition sources (no smoking, flares, sparks or flame) within at least 50m - All equipment used when handling the product must be earthed. Do not touch or walk through spilled material. Stop leak if safe to do so - Prevent entry into waterways, drains or confined areas. Vapour-suppressing foam may be used to control vapours - Water spray may be used to knock down or divert vapour clouds. Absorb with earth, sand or other non-combustible material. Use clean, non-sparking tools to collect absorbed material and place it into loosely-covered metal or plastic containers for later disposal. SEEK EXPERT ADVICE ON HANDLING AND DISPOSAL.
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Personal Protection Wear protective clothing specified for normal operations (see Section 8)**7. Handling and storage**

Precautions for Safe Handling	Avoid ingestion and inhalation of dust, vapour, fumes, spray mist, or gas. Avoid contact with eyes, skin, or clothing. Avoid prolonged or repeated exposure. Handle under an inert atmosphere. Store protected from air. This product may be under pressure; cool before opening. If peroxide formation is suspected, do not open or move container. Open carefully. Avoid all contamination. Always open containers slowly to allow any excess pressure to vent. Keep container tightly closed when not in use. Work under hood. Minimize generation or accumulation of vapours/aerosols. Use only with adequate ventilation. In case of insufficient ventilation, wear suitable respiratory equipment. If ingested, seek medical advice immediately and show the container or the label. Wear suitable protective clothing. Keep locked up. Keep away from heat, and all sources of ignition (sparks and flame). Ground all equipment containing material. Ground and bond containers when transferring material. Take precautionary measures against static discharges. Keep away from incompatibles such as oxidizing agents, combustible materials, organic materials, metals, acids, alkalis. Empty containers retain product residue, (liquid and/or vapour), and can be dangerous. Do not pressurize, cut, weld, braze, solder, drill, grind, or expose empty containers to heat, sparks or open flames.
Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities	Store in a segregated, and approved area. Refrigerator/flammables. Store in tightly closed and sealed containers until ready for use, under nitrogen/inert gas, in a cool, dry, dark, well-ventilated area away from incompatible materials. This product should be stored away from foodstuffs, strong oxidising agents, strong acids and reducing agents. Protect against physical damage, air and sunlight (UV light). Air sensitive. Do not expose to air. May develop pressure. Store in explosion-proof refrigerator. Keep from freezing. After opening, purge container with nitrogen before reclosing. Periodically test for peroxide formation on long-term storage. Addition of water or appropriate reducing materials will lessen peroxide formation. Store only if stabilized. Keep away from heat and all sources of ignition (sparks and flame).
Corrosiveness	Corrosivity to Metals: Dry, pure acetaldehyde is not corrosive to metals, such as aluminium, carbon steel, Hastelloy, stainless steels (types 304/347, 316 400 series, 20 Cb 3), Monel, nickel, tantalum, titanium and zirconium. In air, acetaldehyde can be oxidized to acetic acid, which is corrosive to some metals, such as carbon steel, copper and its alloys (brass and bronze) and aluminium at high temperatures. Acetaldehyde vapour leaking into a building equipped only with flameproof electrical equipment ignited, possibly on contact with rusted steel, corroded aluminium or hot steam lines. Corrosivity to Non-Metals: Acetaldehyde attacks some plastics, such as Acrylonitrile-butadiene-styrene (ABS), acrylics, CPVC, nylon, polyesters, high molecular weight polyethylene, polystyrene and PVC, elastomers, such as Viton A, isoprene, natural rubber, nitrile Buna-N and polyurethane, and coatings, such as epoxy, polyester and vinyls.
Storage Regulations	Refer Australian Standard AS 1940-2004 'The storage and handling of flammable and combustible liquids'.
Storage Temperatures	Store at 2 - 8 °C. (Exists as a gas at room temperature.)
Unsuitable Materials	Carbon steel, copper and its alloys (brass and bronze), some plastics, such as Acrylonitrile-butadiene-styrene (ABS), acrylics, CPVC, nylon, polyesters, high molecular weight polyethylene, polystyrene and PVC, elastomers, such as Viton A, isoprene, natural rubber, nitrile Buna-N and polyurethane, and coatings, such as epoxy, polyester and vinyls.

8. Exposure controls/personal protection

Occupational exposure limit values	Name	STEL		TWA		Footnote
		mg/m3	ppm	mg/m3	ppm	
	Acetaldehyde	91	50	36	20	
Other Exposure Information	A time weighted average (TWA) has been established for Acetaldehyde (Worksafe Aust) of 36 mg/m ³ , (20 ppm). The corresponding STEL level is 91 mg/m ³ , (50 ppm). The STEL (Short Term Exposure Limit) is an exposure value that should not be exceeded for more than 15 minutes and should not be repeated for more than 4 times per day. There should be at least 60 minutes between successive exposures at the STEL. The exposure value at the TWA is the average airborne concentration of a particular substance when calculated over a normal 8 hour working day for a 5 day working week.					
Appropriate engineering controls	In industrial situations maintain the concentrations values below the TWA. This may be achieved by process modification, use of local exhaust ventilation, capturing substances at the source, or other methods.					



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Respiratory Protection	Where ventilation is not adequate, respiratory protection may be required. Avoid breathing vapours or mists. Select and use respirators in accordance with AS 1716 - Respiratory Protective Devices and be selected in accordance with AS 1715 - Selection, Use and Maintenance of Respiratory Protective Devices. When mists or vapours exceed the exposure standards then the use of the following is recommended: Approved respirator with organic vapour and dust/mist filters. Filter capacity and respirator type depends on exposure levels.
Eye Protection	The use of a face shield, chemical goggles or safety glasses with side shield protection as appropriate. Must comply with Australian Standards AS 1337 and be selected and used in accordance with AS 1336.
Hand Protection	Hand protection should comply with AS 2161, Occupational protective gloves - Selection, use and maintenance. Recommendation: Excellent: Butyl rubber gloves Silver Shield gloves Fair: NR latex and neoprene. Poor: Vinyl gloves. PVC or nitrile rubber gloves.
Footwear	Safety boots in industrial situations is advisory, foot protection should comply with AS 2210, Occupational protective footwear - Guide to selection, care and use.
Body Protection	Flame retardant protective clothing. Clean clothing or protective clothing should be worn, preferably with an apron. Clothing for protection against chemicals should comply with AS 3765 Clothing for Protection Against Hazardous Chemicals.
Hygiene Measures	Always wash hands before smoking, eating or using the toilet. Wash contaminated clothing and other protective equipment before storing or re-using.
Other Information	Final choice of personal protective equipment will depend on individual circumstances and/or according to risk assessments undertaken.

9. Physical and chemical properties

Form	Liquid
Appearance	Colourless liquid. (Exists as a gas at room temperature.)
Odour	Penetrating, pungent, suffocating odour that is somewhat fruity and quite pleasant in low concentrations.
Decomposition Temperature	> 400 °C
Melting Point	-123.5 °C
Boiling Point	20.2 °C
Solubility in Water	Soluble in all proportions.
Solubility in Organic Solvents	Soluble in all proportions in most common organic solvents including ethanol, acetone, diethyl ether, benzene, gasoline, toluene, xylenes, turpentine, solvent naphtha and acetic acid.
Specific Gravity	0.785 at 15 °C; 0.778 at 20 °C.
pH	5 (10 g/l, H ₂ O, 20 °C). Acidity: Very weak acid; pKa = 14.16 (Ka = 0.7 x 10 ⁽⁻¹⁴⁾) at 0 °C; 13.57 at 25 °C.
Vapour Pressure	80 kPa (620 mm Hg) at 15 °C; 100 kPa (760 mm Hg) at 20 °C; 281.5 kPa (2.78 atm) at 50 °C (calculated).
Vapour Density (Air=1)	1.52 (calculated)
Evaporation Rate	Not available. Acetaldehyde is highly volatile.
Odour Threshold	A wide range of values has been reported: 0.0028 to 1000 ppm. An acceptable, critiqued value is 0.067 ppm (detection). Another source reports the geometric value of all published values as 0.05 ppm.
Viscosity	Saybolt Universal Viscosity: 26.4 Saybolt Universal Seconds at 37.8 °C (calculated).
Partition Coefficient: n-octanol/water	Log P(oct) = -0.34 (measured).
Surface Tension	21.2 mN/m (21.2 dynes/cm) at 20 °C.
Flash Point	-38 °C
Flammability	Extremely flammable. Extremely volatile liquid. Material will readily ignite at room temperature. Can form explosive mixtures in air over a wide concentration range. The combination of high volatility, very low flash point, autoignition temperature and ignition energy, and wide flammability range results in a dangerous fire and explosion hazard. Acetaldehyde can oxidize in air to form unstable peroxyacetic acid, which is explosive at high concentrations and high temperatures. Can accumulate in confined spaces, resulting in a toxicity and flammability hazard. Keep away from heat, sparks or naked flames. Use flameproof equipment and fittings to prevent flammability risk. Electrically link and ground metal containers for transfer of the product to prevent accumulation of static electricity. Ensure adequate ventilation to prevent an explosive vapour-air mixture. Vapours will travel considerable distances to sources of ignition.



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Auto-Ignition Temperature	Reported values vary widely; 130 to 193 °C.
Flammable Limits - Lower	4 vol%; 4.5 vol%.
Flammable Limits - Upper	60 vol%; 60.5 vol%.
Explosion Properties	The substance can form explosive peroxides in contact with air. The substance may polymerize under the influence of acid(s) and alkaline hydroxides in the presence of trace metals (iron) with fire or explosion hazard. The substance is a strong reducing agent and reacts violently with oxidants, strong acids, halogens and amines causing fire and explosion hazard. The substance should not be allowed to enter a confined space such as a sewer, because of the possibility of an explosion.
Molecular Weight	44.05
Kinematic Viscosity	0.313 mm ² /s (0.313 centistokes) at 15 °C; 0.27-0.28 mm ² /m (0.27-0.28 centistokes) at 20 °C (calculated).
Dynamic Viscosity	0.246 mPa.s (0.246 centipoise) at 15 °C; 0.21-0.22 mPa.s (0.21-0.22 centipoise) at 20 °C.
Saturated Vapour Concentration	Extremely high; gas at room temperature.

10. Stability and reactivity

Chemical Stability	Pure substance is stable in the absence of air and sunlight (UV light). Oxidizes in air to form acetic acid and unstable peroxyacetic acid, which is sensitive to heat and is explosive at high temperatures (100 °C) and high (but not low) concentrations.
Conditions to Avoid	Heat, hot surfaces, sparks, static discharge, open flames, other ignition sources, air, sunlight, contamination.
Incompatible Materials	Oxygen (including oxygen in air), acids (e.g. concentrated sulfuric acid or acetic acid) or alkalies (e.g. sodium hydroxide), metals (e.g. iron, aluminum or copper and their alloys), oxidizing materials (e.g. fluorine, nitric acid, nitrates, peroxides or perchlorates), acid anhydrides, alcohols, amines, ammonia, bromine, chlorine, fluorine, iodine, hydrogen cyanide, hydrogen sulfide, ketones or phenols, hydrogen peroxide and water (ratio of hydrogen peroxide to water is greater than 1), silver nitrate, mercury(II) oxosalts (e.g. mercury(II) chlorate or mercury(II) perchlorate).
Hazardous Decomposition Products	Acetic acid, peroxyacetic acid, carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, and methane.
Possibility of hazardous reactions	<p>Reacts exothermically (generation of heat) with oxygen (including oxygen in air) to form peroxyacetic acid and acetic acid. Peroxyacetic acid may decompose violently at high concentrations and temperatures greater than 100 °C.</p> <p>Reaction with trace amounts of acids (e.g. concentrated sulfuric acid or acetic acid) or alkalies (e.g. sodium hydroxide) cause rapid polymerization, which produces a great amount of heat and can lead to violent explosion and fire.</p> <p>Reaction with trace amounts of metals (e.g. iron, aluminium or copper and their alloys) cause rapid polymerization, which produces a great amount of heat and can lead to violent explosion and fire.</p> <p>Reaction with oxidizing materials (e.g. fluorine, nitric acid, nitrates, peroxides or perchlorates) is violent with increased risk of fire and explosion.</p> <p>Reactions with acid anhydrides, alcohols, amines, ammonia, bromine, chlorine, fluorine, iodine, hydrogen cyanide, hydrogen sulfide, ketones or phenols can be vigorous or violent with risk of fire and explosion.</p> <p>Reaction with hydrogen peroxide and water (ratio of hydrogen peroxide to water is greater than 1) may be explosive. If the overall fuel-peroxide composition is stoichiometric, the explosive power and sensitivity may be equivalent to those of glyceryl nitrate.</p> <p>Aqueous silver nitrate reacts with acetaldehyde to form explosive silver fulminate.</p> <p>Some of the products of interaction of mercury(II) oxosalts (e.g. mercury(II) chlorate or mercury(II) perchlorate) with acetaldehyde are highly explosive and extremely shock-sensitive.</p>
Hazardous Polymerization	Pure substance does not polymerize spontaneously. It polymerizes rapidly in the presence of trace metals (e.g. iron) or acids.

11. Toxicological Information

Acute Toxicity - Oral	LD50 (rat): 661 mg/kg.
Acute Toxicity - Dermal	LD50 (rabbit): 3540 mg/kg.



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Acute Toxicity - Inhalation	LC50 (rat): 13300 ppm/ 4 h
Ingestion	May be harmful if swallowed. Acetaldehyde has relatively low oral toxicity, so large amounts would have to be consumed to produce serious toxicity. Also, acetaldehyde boils near room temperature (20.2 °C) and will rapidly 'boil off' upon contact with human tissue, forming a gas. Thus, with any exposure, significant inhalation exposure is also likely to occur, with effects as described for 'Inhalation' above. Ingestion of, for example, a water solution of acetaldehyde, may cause severe irritation of the mouth, throat, stomach and gastrointestinal tract. Nausea, vomiting, diarrhoea and central nervous system (CNS) depression leading to dizziness, stupor, narcosis and respiratory failure may occur. Ingestion is not a typical route of occupational exposure.
Inhalation	Irritating to respiratory system. Inhalation of vapours will cause mild to intolerable irritation of the nose, throat and respiratory system depending on concentration. May cause narcotic effects in high concentration. Exposure produces central nervous system depression. Vapours may cause dizziness or suffocation. Inhalation of large amounts may produce potentially fatal lung injury (pulmonary oedema). The signs and symptoms of pulmonary oedema, such as coughing and difficulty breathing, can be delayed until hours or days after the exposure. There are no human reports of pulmonary oedema, but it has been observed in animal experiments. Inhalation of large amounts may cause respiratory stimulation, followed by respiratory depression, convulsions and possible death due to respiratory paralysis. May impair lung function of asthmatics.
Skin	Liquid acetaldehyde will quickly evaporate when it comes into contact with the skin. Thus, significant inhalation exposure may occur, with effects as described for 'Inhalation' above. Limited animal and human information indicates that brief contact may produce mild irritation and redness, swelling and pain. There is no evidence that acetaldehyde can be absorbed through the skin. May cause photosensitivity. Exposure to light can result in allergic skin reactions such as oedematous swelling and dermatitis. May cause discolouration of the skin. May cause skin sensitization, an allergic reaction, which becomes evident upon re-exposure to this material.
Eye	Liquid and vapour causes severe eye irritation, based on limited animal and human information. May cause transient corneal injury. On eye contact this product will cause tearing, stinging, blurred vision, and redness. Lachrymator (substance which increases the flow of tears). High exposures to vapour produces bloodshot eyes and reddened eyelids.
Skin Sensitisation	Patch test (humans): positive.
Carcinogenicity	Acetaldehyde [75-07-0] is evaluated in the IARC Monographs (Vol. 36, Suppl. 7, Vol. 71; 1999) as Group 2B: Possibly carcinogenic to humans. R40(3) Carcinogen Category 3, Harmful - Limited evidence of a carcinogenic effect. - SafeWork Australia. Listed as a carcinogen, category 3 in List of Designated Hazardous Substances, - SafeWork Australia. Category 3 - Substances that cause concern for man owing to possible carcinogenic effects but in respect of which the available information is not adequate for making a satisfactory assessment. There is some evidence from appropriate animal studies, but this is insufficient to place the substance in Category 2.
Reproductive Toxicity	Suspected Developmental Toxicant. Jankovic, J. A Screening Method for Occupational Reproductive Health Risk. American Industrial Hygiene Association Journal. 57: 641-649. 1996.
Chronic Effects	Prolonged or repeated skin contact may cause severe skin irritation, erythema (redness), burns and dermatitis. Prolonged or repeated eye contact may cause chronic eye irritation and conjunctivitis. Repeated or prolonged exposure to spray mist may produce respiratory tract irritation leading to frequent attacks of bronchial infection. Long-term inhalation studies of acetaldehyde produced laryngeal cancers in hamsters and nasal cancers in rats.
Serious eye damage/irritation	Draize test, rabbit, eye: 40 mg, Severe.
Mutagenicity	There is no human information available. It is not possible to conclude that acetaldehyde is mutagenic, based on the available animal information.
Skin corrosion/irritation	Limited information suggests acetaldehyde is a mild irritant. No irritation was observed in guinea pigs after covered application of 10% acetaldehyde in saline. An unconfirmed report describes mild irritation in rabbits following uncovered application of 500 mg.

12. Ecological information

Persistence and degradability	Biodegradation: 80.0% /14 d. Readily biodegradable.
Mobility	Distribution: log Pow: 0.5.



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Bioaccumulative Potential No bioaccumulation is to be expected (log Pow < 1).**Environmental Protection** Do not allow to enter waters, waste water, or soil!**Acute Toxicity - Fish** LC50 (Leuciscus idus): 124-156 mg/l /48 h.**Acute Toxicity - Daphnia** EC50 (Daphnia magna): 48 mg/l /48 h.**13. Disposal considerations****Disposal Considerations** Whatever cannot be saved for recovery or recycling should be disposed of according to relevant local, state and federal government regulations.**14. Transport information****Transport Information** Dangerous Goods of Class 3 Flammable Liquids, are incompatible in a placard load with any of the following: - Class 1, Class 2.1, if both the Class 3 and Class 2.1, dangerous goods are in bulk, Class 2.3, Class 4.2, Class 5, Class 6, if the Class 3 dangerous goods are nitromethane and Class 7.**U.N. Number** 1089**UN proper shipping name** ACETALDEHYDE**Transport hazard class(es)** 3**Hazchem Code** •2YE**Packaging Method** 3.8.3RT1**Packing Group** I**EPG Number** 3A1**IERG Number** 18**15. Regulatory information****Poisons Schedule** Not Scheduled**Packaging & Labelling** As a liquid in glass pressure bottles, stainless steel or equivalent phenolic-resin lined drums, or insulated tank cars.**Hazard Category** Harmful,Irritant,Extremely Flammable**16. Other Information**

Literature References

'Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons No. 4', Commonwealth of Australia, June 2013.

Lewis, Richard J. Sr. 'Hawley's Condensed Chemical Dictionary 13th. Ed.', Rev., John Wiley and Sons, Inc., NY, 1997.

National Road Transport Commission, 'Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road and Rail 7th. Ed.', 2007.

'Labelling of Hazardous Workplace Chemicals, Code of Practice' Safe Work Australia.

Standards Australia, 'SAA/SNZ HB 76:2010 Dangerous Goods - Initial Emergency Response Guide', Standards Australia/Standards New Zealand, 2010.

Safe Work Australia, 'Approved Criteria for Classifying Hazardous Substances [NOHSC:1008(2004)]'.

Safe Work Australia, 'Hazardous Substances Information System, 2005'.

Safe Work Australia, 'National Code of Practice for the Labelling of Safe Work Hazardous Substances (2011)'.

Safe Work Australia, 'National Exposure Standards for Atmospheric Contaminants in the Occupational Environment [NOHSC:1003(1995)]'.

Contact**Person/Point**Paul McCarthy Ph. (08) 8440 2000 **DISCLAIMER STATEMENT:**

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Safety Data Sheet

infosafe
CS: 1.7.2

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Empirical Formula & Structural Formula Empirical Formula: C₂H₄O.
Structural Formula: CH₃-C(=O)-H.
...End Of MSDS...

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