Infosafe No™ 1CHF8 Issue Date :November 2021 RE-ISSUED by CHEMSUPP

Product Name **ACETALDEHYDE**

Classified as hazardous

1. Identification

GHS Product Identifier	ACETALDEHYDE
Company Name	CHEMSUPPLY AUSTRALIA PTY LTD (ABN 19 008 264 211)
Address	38 - 50 Bedford Street GILLMAN SA 5013 Australia
Telephone/Fax Number	Tel: (08) 8440-2000
Emergency phone number	CHEMCALL 1800 127 406 (Australia) / +64-4-917-9888 (International)
E-mail Address	www.chemsupply.com.au
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

Name	Product Code
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

ChemSupply Australia 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 ChemSupply Australia 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 ChemSupply Australia 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	Flammable Liquids: Category 1 Acute Toxicity - Oral: Category 4 Eye Damage/Irritation: Category 2A Specific target organ toxicity - Single Exposure Category 3 (respiratory tract irritation) Germ Cell Mutagenicity: Category 2 Carcinogenicity: Category 1B
Signal Word (s)	DANGER

Classified as hazardous

Hazard Statement (s)
H224 Extremely flammable liquid and vapour.
H302 Harmful if swallowed.
H319 Causes serious eye irritation.
H335 May cause respiratory irritation.
H341 Suspected of causing genetic defects.
H351 Suspected of causing cancer.

Pictogram (s)
Flame, Health hazard, Exclamation mark,



Precautionary statement – Prevention
P201 Obtain special instructions before use.
P202 Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.
P210 Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces. – No smoking.
P233 Keep container tightly closed.
P234 Keep only in original container.
P240 Ground/bond container and receiving equipment.
P241 Use explosion-proof electrical/ventilating/lighting/.../equipment.
P242 Use only non-sparking tools.
P243 Take precautionary measures against static discharge.
P261 Avoid breathing dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray.
P264 Wash thoroughly after handling.
P270 Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.
P271 Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
P280 Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.
P281 Use personal protective equipment as required.

Precautionary statement – Response
P301+P312 IF SWALLOWED: Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician if you feel unwell.
P330 Rinse mouth.
P303+P361+P353 IF ON SKIN (or hair): Remove/Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower.
P304+P340 IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing.
P312 Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician if you feel unwell.
P305+P351+P338 IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
P337+P313 If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.
P308+P313 IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention.
P370+P378 In case of fire: Use dry sand, dry chemical or alcohol-resistant foam for extinction.

Precautionary statement – Storage
P403+P233+P235 Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed. Keep cool.
P405 Store locked up.

Precautionary statement – Disposal
P501 Dispose of contents/container to an approved waste disposal plant.

3. Composition/information on ingredients

Ingredients	Name	CAS	Proportion
	Acetaldehyde	75-07-0	99.5-100 %

4. First-aid measures

Inhalation
If inhaled, remove from contaminated area to fresh air immediately. Apply artificial respiration if not breathing. If breathing is difficult, give oxygen. Immediately obtain medical aid if cough or other symptoms appear.

Ingestion
Rinse mouth thoroughly with water immediately, repeat until all traces of product have been removed. DO NOT INDUCE VOMITING. Seek medical advice if effects persist.

Skin
Immediately remove contaminated clothing and wash affected area with water for at least 15 minutes. Ensure contaminated clothing is washed before re-use.

	Seek medical advice /attention depending on the severity.
Eye contact	Immediately irrigate with copious quantity of water for at least 15 minutes. Eyelids to be held open. In all cases of eye contamination it is a sensible precaution to seek medical advice.
First Aid Facilities	Maintain eyewash fountain and safety shower in work area.
Advice to Doctor	Treat symptomatically based on judgement of doctor and individual reactions of the patient. 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: 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. Vapour is heavier than air and will collect in low or confined areas (drains, basements, tanks). Liquids is 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.
Personal Precautions	Evacuate the area of all non-essential personnel. Avoid inhalation, contact with skin, eyes and clothing.
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 1940-2017 '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		
	mg/m3	ppm	mg/m3	ppm	Footnote
Acetaldehyde	91	50	36	20	

Other Exposure Information

These Workplace Exposure Standards are guides to be used in the control of occupational health hazards. All atmospheric contamination should be kept to as low a level as is workable. These workplace exposure standards should not be used as fine dividing lines between safe and dangerous concentrations of chemicals. They are not a measure of relative toxicity.
A time weighted average (TWA) has been established for Acetaldehyde (Safe Work Australia) of 36 mg/m³, (20 ppm). The corresponding STEL level is 91 mg/m³, (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	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.
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	Wear gloves of impervious material conforming to AS/NZS 2161: Occupational protective gloves - Selection, use and maintenance. Final choice of appropriate glove type will vary according to individual circumstances. This can include methods of handling, and engineering controls as determined by appropriate risk assessments. Avoid skin contact when removing gloves from hands, do not touch the gloves outer surface. Dispose of gloves as hazardous waste.
Personal Protective Equipment	Personal protective equipment should not solely be relied upon to control risk and should only be used when all other reasonably practicable control measures do not eliminate or sufficiently minimise risk. Guidance in selecting personal protective equipment can be obtained from Australian, Australian/New Zealand or other approved standards.
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 antistatic 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.

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, H2O, 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.
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 mm²/s (0.313 centistokes) at 15 °C; 0.27-0.28 mm²/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	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. 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. 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. Reaction with oxidizing materials (e.g. fluorine, nitric acid, nitrates, peroxides or perchlorates) is violent with increased risk of fire and explosion. 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. 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. Aqueous silver nitrate reacts with acetaldehyde to form explosive silver fulminate. 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.
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

Ingestion	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'. 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'. 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 odematous swelling and dermatitis. May cause discolouration of the skin.

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Eye	Liquid and vapour causes sevrious 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.
Respiratory sensitisation	Not classified based on available information.
Skin Sensitisation	Not classified based on available information.
Germ cell mutagenicity	Germ Cell Mutagenicity: Category 2 H341 Suspected of causing genetic defects.
Carcinogenicity	Carcinogenicity: Category 1B H351 Suspected of causing cancer.
Reproductive Toxicity	Not classified based on available information.
STOT-single exposure	Specific target organ toxicity - Single Exposure Category 3 (respiratory tract irritation) H335 May cause respiratory irritation.
STOT-repeated exposure	Not classified based on available information.
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	Eye Damage/Irritation: Category 2A H319 Causes serious eye irritation.

12. Ecological information

Persistence and degradability	Biodegradation: 80.0% /14 d. Readily biodegradable.
Mobility	Distribution: log Pow: 0.5.
Bioaccumulative Potential	No bioaccumulation is to be expected (log Pow < 1).
Environmental Protection	Do not allow to enter waters, waste water, or soil!

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
Packing Group	I
EPG Number	3A1
IERG Number	18

Environmental Hazards	Marine pollutant.

15. Regulatory information

Regulatory Information	All the constituents of this product are listed on the Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS), or exempted.
Poisons Schedule	Not Scheduled

16. Other Information

Literature References	'Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons .', Commonwealth of Australia. National Road Transport Commission, 'Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road and Rail 7th. Ed.'. Safe Work Australia, 'National Code of Practice for the Preparation of Safety Data Sheets for Hazardous Chemicals'. Standards Australia, 'SAA/SNZ HB 76:2010 Dangerous Goods - Initial Emergency Response Guide', Standards Australia/Standards New Zealand. Safe Work Australia, 'Hazardous Chemical Information System'. Safe Work Australia, 'National Code of Practice for the Labelling of Safe Work Hazardous Substances'. Safe Work Australia, 'National Exposure Standards for Atmospheric Contaminants in the Occupational Environment'.
Contact Person/Point	Paul McCarthy Ph. (08) 8440 2000 DISCLAIMER STATEMENT: All information provided in this data sheet or by our technical representatives is compiled from the best knowledge available to us. However, since data, safety standards and government regulations are subject to change and the conditions of handling and use, or misuse, are beyond our control, we make no warranty either expressed or implied, with respect to the completeness or accuracy to the information contained herein. ChemSupply Australia Pty Ltd accepts no responsibility whatsoever for its accuracy or for any results that may be obtained by customers from using the data and disclaims all liability for reliance on information provided in this data sheet or by our technical representatives.
Empirical Formula & Structural Formula	Empirical Formula: C2-H4-O. Structural Formula: CH3-C(=O)-H.

...End Of MSDS...