CAS #: 111-30-8

UN #: 2810

EC Number: 203-856-5

ACUTE HAZARDS	PREVENTION	FIRE FIGHTING
Not combustible. Gives off irritating or toxic fumes (or gases) in a fire.		In case of fire in the surroundings, use appropriate extinguishing media.

AVOID ALL CONTACT!					
	SYMPTOMS	PREVENTION	FIRST AID		
Inhalation	Cough. Sore throat. Nosebleeds. Laboured breathing. Further see Ingestion.	Use ventilation, local exhaust or breathing protection.	Fresh air, rest. Artificial respiration may be needed. Refer immediately for medical attention.		
Skin	Redness. Pain. Burning sensation.	Protective gloves. Protective clothing.	Wear protective gloves when administering first aid. Remove contaminated clothes. Rinse skin with plenty of water or shower for at least 15 minutes. Refer immediately for medical attention.		
Eyes	Redness. Pain. Burning sensation.	Wear safety goggles or eye protection in combination with breathing protection.	Rinse with plenty of water for several minutes (remove contact lenses if easily possible). Refer immediately for medical attention.		
Ingestion	Abdominal pain. Nausea. Diarrhoea. Vomiting.	Do not eat, drink, or smoke during work.	Rinse mouth. Give one or two glasses of water to drink. Do NOT induce vomiting. Refer immediately for medical attention.		

According to UN GHS Criteria	
DANGER Toxic if swallowed Fatal if inhaled Causes serious eye irritation Causes skin irritation	
May cause respiratory irritation	
May cause an allergic skin reaction May cause allergy or asthma symptoms or breathing difficulties if inhaled Very toxic to aquatic life	
Transportation UN Classification	
UN Hazard Class: 6.1; UN Pack Group: II	

Prepared by an international group of experts on behalf of ILO and WHO, with the financial assistance of the European





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International Labour Organization

GLUTARALDEHYDE (50% SOLUTION)

GLUTARALDEHYDE (50% SOLUTION)				
PHYSICAL & CHEMICAL INFORMATION				
 Physical State; Appearance CLEAR COLOURLESS LIQUID WITH PUNGENT ODOUR. Physical dangers Chemical dangers The substance is a strong reducing agent. It reacts with strong bases, strong acids and strong oxidants. This generates fire and explosion hazard. 	Formula: $C_5H_8O_2$ / HCO(CH ₂) ₃ CHO Molecular mass: 100.1 Boiling point: 101°C Melting point: -33°C Density: 1.33 g/cm ³ Solubility in water: miscible Vapour pressure, kPa at 20°C: 2.3 Relative vapour density (air = 1): 1.05 Flash point: >95°C c.c. Viscosity: 12.75 mm ² /s at 25°C			

EXPOSURE & HEALTH EFFECTS

Routes of exposure The substance can be absorbed into the body by inhalat its vapour, through the skin and by ingestion.	ion of A harmful contamination of the air will be reached rather slowly on evaporation of this substance at 20°C.
Effects of short-term exposure The substance is irritating to the eyes, skin and respirate tract.	bry Effects of long-term or repeated exposure Repeated or prolonged contact with skin may cause dermatitis. Repeated or prolonged contact may cause skin sensitization. Repeated or prolonged inhalation may cause asthma. See Notes.

OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS

TLV: 0.05 ppm as STEL; (SEN); A4 (not classifiable as a human carcinogen).

MAK: 0.21 mg/m³, 0.05 ppm; peak limitation category: I(2); sensitization of respiratory tract and skin (SAH); carcinogen category: 4; pregnancy risk group: C

ENVIRONMENT

The substance is very toxic to aquatic organisms.

NOTES

The occupational exposure limit value should not be exceeded during any part of the working exposure. The symptoms of asthma often do not become manifest until a few hours have passed and they are aggravated by physical

effort. Rest and medical observation are therefore essential. Anyone who has shown symptoms of asthma due to this substance should avoid all further contact with this substance. See ICSC 0158.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

EC Classification

Symbol: T, N; R: 23/25-34-42/43-50; S: (1/2)-26-36/37/39-45-61

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