

# Safety data sheet

acc. to Safe Work Australia - Code of Practice



## Trifluoroacetic anhydride $\geq 99\%$ , for gas chromatography

article number: **0027**  
Version: **GHS 3.0 en**  
Replaces version of: 2022-04-19  
Version: (GHS 2)

date of compilation: 2020-07-14  
Revision: 2024-03-01

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

### 1.1 Product identifier

Identification of the substance **Trifluoroacetic anhydride  $\geq 99\%$ , for gas chromatography**

Article number 0027

CAS number 407-25-0

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

Relevant identified uses: Laboratory chemical  
Laboratory and analytical use

Uses advised against: Do not use for squirting or spraying. Do not use for products which come into direct contact with the skin. Do not use for private purposes (household). Food, drink and animal feedingstuffs.

### 1.3 Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Carl Roth GmbH + Co. KG  
Schoemperlenstr. 3-5  
D-76185 Karlsruhe  
Germany

**Telephone:** +49 (0) 721 - 56 06 0  
**Telefax:** +49 (0) 721 - 56 06 149  
**e-mail:** [sicherheit@carlroth.de](mailto:sicherheit@carlroth.de)  
**Website:** [www.carlroth.de](http://www.carlroth.de)

Competent person responsible for the safety data sheet: Department Health, Safety and Environment

**e-mail (competent person):** [sicherheit@carlroth.de](mailto:sicherheit@carlroth.de)

### 1.4 Emergency telephone number

Name	Street	Postal code/city	Telephone	Website
NSW Poisons Information Centre Childrens Hospital	Hawkesbury Road	2145 Westmead, NSW	131126	

## SECTION 2: Hazards identification

### 2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture

Classification acc. to GHS

Section	Hazard class	Category	Hazard class and category	Hazard statement
3.1I	Acute toxicity (inhal.)	4	Acute Tox. 4	H332
3.2	Skin corrosion/irritation	1A	Skin Corr. 1A	H314
3.3	Serious eye damage/eye irritation	1	Eye Dam. 1	H318

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### Supplemental hazard information

Code	Supplemental hazard information
AUH014	reacts violently with water

For full text of abbreviations: see SECTION 16

### The most important adverse physicochemical, human health and environmental effects

Skin corrosion produces an irreversible damage to the skin; namely, visible necrosis through the epidermis and into the dermis.

## 2.2 Label elements

### Labelling

#### Signal word

**Danger**

#### Pictograms

GHS05, GHS07



#### Hazard statements

H314 Causes severe skin burns and eye damage  
H332 Harmful if inhaled

#### Precautionary statements

##### Precautionary statements - prevention

P260 Do not breathe dusts or mists  
P280 Wear eye protection/face protection

##### Precautionary statements - response

P303+P361+P353 IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water or shower  
P305+P351+P338 IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing  
P321 Specific treatment (see on this label)

##### Precautionary statements - disposal

P501 Dispose of contents/container to industrial combustion plant

#### Supplemental hazard information

AUH014 Reacts violently with water.

## 2.3 Other hazards

### Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

According to the results of its assessment, this substance is not a PBT or a vPvB.

### Endocrine disrupting properties

Does not contain an endocrine disruptor (ED) at a concentration of  $\geq 0,1\%$ .

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### SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

#### 3.1 Substances

Name of substance	Trifluoroacetic anhydride
Molecular formula	$C_4F_6O_3$
Molar mass	210 g/mol
CAS No	407-25-0

### SECTION 4: First aid measures

#### 4.1 Description of first aid measures



##### General notes

Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Self-protection of the first aider.

##### Following inhalation

Provide fresh air. In all cases of doubt, or when symptoms persist, seek medical advice.

##### Following skin contact

After contact with skin, wash immediately with plenty of water. Immediate medical treatment required because corrosive injuries that are not treated are hard to cure.

##### Following eye contact

In case of contact with eyes flush immediately with plenty of flowing water for 10 to 15 minutes holding eyelids apart and consult an ophthalmologist. Protect uninjured eye.

##### Following ingestion

Rinse mouth immediately and drink plenty of water. Call a physician immediately. If swallowed danger of perforation of the esophagus and the stomach (strong corrosive effects).

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

Corrosion, Risk of blindness, Gastric perforation, Risk of serious damage to eyes

#### 4.3 Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

none

### SECTION 5: Firefighting measures

#### 5.1 Extinguishing media



##### Suitable extinguishing media

co-ordinate firefighting measures to the fire surroundings  
dry extinguishing powder, dry sand

##### Unsuitable extinguishing media

water, foam

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### 5.2 Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

Combustible. Reacts violently with water.

#### Hazardous combustion products

In case of fire may be liberated: Carbon monoxide (CO), Carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>), Hydrogen fluoride (HF)

### 5.3 Advice for firefighters

In case of fire and/or explosion do not breathe fumes. Fight fire with normal precautions from a reasonable distance. Wear self-contained breathing apparatus. Wear full chemical protective clothing.

## SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

### 6.1 Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures



#### For non-emergency personnel

Use personal protective equipment as required. Avoid contact with skin, eyes and clothes. Do not breathe vapour/spray.

### 6.2 Environmental precautions

Keep away from drains, surface and ground water. Retain contaminated washing water and dispose of it.

### 6.3 Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

#### Advice on how to contain a spill

Covering of drains.

#### Advice on how to clean up a spill

Absorb with liquid-binding material (sand, diatomaceous earth, acid- or universal binding agents).

#### Other information relating to spills and releases

Place in appropriate containers for disposal. Ventilate affected area.

### 6.4 Reference to other sections

Hazardous combustion products: see section 5. Personal protective equipment: see section 8. Incompatible materials: see section 10. Disposal considerations: see section 13.

## SECTION 7: Handling and storage

### 7.1 Precautions for safe handling

Use extractor hood (laboratory). Handle and open container with care. Clear contaminated areas thoroughly. Do not allow contact with water.

#### Advice on general occupational hygiene

Wash hands before breaks and after work. Keep away from food, drink and animal feedingstuffs.

### 7.2 Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Store in a dry place. Keep container tightly closed.

#### Incompatible substances or mixtures

Observe hints for combined storage.

**Protect against external exposure, such as**  
humidity

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### Consideration of other advice:

#### Ventilation requirements

Keep any substance that emits harmful vapours or gases in a place that allows these to be permanently extracted.

#### Specific designs for storage rooms or vessels

Recommended storage temperature: 15 – 25 °C

### 7.3 Specific end use(s)

No information available.

## SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

### 8.1 Control parameters

#### National limit values

#### Occupational exposure limit values (Workplace Exposure Limits)

This information is not available.

#### Environmental values

Relevant PNECs and other threshold levels				
End-point	Threshold level	Organism	Environmental compartment	Exposure time
PNEC	1 mg/l	aquatic organisms	freshwater	short-term (single instance)
PNEC	0.1 mg/l	aquatic organisms	marine water	short-term (single instance)
PNEC	83.2 mg/l	aquatic organisms	sewage treatment plant (STP)	short-term (single instance)
PNEC	4.6 mg/kg	aquatic organisms	freshwater sediment	short-term (single instance)
PNEC	0.46 mg/kg	aquatic organisms	marine sediment	short-term (single instance)
PNEC	8.3 µg/kg	terrestrial organisms	soil	short-term (single instance)

### 8.2 Exposure controls

#### Individual protection measures (personal protective equipment)

##### Eye/face protection



Use safety goggle with side protection. Wear face protection.

##### Skin protection



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### • hand protection

Wear suitable gloves. Chemical protection gloves are suitable, which are tested according to EN 374. Check leak-tightness/impermeability prior to use. For special purposes, it is recommended to check the resistance to chemicals of the protective gloves mentioned above together with the supplier of these gloves. The times are approximate values from measurements at 22 °C and permanent contact. Increased temperatures due to heated substances, body heat etc. and a reduction of the effective layer thickness by stretching can lead to a considerable reduction of the breakthrough time. If in doubt, contact manufacturer. At an approx. 1.5 times larger / smaller layer thickness, the respective breakthrough time is doubled / halved. The data apply only to the pure substance. When transferred to substance mixtures, they may only be considered as a guide.

### • type of material

Butyl caoutchouc (butyl rubber)

### • material thickness

0,7mm

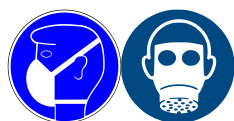
### • breakthrough times of the glove material

>480 minutes (permeation: level 6)

### • other protection measures

Take recovery periods for skin regeneration. Preventive skin protection (barrier creams/ointments) is recommended.

### Respiratory protection



Respiratory protection necessary at: Aerosol or mist formation. Type: AX (gas filters and combined filters against low-boiling point organic compounds, colour code: Brown). Type: B-P2 (combined filters for acidic gases and particles, colour code: Grey/White).

### Environmental exposure controls

Keep away from drains, surface and ground water.

## SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties

### 9.1 Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Physical state	liquid
Colour	colourless
Odour	pungent
Melting point/freezing point	-63.5 °C (ECHA)
Boiling point or initial boiling point and boiling range	39.15 °C at 1,013 hPa (ECHA)
Flammability	this material is combustible, but will not ignite readily
Lower and upper explosion limit	not determined
Flash point	not determined
Auto-ignition temperature	not determined
Decomposition temperature	not relevant

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pH (value)	not determined
Kinematic viscosity	not determined
Dynamic viscosity	1.8 mPa s at 20 °C
<u>Solubility(ies)</u>	
Water solubility	(Hydrolysis)
<u>Partition coefficient</u>	
Partition coefficient n-octanol/water (log value):	this information is not available
Vapour pressure	43.3 kPa at 20 °C
<u>Density and/or relative density</u>	
Density	1.501 g/cm <sup>3</sup> at 24.11 °C (ECHA)
Relative vapour density	Information on this property is not available.
Particle characteristics	not relevant (liquid)
<u>Other safety parameters</u>	
Oxidising properties	none
<b>9.2 Other information</b>	
Information with regard to physical hazard classes:	hazard classes acc. to GHS (physical hazards): not relevant
Other safety characteristics:	
Surface tension	72.5 mN/m (20 °C) (ECHA)

## SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

### 10.1 Reactivity

Reactivity with water. Hydrolysis.

### 10.2 Chemical stability

Moisture-sensitive.

### 10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions

**Violent reaction with:** strong oxidiser, Alkali (lye), Alkali metals, Alcohols, Strong acid, Water

### 10.4 Conditions to avoid

Protect from moisture.

### 10.5 Incompatible materials

There is no additional information.

### 10.6 Hazardous decomposition products

Hazardous combustion products: see section 5.

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### SECTION 11: Toxicological information

#### 11.1 Information on toxicological effects

##### Classification acc. to GHS

##### Acute toxicity

Harmful if inhaled.

##### Skin corrosion/irritation

Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.

##### Serious eye damage/eye irritation

Causes serious eye damage.

##### Respiratory or skin sensitisation

Shall not be classified as a respiratory or skin sensitiser.

##### Germ cell mutagenicity

Shall not be classified as germ cell mutagenic.

##### Carcinogenicity

Shall not be classified as carcinogenic.

##### Reproductive toxicity

Shall not be classified as a reproductive toxicant.

##### Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure

Shall not be classified as a specific target organ toxicant (single exposure).

##### Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure

Shall not be classified as a specific target organ toxicant (repeated exposure).

##### Aspiration hazard

Shall not be classified as presenting an aspiration hazard.

##### Symptoms related to the physical, chemical and toxicological characteristics

###### • If swallowed

If swallowed danger of perforation of the esophagus and the stomach (strong corrosive effects)

###### • If in eyes

causes burns, Causes serious eye damage, risk of blindness

###### • If inhaled

cough, irritant effects, Dyspnoea, pulmonary oedema

###### • If on skin

causes severe burns, causes poorly healing wounds

###### • Other information

none

#### 11.2 Endocrine disrupting properties

Does not contain an endocrine disruptor (ED) at a concentration of  $\geq 0,1\%$ .



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### SECTION 12: Ecological information

#### 12.1 Toxicity

Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Aquatic toxicity (acute)				
Endpoint	Value	Species	Source	Exposure time
LC50	>999 mg/l	fish	ECHA	96 h
EC50	>999 mg/l	aquatic invertebrates	ECHA	48 h
ErC50	>97 mg/l	algae	ECHA	72 h

Aquatic toxicity (chronic)				
Endpoint	Value	Species	Source	Exposure time
EC50	>100 mg/l	aquatic invertebrates	ECHA	21 d
ErC50	>97 mg/l	algae	ECHA	144 h

#### 12.2 Persistence and degradability

Theoretical Oxygen Demand: 0.3809 mg/mg  
Theoretical Carbon Dioxide: 0.8381 mg/mg

##### Biodegradation

Not readily biodegradable.

Process of degradability		
Process	Degradation rate	Time
oxygen depletion	0 %	28 d

#### 12.3 Bioaccumulative potential

Data are not available.

#### 12.4 Mobility in soil

Data are not available.

#### 12.5 Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

Data are not available.

#### 12.6 Endocrine disrupting properties

Does not contain an endocrine disruptor (ED) at a concentration of ≥ 0,1%.

#### 12.7 Other adverse effects

Data are not available.

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### SECTION 13: Disposal considerations

#### 13.1 Waste treatment methods



This material and its container must be disposed of as hazardous waste. Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local/regional/national/international regulations.

##### Sewage disposal-relevant information

Do not empty into drains.

##### Waste treatment of containers/packagings

Only packagings which are approved (e.g. acc. to the Dangerous Goods Regulations) may be used. Handle contaminated packages in the same way as the substance itself. Completely emptied packages can be recycled.

##### Relevant provisions relating to waste(Basel Convention)

##### Properties of waste which render it hazardous

**H8** Corrosives

#### 13.3 Remarks

Waste shall be separated into the categories that can be handled separately by the local or national waste management facilities. Please consider the relevant national or regional provisions. Non-contaminated packages may be recycled.

### SECTION 14: Transport information

#### 14.1 UN number

<b>UN RTDG</b>	UN 3265
IMDG-Code	UN 3265
ICAO-TI	UN 3265

#### 14.2 UN proper shipping name

<b>UN RTDG</b>	CORROSIVE LIQUID, ACIDIC, ORGANIC, N.O.S.
IMDG-Code	CORROSIVE LIQUID, ACIDIC, ORGANIC, N.O.S.
ICAO-TI	Corrosive liquid, acidic, organic, n.o.s.
Technical name	Trifluoroacetic anhydride

#### 14.3 Transport hazard class(es)

<b>UN RTDG</b>	8
IMDG-Code	8
ICAO-TI	8

#### 14.4 Packing group

<b>UN RTDG</b>	I
IMDG-Code	I
ICAO-TI	I

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**14.5 Environmental hazards** non-environmentally hazardous acc. to the dangerous goods regulations

**14.6 Special precautions for user**  
There is no additional information.

**14.7 Transport in bulk according to IMO instruments**  
The cargo is not intended to be carried in bulk.

### 14.8 Information for each of the UN Model Regulations

#### Transport information National regulations Additional information (UN RTDG)

**UN number** 3265

**Class** 8

**Packing group** I

**Danger label(s)** 8



**Special provisions (SP)** 274  
UN RTDG

**Excepted quantities (EQ)** E0  
UN RTDG

**Limited quantities (LQ)** 0  
UN RTDG

**Emergency Action Code** 2X

#### International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code (IMDG) - Additional information

**Proper shipping name** CORROSIVE LIQUID, ACIDIC, ORGANIC, N.O.S.

**Particulars in the shipper's declaration** UN3265, CORROSIVE LIQUID, ACIDIC, ORGANIC, N.O.S., (Trifluoroacetic anhydride), 8, I

**Marine pollutant** -

**Danger label(s)** 8



**Special provisions (SP)** 274

**Excepted quantities (EQ)** E0

**Limited quantities (LQ)** 0

**EmS** F-A, S-B

**Stowage category** B

**Segregation group** 1 - Acids

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### International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO-IATA/DGR) - Additional information

Proper shipping name	Corrosive liquid, acidic, organic, n.o.s.
Particulars in the shipper's declaration	UN3265, Corrosive liquid, acidic, organic, n.o.s., (Trifluoroacetic anhydride), 8, I
Danger label(s)	8
Special provisions (SP)	A3
Excepted quantities (EQ)	E0

## SECTION 15: Regulatory information

### 15.1 Safety, health and environmental regulations/legislation specific for the substance or mixture

There is no additional information.

#### National regulations(Australia)

##### Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances(AICS)

Substance is listed.

#### Other information

Directive 94/33/EC on the protection of young people at work. Observe employment restrictions under the Maternity Protection Directive (92/85/EEC) for expectant or nursing mothers.

#### National inventories

Country	Inventory	Status
AU	AIIC	substance is listed
CA	DSL	substance is listed
CN	IECSC	substance is listed
EU	ECSI	substance is listed
EU	REACH Reg.	substance is listed
JP	CSCL-ENCS	substance is listed
KR	KECI	substance is listed
NZ	NZIoC	substance is listed
PH	PICCS	substance is listed
TW	TCSI	substance is listed
US	TSCA	substance is listed (ACTIVE)
VN	NCI	substance is listed

#### Legend

AIIC	Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals
CSCL-ENCS	List of Existing and New Chemical Substances (CSCL-ENCS)
DSL	Domestic Substances List (DSL)
ECSI	EC Substance Inventory (EINECS, ELINCS, NLP)
IECSC	Inventory of Existing Chemical Substances Produced or Imported in China
KECI	Korea Existing Chemicals Inventory
NCI	National Chemical Inventory
NZIoC	New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals
PICCS	Philippine Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances (PICCS)

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### Legend

REACH Reg. REACH registered substances  
TCSI Taiwan Chemical Substance Inventory  
TSCA Toxic Substance Control Act

## 15.2 Chemical Safety Assessment

No Chemical Safety Assessment has been carried out for this substance.

## SECTION 16: Other information

### Indication of changes (revised safety data sheet)

Section	Former entry (text/value)	Actual entry (text/value)	Safety-relevant
2.1		Supplemental hazard information: change in the listing (table)	yes
2.2		Supplemental hazard information	yes
2.2		Supplemental hazard information: change in the listing (table)	yes
2.3		Endocrine disrupting properties: Does not contain an endocrine disruptor (ED) at a concentration of ≥ 0,1%.	yes
14.8		Emergency Action Code: 2X	yes
15.1		National inventories: change in the listing (table)	yes

### Abbreviations and acronyms

Abbr.	Descriptions of used abbreviations
CAS	Chemical Abstracts Service (service that maintains the most comprehensive list of chemical substances)
DGR	Dangerous Goods Regulations (see IATA/DGR)
EC50	Effective Concentration 50 %. The EC50 corresponds to the concentration of a tested substance causing 50 % changes in response (e.g. on growth) during a specified time interval
ED	Endocrine disruptor
EINECS	European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances
ELINCS	European List of Notified Chemical Substances
EmS	Emergency Schedule
ErC50	≡ EC50: in this method, that concentration of test substance which results in a 50 % reduction in either growth (EbC50) or growth rate (ErC50) relative to the control
GHS	"Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals" developed by the United Nations
IATA	International Air Transport Association
IATA/DGR	Dangerous Goods Regulations (DGR) for the air transport (IATA)
ICAO	International Civil Aviation Organization
ICAO-TI	Technical instructions for the safe transport of dangerous goods by air
IMDG	International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code

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Abbr.	Descriptions of used abbreviations
IMDG-Code	International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code
LC50	Lethal Concentration 50%: the LC50 corresponds to the concentration of a tested substance causing 50 % lethality during a specified time interval
NLP	No-Longer Polymer
PBT	Persistent, Bioaccumulative and Toxic
PNEC	Predicted No-Effect Concentration
UN RTDG	UN Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Good
vPvB	Very Persistent and very Bioaccumulative

### Key literature references and sources for data

Safe Work Australia's Code of Practice for Labelling of Workplace Hazardous Chemicals (under WHS Regulations).

UN Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Good. International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code (IMDG). Dangerous Goods Regulations (DGR) for the air transport (IATA).

### List of relevant phrases (code and full text as stated in section 2 and 3)

Code	Text
H314	Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.
H318	Causes serious eye damage.
H332	Harmful if inhaled.

### Disclaimer

This information is based upon the present state of our knowledge. This SDS has been compiled and is solely intended for this product.