

Safety data sheet

acc. to Safe Work Australia - Code of Practice



Trifluoroacetic acid D 99,5 Atom%D

article number: **CP97**
Version: **GHS 3.0 en**
Replaces version of: 2022-06-13
Version: (GHS 2)

date of compilation: 2019-12-13
Revision: 2024-03-03

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

1.1 Product identifier

Identification of the substance	Trifluoroacetic acid D 99,5 Atom%D
Article number	CP97
CAS number	599-00-8
Alternative name(s)	TFA-D

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
Website: www.carlroth.de

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

e-mail (competent person): 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	Cat-egory	Hazard class and category	Hazard statement
2.16	Substance or mixture corrosive to metals	1	Met. Corr. 1	H290
3.1I	Acute toxicity (inhal.)	4	Acute Tox. 4	H332
3.2	Skin corrosion/irritation	1	Skin Corr. 1	H314

Safety data sheet

acc. to Safe Work Australia - Code of Practice



Trifluoroacetic acid D 99,5 Atom%D

article number: CP97

Section	Hazard class	Cat-egory	Hazard class and category	Hazard statement
3.3	Serious eye damage/eye irritation	1	Eye Dam. 1	H318

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

H290 May be corrosive to metals
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
P390 Absorb spillage to prevent material damage

Precautionary statements - disposal

P501 Dispose of contents/container to industrial combustion plant

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 $\geq 0,1\%$.

Safety data sheet

acc. to Safe Work Australia - Code of Practice



Trifluoroacetic acid D 99,5 Atom%D

article number: CP97

SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

3.1 Substances

Name of substance	Trifluoroacetic acid D
Molecular formula	$C_2DF_3O_2$
Molar mass	115 g/mol
CAS No	599-00-8

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

Corrosivity, Gastric perforation, Nausea, Vomiting, Unconsciousness, Headache, Circulatory collapse, Dyspnoea, Pulmonary oedema, Risk of serious damage to eyes, Risk of blindness

4.3 Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Treat symptomatically.

SECTION 5: Firefighting measures

5.1 Extinguishing media



Suitable extinguishing media

co-ordinate firefighting measures to the fire surroundings!
water spray, dry extinguishing powder, BC-powder, carbon dioxide (CO₂)

Safety data sheet

acc. to Safe Work Australia - Code of Practice



Trifluoroacetic acid D 99,5 Atom%D

article number: CP97

Unsuitable extinguishing media

water jet

5.2 Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

Non-combustible.

Hazardous combustion products

In case of fire may be liberated: Carbon monoxide (CO), Carbon dioxide (CO₂)

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. The product is an acid. Before discharge into sewage plants the product normally needs to be neutralised.

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.

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

Hygroscopic. Store in a dry place. Keep container tightly closed.

Incompatible substances or mixtures

Observe hints for combined storage.

Safety data sheet

acc. to Safe Work Australia - Code of Practice



Trifluoroacetic acid D 99,5 Atom%D

article number: CP97

Protect against external exposure, such as

high temperatures, humidity

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.

8.2 Exposure controls

Individual protection measures (personal protective equipment)

Eye/face protection



Use safety goggle with side protection. Wear face protection.

Skin protection



• 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

0,5 mm

• breakthrough times of the glove material

>480 minutes (permeation: level 6)

Safety data sheet

acc. to Safe Work Australia - Code of Practice



Trifluoroacetic acid D 99,5 Atom%D

article number: **CP97**

• 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: 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	stinging
Melting point/freezing point	-15 °C at 1,013 hPa
Boiling point or initial boiling point and boiling range	71 – 75 °C at 1,013 hPa
Flammability	non-combustible
Lower and upper explosion limit	not determined
Flash point	not determined
Auto-ignition temperature	not determined
Decomposition temperature	not relevant
pH (value)	<1
Kinematic viscosity	not determined

Solubility(ies)

Water solubility (soluble)

Partition coefficient

Partition coefficient n-octanol/water (log value): 0.5

Vapour pressure 11 hPa at 20 °C

Density and/or relative density

Density 1.5 g/cm³

Relative vapour density Information on this property is not available.

Safety data sheet

acc. to Safe Work Australia - Code of Practice



Trifluoroacetic acid D 99,5 Atom%D

article number: CP97

Particle characteristics not relevant (liquid)

Other safety parameters

Oxidising properties none

9.2 Other information

Information with regard to physical hazard classes:

Corrosive to metals category 1: corrosive to metals

Other safety characteristics: There is no additional information.

SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

10.1 Reactivity

It's a reactive substance. Substance or mixture corrosive to metals.

If heated

Vapours may form explosive mixtures with air.

10.2 Chemical stability

Moisture-sensitive.

10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions

Violent reaction with: Alkali (lye), Ammonia (NH₃),
Dangerous/dangerous reactions with: Acids,
Danger of explosion: Hydrides

10.4 Conditions to avoid

Humidity. Keep away from heat.

10.5 Incompatible materials

different plastics, different metals

Release of toxic materials with

Acids.

10.6 Hazardous decomposition products

Hazardous combustion products: see section 5.

SECTION 11: Toxicological information

11.1 Information on toxicological effects

Classification acc. to GHS

Acute toxicity

Harmful if inhaled.

Acute toxicity					
Exposure route	Endpoint	Value	Species	Method	Source
inhalation: vapour	LC50	11 mg _i /4h	rat		

Safety data sheet

acc. to Safe Work Australia - Code of Practice



Trifluoroacetic acid D 99,5 Atom%D

article number: CP97

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

irritant effects, cough, pain, choking, and breathing difficulties

• If on skin

causes severe burns, causes poorly healing wounds

• Other information

Other adverse effects: Renal impairment, Circulatory collapse, Headache, Unconsciousness

11.2 Endocrine disrupting properties

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

SECTION 12: Ecological information

12.1 Toxicity

Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Safety data sheet

acc. to Safe Work Australia - Code of Practice



Trifluoroacetic acid D 99,5 Atom%D

article number: CP97

Aquatic toxicity (acute)				
Endpoint	Value	Species	Source	Exposure time
EC50	1,200 mg/l	daphnia magna		48 h
EC50	>1,200 mg/l	Chlorella vulgaris		72 h
LC50	>1,200 mg/l	zebra fish (Danio rerio)		96 h

12.2 Persistence and degradability

Theoretical Oxygen Demand: 0.2782 mg/mg
Theoretical Carbon Dioxide: 0.7652 mg/mg

Process of degradability		
Process	Degradation rate	Time
biotic/abiotic	0 %	84 d
biotic/abiotic	0 %	84 d

12.3 Bioaccumulative potential

Does not significantly accumulate in organisms.

n-octanol/water (log KOW)	0.5
---------------------------	-----

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 $\geq 0,1\%$.

12.7 Other adverse effects

Data are not available.

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.

Safety data sheet

acc. to Safe Work Australia - Code of Practice



Trifluoroacetic acid D 99,5 Atom%D

article number: CP97

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

UN RTDG	UN 2699
IMDG-Code	UN 2699
ICAO-TI	UN 2699

14.2 UN proper shipping name

UN RTDG	TRIFLUOROACETIC ACID
IMDG-Code	TRIFLUOROACETIC ACID
ICAO-TI	Trifluoroacetic acid

14.3 Transport hazard class(es)

UN RTDG	8
IMDG-Code	8
ICAO-TI	8

14.4 Packing group

UN RTDG	I
IMDG-Code	I
ICAO-TI	I

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 informationNational regulationsAdditional information(UN RTDG)

UN number	2699
Class	8
Packing group	I
Danger label(s)	8

Safety data sheet

acc. to Safe Work Australia - Code of Practice



Trifluoroacetic acid D 99,5 Atom%D

article number: CP97



Special provisions (SP)	- 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	TRIFLUOROACETIC ACID
Particulars in the shipper's declaration	UN2699, TRIFLUOROACETIC ACID, 8, I
Marine pollutant	-
Danger label(s)	8



Excepted quantities (EQ)	E0
Limited quantities (LQ)	0
EmS	F-A, S-B
Stowage category	B
Segregation group	1 - Acids
International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO-IATA/DGR) - Additional information	
Proper shipping name	Trifluoroacetic acid
Particulars in the shipper's declaration	UN2699, Trifluoroacetic acid, 8, I
Danger label(s)	8



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.

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.

Safety data sheet

acc. to Safe Work Australia - Code of Practice



Trifluoroacetic acid D 99,5 Atom%D

article number: **CP97**

National inventories

Country	Inventory	Status
CA	NDSL	substance is listed
EU	ECSI	substance is listed
NZ	NZIoC	substance is listed
TW	TCSI	substance is listed
US	TSCA	substance is listed (ACTIVE)

Legend

ECSI	EC Substance Inventory (EINECS, ELINCS, NLP)
NDSL	Non-domestic Substances List (NDSL)
NZIoC	New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals
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
2.3		Endocrine disrupting properties: Does not contain an endocrine disruptor (ED) at a concentration of $\geq 0,1\%$.	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
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

Safety data sheet

acc. to Safe Work Australia - Code of Practice



Trifluoroacetic acid D 99,5 Atom%D

article number: **CP97**

Abbr.	Descriptions of used abbreviations
ICAO-TI	Technical instructions for the safe transport of dangerous goods by air
IMDG	International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code
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
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
H290	May be corrosive to metals.
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.