acc. to Safe Work Australia - Code of Practice

Caffeine ≥98,5 %, anhydrous, for biochemistry

article number: N815 date of compilation: 2019-01-25 Version: GHS 4.0 en Revision: 2024-03-04

Replaces version of: 2022-01-05

Version: (GHS 3)

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

Product identifier 1.1

Identification of the substance **Caffeine** ≥98,5 %, anhydrous, for biochemistry

Article number N815 CAS number 58-08-2

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 private purposes (household).

Food, drink and animal feedingstuffs.

Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet 1.3

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

sheet:

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 West- mead, NSW	131126	

SECTION 2: Hazards identification

Classification of the substance or mixture

Classification acc. to GHS

Section	Hazard class	Cat- egory	Hazard class and category	Hazard statement
3.10	Acute toxicity (oral)	4	Acute Tox. 4	H302

For full text of abbreviations: see SECTION 16

2.2 **Label elements**

Labelling

ng

Page 1 / 13 Australia (en)

acc. to Safe Work Australia - Code of Practice

Caffeine ≥98,5 %, anhydrous, for biochemistry

article number: N815



Pictograms

GHS07



Hazard statements

H302 Harmful if swallowed

Precautionary statements

Precautionary statements - prevention

P264 Wash thoroughly after handling

P270 Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product

Precautionary statements - response

P301+P312 IF SWALLOWED: Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician if you feel unwell

P330 Rinse mouth

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%.

SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

3.1 Substances

Name of substance Caffeine Molecular formula $C_8H_{10}N_4O_2$ Molar mass 194.2 $^g/_{mol}$ CAS No 58-08-2

SECTION 4: First aid measures

4.1 Description of first aid measures



General notes

Take off contaminated clothing.

Following inhalation

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

Australia (en) Page 2 / 13

acc. to Safe Work Australia - Code of Practice

Caffeine ≥98,5 %, anhydrous, for biochemistry

article number: N815



Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes.

Rinse mouth with water (only if the person is conscious). Call a doctor.

4.2

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! water, foam, alcohol resistant foam, dry extinguishing powder, ABC-powder

Unsuitable extinguishing media

water jet

5.2 Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

Combustible.

Hazardous combustion products

In case of fire may be liberated: Nitrogen oxides (NOx), 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.

SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures 6.1



For non-emergency personnel

Avoid contact with skin, eyes and clothes. Do not breathe dust.

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

Australia (en) Page 3 / 13



Following skin contact

Rinse skin with water/shower.

Following eye contact

Following ingestion

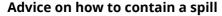
Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

Agitation, Headache, Diarrhoea, Vomiting, Blood pressure drop, Circulatory collapse

acc. to Safe Work Australia - Code of Practice

Caffeine ≥98,5 %, anhydrous, for biochemistry

article number: N815



Covering of drains. Take up mechanically.

Advice on how to clean up a spill

Take up mechanically. Control of dust.

Other information relating to spills and releases

Place in appropriate containers for disposal.

Reference to other sections 6.4

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**

Avoid dust formation.

Measures to prevent fire as well as aerosol and dust generation

Removal of dust deposits.

Advice on general occupational hygiene

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

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities 7.2

Store in a dry place.

Incompatible substances or mixtures

Observe hints for combined storage.

Consideration of other advice:

Ventilation requirements

Use local and general ventilation.

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)

Coun	Name of agent	CAS No	Identifi- er	TWA [mg/ m³]	STEL [mg/ m³]	Ceil- ing-C [mg/ m³]	Nota- tion	Source
AU	nuisance dusts		WES	10			i	WES

Notation

Ceiling value is a limit value above which exposure should not occur Inhalable fraction Ceiling-C

Short-term exposure limit: a limit value above which exposure should not occur and which is related to a 15-minute period (unless otherwise specified)
Time-weighted average (long-term exposure limit): measured or calculated in relation to a reference period of 8 **STEL**

TWA hours time-weighted average (unless otherwise specified)

Page 4 / 13 Australia (en)



acc. to Safe Work Australia - Code of Practice

Caffeine ≥98,5 %, anhydrous, for biochemistry

article number: N815



Human health values

Relevant DNELs and other threshold levels						
Endpoint	Threshold level	Protection goal, route of exposure	Used in	Exposure time		
DNEL	44.37 mg/m³	human, inhalatory	worker (industry)	chronic - systemic effects		
DNEL	25.17 mg/kg bw/day	human, dermal	worker (industry)	chronic - systemic effects		

Environmental values

Relevant PNECs and other threshold levels						
End- point	Threshold level	Organism	Environmental com- partment	Exposure time		
PNEC	0.087 ^{mg} / _l	aquatic organisms	freshwater	short-term (single instance)		
PNEC	0.009 ^{mg} / _l	aquatic organisms	marine water	short-term (single instance)		
PNEC	10 ^{mg} / _l	aquatic organisms	sewage treatment plant (STP)	short-term (single instance)		
PNEC	0.4 ^{mg} / _{kg}	aquatic organisms	freshwater sediment	short-term (single instance)		
PNEC	0.029 ^{mg} / _{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.

Skin protection





hand protection

Wear suitable gloves. Chemical protection gloves are suitable, which are tested according to EN 374. 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

NBR (Nitrile rubber)

Australia (en) Page 5 / 13

acc. to Safe Work Australia - Code of Practice

Caffeine ≥98,5 %, anhydrous, for biochemistry

article number: N815



>0,11 mm

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: Dust formation. Particulate filter device (EN 143). P2 (filters at least 94 % of airborne particles, colour code: 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 solid

Form powder, crystalline

Colour white
Odour odourless
Melting point/freezing point 236 – 239 °C
Boiling point or initial boiling point and boiling not determined

range

Flammability this material is combustible, but will not ignite

readily

Lower and upper explosion limit not determined

Flash point not applicable

Auto-ignition temperature not determined

Decomposition temperature not relevant

pH (value) 5.5 – 6.5 (in aqueous solution: $10^{9}/_{l}$, 20° C)

Kinematic viscosity not relevant

Solubility(ies)

Water solubility 20 °C

Partition coefficient

Partition coefficient n-octanol/water (log value): -0.091 (23 °C) (ECHA)

Soil organic carbon/water (log KOC) 1 (ECHA)

Australia (en) Page 6 / 13



acc. to Safe Work Australia - Code of Practice

Caffeine ≥98,5 %, anhydrous, for biochemistry

article number: N815



Vapour pressure not determined

Density and/or relative density

Density $1.23 \, {}^{9}/_{cm^3}$ at $18 \, {}^{\circ}\mathrm{C}$

Relative vapour density Information on this property is not available.

Bulk density $200 - 250 \text{ kg/}_{\text{m}^3}$

Particle characteristics No data available.

Other safety parameters

Oxidising properties none

9.2 Other information

Information with regard to physical hazard hazard classes acc. to GHS

classes: (physical hazards): not relevant

Other safety characteristics: There is no additional information.

SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

10.1 Reactivity

The product in the delivered form is not dust explosion capable; the enrichment of fine dust however leads to the danger of dust explosion.

10.2 Chemical stability

The material is stable under normal ambient and anticipated storage and handling conditions of temperature and pressure.

10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions

Violent reaction with: strong oxidiser

10.4 Conditions to avoid

Keep away from heat.

10.5 Incompatible materials

There is no additional information.

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 swallowed.

GHS of the United Nations, annex 4. May be harmful in contact with skin.

Australia (en) Page 7 / 13

acc. to Safe Work Australia - Code of Practice

Caffeine ≥98,5 %, anhydrous, for biochemistry

article number: N815



Acute toxicity							
Exposure route	Endpoint	Value	Species	Method	Source		
oral	LD50	367.7 ^{mg} / _{kg}	rat		ECHA		
dermal	LD50	>2,000 ^{mg} / _{kg}	rat		ECHA		

Skin corrosion/irritation

Shall not be classified as corrosive/irritant to skin.

Serious eye damage/eye irritation

Shall not be classified as seriously damaging to the eye or eye irritant.

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

diarrhoea, vomiting

• If in eyes

essentially non-irritating

• If inhaled

Data are not available.

• If on skin

essentially non-irritating

Other information

Other adverse effects: Agitation, Headache, Blood pressure drop, Circulatory collapse

11.2 Endocrine disrupting properties

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

Australia (en) Page 8 / 13

acc. to Safe Work Australia - Code of Practice

Caffeine ≥98,5 %, anhydrous, for biochemistry

article number: N815



SECTION 12: Ecological information

12.1 Toxicity

Harmful to aquatic life.

Aquatic toxicity (acute)

Endpoint	Value	Species	Source	Exposure time
LC50	87 ^{mg} / _l	fish	ECHA	96 h
EC50	182 ^{mg} / _l	aquatic invertebrates	ECHA	48 h
ErC50	>100 ^{mg} / _l	algae	ECHA	72 h

Aquatic toxicity (chronic)

Endpoint	Value	Species	Source	Exposure time
EC50	3,490 ^{mg} / _l	microorganisms	ECHA	17 h

12.2 Persistence and degradability

Theoretical Oxygen Demand (without nitrification): 1.071 $^{\rm mg}/_{\rm mg}$ Theoretical Oxygen Demand (with nitrification): 1.617 $^{\rm mg}/_{\rm mg}$ Theoretical Carbon Dioxide: 1.813 $^{\rm mg}/_{\rm mg}$

Biodegradation

The substance is readily biodegradable.

Process of degradability

Process	Degradation rate	Time
biotic/abiotic	90 – 100 %	22 d
DOC removal	>90 – 100 %	22 d

12.3 Bioaccumulative potential

Does not significantly accumulate in organisms.

n-octanol/water (log KOW)	-0.091 (23 °C) (ECHA)
---------------------------	-----------------------

12.4 Mobility in soil

Henry's law constant	0 ^{Pa m³} / _{mol} at 25 °C (ECHA)
The Organic Carbon normalised adsorption coefficient	1 (ECHA)

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%.

Australia (en) Page 9 / 13

acc. to Safe Work Australia - Code of Practice

Caffeine ≥98,5 %, anhydrous, for biochemistry

article number: N815



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

Handle contaminated packages in the same way as the substance itself. Completely emptied packages can be recycled.

Remarks 13.3

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

111	UN number	not subject to transport regulations
14.1	on number	not suplect to transport redulations

14.2 UN proper shipping name not assigned 14.3 Transport hazard class(es) not assigned 14.4 Packing group not assigned

14.5 Environmental hazards non-environmentally hazardous acc. to the dan-

gerous 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)

Not subject to transport regulations. UN RTDG

International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code (IMDG) - Additional information

Not subject to IMDG.

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

Not subject to ICAO-IATA.

Page 10 / 13 Australia (en)



12.7 Other adverse effects

Data are not available.

acc. to Safe Work Australia - Code of Practice

Caffeine ≥98,5 %, anhydrous, for biochemistry

article number: N815



SECTION 15: Regulatory information

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
MX	INSQ	substance is listed
NZ	NZIoC	substance is listed
PH	PICCS	substance is listed
TR	CICR	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

CICR CSCL-ENCS

DSL ECSI

Chemical Inventory of Industrial Chemicals
Chemical Inventory and Control Regulation
List of Existing and New Chemical Substances (CSCL-ENCS)
Domestic Substances List (DSL)
EC Substance Inventory (EINECS, ELINCS, NLP)
Inventory of Existing Chemical Substances Produced or Imported in China
National Inventory of Chemical Substances

Vorce Spiriting Chemicals Inventory **IECSC**

INSQ

Korea Existing Chemicals Inventory National Chemical Inventory

NZIOC New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals
PICCS Philippine Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances (PICCS)
REACH Reg. REACH registered substances
TCSI Taken Chemical Substances

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.

Australia (en) Page 11 / 13

acc. to Safe Work Australia - Code of Practice

Caffeine ≥98,5 %, anhydrous, for biochemistry

article number: N815



SECTION 16: Other information

Indication of changes (revised safety data sheet)

Section	Former entry (text/value)	Actual entry (text/value)	Safety- relev- ant
2.3		Endocrine disrupting properties: Does not contain an endocrine disruptor (ED) at a concentration of ≥ 0,1%.	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)
Ceiling-C	Ceiling value
DGR	Dangerous Goods Regulations (see IATA/DGR)
DNEL	Derived No-Effect Level
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
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
IMDG	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
LD50	Lethal Dose 50 %: the LD50 corresponds to the dose 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
STEL	Short-term exposure limit
TWA	Time-weighted average
UN RTDG	UN Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Good
vPvB	Very Persistent and very Bioaccumulative
WES	Safe Work Australia: Workplace exposure standards for airborne contaminants

Australia (en) Page 12 / 13

acc. to Safe Work Australia - Code of Practice

Caffeine ≥98,5 %, anhydrous, for biochemistry

article number: N815



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
H302	Harmful if swallowed.

Disclaimer

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

Australia (en) Page 13 / 13