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SECTION V - REACTIVITY DATA

Unstable Conditions to Avoid: N/A
Stable

Incompatibility (Materials to Avoid): Strong bases and oxidizing agents. Ammonia and other amines. When dissolved in water ethyl trifluoroacetate will react to form trifluoroacetic acid and ethanol. The reaction with water is catalyzed by the addition of strong acid. Ethyl trifluoroacetate is negligibly soluble in water and can exist as two immisible phases for an extended period of time if undisturbed. Agitation promotes dissolution and therefore, the reaction with water.

Hazardous Decomposition or By-products: N/A

Hazardous Polymerization May Occur Will Not Occur
Conditions To Avoid: N/A



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SECTION VI - HEALTH HAZARD DATA

No RTECS number is available.

No known toxicity data is available for ethyl trifluoroacetate. The hydrolytic half-life of ethyl trifluoroacetate dissolved in water is less than one minute. Ethanol and trifluoroacetic acid result from the reaction with water in mucous membranes, upper respiratory tract, eyes and skin. While the toxicity of trifluoroacetic acid is low, contact with the skin causes immediate burns. The acid diffuses into skin and destroys tissue as it penetrates. Acid fumes are also irritating. Wash any affected area for at least 15 minutes and treat as third degree burn even though appearance may not indicate severity of skin damage. Subcutaneous injections of calcium gluconate are not indicated. Unlike the monofluoroacetate ion, the trifluoroacetate ion is not toxic.

Toxicity data for trifluoroacetic acid, RTECS # AJ625000:

Animal	Route	Dose
Rat	Oral	LD(10) 500 mg/kg
Rat	Inhalation	LC(50) 10 g/L
Mouse	Inhalation	LC(50) 13.5 g/L
Mouse	Intraperitoneal	LD(10) 150 mg/kg
Mouse	Intravenous	LD(50) 1.2 g/kg

In a one hour acute inhalation study of trifluoroacetic acid in rats, all animals exposed to 6.57 mg/L (1440 ppm) survived with no gross pathological findings.

Primary routes of entry: Inhalation Skin Eyes Oral

Acute Effects of Overexposure: May include burning sensation, shortness of breath, headache, nausea and vomiting.

Chronic Effects of overexposure: Unknown

Carcinogenicity listing: NTP IARC OSHA
 Other:

First Aid

- Inhalation: Remove to fresh air. If not breathing give artificial respiration. If breathing is difficult give oxygen and consult a physician.
- Skin: Wash immediately with copious amounts of water
- Eye: Flush eyes with water for at least 15 minutes. Consult a physician.
- Oral: Induce vomiting. Consult physician immediately.

Medical Conditions Generally Aggravated by Exposure: Unknown

Other Health Hazards: None known



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SECTION VII - PROTECTION INFORMATION

Respiratory: Self-contained breathing apparatus for emergency use

Ventilation: Good local explosion proof ventilation

Eye and Face: Safety glasses or goggles, and face shield

Gloves: Impervious gloves (neoprene).

Other equipment: Provide eye wash and safety shower facilities. Acid jacket should be worn when connecting, disconnecting or sampling ethyl trifluoroacetate drums or bulk containers.

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SECTION VIII - SPILL, LEAK AND DISPOSAL PROCEDURES

Spill, Leak, or Release: Evacuate area and remove ignition sources. Absorb spill in absorbent and pick-up with non-sparking tools. Hold for hazardous waste disposal.

Waste Disposal: May be incinerated. Observe all federal, state and local regulations.

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SECTION IX - OTHER INFORMATION

1. Hazardous Materials/Dangerous Goods Shipping Regulations

U.S. (49 CFR): Proper Shipping Name: Flammable Liquid, Corrosive, N.O.S. (Ethyl Trifluoroacetate)
Hazard Class: 3; ID No.: UN 2924, Packaging Group: II
Sub Risk: 8

IATA: Proper Shipping Name: Flammable Liquid, Corrosive, N.O.S. (Ethyl Trifluoroacetate)
Hazard Class: 3; ID No.: UN 2924; Packaging Group: II
Sub Risk: 8

IMDG: Proper Shipping Name: Flammable Liquid, Corrosive, N.O.S. (Ethyl Trifluoroacetate)
Hazard Class: 3; ID No.: UN 2924; Packaging Group: II
Sub Risk: 8

2. Other Information: HMIS Labeling: H 3; F 3; R 1; P D

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REVISED; JANUARY 18, 2005