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SECTION V - REACTIVITY DATA

Unstable Conditions to Avoid: Reacts vigorously with water and
Stable moist air to give trifluoroacetic and hydrochloric acids.
Heat is evolved and the resulting pressure can over-
pressure closed container.

Incompatibility (Materials to Avoid): Water, alcohols, amines, caustic.

Hazardous Decomposition or By-products: See conditions to avoid.

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



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SECTION VI - HEALTH HAZARD DATA
RTECS #A07150000

Threshold limit value is not known. Trifluoroacetyl chloride in contact with moisture forms hydrochloric acid and trifluoroacetic acid. Both of these are corrosive & irritating acids. Contact of liquid trifluoroacetic acid with skin causes immediate burns. It immediately diffuses into the skin and destroys the tissue as it penetrates. Wash any affected areas immediately with water. Affected skin must be treated as 3rd 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.

Ten mice, ten rats and ten guinea pigs were exposed for six hours to trifluoroacetyl chloride at a theoretical concentration of 50 parts per million. During the exposure the animals showed preening, lacrimation, salivation, and labored respiration. During an additional 24-hour observation period seven mice and one rat died. Gross autopsies revealed dark red lungs, indicating that trifluoroacetyl chloride is a pulmonary irritant.

Trifluoroacetyl chloride normally contains a small amount (less than 0.5%) of phosgene, CAS #75-44-5.

Rat Inhalation	-	6 hr	LCL0	35ppm
Mouse Inhalation	-	6 hr	LCL0	35ppm
Guinea Pig Inhalation	-	6 hr	LCL0	35ppm

Primary routes of entry: Inhalation Skin Eyes Oral

Acute Effects of Overexposure: Unknown except for destruction of tissue. Liquid on skin may also cause frostbite.

Chronic Effects of Overexposure: Unknown.

Carcinogenicity listing: [NO] NTP [NO] IARC [NO] OSHA
 [NO] Other:

First Aid

Inhalation: Remove to fresh air and give oxygen or artificial respiration if needed. Seek medical help.

Skin: Wash affected area with water immediately for 15 minutes. Treat as third degree burn.

Eye: Flush eyes for at least 15 minutes with water. Get immediate medical help.

Oral: N/A

Medical Conditions Generally Aggravated by Exposure: None known.

Other Health Hazards: None known.



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SECTION VII - PROTECTION INFORMATION

Respiratory: Self-contained breathing apparatus for emergency use.

Ventilation: Adequate general and local ventilation.

Eye and Face: Safety glasses or goggles and/or face shield.

Gloves: Impervious gloves (neoprene).

Other equipment: Safety shoes are recommended for those working with cylinders. Acid jacket and pants should be worn when connecting, disconnecting or sampling trifluoroacetyl chloride.

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SECTION VIII - SPILL, LEAK AND DISPOSAL PROCEDURES

Spill, Leak, or Release: Evacuate area and avoid breathing vapors. Wear self-contained breathing apparatus to turn off source of leak if safe to do so. Provide ventilation and allow spill to dissipate. Since hydrolysis to acids takes place with moisture, wash area with water.

Waste Disposal: Small amounts may be reacted carefully with caustic soda to give sodium trifluoroacetate and salt. 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: Trifluoroacetyl Chloride Poison-
Inhalation Hazard, Zone B
Hazard Class: 2.3/8; ID No.: UN 3057
Packaging Group: N/A

IATA: Forbidden

IMDG: Proper Shipping Name: Trifluoroacetyl Chloride, Poison-
Inhalation Hazard, Zone B
Hazard Class: 2.3/8; ID No.: UN 3057
Packaging Group: N/A

2. Other Information: HMIS Labeling: H 3; F 0; R 2; P D

3. Note for multi-unit tank car tanks: Per 49 CFR Special Provision B9,
safety relief devices are not authorized on these packages. If this
package is exposed to fire it should be cooled to avoid the possibility
of rupture. In the event of rupture the DOT Emergency Response Guide-
book recommends initial isolation of 500 feet in all directions, then
protection 0.3 to 2.2 miles downwind.

4. Note for 150 pound cylinders: No relief valves are allowed per CGA.
Follow same precautions as above. In the event of rupture isolate for
500 feet in all directions, then protection for 0.1 to 0.9 miles
downwind.

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REVISED: JANUARY 18, 2005