

Rhenium hexafluoride

Safety Data Sheet

according to Federal Register / Vol. 77, No. 58 / Monday, March 26, 2012 / Rules and Regulations
SDS ID: M0752X1
Issue date: 5/30/2025 Version: 1.0

SECTION 1: Identification

1.1. Identification

Product form	: Substance
Substance name	: Rhenium hexafluoride
CAS-No.	: 10049-17-9
Product code	: M075-2-X1
Formula	: F6Re
Synonyms	: Hexafluororhenium
Other means of identification	: MFCD00042538

1.2. Recommended use and restrictions on use

Use of the substance/mixture	: Laboratory chemicals Manufacture of substances Scientific research and development
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1.3. Supplier

SynQuest Laboratories, Inc.
P.O. Box 309
Alachua, FL, Alachua, 32615
United States of America
T (386) 462-0788 - F (386) 462-7097
info@synquestlabs.com - www.synquestlabs.com

1.4. Emergency telephone number

Emergency number	: (844) 523-4086 (3E Company - Account 10069)
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SECTION 2: Hazard(s) identification

2.1. Classification of the substance or mixture

GHS US classification

Acute toxicity (oral) Category 3	H301	Toxic if swallowed
Acute toxicity (dermal) Category 3	H311	Toxic in contact with skin
Acute toxicity (inhalation) Category 1	H330	Fatal if inhaled
Skin corrosion/irritation Category 1B	H314	Causes severe skin burns and eye damage
Serious eye damage/eye irritation Category 1	H318	Causes serious eye damage
Specific target organ toxicity – Single exposure, Category 3, Respiratory tract irritation	H335	May cause respiratory irritation
Full text of H statements : see section 16		

2.2. GHS Label elements, including precautionary statements

GHS US labeling

Hazard pictograms (GHS US) :



Signal word (GHS US) : Danger

Hazard statements (GHS US) : H301+H311 - Toxic if swallowed or in contact with skin
H314 - Causes severe skin burns and eye damage

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Precautionary statements (GHS US)	H318 - Causes serious eye damage
	H330 - Fatal if inhaled
	H335 - May cause respiratory irritation
	: P260 - Do not breathe fumes, mist, spray, vapors.
	P264 - Wash skin thoroughly after handling
	P270 - Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.
	P271 - Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
	P280 - Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.
	P284 - In case of inadequate ventilation wear respiratory protection
	P301+P310 - If swallowed: Immediately call a poison center or doctor.
	P301+P330+P331 - If swallowed: rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting.
	P302+P352 - If on skin: Wash with plenty of soap and water
	P303+P361+P353 - If on skin (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower.
	P304+P340 - If inhaled: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.
	P305+P351+P338 - IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
	P310 - Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/ physician
	P320 - Specific treatment is urgent (see supplemental first aid instructions on this label)
	P321 - Specific treatment (see supplemental first aid instructions on this label)
	P322 - Specific treatment (see supplemental first aid instruction on this label)
	P330 - Rinse mouth.
	P361+P364 - Take off immediately all contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse.
	P363 - Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.
	P403+P233 - Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.
	P405 - Store locked up.
	P501 - Dispose of contents/container to an approved waste disposal plant

2.3. Other hazards which do not result in classification

Other hazards which do not result in classification : Contact with acids liberates toxic gas.

2.4. Unknown acute toxicity (GHS US)

No additional information available

SECTION 3: Composition/Information on ingredients

3.1. Substances

Substance type : Mono-constituent

Name	Product identifier	%	GHS US classification
Rhenium hexafluoride (Main constituent)	CAS-No.: 10049-17-9	≤ 100	Acute Tox. 3 (Oral), H301 Acute Tox. 3 (Dermal), H311 Acute Tox. 1 (Inhalation), H330 Skin Corr. 1B, H314 Eye Dam. 1, H318 STOT SE 3, H335

Full text of hazard classes and H-statements : see section 16

3.2. Mixtures

Not applicable

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SECTION 4: First-aid measures

4.1. Description of first aid measures

First-aid measures general	: In case of accident or if you feel unwell, seek medical advice immediately (show the label where possible). Move the affected personnel away from the contaminated area.
First-aid measures after inhalation	: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing. If not breathing, give artificial respiration. Get immediate medical advice/attention.
First-aid measures after skin contact	: Wash with plenty of soap and water. Remove contaminated clothing and shoes. In case of skin contact, wearing rubber gloves rub 2.5% calcium gluconate gel continuously into the affected area for 1.5 hours or until further medical care is available. Get immediate medical advice/attention.
First-aid measures after eye contact	: Immediately flush eyes thoroughly with water for at least 15 minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. Get immediate medical advice/attention.
First-aid measures after ingestion	: Do NOT induce vomiting. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Rinse mouth out with water. Get immediate medical advice/attention.

4.2. Most important symptoms and effects (acute and delayed)

Potential Adverse human health effects and symptoms	: Absorption of excessive F- can result in acute systemic fluorosis with hypocalcemia, interference with various metabolic functions and organ damage (heart, liver, kidneys).
Symptoms/effects	: The most important known symptoms and effects are described in the labelling (see section 2.2) and/or in section 11.
Symptoms/effects after inhalation	: Material is destructive to tissue of the mucuous membranes and upper respiratory tract. Cough, shortness of breath, headache, nausea.

4.3. Immediate medical attention and special treatment, if necessary

Treat symptomatically. Absorption of excessive F- can result in acute systemic fluorosis with hypocalcemia, interference with various metabolic functions and organ damage (heart, liver, kidneys).

SECTION 5: Fire-fighting measures

5.1. Suitable (and unsuitable) extinguishing media

Suitable extinguishing media	: Dry powder. Use extinguishing media appropriate for surrounding fire.
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5.2. Specific hazards arising from the chemical

Fire hazard	: Thermal decomposition generates: Hydrogen fluoride. Rhenium oxides.
Explosion hazard	: Risk of explosion if heated under confinement. Use water spray or fog for cooling exposed containers.

5.3. Special protective equipment and precautions for fire-fighters

Firefighting instructions	: In case of fire: Evacuate area. Fight fire remotely due to the risk of explosion.
Protection during firefighting	: Wear gas tight chemically protective clothing in combination with self contained breathing apparatus. For further information refer to section 8: "Exposure controls/personal protection".

SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

6.1. Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

General measures	: Evacuate unnecessary personnel. Ensure adequate air ventilation. Do not breathe gas, fumes, vapor or spray.
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6.1.1. For non-emergency personnel

Emergency procedures	: Only qualified personnel equipped with suitable protective equipment may intervene.
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6.1.2. For emergency responders

Protective equipment	: Do not attempt to take action without suitable protective equipment. For further information refer to section 8: "Exposure controls/personal protection".
Emergency procedures	: Gas/vapor heavier than air. May accumulate in confined spaces, particularly at or below ground level.

6.2. Environmental precautions

Avoid release to the environment. Notify authorities if product enters sewers or public waters.

6.3. Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

For containment	: Stop leak if safe to do so. Dike for recovery or absorb with appropriate material.
Methods for cleaning up	: Take up large spills with pump or vacuum and finish with dry chemical absorbent. Use explosion-proof equipment. Take up small spills with dry chemical absorbent. Sweep or shovel spills into appropriate container for disposal. Ventilate area.
Other information	: For disposal of solid materials or residues refer to section 13 : "Disposal considerations".

6.4. Reference to other sections

No additional information available

SECTION 7: Handling and storage

7.1. Precautions for safe handling

Precautions for safe handling	: Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. Ensure good ventilation of the work station. Do not breathe fumes, mist, spray, vapors. Wear personal protective equipment. Avoid contact with skin and eyes.
Hygiene measures	: Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety procedures. Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product. Always wash hands after handling the product.

7.2. Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Technical measures	: Comply with applicable regulations.
Storage conditions	: Keep container closed when not in use. Moisture sensitive. Keep contents under inert gas.
Incompatible materials	: Refer to Section 10 on Incompatible Materials.
Information on mixed storage	: Do not store with: Acids.
Storage area	: Store in dry, cool, well-ventilated area.

SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

8.1. Control parameters

No additional information available

8.2. Appropriate engineering controls

Appropriate engineering controls	: Ensure good ventilation of the work station. Emergency eye wash fountains and safety showers should be available in the immediate vicinity of any potential exposure. Systems under pressure should be regularly checked for leakage. Oxygen detectors should be used when asphyxiating gases may be released. Gas detectors should be used when toxic gases may be released.
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8.3. Individual protection measures/Personal protective equipment

Hand protection:
protective gloves. 29 CFR 1910.138: Hand Protection

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Eye protection:

Chemical goggles or safety glasses. Face shield. 29 CFR 1910.133: Eye and Face Protection

Skin and body protection:

Wear suitable protective clothing

Respiratory protection:

In case of inadequate ventilation wear respiratory protection. 29 CFR 1910.134: Respiratory Protection

Personal protective equipment symbol(s):



Other information:

Safety shoes. 29 CFR 1910.136: Foot Protection.

SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties

9.1. Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Physical state	: Liquid
Appearance	: Low melting solid.
Color	: No data available
Odor	: No data available
Odor threshold	: No data available
pH	: No data available
Melting point	: 18.7 – 18.8 °C
Freezing point	: No data available
Boiling point	: 47.6 °C
Flash point	: No data available
Relative evaporation rate (butyl acetate=1)	: No data available
Flammability (solid, gas)	: No data available
Vapor pressure	: 545 mm Hg (@ 25 °C)
Relative vapor density at 20 °C	: No data available
Relative density	: No data available
Density	: 3.58 g/ml (@ 22 °C)
Molecular mass	: 300.197 g/mol
Solubility	: No data available
Partition coefficient n-octanol/water (Log Pow)	: No data available
Auto-ignition temperature	: No data available
Decomposition temperature	: No data available
Viscosity, kinematic	: No data available
Viscosity, dynamic	: No data available
Explosion limits	: No data available
Explosive properties	: No data available
Oxidizing properties	: No data available

9.2. Other information

No additional information available

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SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

10.1. Reactivity

No additional information available

10.2. Chemical stability

The product is stable at normal handling and storage conditions.

10.3. Possibility of hazardous reactions

Reacts violently with water.

10.4. Conditions to avoid

Keep away from heat, sparks and flame.

10.5. Incompatible materials

Acids. Metals. Oxidizing agents.

10.6. Hazardous decomposition products

Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous decomposition products should not be produced. Hazardous decomposition products in case of fire, see Section 5.

SECTION 11: Toxicological information

11.1. Information on toxicological effects

Acute toxicity (oral)	: Toxic if swallowed.
Acute toxicity (dermal)	: Toxic in contact with skin.
Acute toxicity (inhalation)	: Fatal if inhaled.
Skin corrosion/irritation	: Causes severe skin burns.
Serious eye damage/irritation	: Causes serious eye damage.
Respiratory or skin sensitization	: Not classified
Germ cell mutagenicity	: Not classified
Carcinogenicity	: Not classified
Reproductive toxicity	: Not classified
STOT-single exposure	: May cause respiratory irritation.
STOT-repeated exposure	: Not classified
Aspiration hazard	: Not classified
Viscosity, kinematic	: No data available
Potential Adverse human health effects and symptoms	: Absorption of excessive F- can result in acute systemic fluorosis with hypocalcemia, interference with various metabolic functions and organ damage (heart, liver, kidneys).
Symptoms/effects	: The most important known symptoms and effects are described in the labelling (see section 2.2) and/or in section 11.
Symptoms/effects after inhalation	: Material is destructive to tissue of the mucuous membranes and upper respiratory tract. Cough, shortness of breath, headache, nausea.

SECTION 12: Ecological information

12.1. Toxicity

No additional information available

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12.2. Persistence and degradability

Rhenium hexafluoride (10049-17-9)

Persistence and degradability	Rapidly degradable
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12.3. Bioaccumulative potential

No additional information available

12.4. Mobility in soil

No additional information available

12.5. Other adverse effects

No additional information available

SECTION 13: Disposal considerations

13.1. Disposal methods

Waste treatment methods	: Remove to an authorized incinerator equipped with an afterburner and a flue gas scrubber.
Product/Packaging disposal recommendations	: Dispose of contents/container in accordance with licensed collector's sorting instructions.
Additional information	: Recycle the material as far as possible.

SECTION 14: Transport information

14.1. UN number

DOT NA No	: UN3390
UN-No. (TDG)	: UN3390
UN-No. (IMDG)	: 3390
UN-No. (IATA)	: 3390

14.2. UN proper shipping name

Proper Shipping Name (DOT)	: Toxic by inhalation liquid, corrosive, n.o.s.
Proper Shipping Name (TDG)	: TOXIC BY INHALATION LIQUID, CORROSIVE, N.O.S.
Proper Shipping Name (IMDG)	: TOXIC BY INHALATION LIQUID, CORROSIVE, N.O.S.
Proper Shipping Name (IATA)	: Toxic by inhalation liquid, corrosive, n.o.s.

14.3. Transport hazard class(es)

DOT

Transport hazard class(es) (DOT)	: 6.1 (8)
Hazard labels (DOT)	: 6.1, 8



TDG

Transport hazard class(es) (TDG)	: 6.1 (8)
Hazard labels (TDG)	: 6.1, 8

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IMDG

Transport hazard class(es) (IMDG)

: 6.1 (8)

Hazard labels (IMDG)

: 6.1, 8



IATA

Transport hazard class(es) (IATA)

: 6.1 (8)

14.4. Packing group

Packing group (DOT)

: I

Packing group (TDG)

: I

Packing group (IMDG)

: I

Packing group (IATA)

: Not applicable

14.5. Environmental hazards

Other information

: No supplementary information available.

14.6. Special precautions for user

DOT

UN-No.(DOT)

: UN3390

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DOT Special Provisions (49 CFR 172.102)	: 2 - This material is poisonous by inhalation (see 171.8 of this subchapter) in Hazard Zone B (see 173.116(a) or 173.133(a) of this subchapter), and must be described as an inhalation hazard under the provisions of this subchapter. B9 - Bottom outlets are not authorized. B14 - Each bulk packaging, except a tank car or a multi-unit-tank car tank, must be insulated with an insulating material so that the overall thermal conductance at 15.5 C (60 F) is no more than 1.5333 kilojoules per hour per square meter per degree Celsius (0.075 Btu per hour per square foot per degree Fahrenheit) temperature differential. Insulating materials must not promote corrosion to steel when wet. B32 - MC 312, MC 330, MC 331, DOT 412 cargo tanks and DOT 51 portable tanks must be made of stainless steel, except that steel other than stainless steel may be used in accordance with the provisions of 173.24b(b) of this subchapter. Thickness of stainless steel for tank shell and heads for cargo tanks and portable tanks must be the greater of 6.35 mm (0.250 inch) or the thickness required for a tank with a design pressure at least equal to 1.3 times the vapor pressure of the lading at 46 C (115 F). In addition, MC 312 and DOT 412 cargo tank motor vehicles must: a. Be ASME Code (U) stamped for 100% radiography of all pressure-retaining welds; b. Have accident damage protection which conforms with 178.3458 of this subchapter; c. Have a MAWP or design pressure of at least 87 psig; and d. Have a bolted man way cover. T20 - 10 8 mm Prohibited 178.275(g)(3). TP2 - a. The maximum degree of filling must not exceed the degree of filling determined by the following: (image) Where: tr is the maximum mean bulk temperature during transport, tf is the temperature in degrees celsius of the liquid during filling, and a is the mean coefficient of cubical expansion of the liquid between the mean temperature of the liquid during filling (tf) and the maximum mean bulk temperature during transportation (tr) both in degrees celsius. b. For liquids transported under ambient conditions may be calculated using the formula: (image) Where: d15 and d50 are the densities (in units of mass per unit volume) of the liquid at 15 C (59 F) and 50 C (122 F), respectively. TP13 - Self-contained breathing apparatus must be provided when this hazardous material is transported by sea. TP27 - A portable tank having a minimum test pressure of 4 bar (400 kPa) may be used provided the calculated test pressure is 4 bar or less based on the MAWP of the hazardous material, as defined in 178.275 of this subchapter, where the test pressure is 1.5 times the MAWP. TP38 - Each portable tank must be insulated with an insulating material so that the overall thermal conductance at 15.5 C (60 F) is no more than 1.5333 kilojoules per hour per square meter per degree Celsius (0.075 Btu per hour per square foot per degree Fahrenheit) temperature differential. Insulating materials may not promote corrosion to steel when wet. TP45 - Each portable tank must be made of stainless steel, except that steel other than stainless steel may be used in accordance with the provisions of 173.24b(b) of this subchapter. Thickness of stainless steel for portable tank shells and heads must be the greater of 6.35 mm (0.250 inch) or the thickness required for a portable tank with a design pressure at least equal to 1.3 times the vapor pressure of the hazardous material at 46 C (115 F).
DOT Packaging Non Bulk (49 CFR 173.xxx)	: 227
DOT Packaging Bulk (49 CFR 173.xxx)	: 244
DOT Quantity Limitations Passenger aircraft/rail (49 CFR 173.27)	: Forbidden
DOT Quantity Limitations Cargo aircraft only (49 CFR 175.75)	: Forbidden
DOT Vessel Stowage Location	: D - The material must be stowed "on deck only" on a cargo vessel and on a passenger vessel carrying a number of passengers limited to not more than the larger of 25 passengers or one passenger per each 3 m of overall vessel length, but the material is prohibited on passenger vessels in which the limiting number of passengers is exceeded.
DOT Vessel Stowage Other	: 40 - Stow "clear of living quarters"
TDG	
UN-No. (TDG)	: UN3390

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TDG Special Provisions	: 16 - 1) The technical name of the most dangerous substance related to the primary class must be shown, in parentheses, on the shipping document following the shipping name in accordance with clause 3.5(1)(c)(i)(A) of Part 3, Documentation. The technical name must also be shown, in parentheses, on a small means of containment or on a tag following the shipping name in accordance with subsections 4.11(2) and (3) of Part 4, Dangerous Goods Safety Marks. 2) subsection (1), the technical name for the following dangerous goods is not required to be shown on a shipping document or on a small means of containment when Canadian law for domestic transport or an international convention for international transport prohibits the disclosure of the technical: a) UN1544, ALKALOID SALTS, SOLID, N.O.S. or ALKALOIDS, SOLID, N.O.S; b) UN1851, MEDICINE, LIQUID, TOXIC, N.O.S; c) UN3140, ALKALOID SALTS, LIQUID, N.O.S. or ALKALOIDS, LIQUID, N.O.S; d) UN3248, MEDICINE, LIQUID, FLAMMABLE, TOXIC, N.O.S; or e) UN3249, MEDICINE, SOLID, TOXIC, N.O.S. An example in Canada is the "Food and Drugs Act", 23 - 1) A consignor of these dangerous goods must include on a shipping document, after the classification of the dangerous goods, the words "toxic by inhalation" or "toxic – inhalation hazard" or "toxique par inhalation" or "toxicité par inhalation" if the dangerous goods meet the criteria for inclusion in Class 6.1, Packing Group I, due to inhalation toxicity. For example: CYANIDE SOLUTION, N.O.S, Class 6.1, UN1935, PG I, toxic by inhalation 2) A person must not handle, offer for transport or transport these dangerous goods by passenger carrying road vehicle, passenger carrying railway vehicle or passenger carrying ship if they meet the criteria for inclusion in Class 6.1, Packing Group I, due to inhalation toxicity. 3) This special provision does not apply to a person who transports these dangerous goods in accordance with the exemption in section 1.15 of Part 1, Coming Into Force, Repeal, Interpretation, General Provisions and Special Cases.
ERAP Index	: 1000
Explosive Limit and Limited Quantity Index	: 0
Excepted quantities (TDG)	: E0
Passenger Carrying Ship Index	: Forbidden
Passenger Carrying Road Vehicle or Passenger Carrying Railway Vehicle Index	: Forbidden
Emergency Response Guide (ERG) Number	: 154
IMDG	
Special provision (IMDG)	: 274
Limited quantities (IMDG)	: 0
Excepted quantities (IMDG)	: E0
Packing instructions (IMDG)	: P602
Tank instructions (IMDG)	: T20
Tank special provisions (IMDG)	: TP2, TP13
EmS-No. (Fire)	: F-A - FIRE SCHEDULE Alfa - GENERAL FIRE SCHEDULE
EmS-No. (Spillage)	: S-B - SPILLAGE SCHEDULE Bravo - CORROSIVE SUBSTANCES
Stowage category (IMDG)	: D
Stowage and handling (IMDG)	: SW2
Properties and observations (IMDG)	: A variety of toxic liquids which present a highly toxic inhalation hazard as well as being corrosive. Highly toxic if swallowed, by skin contact or by inhalation.
IATA	
PCA Limited quantities (IATA)	: Forbidden
PCA limited quantity max net quantity (IATA)	: Forbidden
PCA packing instructions (IATA)	: Forbidden
PCA max net quantity (IATA)	: Forbidden
CAO packing instructions (IATA)	: Forbidden
CAO max net quantity (IATA)	: Forbidden
ERG code (IATA)	: 6C

14.7. Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL 73/78 and the IBC Code

Not applicable

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SECTION 15: Regulatory information

15.1. US Federal regulations

All components of this product are present and listed as Active on the United States Environmental Protection Agency Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) inventory, except for:

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15.2. International regulations

CANADA

Rhenium hexafluoride (10049-17-9)

Listed on the Canadian NDSL (Non-Domestic Substances List)

EU-Regulations

Rhenium hexafluoride (10049-17-9)

Listed on the EEC inventory EINECS (European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances)

National regulations

Rhenium hexafluoride (10049-17-9)

Listed on KECL/KECI (Korean Existing Chemicals Inventory)

15.3. US State regulations

California Proposition 65 - This product does not contain any substances known to the state of California to cause cancer, developmental and/or reproductive harm

SECTION 16: Other information

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Full text of H-phrases	
H301	Toxic if swallowed
H311	Toxic in contact with skin
H314	Causes severe skin burns and eye damage
H318	Causes serious eye damage
H330	Fatal if inhaled
H335	May cause respiratory irritation

NFPA health hazard

: 3 - Materials that, under emergency conditions, can cause serious or permanent injury.

NFPA fire hazard

: 0 - Materials that will not burn under typical fire conditions, including intrinsically noncombustible materials such as concrete, stone, and sand.

NFPA reactivity

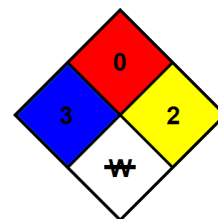
: 2 - Materials that readily undergo violent chemical change at elevated temperatures and pressures.

NFPA specific hazard

: W - Materials that react violently or explosively with water.

Hazard Rating

Health : 4 Severe Hazard - Life-threatening, major or permanent damage may result from single or repeated overexposures



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Flammability	: 0 Minimal Hazard - Materials that will not burn
Physical	: 2 Moderate Hazard - Materials that are unstable and may undergo violent chemical changes at normal temperature and pressure with low risk for explosion. Materials may react violently with water or form peroxides upon exposure to air.

Safety Data Sheet (SDS), USA

The above information is believed to be correct but does not purport to be all inclusive and shall be used only as a guide. The information in this document is based on the present state of our knowledge and is offered solely for your consideration, investigation, and verification. It does not represent any guarantee of the properties of the product nor that the hazard precautions or procedures described are the only ones which exist. SynQuest shall not be held liable or any damage resulting from handling or from contact with the above product.