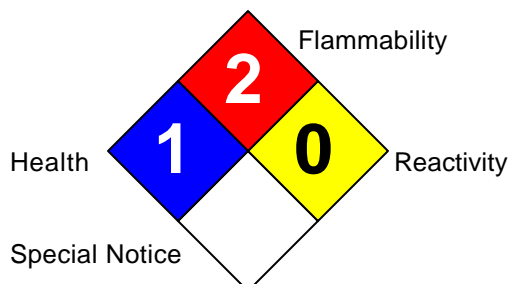


## Material Safety Data Sheet

### HMIS

<b>HEALTH</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>FLAMMABILITY</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>REACTIVITY</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>PERSONAL PROTECTION</b>	<b>J</b>

### NFPA



### Section I – Product and Company Identification

<b>Product Name/ Trade Name</b>	<b>HCFO</b>		
<b>Previous Names</b>	159-63		
<b>Manufacturer</b>	Southwestern Graphite 2564 Highway 12 Dequincy, Louisiana 70633  DeQuincy, Louisiana 70633	<b>Emergency Phone</b>	(800) 255-3924
		<b>Information Phone</b>	(908) 537-2155
		<b>Date Revised</b>	February 12, 2003
		<b>Preparer (optional)</b>	LRM

### Section II – Hazard Ingredients/Identity Information

Hazardous Components	CAS Number	OSHA PEL	ACGIH TLV	Other Limits	% (optional)
Synthetic Isoparaffinic Hydrocarbon	64742-47-8			TWA 1200 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	
Natural Graphite	7782-42-5	15 mppcf	2.5 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	n/a	
Silica	14808-60-7	N/A	0.05 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	n/a	0.00 – 0.04

### Section III – Physical / Chemical Characteristics

<b>Boiling Point</b>	424 - 484°F	<b>Specific Gravity (H<sub>2</sub>O = 1)</b>	0.86 g/ml at 25°C
<b>Vapor Pressure (mm Hg)</b>	Less than 0.1 at 68°F	<b>Melting Point</b>	Less than -76°F
<b>Vapor Density (Air = 1)</b>	5.90	<b>Evaporation Rate (Butyl Acetate = 1)</b>	Less than 0.01
<b>Solubility in Water</b>	Less than 0.01% at 77°F	<b>Appearance and Odor</b>	Black fluid, slight petroleum odor

### Section IV – Fire and Explosion Hazard Data

<b>Flash Point (Method Used)</b>	177°F (PMCC, ASTM D93)	<b>Flammable Limits: LEL =</b>	1.3	<b>UEL=</b>	8.8
<b>Extinguishing Media</b>	Use foam, dry chemical, or water spray to extinguish fire.				
<b>Special Fire Fighting Procedures</b>	Use water spray to cool fire-exposed surfaces and to protect personnel. Isolate "fuel" supply from fire. Avoid spraying water directly into storage containers due to danger of boilover.				
<b>Unusual Fire and Explosion Hazards</b>	This liquid is volatile and gives off invisible vapors. Either the liquid or vapor may settle in low areas or travel some distance along the ground or surface to ignition sources where they may ignite or explode.				

## Section V – Reactivity Data

Stability	Stable
Conditions to Avoid	Not applicable
Incompatibility ( <i>Materials to Avoid</i> )	Strong oxidizing agents
Hazardous Decomposition or Byproducts	None
Hazardous Polymerization	Will not occur

## Section VI – Health Hazard Data

Route(s) of Entry: Inhalation?	Yes	Skin?	Yes	Ingestion?	Yes
Carcinogenicity: Silica	NTP? Yes	IARC Monographs?	Yes	OSHA Regulated?	No
<b>Health Hazards</b> ( <i>Acute and Chronic</i> )	<p>Health studies have shown that many petroleum hydrocarbons pose potential human health risks which may vary from person to person. As a precaution, exposure to liquids, vapors, mists or fumes should be minimized.</p> <p><b>Eye Contact:</b> Slightly irritating but does not injure eye tissue.</p> <p><b>Skin Contact:</b> Frequent or prolonged contact may irritate and cause dermatitis. Low order of toxicity.</p> <p><b>Inhalation:</b> High vapor/aerosol concentration (greater than approximately 700 ppm, attainable at elevated temperatures well above the ambient) are irritating to the eyes and respiratory tract and may cause headaches, dizziness, anesthesia, drowsiness, unconsciousness, and other central nervous system effects, including death. IARC Monograph Vol. 68, 1997, concludes that there is sufficient evidence that inhaled crystalline silica causes cancer in humans. IARC Classification Group 1.</p> <p><b>Ingestion:</b> Small amounts of this product aspirated into the respiratory system during ingestion or vomiting may cause mild to severe pulmonary injury, possibly progressing to death. Minimal toxicity.</p>				
<b>Signs and Symptoms of Exposure</b>	Irritated eyes and skin.				
<b>Medical Conditions Generally Aggravated by Exposure</b>	May aggravate existing eye or skin conditions.				
<b>Emergency and First Aid Procedures</b>	<p><b>Eye Contact:</b> Flush eyes with large amounts of water until irritation subsides. If irritation persists, get medical attention.</p> <p><b>Skin Contact:</b> Flush with large amounts of water, use soap if available. Remove grossly contaminated clothing, including shoes, and launder before reuse.</p> <p><b>Inhalation:</b> Using proper respiratory protection, immediately remove the affected victim from exposure. Administer artificial respiration if breathing is stopped. Keep at rest. Call for prompt medical attention.</p> <p><b>Ingestion:</b> If swallowed, do NOT induce vomiting. Keep at rest. Get prompt medical attention.</p>				

## Section VII – Precautions for Safe Handling and Use

<b>Steps to Be Taken in Case Material is Released or Spilled</b>	Eliminate sources of ignition. Prevent additional discharge of material, if possible to do so without hazard. For land spills, prevent liquid from entering sewers, watercourses, or low areas. Contain spilled liquid with sand or earth. Do not use combustible materials such as sawdust. Recover by pumping (use explosion proof or hand pump) or with a suitable absorbent. For water spills, remove from surface by skimming or with suitable adsorbents.
<b>Waste Disposal Method</b>	Consult an expert on disposal of recovered material and ensure conformity to local disposal regulations.
<b>Precautions to Be Taken in Handling and Storing</b>	<b>Combustible liquid:</b> can form combustible mixtures at temperatures at or above the flashpoint. <b>Static discharge:</b> material can accumulate static charges which can cause an incendiary electrical discharge – use proper grounding procedures.
<b>Other Precautions</b>	“Empty” containers contain product residue (liquid and/or vapor) and can be dangerous. Do not pressurize, cut, weld, braze, solder, drill, grind, or expose such containers to heat, flame, sparks, static electricity, or other sources of ignition; they may explode and cause injury or death. Empty containers should be completely drained, sealed and properly disposed of.

## Section VIII – Control Measures

<b>Respiratory Protection (Specify Type)</b>	Where concentrations may exceed exposure limits, use NIOSH/MSHA approved respirators to prevent overexposure by inhalation.		
<b>Ventilation:</b>	The use of mechanical dilution ventilation is recommended whenever this product is used in a confined space, is heated above ambient temperatures, or is agitated.		
<b>Protective Gloves</b>	Chemical resistant gloves	<b>Eye Protection</b>	Use goggles or face shield when splashing may occur.
<b>Other Protective Clothing or Equipment</b>	Use chemical resistant apron or other impervious clothing, if needed, to avoid contaminating regular clothing or repeated skin contact.		
<b>Work/Hygienic Practices</b>	Air-dry contaminated clothing in a well-ventilated area, then launder before reusing. Clean spills promptly – they may present a slippage hazard. Wash thoroughly before eating, drinking, using restroom, smoking, or applying cosmetics.		