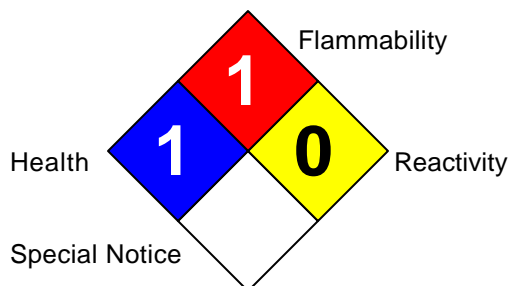


Material Safety Data Sheet

HMIS

HEALTH	1
FLAMMABILITY	1
REACTIVITY	0
PERSONAL PROTECTION	B

NFPA



Section I – Product and Company Identification

Product Name/ Trade Name	Hybake Supreme		
Manufacturer	Southwestern Graphite 2564 Highway 12 DeQuincy, LA 70633	Emergency Phone	1-800-255-3924
		Information Phone	1-908-537-2155
		Date Revised	February 12, 2003
		Preparer (optional)	LRM

Section II – Hazard Ingredients/Identity Information

Hazardous Components	CAS Number	OSHA PEL	ACGIH TLV	Other Limits	% (optional)
Water	7732-18-5	None Established	None Established		
Proprietary Polyalkylene Glycol	None	None Established	None Established		
Graphite	7782-42-5	5 mg/m ³	2 mg/m ³		

Section III – Physical / Chemical Characteristics

Boiling Point	212°F (100°C)	Specific Gravity (H₂O = 1)	1.1 g/ml
Vapor Pressure (mm Hg)	As Water	Melting Point	32°F (0°C)
Vapor Density (Air = 1)	As Water	Evaporation Rate (Butyl Acetate = 1)	As Water
Solubility in Water	Dispersible	Appearance and Odor	Black liquid, mild sweet odor

Section IV – Fire and Explosion Hazard Data

Flash Point (Method Used)	575°F	Flammable Limits: LEL =	Not Determined	UEL=	Not Determined
Extinguishing Media	Apply foam for large fires. Use carbon dioxide or dry chemical for small fires.				
Special Fire Fighting Procedures	Do not direct a stream of water into burning pools – this may cause frothing and increase fire intensity. Use self-contained breathing apparatus and protective clothing.				
Unusual Fire and Explosion Hazards	During a fire, oxides of nitrogen may be produced.				

Section V – Reactivity Data

Stability	Stable
Conditions to Avoid	May exothermically decompose with evolution of volatiles at temperatures in excess of 550°F (288°C). WARNING – do not mix this product with nitrites or other nitrosating agents because a nitrosamine may be formed. Nitrosamines may cause cancer.
Incompatibility (Materials to Avoid)	Strong bases at high temperatures, strong acids, strong oxidizing agents and materials reactive with hydroxyl compounds.
Hazardous Decomposition or Byproducts	Oxides of carbon and nitrogen.
Hazardous Polymerization	Will not occur.

Section VI – Health Hazard Data

Route(s) of Entry: Inhalation?	No	Skin?	No	Ingestion?	No
Carcinogenicity: NTP?	No	IARC Monographs?	No	OSHA Regulated?	No
Health Hazards (Acute and Chronic)	Ingestion – No evidence of harmful effects. Inhalation – Short-term harmful effects are not expected from vapor generated at ambient temperature. See “Signs and Symptoms of Exposure” below. Skin – Prolonged contact may cause reddening, itching, burning sensation, and possible drying and flaking of skin. No evidence of harmful effects from absorption. Eye Contact – May cause irritation.				
Signs and Symptoms of Exposure	Overexposure to vapor, aerosol, or mist generated by high temperature may result in eye and respiratory tract irritation, dizziness, nausea, and the inhalation of harmful amounts of material.				
Medical Conditions Generally Aggravated by Exposure	Existing dermatitis. Exposure to this material may decrease the oxygen-carrying capacity of the blood. Individuals with cardiovascular disease or impairment of the respiratory function may be at increased risk.				
Emergency and First Aid Procedures	Ingestion – If patient is fully conscious, give two glasses of water. Do not induce vomiting. Seek medical attention. Skin – Wash with soap and water. Inhalation – Remove to fresh air. Eyes – Immediately flush eyes with water for 15 minutes. Remove contact lenses if worn. Obtain medical attention. Notes to Physician - Low toxicity by swallowing. Any material aspirated during vomiting may cause lung injury. Therefore, emesis should not be induced.				

Section VII – Precautions for Safe Handling and Use

Steps to Be Taken in Case Material is Released or Spilled	Small spills could be flushed with large amounts of water. Larger spills should be collected for disposal.
Waste Disposal Method	Dispose in accordance with applicable Federal, State, and local requirements.
Precautions to Be Taken in Handling and Storing	Keep container closed. Wash thoroughly after handling. Product on surfaces can cause slippery conditions. Vapor, aerosol, or mist of the product and thermal degradation products generated at high temperature can be irritating and harmful if inhaled.
Other Precautions	Where product is burned under conditions of relatively complete combustion, the major products are carbon dioxide and water vapor. Where material is subjected to overheating (thermal degradation) but does not burn, products can be such materials as organic acids (formic, acetic), aldehydes, esters, ketones, etc. These vapors or fumes can be highly irritating to the eyes, nose and throat. Therefore, special ventilation may be needed.

Section VIII – Control Measures

Respiratory Protection (Specify Type)	None expected to be necessary at low temperatures. See Section VII “Other Precautions”.		
Ventilation:	General room ventilation is satisfactory for storage and handling at room temperature. Where overexposures to elevated temperatures occur, special local ventilation is needed. See Section VI “Signs and Symptoms of Exposure” and Section VII “Other Precautions”		
Protective Gloves	Polyvinyl chloride coated	Eye Protection	Goggles
Other Protective Clothing or Equipment	Eye bath and safety shower. Protective clothing as required.		
Work/Hygienic Practices	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.		