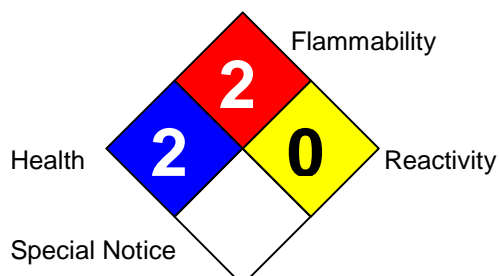


## Material Safety Data Sheet

### HMIS

<b>HEALTH</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>FLAMMABILITY</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>REACTIVITY</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>PERSONAL PROTECTION H</b>	

### NFPA



### Section I – Product and Company Identification

<b>Product Name/Trade Name</b>	<b>Slide N Glide</b>				
<b>Manufacturer</b>	Southwestern Graphite 2564 Highway 12 DeQuincy, LA 70633	<b>Emergency Phone</b>	1-800-255-3924		
		<b>Information Phone</b>	1-908-537-2155		
		<b>Date Prepared</b>	6/23/11		
		<b>Preparer (optional)</b>	LRM		

### Section II – Hazard Ingredients/Identity Information

	CAS Number	OSHA PEL	ACGIH TWA	Other Limits	% (optional)
Mineral Spirits	64742-88-7	500 ppm	100 ppm	n/a	< 50
Graphite	7782-42-5	15 mppcf	2.0 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	n/a	< 40
Silica	14808-60-7	0.1 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	0.025 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	n/a	< 0.3

### Section III – Physical / Chemical Characteristics

<b>Boiling Point</b>	300-415°F (149-213°C)	<b>Specific Gravity (H<sub>2</sub>O = 1)</b>	1.07 g/ml
<b>Vapor Pressure</b>	300 Pa @ 68°F (20°C)	<b>Melting Point</b>	n/a
<b>Vapor Density (Air = 1)</b>	4.8	<b>Evaporation Rate (Butyl Acetate = 1)</b>	0.13
<b>Solubility in Water</b>	Insoluble	<b>Appearance and Odor</b>	Black liquid, Hydrocarbon odor
<b>pH</b>	n/a		

### Section IV – Fire and Explosion Hazard Data

<b>Flash Point (Method Used)</b>	104-115°F (40-46°C)	<b>Flammable Limits: LEL = 0.6% UEL= 6%</b>	
<b>Extinguishing Media</b>	Foam, water spray or fog. Dry chemical powder, carbon dioxide (CO <sub>2</sub> ), sand or earth may be used for small fires only. Do not use a direct jet of water.		
<b>Special Fire Fighting Procedures</b>	Carbon monoxide may be evolved if incomplete combustion occurs. Will float and can be re-ignited on surface water. The vapor is heavier than air, spreads along the ground, and distant ignition is possible. Keep adjacent containers cool by spraying with water.		
<b>Unusual Fire and Explosion Hazards</b>	None known.		

## Section V – Reactivity Data

<b>Stability</b>	Stable
<b>Conditions to Avoid</b>	Heat, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources.
<b>Incompatibility (Materials to Avoid)</b>	Strong oxidizing agents.
<b>Hazardous Decomposition or Byproducts</b>	Carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide and other organic compounds may be formed during combustion or thermal or oxidative degradation
<b>Hazardous Polymerization</b>	Will not occur

## Section VI – Health Hazard Data

<b>Route(s) of Entry: Inhalation?</b>	Yes	<b>Skin?</b>	Yes	<b>Ingestion?</b>	Yes (not expected)
<b>Carcinogenicity: Silica</b>	<b>NTP?</b> Yes	<b>IARC Monographs?</b>	Yes	<b>OSHA Regulated?</b>	No
<b>Health Hazards (Acute and Chronic)</b>	<p><b>Inhalation:</b> Vapors expected to be slightly irritating. Vapors may cause drowsiness and dizziness. Graphite dispersed in liquid is not expected to pose an inhalation hazard. However, dusts generated from dried material may be harmful if inhaled. 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>Eye Contact:</b> Vapors may be irritating to the eye.</p> <p><b>Skin Contact:</b> May cause moderate irritation to skin. Repeated exposure may cause dryness or cracking.</p> <p><b>Ingestion:</b> Harmful: may cause lung damage if swallowed.</p>				
<b>Signs and Symptoms of Exposure</b>	<p><b>Respiratory irritation</b> signs and symptoms may include a temporary burning sensation of the nose and throat, coughing, and/or difficulty breathing. <b>Breathing of high vapor concentrations</b> may cause central nervous system (CNS) depression resulting in dizziness, light-headedness, headache, nausea and loss of coordination. Continued inhalation may result in unconsciousness and death. <b>Skin irritation</b> signs and symptoms may include a burning sensation, redness, swelling, and/or blisters. <b>Eye irritation</b> signs and symptoms may include a burning sensation, redness, swelling, and/or blurred vision. If material enters the lungs, signs and symptoms. <b>If material enters lungs</b>, signs and symptoms may include coughing, choking, wheezing, difficulty in breathing, chest congestion, shortness of breath and/or fever.</p>				
<b>Medical Conditions Generally Aggravated by Exposure</b>	Preexisting skin conditions may be aggravated by exposure to this product.				
<b>Emergency and First Aid Procedures</b>	<p><b>Inhalation:</b> Remove victim to fresh air. If rapid recovery does not occur, transport to nearest medical facility for additional treatment.</p> <p><b>Skin:</b> Remove contaminated clothing/shoes. Wipe off excess material from exposed area. Flush exposed area with water and follow by washing with soap if available. If irritation occurs, get medical attention. Do not reuse clothing until cleaned.</p> <p><b>Eye:</b> Flush eyes with water for 15 minutes while holding eyelids open. If symptoms as listed above persist, transport to nearest medical facility for additional treatment.</p> <p><b>Ingestion:</b> If swallowed, DO NOT induce vomiting: transport to nearest medical facility for additional treatment. If vomiting occurs spontaneously, keep head below hips to prevent aspiration of liquid into lungs.</p> <p><b>Note to Physician:</b> Causes central nervous system depression. Dermatitis may result from prolonged or repeated exposure. Potential for chemical pneumonitis. Consider: gastric lavage with protected airway, administration of activated charcoal.</p>				

## Section VII – Precautions for Safe Handling and Use

<b>Steps to Be Taken in Case Material is Released or Spilled</b>	<p>Avoid contact with spilled or released materials. Immediately remove all contaminated clothing. Shut off leaks, if possible without personal risks. Remove all possible sources of ignition in the surrounding area. Use appropriate containment to avoid environmental contamination. Prevent from spreading or entering drains, ditches or rivers by using sand, earth, or other appropriate barriers. Attempt to disperse the vapor or to direct its flow to a safe location for example by using fog sprays. <b>For Small Spills</b>, transfer by mechanical means to a labeled, sealable container for product recovery or safe disposal. Allow residues to evaporate or soak up with an appropriate absorbent material and dispose of safely. <b>For Large Spills (&gt; 1 drum)</b>, transfer by mechanical means such as a vacuum truck to a salvage tank for recovery or safe disposal. Do not flush away residues with water. Retain as</p>
--	---

	contaminated waste. Allow residues to evaporate or soak up with an appropriate absorbent material and dispose of safely.
<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>	Extinguish any naked flames. Do not smoke. Remove ignition sources. Avoid sparks. Avoid contact with skin, eyes, and clothing. Store in well ventilated area, away from sunlight, ignition sources, and other sources of heat. Keep containers closed when not in use. Avoid prolonged contact with natural, butyl, or nitrile rubbers. Containers, even those that have been emptied, can contain explosive vapors. Do not cut, drill, grind, weld or perform similar operations on or near containers.
<b>Other Precautions</b>	Electrostatic charges may be generated during pumping. Electrostatic discharge may cause fire. Ensure electrical continuity by bonding and grounding (earthing) all equipment. Restrict line velocity during pumping in order to avoid generation of electrical discharge ( $\leq 1$ m/sec until fill pipe submerged to twice its diameter, then $\leq 7$ m/sec. Avoid splash filling. DO NOT use compressed air for filling, discharging, or handling operations. Monitor area with combustible gas indicator.

## Section VIII – Control Measures

<b>Respiratory Protection (Specify Type)</b>	If engineering controls do not maintain airborne concentrations to a level which is adequate to protect worker health, select respiratory protection equipment suitable for the specific conditions of use. Where air-filtering respirators are suitable, select a filter for organic gasses and vapors [boiling point $>65^{\circ}\text{C}$ ( $149^{\circ}\text{F}$ ) meeting EN 141. Where air-filtering respirators are unsuitable (high airborne concentrations, possible oxygen deficiency, confined spaces) use appropriate positive pressure breathing apparatus.		
<b>Ventilation:</b>	Adequate explosion-proof ventilation to control airborne concentrations below exposure guidelines/limits.		
<b>Protective Gloves</b>	Long term exposure: nitrile rubber Incidental contact: PVC or neoprene	<b>Eye Protection</b>	Chemical splash goggles
<b>Other Protective Clothing or Equipment</b>	Use chemically resistant protective clothing and footwear as required to minimize contact. Eye washes and showers for emergency use.		
<b>Work/Hygienic Practices</b>	Wash with soap and water before eating, drinking, smoking, applying cosmetics, or using toilet facilities. Launder contaminated clothing before reuse. Air-dry contaminated clothing in a well-ventilated area before laundering. Spills may present slippage hazard – clean up spills promptly.		