

## Asbury Carbons, Inc. - Railroad 61 MSDS

---

Address: 2564 Highway 12  
P.O. Box 876  
DeQuincy, LA 70633  
USA

Phone Number: 908-537-2155

Emergency Phone Number: 800-255-3924

Product: Lubricating Graphite Coating

---

### (1) Identification

Identity	Railroad 61
----------	-------------

### (2) Ingredients (Inert and Hazardous)

Solvent Naphtha (Petroleum), Medium Aliphatic	C.A.S. # 64742-88-7 ACGIH TLV: 100 ppm OSHA PEL: 100 ppm
Solvent Naphtha (Petroleum), Light Aromatic	C.A.S. # 64742-95-6 ACGIH TLV - 25 ppm OSHA PEL - 25 ppm
Graphite	C.A.S. # 7782-42-5 ACGIH TLV - 2.5 mg/M3 OSHA PEL - 15 mppcf
Silica	C.A.S. # 14808-60-7 ACGIH TLV - 0.05 mg/M3 OSHA PEL - N/A

### (3) Physical Data

Boiling Point	323 to 393°F (162 to 201°C)
Vapor Pressure	< 5 @ 100°F
Vapor Density	4.8
Solubility in Water	Negligible
pH	N/A
Specific Gravity	0.97 g/ml
Melting Point	N/A
Evaporation Rate	< 0.1
Appearance	Black liquid
Odor	Hydrocarbon

### (4) Fire and Explosion Data

Flash Point	113°F (45°C) (TCC)
Flammable Limits	LEL 1%, UEL 6%

Extinguishing Media	Water fog, foam, dry chemical, or carbon dioxide (CO <sub>2</sub> ) to extinguish flames. Do not use a direct stream of water; material will float and can be re-ignited on surface of water.
Special Fire Fighting Procedures	Caution - COMBUSTIBLE. Do not enter confined fire space without full bunker gear (helmet with face shield, bunker coats, gloves, and rubber boots), including a positive pressure, NIOSH approved, self-contained breathing apparatus. Containers exposed to intense heat from fires should be cooled with large quantities of water to prevent weakening of container structure.
Unusual Fire and Explosion Hazards	None known

#### (5) Health Hazard Data

Routs of Entry	Inhalation, skin, ingestion (not expected)
Carcinogenicity	Silica, NTP, IARC Monographs
Health Hazards (Acute and Chronic)	
Eye Contact	Liquid is minimally irritating to the eye. High vapor concentrations may cause irritation.
Skin Contact	Liquid is slightly irritating to the skin. Prolonged or repeated skin contact can cause deflating and drying of the skin which may result in skin irritation and dermatitis.
Inhalation	Vapors may be irritating to nose, throat, and respiratory tract. High vapor concentrations may cause central nervous system (CNS) depression.
Ingestion	Ingestion of product may result in vomiting; aspiration (breathing) of vomits into the lungs must be avoided as even small quantities may result in aspiration pneumonitis.
Supplemental Health Information	Male rats exposed for 90 days by inhalation to vapors of solvents similar to component 1 (CAS #64742-88-7) showed evidence of kidney damage. The relevance of this effect to man is unknown. In one of the studies a low grade of anemia was also observed.
	Rats exposed for 4 months to 1700 ppm of a solvent similar to component 2 (CAS #64742-95-6) showed evidence of mild damage to the liver, lungs, and kidneys. These effects were not seen in rats exposed for one year to 350 ppm of another similar solvent. Rats exposed to vapors of similar solvent during pregnancy showed embryo/fetotoxicity at concentrations producing material toxicity. In response to a TSCA test rule, several studies of a compound similar to component 2 have been completed. Mutagenicity studies and a rat inhalation neurotoxicity study were negative. In a mouse developmental effects study, reduced fetal body

	weight was seen but no teratogenicity. A rat reproductive effects study demonstrated toxicity but little effect on reproductive parameters.
Signs and Symptoms of Exposure	Irritation as noted above. Early to moderate CNS depression may be evidenced as giddiness, headache, dizziness, and nausea; in extreme cases, unconsciousness and death may occur. Aspiration pneumonitis may be evidenced as by coughing, labored breathing and cyanosis (bluish skin); in severe cases death may occur.
Medical Conditions Generally Aggravated by Exposure	Preexisting eye, skin, and respiratory disorders may be aggravated by exposure to this product.
Emergency and First-Aid Procedures	
Eye Contact	Flush eyes with water for 15 minutes while holding eyelids open. Get medical attention.
Skin Contact	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.
Ingestion	DO NOT induce vomiting. If vomiting occurs spontaneously, keep head below hips to prevent aspiration of liquid into lungs. Get medical attention.
Inhalation	Remove victim to fresh air and provide oxygen if breathing is difficult. Give artificial respiration if not breathing. Get medical attention.

#### Note to Physician

If more than 2.0 ml per kg has been ingested and vomiting has not occurred, emesis should be induced with supervision. Keep victim's head below hips to prevent aspiration. If symptoms such as loss of gag reflex, convulsions, or unconsciousness occur before emesis, gastric lavage using a cuffed endotracheal tube should be considered.

#### (6) Reactivity Data

Stability	Stable
Conditions to Avoid	Heat and flame
Incompatibility (Materials to Avoid)	Strong oxidizers
Hazardous Decomposition or Byproducts	Carbon monoxide and unidentified organic compounds may be formed during combustion.
Hazardous Polymerization	Will not occur

#### (7) Precautions for Safe Handling and Use

Steps to be Taken in Case Material is Released or Spilled	Caution - COMBUSTIBLE. Wear personal protective equipment.
---	--

	<p><b>Large Spills:</b> Shut off source of leak if safe to do so. Remove with vacuum trucks or pump to storage/salvage vessels. Soak up residue with absorbent such as clay, sand, or other suitable material and dispose of properly. Flush area with water to remove trace residue. Contain run-off from residue flush and dispose of properly. Prevent entry into waterways, sewer, basements or confined areas.</p> <p><b>Small Spills:</b> Soak up residue with absorbent such as clay, sand or other suitable material. Place in non-leaking container and seal tightly for proper disposal.</p>
Waste Disposal Method	Consult an expert on disposal of recovered material and ensure conformity to local disposal regulations.
Precautions to Be Taken in Handling and Storing	Keep liquid and vapor away from heat, sparks, and flame. Surfaces that are sufficiently hot may ignite liquid material. Extinguish pilot lights, cigarettes and turn off other sources of ignition prior to use and until all vapors have dissipated. Vapors may accumulate and travel to ignition sources distant from the handling site; flash-fire can result. Properly dispose of any contaminated rags or cleaning materials to prevent fires. Keep containers closed when not in use. Use with adequate ventilation. Containers, even those that have been emptied, can contain explosive vapors. Do not cut, drill, grind, weld, or perform similar operation on or near containers.
Other Precautions	Static electricity can accumulate and prevent a fire hazard. Bond and ground handling equipment and transfer containers to prevent sparking.

#### (8) Control Measures

Respiratory Protection (Specify Type)	Avoid prolonged or repeated breathing of vapors. If exposure may or does exceed occupational exposure limits (see section II) use a NIOSH-approved respirator to prevent overexposure.
Ventilation	Provide explosion-proof ventilation adequate to maintain airborne concentrations below hazardous levels.
Eye Protection	Safety glasses or goggles.
Gloves and Other Protective Clothing	Wear solvent-resistant gloves and clothing as required to minimize contact.
Work/Hygienic Practices	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.