

Material Safety Data Sheet: WWP-08

RhinoTech, Inc POB 5426 Sarasota, FL 34277 941-346-1147 Fax: 941-346-0127

1 - MATERIAL IDENTIFICATION

Product Name: Black Rhino Powder Product Number: WWP-08

Date: April 4, 2006

Manufacturer: RhinoTech, Inc.

Chemical Name: Dry Mixture of Compounds

DOT Class Not Regulated (49CFR)

Emergency Contact : CHEMTREC: 800-424-9300, Only in the event of a chemical emergency involving a spill, leak, fire, exposure or accident.

HMIS Hazard Ratings:

Health: 2	0 = None
Fire: 0	1 = Slight
Reactivity: 0	2 = Moderate
Special: NA	3 = Serious
	4 = Severe

2 - HAZARDOUS INGREDIENTS

CHEMICAL NAME	CAS No.	OSHA /PEL	ACGIH/TLV	OSHA Hazard
Crystalline Quatz	14808-60-7			
Respirable Crystalline Quatz Present (TWA) Proposed (TWA)		0.1 mg/m3	0.1 mg/m3 50 ug/m3	NIOSH 50 ug/m3
Nuisance Dust Respirable Total Dust		5 mg/m3 15 mg/m3	5 mg/m3 10 mg/m3	

Warning: This product contains a small amount of crystalline silica, which may cause delayed respiratory disease if inhaled over prolonged period of time. Avoid breathing dust. Use NIOSH/MSHA approved respirator where TLV for crystalline silica (Quartz) may be exceeded. IARC Monographs on the evaluation of the Carcinogenic Risk of Chemicals to Humans (vol. 68, 1997) concludes the crystalline silica is carcinogenic to humans in the form of quartz. IARC classification 1.

The Small quantities of crystalline silica (quartz) found in this product are, under normal conditions, naturally coated with an unremoveable layer of amorphous silica and/or bentonite clay. IARC (vol. 68, 1997 pg. 191-192) has stated that crystalline silica can differ in toxicity depending on the minerals with which it is combined, citing studies in IARC (vol. 42, 1987, pg 86) which stated that the toxic effect of crystalline silica is reduced by the "protective effect..due mainly to clay minerals.."

National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH) has recommended that the permissible exposure limit be changed to 50mg respirable free silica per cubic meter of air (0.05 mg/m3) as determined by a full shift sample up to a 10 hour working day, 40 hours per week. See: 1974 NIOSH criteria for a recommended standard for Occupational Exposure to Crystalline Silica should be consulted for more detailed information.

PEL – OSHA Permissible Limit

TLV – American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists (ACGIH) Threshold Limit Value

TWA – 8 hour time weighted average

Note: The Permissible Exposure Limits (PEL) reported above are the pre- 1989 limits that were reinstated by OSHA June 30, 1993 following a decision by the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the 11th Circuit. Federal OSHA is now enforcing these PELs. More restrictive exposure limits may be enforced by some other jurisdictions.

3 - CHEMICAL AND PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Boiling Point: N/A	Specific Gravity: 2.5 @ 25 C
Vapor Pressure: N/A	Melting Point: NA
Vapor Density (air = 1): N/A	Evaporation Rate (butyl acetate = 1): N/A
Solubility in Water: Negligible	Appearance and Odor: Beige to light grey colored powder
pH =NA	

4 - FIRE AND EXPLOSION DATA

Flash Point: N/A	
Flammable Limits: N/A	UEL: N/A
Special Fire Fighting Procedures: N/A	Unusual Fire and Explosion Hazards: N/A
Extinguishing Media: N/A	

5 - REACTIVITY INFORMATION

Stable: YES	Unstable:	Hazardous Polymerization	Occurs:	Does Not: X
Incompatibility: Strong Oxidizers				
Hazardous Decomposition Products: Silica will dissolve in hydrofluoric acid producing a corrosive gas, silicon tetrafluoride.				

6 - Health Hazard Data

Routes of Entry:	Inhalation Yes	Skin No	Ingestion No
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Inhalation:

Breathing silica dust may not cause noticeable injury or illness even though permanent lung damage may be occurring. Inhalation of dust may have the following serious chronic health effects:

Silicosis: Excessive inhalation of respirable crystalline silica dust may cause a progressive, disabling and sometimes fatal lung disease called silicosis. Symptoms include cough, shortness of breath, wheezing, non-specific chest illness and reduced pulmonary function. Smoking exacerbates this disease. Individuals with silicosis are predisposed to develop tuberculosis.

Cancer Status: The International Agency for Research on Cancer has determined that crystalline silica inhaled in the form of quartz or cristobalite from occupational sources is carcinogenic to humans (Group 1 – carcinogenic to humans) Refer to IAC Monograph 68, Silica, Some Silicates and Organic Fibers (published in June 1997) in conjunction with the use of these materials. The National Toxicity Program classifies respirable crystalline silica as “reasonable anticipated to be carcinogen”. For further information see: Adverse effects of crystalline silica exposure” published by the American Thoracic Society Section of the American Lung Association, American Journal of Respiratory and Critical Care Medicine, Vol 155, pg 761-765, 1997.

Other Data with Possible Relevance to Human Health: The Small quantities of crystalline silica (quartz) found in this product are, under normal conditions, naturally coated with an unremoveable layer of amorphous silica and/or bentonite clay. IARC (vol. 68, 1997 pg. 191-192) has stated that crystalline silica can differ in toxicity depending on the minerals with which it is combined, citing studies in IARC (vol. 42, 1987, pg 86) which stated that the toxic effect of crystalline silica is reduced by the “protective effect..due mainly to clay minerals..”

Carcinogenicity	NTP? No	IARC Monographs? Yes	OSHA Regulated? No
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Signs and Symptoms of Exposure:

Excessive inhalation of generated dust may result in shortness of breath and reduced pulmonary function.

Medical Conditions Generally Aggravated by Exposure:

Individuals with respiratory disease, including but not limited to, asthma and bronchitis, or subject to eye irritation should not be exposed to respirable crystalline silica (quartz) dust.

Emergency and First Aid Procedures:

Eye and Skin:	Flush with water
Gross Inhalation of Dust:	Remove to fresh air, give oxygen or artificial respiration if necessary; seek medical attention.
Ingestion:	If large amounts are swallowed, get immediate medical attention.

7- Precautions for Safe Handling and Use

Steps to Be Taken in Case Material is Released or Spilled:

Vacuum if possible to avoid generating airborne dust. Avoid breathing dust. Wear an approved respirator. Avoid adding water, product will become slippery when wet.

Waste Disposal Method:

Bury in an approved sanitary landfill, in accordance with federal, state and local regulations.

8 – Control Measures

Respiratory Protection: Use appropriate respiratory protection for respirable particulate based on consideration of airborne workplace concentration and duration of exposure arising from intended end use. Refer to the most recent standards of ANSI (z88.2) OSHA (29 CFR 1910 134), MSHA (30 CFR Parts 56 and 57) and NIOSH Respirator Decision Logic.

Ventilation: Use local exhaust as required to maintain exposures below applicable occupational exposure limits (see Section 2). See also ACGIH “Industrial Ventilation – A Manual for Recommended Practice”, (current edition)

Protective Gloves – Not Required
Eye Protections – Recommended

Other Protective Clothing or Equipment - None
Work/Hygienic Practices – Use good housekeeping practices.

Precautions to Be Taken in Handling and Storing:

Keep containers closed tightly. **Keep out of reach of children**

10 - Regulatory and D.O.T. Shipping Information

SARA 311/312: Hazard Categories for SARA Section 311/312 Reporting: Chronic Health

SARA313: Reportable for Section 313 (Form R): None

CERCLA section 103 Reportable Quantity: None

California Proposition 65: This product contains the following substances known to the state of California to cause cancer and/or reproductive harm: This product contains crystalline silica (respirable); however, the user should note that the small quantities of crystalline silica (quartz) found in this product are, under normal conditions, naturally coated with an unremoveable layer of amorphous silica and/or bentonite clay. IARC (Vol. 68, 1997, pg 191-192) has stated that crystalline silica (quartz) can differ in toxicity depending on the minerals with which it is combined. Citing studies in IARC (Vol. 42, 1987, p.86) which stated that the toxic effect of crystalline silica (quartz) is reduced by the “protective effect...due mainly to clay minerals...”.

Toxic Substances Control Act: All of the components of this product are listed on the EPA TSCA Inventory or are exempt from notification requirements.

European Inventory of Commercial Chemical Substances: All of the components of this product are listed on the EINECS Inventory or are exempt from notification requirements. (The EINECS number for Quartz: 231-545-5)

Canadian Environmental Protection Act: All the components of this product are listed on the Canadian Domestic Substances list or exempt from notification requirements.

Japan MITI: All the components of this product are existing chemical substances as defined in the Chemical Domestic Substance List.

Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances: All the components of this product are listed on the AICS list or exempt from notification requirements.

Canadian WHMIS Classification: Class D, Division 2, Subdivision A (Very Toxic Material causing other Toxic Effects)

European Community Labeling Classification: Harmful (Xn)

European Community Risk and Safety Phrases: R40, R48, S22

NFPA Hazard Rating: Health 2 Fire 0 Reactivity 0

HMIS Hazard Rating: Health *Fire 0 Reactivity 0

* Warning – Chronic health effect possible – inhalation of silica dust may cause lung injury/disease (silicosis).
Take appropriate measures to avoid breathing dust. See Section 2.

References: Registry for Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances (RTECS), 1995
Patty's Industrial Hygiene and Toxicology
NTP Seventh Annual Report on Carcinogens 1994
IAFC Monograph Volume 68, Silica, Some Silicates and Organic Fibers, 1997