Product Name: ChemWorld Residual Zero Date Issued: June 30, 2016

SECTION 1 : PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

Product Name: ChemWorld Residual Zero

Formula: Multi-component mixture

Chemical Synonym / C#: c1164

Chemical Family: Solvent blend

Supplier : ChemWorld.com 885 Woodstock Road, Ste 430-111 Rosewell, GA 30075 **Information Telephone :** (800)658-7716 or **Emergency Telephone :** (855) 347-8203

SECTION 2: HAZARD IDENTIFICATION

Form: Liquid Color: Clear colorless

Emergency Overview: Combustible liquid and vapor. Harmful or fatal if swallowed, can enter lungs and cause damage. Can cause eye, skin or respiratory tracvt irritation. Spills may create a slipping

OSHA Hazard Communication Standard: This product has been evaluated and classified as defined by OSHA Hazard Communication Standard, 29CFR 1910.1200.

GHS Classification:

Flammable Liquids (Category 3)

Skin irritation (Category 2)

Specific target organ toxicity single exposure (Category 3) (Central nervous system)

Aspiration hazard (Category 1)

Signal Word : Danger GHS Hazard Pictograms :







health hazard.



exclamation mark

Hazard Statements:

H226 Flammable liquid and vapor.

H304 May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

H315 Causes skin irritation.

H336 May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

Precautionary Statements:

P102 Keep out of reach of children.

P202 Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.

P210 Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.

P233 Keep container tightly closed.

P261 Avoid breathing dust/ fume/ gas/ mist/ vapors/ spray.

P264 Wash skin thoroughly after handling.

P271 Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.

P273 Avoid release into the environment.

P280 Wear protective gloves/ eye protection/ face protection.

P304 + P340 +P312 IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air and Keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician if you feel unwell.

P301 + P310 + P330 + P331 IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician. Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting.

P303 + P362 + P352 IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off contaminated clothing and wash before reuse. Wash with plenty of soap and water.

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Precautionary Statements, continued:

P305 + P351 + P338 IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.

P337 +P315 If eye irritation persists: Get immediate medical advice/attention.

P403 + P404 + P235 Store in a well-ventilated place. Store in a closed container. Keep cool.

P501 Dispose of contents and their containers in accordance with regional, national, and international regulations.

Other hazards which do not result in classification:

None known. See Section 11 for Potential Health Hazards

SECTION 3: COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Hazardous Ingredient(s)	CAS#	% (w/w)
Aliphatic Petroleum Naptha	proprietary	95 - 100

Unlisted components are considered non-hazardous as per 29CFR1910.1200g2C. See section 15 for specific state right-to-know information if applicable.

SECTION 4: FIRST AID MEASURES

Inhalation: Immediately move victim to fresh air. If victim is not breathing, immediately begin rescue breathing. If heart has stopped, immediately begin cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR). If breathing is difficult, 100 percent humidified oxygen should be administered by a qualified individual. Seek medical attention immediately

Eye Contact: Check for and remove contact lenses. If irritation or redness develops, flush eyes with cool, clean, low-pressure water for at least 15 minutes. Hold eyelids apart to ensure complete irrigation of the eye and eyelid tissue. Do not use eye ointment. Seek medical attention immediately.

Skin Contact: Remove contaminated shoes and clothing. Flush affected area with large amounts of water. If skin surface is damaged, apply a clean dressing and seek medical attention. Do not use ointments. If skin surface is not damaged, clean affected area thoroughly with mild soap and water. Seek medical attention if tissue appears damaged or if pain or irritation persists.

Ingestion: Do not induce vomiting. If spontaneous vomiting is about to occur, place victim's head below knees. If victim is drowsy or unconscious, place on the left side with head down. Never give anything by mouth to a person who is not fully conscious. Do not leave victim unattended. Seek medical attention immediately.

Notes to physician: INHALATION: Inhalation overexposure can produce toxic effects. Monitor for respiratory distress. If cough or difficulty in breathing develops, evaluate for upper respiratory tract inflammation, bronchitis, and pneumonitis. Administer supplemental oxygen with assisted ventilation, as required. This material (or a component) sensitizes the heart to the effects of sympathomimetic amines. Epinephrine and other sympathomimetic drugs may initiate cardiac arrhythmias in individuals exposed to this material. Administion of sympathomimetic drugs should be avoided. INGESTION: If ingested, this material presents a significant aspiration and chemical pneumonitis hazard. Induction of emesis is not recommended. Consider activated charcoal and/or gastric lavage. If patient is obtunded, protect the airway by cuffed endotracheal intubation or by placement of the body in a Trendelenburg and left lateral decubitus position.

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SECTION 5: FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

Special Properties: Combustible Liquid! This material releases vapors when heated above ambient temperatures. Vapors can cause a flash fire. Vapors can travel to a source of ignition and flashback. A vapor and air mixture can create an explosion hazard in confined spaces such as sewers. Use only with adequate ventilation. If container is not properly cooled, it can rupture in the heat of a fire.

Extinguishing Media: SMALL FIRE: Use dry chemicals, carbon dioxide, foam, water fog, or inert gas (nitrogen). LARGE FIRE: Use foam, water fog, or water spray. Water fog and spray are effective in cooling containers and adjacent structures. However, water can cause frothing and/or may not extinguish the fire. Water can be used to cool the external walls of vessels to prevent excessive pressure, autoignition or explosion. DO NOT use a solid stream of water directly on the fire as the water may spread the fire to a larger area.

Fire Fighting Procedures: Firefighters must use full bunker gear including NIOSH-approved positive pressure self-contained breathing apparatus to protect against potential hazardous combustion or decomposition products and oxygen deficiencies. Evacuate area and fight the fire from a maximum distance or use unmanned hose holders or monitor nozzles. Cover pooling liquid with foam. Containers can build pressure if exposed to radiant heat; cool adjacent containers with flooding quantities of water until well after the fire is out. Withdraw immediately from the area if there is a rising sound from a venting safety device or discoloration of vessels, tanks, or pipelines. Be aware that burning liquid will float on water. Notify appropriate authorities if liquid enter sewers or waterways.

Hazardous Combustion Products : Carbon dioxide, carbon monoxide, smoke, fumes, and/or unburned hydrocarbons.

SECTION 6: ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Combustible Liquid! Release causes an immediate fire or explosion hazard. Evacuate all non-essential personnel from immediate area and establish a "regulated zone" with site control and security. A vapor-suppressing foam may be used to reduce vapors. Eliminate all ignition sources. All equipment used when handling this material must be grounded. Stop the leak if it can done without risk. Do not touch or walk through spilled material. Remove spillage immediately from hard, smooth walking areas. Prevent its entry into waterways, sewers, basements, or confined areas. Absorb or cover with dry earth, sand, or other non-combustible material and transfer to appropriate waste containers. Use clean, non-sparking tools to collect absorbed material.

Steps to be taken in case material is released or spilled:

For large spills, secure the area and control access. Dike far ahead of a liquid spill to ensure complete collection. Water mist or spray may be used to reduce or disperse vapors; but, it may not prevent ignition in closed spaces. This material will float on water and its run-off may create an explosion or fire hazard. Verify that responders are properly HAZWOPER-trained and wearing appropriate respiratory equipment and fire-resistant protective clothing during cleanup operations. In an urban area, cleanup spill as soon as possible; in natural environments, cleanup on advice from specialists. Pick up free liquid for recycle and/ or disposal if it can be accomplished safely with explosion-proof equipment. Collect any excess material with absorbant pads, sand, or other inert non-combustible absorbent materials. Place into appropriate waste containers for later disposal. Comply with all laws and regulations.

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SECTION 7: HANDLING AND STORAGE

Handling: A spill or leak can cause an immediate fire or explosion hazard. Keep containers closed and do not handle or store near heat, sparks, or any other potential ignition sources. Do not contact with oxidizable materials. Do not breathe vapor. Use only with adequate ventilation and personal protection. Never siphon by mouth. Avoid contact with eyes, skin, and clothing. Prevent contact with food and tobacco products. Do not take internally.

When performing repairs and maintenance on contaminated equipment, keep unnecessary persons away from the area. Eliminate all potential ignition sources. Drain and purge equipment, as necessary, to remove material residues. Use gloves constructed of impervious materials and protective clothing if direct contact is anticipated. Provide ventilation to maintain exposure potential below applicable exposure limits. Promptly remove contaminated clothing. Wash exposed skin thoroughly with soap and water after handling.

Empty containers may contain material residues which can ignite with explosive force. Misuse of empty containers can be dangerous if used to store toxic, flammable, or reactive materials. Cutting or welding of empty containers can cause fire, explosion, or release of toxic fumes from residues. Do not pressurize or expose empty containers to open flame, sparks, or heat. Keep container closed and drum bungs in place. All label warnings and precautions must be observed. Return empty drums to a qualified reconditioner. Consult appropriate federal, state and local authorities before reusing, reconditioning, reclaiming, recycling, or disposing of empty containers and/or waste residues of this material.

Storage Requirements: Keep container closed. Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area. Do not store with oxidizing agents. Do not store at elevated temperatures or in direct sunlight for extended periods of time. Consult appropriate federal, state and local authorities before reusing, reconditioning, reclaiming, recycling or disposing of empty containers or waste residues of this product.

SECTION 8: EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

Hazardous Ingredient	ACGIH TLV (mg/m3) TWA	ACGIH TLV (mg/m3) STEL
Aliphatic Petroleum Naptha	100ppm*	-

Engineering measures:

Ventilation / Local Exhaust / Mechanical Recommendations: Provide exhaust ventilation or other engineering controls to keep the airborne concentrations of vapor or mists below the applicable workplace exposure limits indicated below. All electrical equipment should comply with the National Electric Code. An emergency eye wash station and safety shower should be located near the workstation.

Respiratory Protection: For unknown vapor concentrations use a positive-pressure, pressure-demand, self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA). For known vapor concentrations above the occupational exposure guidelines (see below), use a NIOSH-approved organic vapor respirator if adequate protection is provided. Protection factors vary depending upon the type of respirator used. Respirators should be used in accordance with OSHA requirements (29 CFR 1910.134).

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Personal protective equipment, continued:

Skin Protection: Avoid skin contact. Use gloves (e.g., disposable PVC, neoprene, nitrile, vinyl, or PVC/NBR). Wash hands with plenty of mild soap and water before eating, drinking, smoking, use of toilet facilities or leaving work. DO NOT use gasoline, kerosene, solvents or harsh abrasives as skin cleaners. Wear long-sleeved fire-retardant garments (e.g., Nomex®) while working with flammable and combustible liquids. Additional chemical-resistant protective gear may be required if splashing or spraying conditions exist. This may include an apron, boots and additional facial protection. If product comes in contact with clothing, immediately remove soaked clothing and shower. Promptly remove and discarded contaminated leather

Eye Protection: Safety glasses equipped with side shields are recommended as minimum protection in industrial settings. Chemical goggles should be worn during transfer operations or when there is a likelihood of misting, splashing, or spraying of this material. Suitable eye wash water should be readily available.

General Comments: Warning! Use of this material in spaces without adequate ventilation may result in generation of hazardous levels of combustion products and/or inadequate oxygen levels for breathing. Odor is an inadequate warning for hazardous conditions.

SECTION 9: PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance / Odor: Clear, colorless liquid, mild petroleum odor. **Water Solubility:** Nil **pH (100%):** N/A

Specific Gravity: 0.78 Boiling Point (°F): 378 - 401

Evaporation Rate(water=1): % **Volatile:** > 95

Vapor Density(NButAce=1): < 0.1 **Vapor Pressure(mmHg)**: 0.5 at 20°C **Flash Point**: 145°F **Flash Point Method Used**: Closed Cup

Flammable Limits: LEL = 0.8% UEL = 6%

SECTION 10: STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Hazardous Decomposition Products: No additional hazardous decomposition products were identified other than the combustion products identified in Section 5 of this SDS.

Chemical Stability: Stable

Conditions to Avoid: Keep away from heat, flame and other potential ignition sources. Keep away from strong oxidizing conditions and agents.

Incompatibility with other Substances: Strong acids, alkalies, and oxidizers such as liquid chlorine

and oxvaen.

Hazardous Polymerization: Not expected to occur.

SECTION 11 : TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Potential Health Hazards (as Aliphatic Petroleum Naptha):

Inhalation: Breathing high concentrations may be harmful. Mist or vapor can irritate the throat and lungs. Breathing this material may cause central nervous system depression with symptoms including nausea, headache, dizziness, fatigue, drowsiness, or unconsciousness. Breathing high concentrations of this material, for example, in an enclosed space or by intentional abuse, can cause irregular heartbeats which can cause death.

Skin Contact: This product can cause mild, transient skin irritation with short-term exposure. The degree of irritation will depend on the amount of material that is applied to the skin and the speed and thoroughness that it is removed. Symptoms include redness, itching, and burning of the skin. Repeated or prolonged skin contact can produce moderate irritation (dermatitis).

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Potential Health Hazards (as Aliphatic Petroleum Naptha), continued :

Eye Contact: This product can cause transient mild eye irritation with short-term contact with liquid sprays or mists. Symptoms include stinging, watering, redness, and swelling.

Ingestion: If swallowed, this material may irritate the mucous membranes of the mouth, throat, and esophagus. It can be readily absorbed by the stomach and intestinal tract. Symptoms include a burning sensation of the mouth and esophagus, nausea, vomiting, dizziness, staggering gait, drowsiness, loss of consciousness, and delirium, as well as additional central nervous system (CNS) effects. Due to its light viscosity, there is a danger of aspiration into the lungs during vomiting. Aspiration can result in severe lung damage or death.

Chronic Health Effects Summary: Chronic effects of ingestion and subsequent aspiration into the lungs may cause pneumatocele (lung cavity) formation and chronic lung dysfunction. Reports have associated repeated and prolonged occupational overexposure to solvents with irreversible brain and nervous system damage (sometimes referred to as "Solvent or Painter's Syndrome"). Intentional misuse by deliberately concentrating and inhaling this product may be harmful or fatal.

Conditions Aggravated by Exposure: Disorders of the following organs or organ systems that may be aggravated by significant exposure to this material or its components include: Skin, Respiratory System, Liver, Kidneys, Central Nervous System (CNS)

Target Organs: This material may cause damage to the following organs: kidneys, the nervous system, liver, upper respiratory tract, skin, central nervous system (CNS), eye, lens or cornea

Toxicological Data (asPetroleum hydrocarbon distillates):

Dermal, Acute LD₅₀ (rabbit): >3000 mg/kg

Inhalation, Acute LC₅₀ (rat): >5.5 mg/l (8 hours)

Studies on laboratory animals have associated similar materials with eye and respiratory tract irritation. Studies on laboratory animals have shown similar materials to cause skin irritation after repeated or prolonged contact. Repeated direct application of Stoddard Solvent to the skin can produce defatting dermatitis and kidney damage in laboratory animals. Rats developed kidney damage and elevated blood urea nitrogen levels when exposed to a concentration of 1.9 mg/L for 65 days. The kidney damage occurred only in male rats and appeared to involve both the tubules and glomeruli. The significance of these animal study results to human health is unclear.

Carcinogenicity: This product does not contain any materials considered to be carcinogenous according to OSHA, NTP, IARC, or ACGIH.

SECTION 12 : ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ecotoxicological Information (as Petroleum hydrocarbon distillates):

Analysis for ecological effects has not been conducted on this product. However, if spilled, this product and any contaminated soil or water may be harmful to human, animal, and aquatic life. Also, the coating action associated with petroleum and petroleum products can be harmful or fatal to aquatic life and waterfowl.

Environmental Fate (as Petroleum hydrocarbon distillates):

This mixture will normally float on water with its lighter components evaporating rapidly. In stagnant or slow-flowing waterways, a hydrocarbon layer can cover a large surface area. As a result, this covering layer might limit or eliminate natural atmospheric oxygen transport into the water. With time, if not removed, oxygen depletion in the waterway might be enough to cause a fish kill or create an anaerobic environment. This coating action can also be harmful or fatal to plankton, algae, aquatic life, and water birds.

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SECTION 13: DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste Disposal Method: Conditions of use may cause this material to become a "hazardous waste", as defined by federal or state regulations. It is the responsibility of the user to determine if the material is a RCRA "hazardous waste" at the time of disposal. Transportation, treatment, storage and disposal of waste material must be conducted in accordance with RCRA regulations (see 40 CFR 260 through 40 CFR 271). State and/or local regulations may be more restrictive. Contact the RCRA/Superfund Hotline at (800) 424-9346 or your regional US EPA office for guidance concerning case specfic disposal issues. Recycle, recovery and reuse of materials, where permitted, is encouraged as an alternate to disposal as a waste. Hazardous waste classification under federal regulations (40 CFR Part 261 et seq) is dependent upon whether a material is a RCRA listed hazardous waste or has any of the four RCRA hazardous waste characteristics. Refer to 40 CFR Part 261.33 to determine if a given material to be disposed of is a RCRA listed hazardous waste. RCRA Hazardous Waste Characteristics: There are four characteristics defined in 40 CFR Section 261.21-61.24: Ignitability, Corrosivity, Reactivity, and Toxicity. To determine Ignitability, see Section 9 of this SDS (flash point). For Corrosivity, see Sections 9 and 14 (pH and DOT corrosivity). For Reactivity, see Section 10 (incompatible materials). For Toxicity, see Section 2 (composition). Federal regulations are subject to change. State and local requirements, which may differ from or be more stringent than the federal regulations, may also apply to the classification of the material if it is to be disposed.

Is the unused product a RCRA hazardous waste (40CFR261.33) if discarded? No If yes, the RCRA ID number is : N/A

SECTION 14: TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

Transportation Emergency Telephone Number: 3E 24 hour number: (866)302-6855* *Please refer to c# referenced in section 1 of this sds.

UN Number / DOT Proper Shipping Name / DOT Hazard Class /Packing Group / DOT Label & other information:

UN1268, Petroleum products, N.O.S.
(Contains petroleum distillate), PGIII (COMBUSTIBLE LIQUID, ERG#128, Flashpoint > 100°F, DOT = Not regulated < 119 gallons)

SECTION 15: REGULATORY INFORMATION

US FEDERAL REGULATIONS:

TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act) Status : TSCA (United States) The intentional ingredients of this product are listed.

CERCLA RQ - 40 CFR 302.4(a):

Component RQ (lbs)

None listed

As defined by CERCLA, the term "hazardous substance" does not include petroleum, including crude oil or any fraction thereof which is not otherwise specifically designated in 40 CFR 302.4. This product or refinery stream is not known to contain chemical substances subject to this statute. However, it is recommended that you contact state and local authorities to determine if there are any other reporting requirements in the event of a spill.

Spills or releases resulting in the loss of any ingredient at or above its RQ requires immediate notification to the National Response Center (800) 424-8802 and to your Local Emergency Planning Committee.

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SARA 302 Components - 40 CFR 355 Appendix A

Section 302 Component(s) TPQ (lbs) RQ (lbs)

None

SARA 311/312 Classification - 40 CFR 370.2:

as Petroleum hydrocarbon distillates: Fire, Acute (Immediate) Health Hazard, Chronic

(Delayed) Health Hazard

SARA 313 Components - 40 CFR 372.65:

Section 313 Component(s) CAS # %

None

INTERNATIONAL REGULATIONS:

Canada TDG: Product ID Number UN1268, Petroleum Products NOS (naptha), Not regulated for

transport.

WHMIS Class B3

STATE REGULATIONS:

California Safe Drinking Water Act (Prop. 65) Listing: This product is not known to contain the any components for which the State of California has found to cause cancer, birth defects or other reproductive harm.

Other Regulations / Legislation which apply to this product: None known

State Right-To-Know:

Petroleum hydrocarbon distillates is listed on the following inventories: New Jersey R-T-K

Additional Regulatory Remarks: Federal Hazardous Substances Act, related statutes, and Consumer Product Safety Commission regulations, as defined by 16 CFR 1500.14(b)(3) and 1500.83(a)(13): This product contains "Petroleum Distillates" which may require special labeling if distributed in a manner intended or packaged in a form suitable for use in the household or by children. Precautionary label dialogue should display the following: DANGER: Contains Petroleum Distillates! Harmful or fatal if swallowed! Call Physician Immediately. KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN!

SECTION 16: OTHER INFORMATION

NFPA Rating: HEALTH: 2 FLAMMABILITY: 2 REACTIVITY: 0

NFPA hazard degree designation 704: 4 = extreme, 3 = high, 2 = moderate, 1 = slight, 0 = none.

Revision Date: 5/5/2016

Information and data compiled to compose this SDS is correct to the best of our knowledge as of the printed date, and is offered solely for your consideration, investigation, and verification.