Section 1 ~ Identification

Identity (As Used On Label and List) A1255 ELIMINATOR DREAMSICLE

Date Prepared: 11-15-2016

Company Information: OMEGA INDUSTRIAL SUPPLY, INC

Address (Number, Street, Suite/Apt#) 101 Grobriic Ct #1 (City, State, and Zip Code) Fairfield, CA 94534

Emergency Telephone Number: 1-800-424-9300

Telephone Number for Information: 1-800-571-7347

Signature of Prepare (Optional) REGULATORY DEPT.

Section 2 ~ Hazard(s) Identification

Classifications Specific Target Organ Toxicity -Single Exposure (Narcotic Effects) - Category 3
Eye Irritation - Category 2A Aerosols Category 1

Pictograms

Signal Word: Danger

Hazard Statements – Physical Hazard Statements – Health
H222 - Extremely flammable aerosol H229 - Pressurized container: May burst if heated
H234 - May cause drowsiness or dizziness
H319 - Causes serious eye irritation

Precautionary Statements – General
P101 - If medical advice is needed, have product container or label at hand.
P102 - Keep out of reach of children.
P103 - Read label before use.

Precautionary Statements – Prevention
P264 - Wash thoroughly after handling.
P280 - Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.
P210 - Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.
P211 - Do not spray on an open flame or other ignition source.
P251 - Do not smoke or allow open flames or other ignition sources.

Precautionary Statements - Response
P304 + P340 - IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.
P312 - Call a POISON CENTER or doctor if you feel unwell.
P305 + P351 + P338 - IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.

Precautionary Statements – Storage
P403 + P405 - Store in a well ventilated place. Keep out of reach of children.
P404 + P410 - Protect from sunlight. Do not expose to temperatures exceeding 50 °C/122 °F.
P501 - Dispose of contents and container in accordance with all local, regional, national and international regulations.

Section 3 ~ Composition/Information on Ingredients

Chemical Name Acetone Propane Butane Triethylene Glycol Monobutyl Ether

CAS No. 67-64-1 74-98-6 106-97-8 143-22-6

% (Wt.) 55 - 75 % 10 - 20% 5 - 15% 1.0 - 3%

Section 4 ~ First Aid Measures

Inhalation: Remove source of exposure or move person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing. If exposed/feel unwell/concerned: Call a POISON CENTER/doctor. Eliminate all ignition sources if safe to do so.

Eye Contact: Remove source of exposure or move person to fresh air. Rinse eyes cautiously with lukewarm, gently flowing water for several minutes, while holding the eyelids open. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing for a duration of 15-20 minutes. Take care not to rinse contaminated water into the unaffected eye or onto the face. If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.

Skin Contact: Take off immediately all contaminated clothing, shoes and leather goods (e.g. watchbands, belts). Gently blot or brush away excess product. Wash with plenty of lukewarm, gently flowing water for a duration of 15-20 minutes. Call a POISON CENTER/doctor if you feel unwell. Store contaminated clothing under water and wash before reuse or discard.

Ingestion: Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting. Immediately call a POISON CENTER/doctor. If vomiting occurs naturally, lie on your side, in the recovery position. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious or convulsing victim. Keep person warm and quiet.

Section 5 ~ Fire Fighting Measures

Suitable Extinguishing Media: Use water, fog, dry chemical, or carbon dioxide. Carbon dioxide can displace oxygen. Use caution when applying carbon dioxide in confined spaces. Simultaneous use of foam and water on the same surface is to be avoided as water destroys the foam.

 Unsuitable Extinguishing Media: Water may be ineffective but can be used to cool containers exposed to heat or flame.

Specific Hazards in Case of Fire: Contents under pressure. Keep away from ignition sources and open flames. Exposure of containers to extreme heat and flames can cause them to rupture often with violent force. Aerosol cans may rupture when heated. Heated cans may burst. In fire, will decompose to carbon dioxide, carbon monoxide.

Fire-Fighting Procedures: Isolate immediate hazard area and keep unauthorized personnel out. Stop spill/release if it can be done safely. Move undamaged containers from immediate hazard area if it can be done safely. Water spray may be useful in minimizing or dispersing vapors and to protect personnel. Dispose of fire debris and contaminated extinguishing water in accordance with official regulations.

Special Protective Actions: Wear protective pressure self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) and full turnout gear. Care should always be exercised in dust/mist areas.

Section 6 ~ Accidental Release Measures

Emergency Procedure: Flammable/combustible material. ELIMINATE all ignition sources (no smoking, flames, sparks, or flames in immediate area). Stay upwind, keep out of low areas. Immediately turn off or isolate any source of ignition. Keep unnecessary people away; isolate hazard area and deny entry. Do not touch or walk through spilled material. Clean up immediately. Use absorbent sweeping compound to soak up material and put into suitable container for proper disposal.

Recommended Equipment: Wear safety glasses and gloves.

Personal Precautions: ELIMINATE all ignition sources (no smoking, flames, sparks, or flames in immediate area). Use explosion proof equipment. Avoid breathing vapor. Avoid contact with skin, eye or clothing. Do not touch damaged containers or spilled materials unless wearing appropriate protective clothing.

Environmental Precautions: Stop spill/release if it can be done safely. Prevent spilled material from entering sewers, storm drains, other unauthorized drainage systems and natural waterways by using sand, earth, or other appropriate barriers.

Section 7 ~ Handling and Storage

General: For industrial and institutional use only. For use by trained personnel only. Keep away from children. Wash hands after use. Do not get in eyes, on skin or on clothing. Do not breathe vapors or mists. Use good personal hygiene practices. Eating, drinking and smoking in work areas is prohibited. Remove contaminated clothing and protective equipment before entering eating areas. Eyewash stations and showers should be available in areas where this material is used and stored.
Section 8 ~ Exposure Controls/Personal Protection

Eye Protection: Chemical goggles, safety glasses with side shields or vented/splash proof goggles. Contact lenses may absorb irritants. Particles may adhere to lenses and cause corneal damage.

Skin Protection: Wear gloves, long sleeved shirt, long pants and other protective clothing as required to minimize skin contact. Use of gloves approved to relevant standards made from the following materials may provide suitable chemical protection: PVC, neoprene or nitrile rubber gloves. Suitability and durability of a glove is dependent on usage, e.g. frequency and duration of contact, chemical resistance of glove material, glove thickness, dexterity. Always seek advice from glove suppliers. Contaminated gloves should be replaced. Chemical-resistant clothing is recommended to avoid prolonged contact. Avoid unnecessary skin contact.

Respiratory Protection: If engineering controls do not maintain airborne concentrations to a level which is adequate to protect worker, a respiratory protection program must be in place. OSHA (ppm) or ACGIH (ppm) values of 50 or less are considered acceptable. In the event OSHA or ACGIH values exceed 50, a respirator should be used. When using respirators, the highest quality respirator that is compatible with the tasks to be performed and the conditions present should be used.

Vapor Pressure: The vapor pressure of a material is the pressure exerted by its vapor in an air-vapor mixture at equilibrium at a given temperature. It is a measure of its volatility. A material with a high vapor pressure will have a higher volatility than a material with a low vapor pressure.

Hazardous Decomposition Products: The decomposition products of a material are the substances that are released when the material undergoes a chemical reaction or thermal decomposition. They can be harmful to human health and the environment.

Hazardous Reactions/Polymerization: Chemical reactions can be harmful to human health and the environment. Polymerization is the process of forming a polymer from smaller molecules. It can be harmful to human health and the environment.

Persistence and Degradability: The persistence and degradability of a material refer to its ability to persist in the environment and to break down into simpler compounds. A material with high persistence and degradability will not remain in the environment for a long time and will not accumulate.

Bioaccumulative Potential: The bioaccumulative potential of a material refers to its ability to accumulate in the tissues of organisms. A material with high bioaccumulative potential will accumulate in the tissues of organisms and may cause harm to human health and the environment.

Toxicity: Toxicity refers to the harmful effects of a material on living organisms. A material with high toxicity will cause harm to human health and the environment.

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Section 15 ~ Regulatory Information

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CAS</th>
<th>Chemical Name</th>
<th>% By Weight</th>
<th>Regulation List</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>67-64-1</td>
<td>Acetone</td>
<td>55 – 75 %</td>
<td>CERCLA, SARA312, TSCA, RCRA, ACGIH, OSHA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>74-98-6</td>
<td>Propane</td>
<td>10 – 20 %</td>
<td>SARA312, TSCA, ACGIH, OSHA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>106-97-8</td>
<td>Butane</td>
<td>5 – 15 %</td>
<td>SARA312, TSCA, ACGIH</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>143-22-6</td>
<td>Triethylene Glycol Monobutyl Ether</td>
<td>1.0 – 3%</td>
<td>SARA313, CERCLA, SARA312, TSCA</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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Section 16 ~ Other Information

Glossary: * There are points of differences between OSHA GHS and UN GHS. In 90% of the categories, they can be used interchangeably, but for the Skin Corrosion/Irritant Category and the Specific Target Organ Toxicity (Single and Repeated Exposure) Categories. In these cases, our system will say UN GHS; ACWG – American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists; ANSI – American National Standards Institute; Canadian TDG Canadian Transportation of Dangerous Goods; CAS – Chemical Abstract Service; Chemtrec – Chemical Transportation Emergency Center (US); CHIP – Chemical Hazard Information and Packaging; DSL – Domestic Substances List; EC – Equivalent Concentration; EH40 – HSE Guidance Note EH40 Occupational Exposure Limits; EPCRA – Emergency Planning and Community Right-To-Know Act; ESL – Effects screening levels; HMIS – Hazardous Material Information Service; LC – Lethal Concentration; LD – Lethal Dose; NFPA – National Fire Protection Association; OEL – Occupational Exposure Limits; OSHA – Occupational Safety and Health Administration, US Department of Labor; PEL – Permissible Exposure Limit; SARA (Title III) – Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act; SARA 313 – Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act, Section 313; SCBA – Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus; STEL – Short Term Exposure Limit; TCEQ – Texas Commission on Environmental Quality; TLV – Threshold Limit Value; TSCA – Toxic Substances Control Act Public Law 94-469; TWA – Time Weighted Value; US DOT – US Department of Transportation; WHMIS – Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NFPA</th>
<th>HMIS</th>
<th>Key</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>4= Severe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3= Serious</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2= Moderate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>1= Slight</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>0= Minimal</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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