Section 1 ~ Identification
Identity (As Used On Label and List) A1230 Citrus Mist
Date Prepared: 10-08-2015
Company Information: OMEGA INDUSTRIAL SUPPLY, INC
Address (Number, Street, Suite/Apt#) 101 Grobric Ct #1 (City, State, and Zip Code) Fairfield, CA 94534

Section 2 ~ Hazard(s) Identification
Classification Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Single Exposure (Narcotic Effects) Category 3
Eye Irritation Category 2A
Aerosol Category 1

Pictograms
Signal Word: Danger

Hazard Statement-Physical H222, H229 - Extremely flammable aerosol. Pressurized container may burst if heated.

Hazard Statement-Health H336 - May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
H319 - Causes serious eye irritation.

Precautionary Statement
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.
Prevention P261 - Avoid breathing dust/fume/gas/mist/vapors/spray.
P271 - Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
P264 - Wash thoroughly after handling.
P280 - Wear 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 pierce or burn, even after use.

Response P304 + P340 - IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.
P312 - Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician 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.
P337 + P313 - If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.
Storage P403 + P405 - Store in a well-ventilated place. Store locked up.
P410 - Protect from sunlight.
P412 - Do not expose to temperatures exceeding 50°C/122°F.

Disposal P501 - Dispose of contents and container in accordance with all local, regional, national and international regulations.

Section 3 ~ Composition/Information on Ingredients

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chemical Name</th>
<th>CAS No.</th>
<th>% (Wt.)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Acetone</td>
<td>067-64-1</td>
<td>46 – 81%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Propane</td>
<td>074-98-6</td>
<td>19 – 34%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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, flares, 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: Positive pressure, full-face piece self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA), or positive pressure supplied air respirator with escape SCBA (NIOSH approved).

Personal Precautions: ELIMINATE all ignition sources (no smoking, flares, 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.

Ventilation Requirements: Use only with adequate ventilation to control air contaminants to their exposure limits. The use of local ventilation is recommended to control emissions near the source.
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. 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 that meets or is equivalent to OSHA 29 CFR 1910.134 and ANSI Z88.2 should be followed. Check with respiratory protective equipment suppliers. Where air-filtering respirators are suitable, select an appropriate combination of mask and filter. Select a filter suitable for combined particulate/organic gases and vapors. When spraying more than one half can continuously or more than one can consecutively, use NIOSH approved respirator.

Section 9 ~ Physical Chemical Properties

Physical and Chemical Properties

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chemical Name</th>
<th>OSHA TWA (ppm)</th>
<th>OSHA TWA (mg/m3)</th>
<th>OSHA STEL (ppm)</th>
<th>OSHA STEL (mg/m3)</th>
<th>OSHA Tables (Z1, Z2, Z3)</th>
<th>OSHA Carcinogen</th>
<th>OSHA Skin Designation</th>
<th>NIOSH TWA (ppm)</th>
<th>NIOSH TWA (mg/m3)</th>
<th>NIOSH STEL (ppm)</th>
<th>NIOSH STEL (mg/m3)</th>
<th>NIOSH Carcinogen</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Acetone</td>
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<td>250</td>
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<td>Propane</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Section 10 ~ Stability and Reactivity


Section 11 ~ Toxicological Information


0067-64-1 ACETONE
LC50 (male rat): 30000 ppm (4-hour exposure); cited as 71000 mg/m3 (4-hour exposure) (29)
LC50 (male mouse): 18600 ppm (4-hour exposure); cited as 44000 mg/m3 (4-hour exposure) (29)
LD50 (oral, female rat): 5800 mg/kg (24)
LD50 (oral, male rat): 6700 mg/kg (cited as 8.5 mL/kg) (31)
LD50 (oral, newborn rat): 1750 mg/kg (cited as 2.2 mL/kg) (31)
LD50 (oral, mouse): 5000 mg/kg (32,unconfirmed)
LD50 (dermal, rabbit): Greater than 16000 mg/kg cited as 20 mL/kg (30)
Potential Health Effects – Miscellaneous 0067-64-1 ACETONE
The following medical conditions may be aggravated by exposure: lung disease, eye disorders, skin disorders. Overexposure may cause damage to any of the following organs/systems: blood, central nervous system, eyes, kidneys, liver, respiratory system, skin.

Section 12 ~ Ecological Information


Section 13 ~ Disposal Considerations

Water Disposal: Under RCRA, it is the responsibility of the user of the product, to determine at the time of disposal whether the product meets RCRA criteria for hazardous waste. Management should be in full compliance with federal, state, and local laws. Empty containers retain product residue which may exhibit hazards of material, therefore do not pressurize, cut, glaze, weld or use for any other purposes. Return drums to reclamation centers for proper cleaning and reuse.

Section 14 ~ Transport Information
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>0067-64-1</td>
<td>Acetone</td>
<td>46 – 81%</td>
<td>CERCLA, SARA312, TSCA, RCRA, ACGIH, OSHA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0074-98-6</td>
<td>Propane</td>
<td>19 – 34%</td>
<td>SARA312, TSCA, ACGIH, OSHA</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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. ACGIH - 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 (UK) - HSE Guidance Note EH40 Occupational Exposure Limits; EPCRA - Emergency Planning and Community Right-To-Know Act; ESL - Effects screening levels; HMIS - Hazardous Materials 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; 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>
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</table>

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