

Section 1 - Identification

Product Name: Lucid Clear (68100)

Lucid Drone Technologies
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Charlotte, NC 28216
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Emergency Phone: 1-800-535-5053

Section 2 - Hazards Identification

GHS Ratings:

Skin corrosion/irritation	1A	Destruction of dermal tissue: Exposure < 3 min. Observation < 1 hour, visible necrosis in at least one animal
Serious eye damage/eye irritation	1	Serious eye damage: Irreversible damage 21 days after exposure, Draize score: Corneal opacity \geq 3, Iritis > 1.5

GHS Hazards

H314	Causes severe skin burns and eye damage
H318	Causes serious eye damage

GHS Precautions

P260	Do not breathe dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray
P264	Wash hands thoroughly after handling
P280	Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection
P310	Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician if you feel unwell after exposure of this product
P321	Specific treatment (see First Aid below or label)
P363	Wash contaminated clothing before reuse
P301+P330+P331	IF SWALLOWED: Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician. Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting
P303+P361+P353	IF ON SKIN (or hair): Remove/Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower
P304+P340	IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing
P305+P351+P338	IF IN EYES: Rinse continuously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses if present and easy to do – continue rinsing
P405	Store locked up
P501	Dispose of contents/container in conformance with State, Local, and Federal regulations.

Signal Word: Danger



Section 3 - Composition, Information on Ingredients

Chemical Name	CAS number	Weight Concentration %
2-Amino-ethanol	141-43-5	5.00% - 10.00%
propan-2-ol	67-63-0	1.00% - 5.00%
Proprietary Surfactants	68439-46-3	1.00% - 5.00%
Caustic Potash	1310-58-3	1.00% - 5.00%
2-butoxyethanol	111-76-2	1.00% - 5.00%
Ethylenediaminetetraacetic acid, tetrasodium salt, tetrahydrate	64-02-8	1.00% - 5.00%

Section 4 - First Aid Measures

INHALATION: If inhalation of mists, vapors, or spray occurs and adverse effects result, remove to uncontaminated area. Evaluate ABC's (is Airway constricted, is Breathing occurring, and is blood Circulating) and treat symptomatically. GET MEDICAL ATTENTION IMMEDIATELY. There is no specific antidote, treat symptomatically.

EYE CONTACT: Immediately flush contaminated eyes with a directed stream of water for as long as possible. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. GET MEDICAL ATTENTION IMMEDIATELY. Washing eyes within several seconds is essential to achieve maximum effectiveness.

SKIN CONTACT: Immediately flush contaminated areas with water. Remove contaminated clothing, jewelry, and shoes immediately. Wash contaminated areas with large amounts of water. GET MEDICAL ATTENTION IMMEDIATELY. Thoroughly clean and dry contaminated clothing before reuse. Discard contaminated leather goods.

INGESTION: If swallowed, do not induce vomiting. For definite or probable ingestion, do not administer oral fluids. If vomiting occurs spontaneously, keep airway clear. Monitor airway. Volume resuscitation (IV fluids) and circulatory support (CPR) may be required. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious or convulsive person. GET MEDICAL ATTENTION IMMEDIATELY.

Notes to Physician: Medical observation and assessment is recommended for all ingestions, all eye exposures, and symptomatic inhalation and dermal exposures. For symptomatic ingestion, do not administer oral fluids and consider investigation by endoscopy, X-ray, or CT scan. Esophageal perforation, airway compromise, hypotension, and shock are possible. For prolonged exposures and significant exposures, consider delayed injury to exposed tissues. There is no antidote. Treatment is supportive care. Follow normal parameters for airway, breathing, and circulation. Surgical intervention may be required.

Section 5 - Fire Fighting Measures

Flash Point: N/A

LEL: 1.00

UEL: 12.00

Fire Hazard: Negligible fire hazard.

Flash point: Not flammable

Extinguishing Media: Use extinguishing agents appropriate for surrounding fire.

Sensitivity to Mechanical Impact: Not sensitive. **Sensitivity to Static Discharge:** Not sensitive. **GHS:Physical**

Hazards: - Corrosive to Metals

Hazardous Decomposition:

Toxic Vapors of Sodium and Potassium Oxides

Fire Fighting: Move container from fire area if it can be done without risk. Cool containers with water. Avoid contact

with skin. Do not apply water directly on this product. Heat is generated when mixed with water. Wear NIOSH approved positive-pressure self-contained breathing apparatus operated in pressure demand mode.

Section 6 - Accidental Release Measures

Personal Precautions: Do not get in eyes, on skin or on clothing. Avoid breathing mist, vapor, or spray. Do not ingest. Wear appropriate personal protective equipment recommended in Section 8 of the SDS.

Methods and Materials for Containment and Cleaning Up: In case of spill or leak, stop the leak as soon as possible, if safe to do so. Completely contain spilled materials with dikes, sandbags, etc. Shovel dry material into suitable container. Liquid material may be removed with a vacuum truck. Remaining material may be diluted with water and neutralized with dilute acid, then absorbed and collected. Flush spill area with water, if appropriate.

Environmental Precautions: Keep out of water supplies and sewers. Do not flush into surface water or sanitary sewer system. This material is alkaline and may raise the pH of surface waters with low buffering capacity. Releases should be reported, if required, to appropriate agencies.

Section 7 - Handling & Storage

Handling Procedures: Avoid breathing vapor or mist. Do not get in eyes, on skin, or on clothing. Wash thoroughly after handling. Do not eat, drink or smoke in areas where this material is used. Wear personal protective equipment as described in Exposure Controls/Personal Protection (Section 8) of the SDS. NEVER add water to product. When mixing, slowly add to water to minimize heat generation and spattering.

Storage Conditions: Store and handle in accordance with all current regulations and standards. Keep container tightly closed and properly labeled. Do not store in aluminum container or use aluminum fittings or transfer lines, as flammable hydrogen gas may be generated. Keep separated from incompatible substances (see Section 10 of SDS).

Section 8 - Exposure Controls/Personal Protection

Chemical Name / CAS No.	OSHA Exposure Limits	ACGIH Exposure Limits	Other Exposure Limits
2-Amino-ethanol 141-43-5	TWA: 3ppm STEL: 6ppm	TWA: 3ppm STEL: 6ppm	Not Established
propan-2-ol 67-63-0	TWA: 400 ppm TWA: 980 mg/m ³	= 400 ppm STEL TWA: 200 ppm	Not Established
Proprietary Surfactants 68439-46-3	Not Established	Not Established	Not Established
Caustic Potash 1310-58-3	PEL Ceiling 2mg/m ³	Ceiling 2mg/m ³	Not Established
2-butoxyethanol 111-76-2	OSHA Z-1 TWA: 240 mg/m ³ OSHA Z-1 TWA Absorbed via Skin	TWA 20ppm PE: 50 ppm	Not Established
Ethylenediaminetetraacetic acid, tetrasodium salt, tetrahydrate 64-02-8	Not Established	Not Established	Not Established

ENGINEERING CONTROLS:

Provide local exhaust ventilation where dust or mist may be generated. Ensure compliance with applicable exposure limits.

Respiratory Protection: An approved respirator with N95 (dust, fume, mist) cartridges may be permissible under certain circumstances where airborne concentrations are expected to exceed exposure limits, or when symptoms have been observed that are indicative of overexposure. If eye irritation occurs, a full face style mask should be used.

A respiratory protection program that meets applicable regulatory requirements must be followed whenever workplace conditions warrant use of a respirator.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT:

Eye Protection: Wear chemical safety goggles with a faceshield to protect against eye and skin contact when appropriate. Provide an emergency eye wash fountain and quick drench shower in the immediate work area.
Skin and Body Protection: Wear chemical resistant clothing and rubber boots when potential for contact with the material exists. Contaminated clothing should be removed, then discarded or laundered.
Hand Protection: Wear appropriate chemical resistant gloves
Protective Material Types: Natural rubber, Neoprene, Nitrile, Polyvinyl chloride (PVC), Tyvek, Tychem .

Respiratory Protection: A NIOSH approved respirator with N95 (dust, fume, mist) cartridges may be permissible under certain circumstances where airborne concentrations are expected to exceed exposure limits, or when symptoms have been observed that are indicative of overexposure. If eye irritation occurs, a full face style mask should be used. A respiratory protection program that meets 29 CFR 1910.134 must be followed whenever workplace conditions warrant use of a respirator.

HYGIENE MEASURES: Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety practices. Wash hands and affected skin immediately after handling, before breaks, and at the end of the workday . When using do not eat or drink. When using do not smoke.

Section 9 - Physical & Chemical Properties

Odor Indiscernible	Color Blue
Specific Gravity 1.03	

Section 10 - Stability & Reactivity
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Reactivity/ Stability: Stable at normal temperatures and pressures.
Conditions to Avoid: Mixing with acid, or incompatible materials may cause splattering and release of large amounts of heat. Will react with some metals forming flammable hydrogen gas. Carbon monoxide gas may form upon contact with reducing sugars, food and beverage products in enclosed spaces.

STABLE

Incompatibilities:

Strong Oxidizing agents, Strong Acids
Avoid contact with strong oxidizing agents. This material attacks some plastics, rubbers, and coatings.

Avoid contact with acids. Avoid strong acids and oxidizers. Never add water to this product.
Avoid contact with Al, Zn, Sn, Cu and Al, Zn, Sn, Cu alloys. Contact with metals causes formation of flammable hydrogen gas. Avoid ether. Avoid water solutions. Avoid organic materials.

Aluminum, Zinc, Copper alloys, Copper, Nickel

Hazardous Decomposition:

Toxic Vapors of Sodium and Potassium Oxides

Carbon Monoxide and other toxic vapors
Hazardous decomposition products: Decomposition products depend upon temperature, air supply and the presence of other materials. Decomposition products can include and are not limited to: Aldehydes . Ketones.
Organic acids.
Carbon oxides, nitrogen oxides (NOx)

In the event of fire, oxides of carbon, hydrocarbons, fumes, and smoke may be produced.

None Known

Hazardous polymerization will occur.

Section 11 - Toxicological Information

Mixture Toxicity

Inhalation Toxicity LC50: 282mg/L

Component Toxicity

141-43-5	2-Amino-ethanol
	Oral LD50: 1,089 mg/kg (RAT) Dermal LD50: 2,693 mg/kg (RABBIT)
111-76-2	2-butoxyethanol
	Oral LD50: 1,300 mg/kg (Rat) Dermal LD50: 2,000 mg/kg (Rat)

ACUTE TOXICITY:

The severity of the tissue damage is a function of its concentration, the length of tissue contact time, and local tissue conditions. After exposure there may be a time delay before irritation and other effects occur. This material is a strong irritant and is corrosive to the skin, eyes, and mucous membranes. This material may cause severe burns and permanent damage to any tissue with which it comes into contact. Inhalation will cause severe irritation, possible burns with pulmonary edema, which may lead to pneumonitis. Skin contact with this material may cause severe irritation and corrosion of tissue. Repeated exposure may cause dermatitis. Eye contact can cause severe irritation, corrosion with possible corneal damage and blindness. Ingestion may cause irritation, corrosion/ulceration, nausea, and vomiting.

CARCINOGENICITY: This product is not classified as a carcinogen by NTP, IARC or OSHA.

Blood Kidneys Liver Central Nervous System

Effects of Overexposure

<u>CAS Number</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>% Weight</u>	<u>Carcinogen Rating</u>
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Section 12 - Ecological Information

ECOTOXICITY DATA:

Aquatic Toxicity: This material has exhibited moderate toxicity to aquatic organisms. Data provided are for sodium hydroxide.

Fish Toxicity:

LC50 Brook trout: 25 ppm/ 24 hr
LC50 King salmon: 48 ppm

Invertebrate Toxicity:

LC50 Daphnia magna: 100 ppm
LC50 Shrimp: 33 - 100 ppm/48 hr
LC50 Cockle: 330 - 1000 ppm/48 hr

FATE AND TRANSPORT:

BIODEGRADATION: No information available

PERSISTENCE: Soluble in water, persistence is unlikely based on information available.

BIOCONCENTRATION: This material is not expected to bioconcentrate in organisms.

ADDITIONAL ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION: This material has exhibited slight toxicity to terrestrial organisms.

Component Ecotoxicity

2-Amino-ethanol	Toxicity to fish LC50 - Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow) - 227 mg/l - 96 h
propan-2-ol	Toxicity to fish LC50 Pimephales promelas: > 6,000 mg/l; 96 h; (literature value) Biodegradability Readily biodegradable.

