**Safety data sheet in accordance with regulation (EC) No 1907/2006**

Trade Name: Phantom 1000

Revision date: March 2023
Revision no: 3

## SECTION 1: Identification of the substance/mixture and of the company / undertaking

**1.1 Product identifier**

Phantom 1000

**1.2 Uses/Application:** Stencil and haze removal

**1.3 Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet**

**Address**

Lancer Group International
311 Saulteaux Crescent
Winnipeg, Manitoba
Canada R3J 3C7
Telephone no: +1 (204) 889-7422
Fax no: +1 (204) 8310426
Information provided by: Product Safety Department
Email address of the person responsible for this SDS: cecilia@lancergroup.com

**1.4 24 Hour Emergency Number:** +1 (888) 226-8832 CANUTEC

## SECTION 2: Hazard identification

**2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture**

2.1.1 Classification according to Regulation (EU) 1272/2008:
Skin corrosion/irritant: Category 3, serious eye damage/eye irritation: Category 2B

2.1.2 Classification according to EU Directives 67/548/EC or 1999/45EC:
Xi, R38,R41

2.1.3 WHMIS Classification:
D-2b Toxic (Skin sensitizer, skin and eye irritant)

2.1.4 GHS Classification: Not a dangerous substance or mixture

**2.2 Label Elements**

2.2.1 Labelling according to Regulation (EU) 1272/2008:

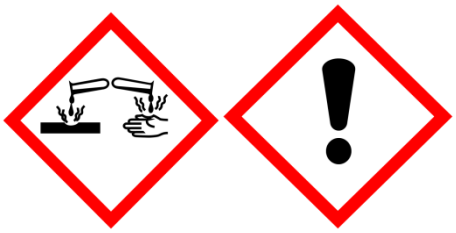
Hazard symbol:

R36/38 irritating to eyes and skin

Hazard statement:

H314 causes severe skin burns and eye damage
H320 causes eye irritation

2.2.2 Labelling according to Directives (67/548; 1999/45):



Irritant Harmful

**2.3 Other Hazards**

Effects of over exposure: Fumes emitted during fusion may irritate the eyes, skin or respiratory tract

Chronic Effects: Skin sensitization may occur in some cases

## SECTION 3: Composition / Information on ingredients

### 3.1

| Ingredients | CAS# | % Concentration |
|---|---|---|
| Sodium hydroxide | 1310-73-2 | 10-20 |
| Sodium hypochlorite | 7681-52-9 | 1-5 |
| Decomposition Product:<br>**Chlorine *A4** | 7782-50-5 | |

***A4** = Not classified as human carcinogen. (ACGIH-A4)

## SECTION 4: First aid measures

### 4.1 Description of first aid measures

**General information**

Prompt removal of the material and obtaining medical attention are essential for all contact. Remove all contaminated clothing and immediately wash the exposed areas with copious amount of water. Continue the flashing during transportation to the emergency department. Corrosive effects may be delayed (up to 72 hours), and damage may occur without the sensation or onset of pain. Contact local poison control centre for further guidance.

**After inhalation**

Remove to fresh air. Keep the patient warm and at rest. If the person is unconscious, place in recovery position. Notify a doctor in all events to ascertain whether observation and supportive hospital care is necessary.

**After skin contact**

Prompt removal of the material from the skin is essential for all concentrations, whether as a solid, or a concentrated or dilute solution. (3) Prompt removal of the material from the skin is essential. Remove all contaminated clothing and immediately wash the exposed area with copious amount of water for a minimum of 30 minutes or up to 60 minutes for critical body areas. Immerse the exposed part immediately in ice water to relieve pain and to prevent swelling and blistering. Place cold packs, ice or preferably sterile, lint-free dressing. Obtain medical attention IMMEDIATELY and monitor breathing and treat for shock or severe exposure. See “Note to Physician” below.

**After eye contact**

Immediately flush eyes with water for 30 to 60 minutes holding the eyelids open. If there is any redness, pain or visual impairment, consult an ophthalmologist.

**After ingestion**

Do not attempt to give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. IMMEDIATELY contact local Poison Control Centre. If victim is alert and not convulsing, rinse mouth out and give 1 to 2 glasses of milk. Water may be used if milk is not available but it is not as effective. If spontaneous vomiting occurs, have victim lean forward with head down to avoid breathing in of vomitus, rinse mouth and administer more milk or water. IMMEDIATELY transport victim to emergency facility.

**4.2 Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed**

No data available

**4.3 Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed**

**Hints for the physician / treatment**

Immediate consultation with local Poison Control Centre should be initiated. Severe and sometimes delayed (up to 72 hours) local and systemic reactions can occur.

Due to severely irritating or corrosive nature of the material, swallowing may lead to ulceration and inflammation of the upper alimentary tract with hemorrhage or fluid loss. Also, perforation of the esophagus or stomach may occur, leading to mediastinitis or peritonitis and the resultant complications.

Mucosal injury following ingestion of this corrosive material may contraindicate the induction of vomiting in the treatment of possible intoxication. Similarly, if gastric lavage is performed, incubation should be done with great care. If oral burns are present or corrosive ingestion is suspected by patient's history, perform esophagoscopy as soon as possible. Scope should not be passed beyond the first burn because of the risk of perforation.

Sodium salts have a hypothetical risk of hypernatremia. In addition to calcium levels, sodium and phosphate levels should be monitored.

This product contains materials that may cause severe pneumonitis if aspirated. If ingestion has occurred less than 2 hours earlier, carry out careful gastric lavage; use endotracheal cuff if available, to prevent aspiration. Observe patient for respiratory difficulty from aspiration pneumonitis. Give artificial resuscitation and appropriate chemotherapy if respiration is depressed.

Medical conditions that may be aggravated by exposure to this product include diseases of the skin, eyes and respiratory tract.

## SECTION 5: Firefighting measures

### 5.1 Extinguishing media

**Suitable extinguishing media**

In the event of fire use carbon dioxide, dry chemical agents, foam.

### 5.2 Hazardous Combustion Products

Sodium hypochlorite solutions decompose slowly. Decomposition is accelerated by heat (temperatures above 40°C) and light. Some metal accelerate the decomposition of Sodium Hypochlorite. If mixed with acids or warmed to temperatures greater than 40°C, Sodium Hypochlorite solutions release Chlorine gas. Avoid direct contact of this product with water as this can cause a violent exothermic reaction. Closed containers exposed to heat may burst. Spilled material may cause floors and contact surfaces to become slippery. Reacts with most metals to produce hydrogen gas which could make an explosive mixture with air.

### 5.3 Advice for firefighters

Fire- fighting personnel should be equipped with self- contained breathing apparatus and protective clothing. Protective clothing for skin and eye protection should be worn to protect against corrosive materials.

## SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

### 6.1 Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Avoid inhaling vapors. Avoid any contact with skin or eyes. If large quantity has been spilled, evacuate all personnel and allow intervention by trained operators with safety apparatus. Only qualified personnel with suitable protective equipment may intervene.

**6.2 Environmental precautions**

Do not allow to enter drains or waterways. If the product contaminates lakes, rivers, sewage, inform appropriate authorities in accordance with local regulations.

**6.3 Methods and material for containment and cleaning up**

Scoop the material into a clean and properly labelled container for disposal. Absorb remainder with inert material**.**

**6.4 Reference to other sections**

Refer to section 8

## SECTION 7: Handling and storage

**7.1 Precautions for safe handling**

**Advice on safe handling**

Handle and open containers with care. Avoid eye contact. Avoid excessive or repeated skin contact. Keep the containers closed when not in use. Handle in well ventilated areas. Prevent access by unauthorized personnel. Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety practice. Wash hands before taking meal breaks and immediately after handling product. Do not eat, drink or smoke when using the product. Remove and wash contaminated clothing before re-use.

**7.2 Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities**

**Storage condition**

Store in moderate cool, dry well ventilated area away from direct source of heat. Avoid freezing. Empty containers may contain product residues and should be handled accordingly. Position the container so that any labelling information is visible. Keep containers closed.

**7.3 Specific end use(s)**

Stencil and haze removal

## SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

**8.1 Control parameters**

**Exposure limits:** Sodium Hydroxide limit 2 mg/m3 (ACGIH TLV) (OSHA PEL) (NIOSH REL)

**8.2 Exposure controls**

**Exposure controls**

Local exhaust ventilation may be needed to control air contaminants to their exposure limit. Provide mechanical ventilation for confined spaces.

**Respiratory protection**

Where risk assessment shows air purifying respirators are appropriate use a dust mask type N95 (US) or type P1 (EN 143) respirator. Use respirators and components tested and approved under appropriate government standards such as NIOSH (US) or CEN (EU).

**Hand protection**

Wear proper gloves when handling the product. Always ensure that gloves are free of defects and that they are stored and used correctly. The performance and effectiveness of the glove may be reduced by physical/chemical damage and poor maintenance. Always wash hands before eating.

**Eye protection**

Wear safety goggles and face shield. Have an eye-wash station available in the work area.

**Body protection**

Cotton or cotton/synthetic overalls are usually suitable.

## SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties:

**9.1 Information on basic physical and chemical properties**

| | |
|---|---|
| **Form** | liquid |
| **Colour** | yellow amber |
| **Odour** | slight chlorine odour |
| **PH** | strongly alkaline |
| **Decomposition temperature** | no data available |
| **Explosive properties** | no data available |
| **Oxidizing properties** | no data available |
| **Viscosity** | no data available |
| **Flash point** (Closed cup) | non -combustible (does not burn) |
| **Lower explosion limit** | no data available |
| **Upper explosion limit** | no data available |
| **Density** | 1.14 – 1.19 |
| **Water solubility** | soluble |

**9.2 Other information**

The physical specifications are approximate values and refer to the used safety relevant component(s).

## SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

**10.1 Reactivity**

No hazardous reactions when stored and handled according to prescribed instruction.

**10.2 Chemical stability**

Stable under recommended storage and handling conditions (see section 7).

**10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions**

Not established

**10.4 Conditions to avoid**

High temperatures, sparks, open flames and all other ignition sources

**10.5 Incompatible materials**

Violently reactive with: aldehydes, organic materials and acids. Strong oxidizing and reducing agents. Strong bases. Vigorous effervescence results on mixture with acids. Contact with acids will liberate corrosive chlorine gas. Avoid contact with water. Methanol. Combustibles. Alkalies. Organic Halides Halogenated compounds. Trichloroethylene. Nitromethane. May react with organohalogen compounds to form spontaneously combustible compounds. May react explosively with nitro-and chloro-organic compounds, glycols and organic peroxides. Violently polimerizes acetaldehyde, acrolein, and acrytonitrile.

Nitrogen containing compounds. Ammonium hydroxide and ammonium salts: Contact with nitrogen compounds (ammonia, urea, primary amines and isocyanurates) can form toxic, reactive chloramines. Contact with Ammonium salts can form explosive nitrogen trichloride if acid present. (4) Incompatible materials for storage include aluminum, cast bronze, cast iron, stainless steel brass, nylon and phenolic resin. (3)

Reacts with most metals to produce hydrogen gas which could make an explosive mixture with air. Solutions are slightly corrosive metals. Some metals accelerate the decomposition of Sodium Hypochlorite. Aluminum and its alloys Copper and its alloys, Zinc and its alloys, cast iron stainless steel tin Galvanized Materials, Manganese Chromium, Magnesium Alkali metals. Potentially deadly carbon monoxide gas can form in enclosed areas or enclosed tanks when alkaline products contact food or beverage products that contain sugars. (3) lead nickel Cobalt. Iron and its alloys.

**10.6 Hazardous Decomposition Products**

See chapter 5.2 (Firefighting measures – Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture).

## SECTION 11: Toxicological information

### 11.1 Information on toxicological effect

No data available

**Experience in practice**

No component of this product present at levels greater than or equal to 0.1% is identified as probable, possible or confirmed human carcinogen by IARC, ACGIH, NTP and OSHA. May be harmful if inhaled and may cause respiratory tract irritation. It can cause eye and skin irritation. Harmful if swallowed.

## SECTION 12: Ecological information

### 12.1 Toxicity

May be harmful to aquatic life. Toxicity is primarily associated with pH. Can be dangerous if allowed to enter drinking water intakes. Do not contaminate domestic or irrigation water supplies, lakes, streams, ponds, or rivers.

## SECTION 13: Disposal considerations

### 3.1 Waste treatment methods

**Disposal recommendation for this product**

Wastes and emptied containers should be classified in accordance with relevant national regulation. Waste category based on European Council Directive on Waste: 080313 (Appendix A – Consolidated European Waste catalogue) Classified as Non-Hazardous.

For further information contact your local waste authority. Dispose of in accordance with appropriate U.S. Federal State and local regulations of Canada and regulations of EU member countries.

**Disposal recommendations for packaging**

Empty containers retain product residue and can be dangerous. Empty drums should be completely drained, properly bunged and promptly returned to a drum reconditioner. Treat package in the same manner as the product.

## SECTION 14: Transport information

**Land transport ARD/RID**
CORROSIVE LIQUID, N.O.S. (Sodium Hydroxide), Class 8, UN1760, PG ll

**Marine transport IMDG/GGVSee**
CORROSIVE LIQUID, N.O.S. (Sodium Hydroxide), Class 8, UN1760, PG ll

**Air transport ICAO/IATA**
CORROSIVE LIQUID, N.O.S. (Sodium Hydroxide), Class 8, UN1760, PG ll

**Canadian TDG Shipping Description**
CORROSIVE LIQUID, N.O.S. (Sodium Hydroxide), Class 8, UN1760, PG ll

**US DOT Classification**
CORROSIVE LIQUID, N.O.S. (Sodium Hydroxide), Class 8, UN1760, PG ll

## SECTION 15: Regulatory information

**15.1 Safety, health and environmental regulations/ legislation specific for substance or mixture**

The product is not on the list of controlled substances of the following:
Regulation (EC) No. 2037/2000
Regulation (EC) No. 850/2004
Regulation (EC) No. 1999/13

Other information
All components are contained in the TSCA inventory or exempted.
All components are contained in the AICS inventory.
All components are contained in the PICCS inventory.
All components are contained in the DSL inventory.
All components are contained in the ENCS inventory
All components are contained in the ECL inventory.
US EPA CERCLA hazardous Substances (40CFR 302): Not applicable
California Proposition 65: Not applicable
SARA Title III 302 Extremely Hazardous Substances: Not applicable
SARA Title III 313 Toxic Chemicals: Not applicable
National Pollutant Release Inventory (NPRI): Not applicable
Hazardous Material Information System

## SECTION 16: Other information

**Supplemental information**

This information is based on our present state of knowledge. However, it should not constitute a guarantee for any specific product properties and shall not establish a legally valid relationship. The information on this Safety Data Sheet is based on the present state of knowledge and current legislation.

It provides guidance on health, safety and environmental aspects of the product and should not be construed as any guarantee of technical performance or suitability for particular applications. The product should not be used for purposes other than shown in Section 1 without first referring to the supplier and obtaining written handling instructions.

As specific conditions of use of the product are outside the supplier's control, the user is responsible for ensuring that the requirements of relevant legislation are compiled with.

The information contained in this safety data sheet does not constitute the user's own assessment of workplace risks, as required by other health and safety legislation.

Therefore the user must assume all risks.