

# Wynn's Purple Power

Autoserv NZ Ltd

Chemwatch: 62108

Version No: 9.1.1.1

Safety Data Sheet according to HSNO Regulations

Chemwatch Hazard Alert Code: 3

Issue Date: 13/03/2019

Print Date: 26/08/2019

S.GHS.NZL.EN

## SECTION 1 IDENTIFICATION OF THE SUBSTANCE / MIXTURE AND OF THE COMPANY / UNDERTAKING

### Product Identifier

Product name	Wynn's Purple Power
Synonyms	engine degreaser Callington Haven; 69609 200 litres 69620 20 litres
Proper shipping name	CORROSIVE LIQUID, N.O.S. (contains sodium hydroxide)
Other means of identification	Not Available

### Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against

Relevant identified uses	Water -based cleaner for many applications.
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### Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Registered company name	Autoserv NZ Ltd
Address	Unit 2/38 Trugood Drv, East Tamaki AUCK 2013 New Zealand
Telephone	0800 438 996
Fax	Not Available
Website	Not Available
Email	warehouse@autoserv.co.nz

### Emergency telephone number

Association / Organisation	Autoserv NZ Ltd
Emergency telephone numbers	+800 2436 2255 (All Hours)
Other emergency telephone numbers	0800 764 766

## SECTION 2 HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

### Classification of the substance or mixture

Considered a Hazardous Substance according to the criteria of the New Zealand Hazardous Substances New Organisms legislation.  
Classified as Dangerous Goods for transport purposes.

Classification <sup>[1]</sup>	Metal Corrosion Category 1, Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 1A, Serious Eye Damage Category 1
Legend:	1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from CCID EPA NZ; 3. Classification drawn from Regulation (EU) No 1272/2008 - Annex VI
Determined by Chemwatch using GHS/HSNO criteria	8.1A, 8.2A, 8.3A

### Label elements

Hazard pictogram(s)	
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## Wynn's Purple Power

SIGNAL WORD **DANGER**

### Hazard statement(s)

<b>H290</b>	May be corrosive to metals.
<b>H314</b>	Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.

### Precautionary statement(s) General

<b>P101</b>	If medical advice is needed, have product container or label at hand.
<b>P102</b>	Keep out of reach of children.
<b>P103</b>	Read label before use.

### Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

<b>P260</b>	Do not breathe dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray.
<b>P280</b>	Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.
<b>P234</b>	Keep only in original packaging.

### Precautionary statement(s) Response

<b>P301+P330+P331</b>	IF SWALLOWED: Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting.
<b>P303+P361+P353</b>	IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water [or shower].
<b>P305+P351+P338</b>	IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
<b>P310</b>	Immediately call a POISON CENTER/doctor/physician/first aider.

### Precautionary statement(s) Storage

<b>P405</b>	Store locked up.
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### Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

<b>P501</b>	Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local regulations.
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## SECTION 3 COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

### Substances

See section below for composition of Mixtures

### Mixtures

CAS No	%[weight]	Name
1310-73-2	<10	<u>sodium hydroxide</u>
Not Available	<10	surfactants
Not Available	<10	sequesterent
6834-92-0	<10	<u>sodium metasilicate, anhydrous</u>
Not Available	<10	water softener
7732-18-5	>60	<u>water</u>
Not Available	<1	other ingredients determined not to be hazardous

## SECTION 4 FIRST AID MEASURES

### Description of first aid measures

<b>Eye Contact</b>	<p>If this product comes in contact with the eyes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Immediately hold eyelids apart and flush the eye continuously with running water.</li> <li>▶ Ensure complete irrigation of the eye by keeping eyelids apart and away from eye and moving the eyelids by occasionally lifting the upper and lower lids.</li> <li>▶ Continue flushing until advised to stop by the Poisons Information Centre or a doctor, or for at least 15 minutes.</li> <li>▶ Transport to hospital or doctor without delay.</li> <li>▶ Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.</li> </ul>
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## Wynn's Purple Power

<b>Skin Contact</b>	<p>If skin or hair contact occurs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Immediately flush body and clothes with large amounts of water, using safety shower if available.</li> <li>▶ Quickly remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear.</li> <li>▶ Wash skin and hair with running water. Continue flushing with water until advised to stop by the Poisons Information Centre.</li> <li>▶ Transport to hospital, or doctor.</li> </ul>
<b>Inhalation</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ If fumes or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area.</li> <li>▶ Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested.</li> <li>▶ Prostheses such as false teeth, which may block airway, should be removed, where possible, prior to initiating first aid procedures.</li> <li>▶ Apply artificial respiration if not breathing, preferably with a demand valve resuscitator, bag-valve mask device, or pocket mask as trained. Perform CPR if necessary.</li> <li>▶ Transport to hospital, or doctor.</li> <li>▶ Inhalation of vapours or aerosols (mists, fumes) may cause lung oedema.</li> <li>▶ Corrosive substances may cause lung damage (e.g. lung oedema, fluid in the lungs).</li> <li>▶ As this reaction may be delayed up to 24 hours after exposure, affected individuals need complete rest (preferably in semi-recumbent posture) and must be kept under medical observation even if no symptoms are (yet) manifested.</li> <li>▶ Before any such manifestation, the administration of a spray containing a dexamethasone derivative or beclomethasone derivative may be considered.</li> </ul> <p><b>This must definitely be left to a doctor or person authorised by him/her.</b> (ICSC13719)</p>
<b>Ingestion</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ For advice, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor at once.</li> <li>▶ Urgent hospital treatment is likely to be needed.</li> <li>▶ <b>If swallowed do NOT induce vomiting.</b></li> <li>▶ If vomiting occurs, lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain open airway and prevent aspiration.</li> <li>▶ Observe the patient carefully.</li> <li>▶ Never give liquid to a person showing signs of being sleepy or with reduced awareness; i.e. becoming unconscious.</li> <li>▶ Give water to rinse out mouth, then provide liquid slowly and as much as casualty can comfortably drink.</li> <li>▶ Transport to hospital or doctor without delay.</li> </ul>

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

Treat symptomatically.

For acute or short-term repeated exposures to highly alkaline materials:

- ▶ Respiratory stress is uncommon but present occasionally because of soft tissue edema.
- ▶ Unless endotracheal intubation can be accomplished under direct vision, cricothyroidotomy or tracheotomy may be necessary.
- ▶ Oxygen is given as indicated.
- ▶ The presence of shock suggests perforation and mandates an intravenous line and fluid administration.
- ▶ Damage due to alkaline corrosives occurs by liquefaction necrosis whereby the saponification of fats and solubilisation of proteins allow deep penetration into the tissue.

Alkalis continue to cause damage after exposure.

**INGESTION:**

- ▶ Milk and water are the preferred diluents

No more than 2 glasses of water should be given to an adult.

- ▶ Neutralising agents should never be given since exothermic heat reaction may compound injury.

\* Catharsis and emesis are absolutely contra-indicated.

\* Activated charcoal does not absorb alkali.

\* Gastric lavage should not be used.

Supportive care involves the following:

- ▶ Withhold oral feedings initially.
- ▶ If endoscopy confirms transmucosal injury start steroids only within the first 48 hours.
- ▶ Carefully evaluate the amount of tissue necrosis before assessing the need for surgical intervention.
- ▶ Patients should be instructed to seek medical attention whenever they develop difficulty in swallowing (dysphagia).

**SKIN AND EYE:**

- ▶ Injury should be irrigated for 20-30 minutes.

Eye injuries require saline. [Ellenhorn & Barceloux: Medical Toxicology]

**SECTION 5 FIREFIGHTING MEASURES****Extinguishing media**

- ▶ Water spray or fog.
- ▶ Foam.
- ▶ Dry chemical powder.
- ▶ BCF (where regulations permit).

**Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture**

<b>Fire Incompatibility</b>	None known.
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## Wynn's Purple Power

## Advice for firefighters

<b>Fire Fighting</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.</li> <li>▶ Wear full body protective clothing with breathing apparatus.</li> <li>▶ Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.</li> <li>▶ Use fire fighting procedures suitable for surrounding area.</li> </ul>
<b>Fire/Explosion Hazard</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Non combustible.</li> <li>▶ Not considered a significant fire risk, however containers may burn.</li> </ul> <p>Decomposition may produce toxic fumes of: metal oxides May emit corrosive fumes.</p>

## SECTION 6 ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

## Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

See section 8

## Environmental precautions

See section 12

## Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

<b>Minor Spills</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Drains for storage or use areas should have retention basins for pH adjustments and dilution of spills before discharge or disposal of material.</li> <li>▶ Check regularly for spills and leaks.</li> <li>▶ Clean up all spills immediately.</li> <li>▶ Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes.</li> <li>▶ Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment.</li> <li>▶ Contain and absorb spill with sand, earth, inert material or vermiculite.</li> </ul>
<b>Major Spills</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Clear area of personnel and move upwind.</li> <li>▶ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.</li> <li>▶ Wear full body protective clothing with breathing apparatus.</li> <li>▶ Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.</li> </ul>

Personal Protective Equipment advice is contained in Section 8 of the SDS.

## SECTION 7 HANDLING AND STORAGE

## Precautions for safe handling

<b>Safe handling</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ <b>DO NOT</b> allow clothing wet with material to stay in contact with skin</li> <li>▶ Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation.</li> <li>▶ Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs.</li> <li>▶ Use in a well-ventilated area.</li> <li>▶ Avoid contact with moisture.</li> </ul>
<b>Other information</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Store in original containers.</li> <li>▶ Keep containers securely sealed.</li> <li>▶ Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area.</li> <li>▶ Store away from incompatible materials and foodstuff containers.</li> <li>▶ <b>DO NOT</b> store near acids, or oxidising agents</li> </ul>

## Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

<b>Suitable container</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ <b>DO NOT</b> use aluminium, galvanised or tin-plated containers</li> <li>▶ Lined metal can, lined metal pail/ can.</li> <li>▶ Plastic pail.</li> <li>▶ Polyliner drum.</li> <li>▶ Packing as recommended by manufacturer.</li> </ul>
<b>Storage incompatibility</b>	<p>Avoid reaction with</p> <p>organic materials / compounds</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Reacts with aluminium / zinc producing flammable, explosive hydrogen gas</li> <li>▶ Avoid strong acids, acid chlorides, acid anhydrides and chloroformates.</li> <li>▶ Avoid contact with copper, aluminium and their alloys.</li> </ul>

## SECTION 8 EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

## Control parameters

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## Wynn's Purple Power

## OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS (OEL)

## INGREDIENT DATA


Source	Ingredient	Material name	TWA	STEL	Peak	Notes
New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)	sodium hydroxide	Sodium hydroxide	Not Available	Not Available	2 mg/m3	Not Available

## EMERGENCY LIMITS

Ingredient	Material name	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
sodium hydroxide	Sodium hydroxide	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
sodium metasilicate, anhydrous	Sodium metasilicate pentahydrate	6.6 mg/m3	73 mg/m3	440 mg/m3
sodium metasilicate, anhydrous	Sodium silicate; (Sodium metasilicate)	3.8 mg/m3	42 mg/m3	250 mg/m3

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
sodium hydroxide	10 mg/m3	Not Available
sodium metasilicate, anhydrous	Not Available	Not Available
water	Not Available	Not Available

## Exposure controls

<b>Appropriate engineering controls</b>	<p>Engineering controls are used to remove a hazard or place a barrier between the worker and the hazard. Well-designed engineering controls can be highly effective in protecting workers and will typically be independent of worker interactions to provide this high level of protection.</p> <p>The basic types of engineering controls are:</p> <p>Process controls which involve changing the way a job activity or process is done to reduce the risk.</p> <p>Enclosure and/or isolation of emission source which keeps a selected hazard "physically" away from the worker and ventilation that strategically "adds" and "removes" air in the work environment.</p>
<b>Personal protection</b>	
<b>Eye and face protection</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Chemical goggles.</li> <li>Full face shield may be required for supplementary but never for primary protection of eyes.</li> <li>Contact lenses may pose a special hazard; soft contact lenses may absorb and concentrate irritants. A written policy document, describing the wearing of lenses or restrictions on use, should be created for each workplace or task.</li> </ul>
<b>Skin protection</b>	See Hand protection below
<b>Hands/feet protection</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. PVC.</li> <li>Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, e.g. Rubber</li> <li>When handling corrosive liquids, wear trousers or overalls outside of boots, to avoid spills entering boots.</li> </ul> <p>The selection of suitable gloves does not only depend on the material, but also on further marks of quality which vary from manufacturer to manufacturer. Where the chemical is a preparation of several substances, the resistance of the glove material can not be calculated in advance and has therefore to be checked prior to the application.</p> <p>The exact break through time for substances has to be obtained from the manufacturer of the protective gloves and has to be observed when making a final choice.</p> <p>Personal hygiene is a key element of effective hand care.</p>
<b>Body protection</b>	See Other protection below
<b>Other protection</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Overalls.</li> <li>PVC Apron.</li> <li>PVC protective suit may be required if exposure severe.</li> <li>Eyewash unit.</li> </ul>

## Respiratory protection

Particulate. (AS/NZS 1716 & 1715, EN 143:2000 & 149:001, ANSI Z88 or national equivalent)

## SECTION 9 PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

## Information on basic physical and chemical properties

<b>Appearance</b>	Clear thin pale purple alkaline liquid with lemon grass fragrance; mixes with water.
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## Wynn's Purple Power

<b>Physical state</b>	Liquid	<b>Relative density (Water = 1)</b>	1.075
<b>Odour</b>	Not Available	<b>Partition coefficient n-octanol / water</b>	Not Available
<b>Odour threshold</b>	Not Available	<b>Auto-ignition temperature (°C)</b>	Not Applicable
<b>pH (as supplied)</b>	13.3	<b>Decomposition temperature</b>	Not Available
<b>Melting point / freezing point (°C)</b>	Not Applicable	<b>Viscosity (cSt)</b>	Not Available
<b>Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)</b>	100	<b>Molecular weight (g/mol)</b>	Not Applicable
<b>Flash point (°C)</b>	Not Applicable	<b>Taste</b>	Not Available
<b>Evaporation rate</b>	Not Available	<b>Explosive properties</b>	Not Available
<b>Flammability</b>	Not Applicable	<b>Oxidising properties</b>	Not Available
<b>Upper Explosive Limit (%)</b>	Not Applicable	<b>Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)</b>	Not Available
<b>Lower Explosive Limit (%)</b>	Not Applicable	<b>Volatile Component (%vol)</b>	Not Available
<b>Vapour pressure (kPa)</b>	Not Available	<b>Gas group</b>	Not Available
<b>Solubility in water</b>	Miscible	<b>pH as a solution (1%)</b>	10.5
<b>Vapour density (Air = 1)</b>	Not Available	<b>VOC g/L</b>	Not Available

## SECTION 10 STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

<b>Reactivity</b>	See section 7
<b>Chemical stability</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Unstable in the presence of incompatible materials.</li> <li>▶ Product is considered stable.</li> <li>▶ Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.</li> </ul>
<b>Possibility of hazardous reactions</b>	See section 7
<b>Conditions to avoid</b>	See section 7
<b>Incompatible materials</b>	See section 7
<b>Hazardous decomposition products</b>	See section 5

## SECTION 11 TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

## Information on toxicological effects

<b>Inhaled</b>	Not normally a hazard due to non-volatile nature of product
<b>Ingestion</b>	The material can produce chemical burns within the oral cavity and gastrointestinal tract following ingestion.
<b>Skin Contact</b>	<p>The material can produce chemical burns following direct contact with the skin.</p> <p>Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material</p> <p>Entry into the blood-stream, through, for example, cuts, abrasions or lesions, may produce systemic injury with harmful effects. Examine the skin prior to the use of the material and ensure that any external damage is suitably protected.</p>
<b>Eye</b>	The material can produce chemical burns to the eye following direct contact. Vapours or mists may be extremely irritating.
<b>Chronic</b>	<p>Repeated or prolonged exposure to corrosives may result in the erosion of teeth, inflammatory and ulcerative changes in the mouth and necrosis (rarely) of the jaw. Bronchial irritation, with cough, and frequent attacks of bronchial pneumonia may ensue.</p> <p>Substance accumulation, in the human body, may occur and may cause some concern following repeated or long-term occupational exposure.</p>

<b>Wynn's Purple Power</b>	<b>TOXICITY</b>	<b>IRRITATION</b>
	Not Available	Not Available
<b>sodium hydroxide</b>	<b>TOXICITY</b>	<b>IRRITATION</b>
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 1350 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	<p>Eye (rabbit): 0.05 mg/24h SEVERE</p> <p>Eye (rabbit): 1 mg/24h SEVERE</p>

Continued...

## Wynn's Purple Power

		Eye (rabbit): 1 mg/30s rinsed-SEVERE
		Eye: adverse effect observed (irritating) <sup>[1]</sup>
		Skin (rabbit): 500 mg/24h SEVERE
		Skin: adverse effect observed (corrosive) <sup>[1]</sup>
sodium metasilicate, anhydrous	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	dermal (rat) LD50: >5000 mg/kg <sup>[1]</sup>	Skin (human): 250 mg/24h SEVERE
	Oral (rat) LD50: =600 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	Skin (rabbit): 250 mg/24h SEVERE
water	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Oral (rat) LD50: >90000 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	Not Available
Legend:	1. Value obtained from Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Acute toxicity 2. * Value obtained from manufacturer's SDS. Unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effect of chemical Substances	

SODIUM HYDROXIDE	The material may produce severe irritation to the eye causing pronounced inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.
Wynn's Purple Power & WATER	No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.
Wynn's Purple Power & SODIUM HYDROXIDE & SODIUM METASILICATE, ANHYDROUS	Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even years after exposure to the material ends. This may be due to a non-allergic condition known as reactive airways dysfunction syndrome (RADS) which can occur after exposure to high levels of highly irritating compound. Main criteria for diagnosing RADS include the absence of previous airways disease in a non-atopic individual, with sudden onset of persistent asthma-like symptoms within minutes to hours of a documented exposure to the irritant. Other criteria for diagnosis of RADS include a reversible airflow pattern on lung function tests, moderate to severe bronchial hyperreactivity on methacholine challenge testing, and the lack of minimal lymphocytic inflammation, without eosinophilia.
SODIUM HYDROXIDE & SODIUM METASILICATE, ANHYDROUS	The material may cause severe skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce on contact skin redness, swelling, the production of vesicles, scaling and thickening of the skin. Repeated exposures may produce severe ulceration.

Acute Toxicity	✗	Carcinogenicity	✗
Skin Irritation/Corrosion	✓	Reproductivity	✗
Serious Eye Damage/Irritation	✓	STOT - Single Exposure	✗
Respiratory or Skin sensitisation	✗	STOT - Repeated Exposure	✗
Mutagenicity	✗	Aspiration Hazard	✗

Legend: ✗ – Data either not available or does not fill the criteria for classification  
 ✓ – Data available to make classification

## SECTION 12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

## Toxicity

Wynn's Purple Power	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
sodium hydroxide	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
	LC50	96	Fish	125mg/L	4
	EC50	48	Crustacea	40.4mg/L	2
	EC50	96	Algae or other aquatic plants	3180000mg/L	3
	NOEC	96	Fish	56mg/L	4
sodium metasilicate, anhydrous	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
	LC50	96	Fish	2-320mg/L	2
	EC50	48	Crustacea	1-700mg/L	2
	EC50	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	207mg/L	2

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## Wynn's Purple Power

water	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
	LC50	96	Fish	897.520mg/L	3
	EC50	96	Algae or other aquatic plants	8768.874mg/L	3
<b>Legend:</b>	Extracted from 1. IUCLID Toxicity Data 2. Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Ecotoxicological Information - Aquatic Toxicity 3. EPIWIN Suite V3.12 (QSAR) - Aquatic Toxicity Data (Estimated) 4. US EPA, Ecotox database - Aquatic Toxicity Data 5. ECETOC Aquatic Hazard Assessment Data 6. NITE (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 7. METI (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 8. Vendor Data				

**DO NOT** discharge into sewer or waterways.

**Persistence and degradability**

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
sodium hydroxide	LOW	LOW
water	LOW	LOW

**Bioaccumulative potential**

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
sodium hydroxide	LOW (LogKOW = -3.8796)
water	LOW (LogKOW = -1.38)

**Mobility in soil**

Ingredient	Mobility
sodium hydroxide	LOW (KOC = 14.3)
water	LOW (KOC = 14.3)

**SECTION 13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS****Waste treatment methods**

<b>Product / Packaging disposal</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▶ <b>DO NOT</b> allow wash water from cleaning or process equipment to enter drains.</li><li>▶ It may be necessary to collect all wash water for treatment before disposal.</li><li>▶ In all cases disposal to sewer may be subject to local laws and regulations and these should be considered first.</li><li>▶ Where in doubt contact the responsible authority.</li><li>▶ Recycle wherever possible.</li><li>▶ Consult manufacturer for recycling options or consult local or regional waste management authority for disposal if no suitable treatment or disposal facility can be identified.</li><li>▶ Treat and neutralise at an approved treatment plant.</li><li>▶ Treatment should involve: Neutralisation with suitable dilute acid followed by: burial in a land-fill specifically licensed to accept chemical and / or pharmaceutical wastes or Incineration in a licensed apparatus (after admixture with suitable combustible material).</li></ul>
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Ensure that the hazardous substance is disposed in accordance with the Hazardous Substances (Disposal) Notice 2017

**Disposal Requirements**

Packages that have been in direct contact with the hazardous substance must be only disposed if the hazardous substance was appropriately removed and cleaned out from the package. The package must be disposed according to the manufacturer's directions taking into account the material it is made of. Packages which hazardous content have been appropriately treated and removed may be recycled.

The hazardous substance must only be disposed if it has been treated by a method that changed the characteristics or composition of the substance and it is no longer hazardous.

**SECTION 14 TRANSPORT INFORMATION****Labels Required**

	
<b>Marine Pollutant</b>	NO

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## Wynn's Purple Power

HAZCHEM 2X

## Land transport (UN)

UN number	1760
UN proper shipping name	CORROSIVE LIQUID, N.O.S. (contains sodium hydroxide)
Transport hazard class(es)	Class 8 Subrisk Not Applicable
Packing group	III
Environmental hazard	Not Applicable
Special precautions for user	Special provisions 223; 274 Limited quantity 5 L

## Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR)

UN number	1760
UN proper shipping name	Corrosive liquid, n.o.s. * (contains sodium hydroxide)
Transport hazard class(es)	ICAO/IATA Class 8 ICAO / IATA Subrisk Not Applicable ERG Code 8L
Packing group	III
Environmental hazard	Not Applicable
Special precautions for user	Special provisions A3 A803 Cargo Only Packing Instructions 856 Cargo Only Maximum Qty / Pack 60 L Passenger and Cargo Packing Instructions 852 Passenger and Cargo Maximum Qty / Pack 5 L Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity Packing Instructions Y841 Passenger and Cargo Limited Maximum Qty / Pack 1 L

## Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee)

UN number	1760
UN proper shipping name	CORROSIVE LIQUID, N.O.S. (contains sodium hydroxide)
Transport hazard class(es)	IMDG Class 8 IMDG Subrisk Not Applicable
Packing group	III
Environmental hazard	Not Applicable
Special precautions for user	EMS Number F-A , S-B Special provisions 223 274 Limited Quantities 5 L

## Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL and the IBC code

Not Applicable

## SECTION 15 REGULATORY INFORMATION

## Safety, health and environmental regulations / legislation specific for the substance or mixture

This substance is to be managed using the conditions specified in an applicable Group Standard

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## Wynn's Purple Power

HSR Number	Group Standard
Not Applicable	Not Applicable

**SODIUM HYDROXIDE(1310-73-2) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS**

GESAMP/EHS Composite List - GESAMP Hazard Profiles	New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals
IMO IBC Code Chapter 17: Summary of minimum requirements	
IMO Provisional Categorization of Liquid Substances - List 3: (Trade-named) mixtures containing at least 99% by weight of components already assessed by IMO, presenting safety hazards	New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals - Classification Data
International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations	New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)
International Maritime Dangerous Goods Requirements (IMDG Code)	New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)
	United Nations Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods Model Regulations

**SODIUM METASILICATE, ANHYDROUS(6834-92-0) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS**

International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations	New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals - Classification Data
International Maritime Dangerous Goods Requirements (IMDG Code)	
New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals	New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)
	United Nations Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods Model Regulations

**WATER(7732-18-5) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS**

IMO IBC Code Chapter 18: List of products to which the Code does not apply	New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)
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**Hazardous Substance Location**

Subject to the Health and Safety at Work (Hazardous Substances) Regulations 2017.

Hazard Class	Quantity beyond which controls apply for closed containers	Quantity beyond which controls apply when use occurring in open containers
Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable

**Certified Handler**

Subject to Part 4 of the Health and Safety at Work (Hazardous Substances) Regulations 2017.

Class of substance	Quantities
8.2A	Any quantity

Refer Group Standards for further information

**Tracking Requirements**

Not Applicable

**National Inventory Status**

National Inventory	Status
Australia - AICS	Yes
Canada - DSL	Yes
Canada - NDSL	No (water; sodium metasilicate, anhydrous; sodium hydroxide)
China - IECSC	Yes
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	Yes
Japan - ENCS	Yes
Korea - KECI	Yes
New Zealand - NZIoC	Yes
Philippines - PICCS	Yes
USA - TSCA	Yes
Taiwan - TCSI	Yes
Mexico - INSQ	Yes
Vietnam - NCI	Yes
Russia - ARIPS	Yes
Thailand - TECI	Yes

Continued...

## Wynn's Purple Power

**Legend:***Yes = All CAS declared ingredients are on the inventory**No = One or more of the CAS listed ingredients are not on the inventory and are not exempt from listing(see specific ingredients in brackets)***SECTION 16 OTHER INFORMATION**

<b>Revision Date</b>	13/03/2019
<b>Initial Date</b>	28/12/2003

**SDS Version Summary**

Version	Issue Date	Sections Updated
8.1.1.1	08/07/2014	Acute Health (eye), Acute Health (inhaled), Acute Health (skin), Acute Health (swallowed), Classification, Ingredients, Physical Properties, Supplier Information
9.1.1.1	13/03/2019	Expiration. Review and Update

**Other information**

Classification of the preparation and its individual components has drawn on official and authoritative sources as well as independent review by the Chemwatch Classification committee using available literature references.

The SDS is a Hazard Communication tool and should be used to assist in the Risk Assessment. Many factors determine whether the reported Hazards are Risks in the workplace or other settings. Risks may be determined by reference to Exposures Scenarios. Scale of use, frequency of use and current or available engineering controls must be considered.

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TEL (+61 3) 9572 4700.