

SAFETY DATA SHEET

MOLYBOND DRY ROPE & CHAIN

Infosafe No.: FMRQC
ISSUED Date : 27/06/2017
ISSUED by: ITW POLYMERS AND FLUIDS

1. IDENTIFICATION

GHS Product Identifier

MOLYBOND DRY ROPE & CHAIN

Company Name

ITW POLYMERS AND FLUIDS (ABN 63 004 235 063)

Address

100 Hassall Street Wetherill Park
NSW 2164 Australia

Telephone/Fax Number

Tel: +61 2 9757 8800

Fax: +61 2 9757 3855

Emergency phone number

1800 385 556 / 0438 465 960

Emergency Contact Name

(02) 9652-1713 A/HRS

Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

Relevant identified uses: Rope and chain lubricant.

Additional Information

Other means of identification: Not Available

Website: www.itwpcf.com.au

Emergency telephone number

Emergency telephone numbers: 1800 039 008; 0800 2436 2255

Other emergency telephone numbers: +61 3 9573 3112

EMERGENCY RESPONSE

Primary Number: 1800 039 008

Alternative Number 1: 1800 039 008

Alternative Number 2: +612 9186 1132

Once connected and if the message is not in your preferred language then please dial 01

2. HAZARD IDENTIFICATION

GHS classification of the substance/mixture

Aspiration Hazard: Category 1

Carcinogenicity: Category 2

Flammable Liquids: Category 3

Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment - Acute Hazard: Category 3

Skin Corrosion/Irritation: Category 2

STOT Single Exposure: Category 3 (narcotic)

STOT Single Exposure: Category 3 (respiratory tract irritation)

Signal Word (s)

DANGER

Hazard Statement (s)

H226 Flammable liquid and vapour.
 H315 Causes skin irritation.
 H351 Suspected of causing cancer.
 H335 May cause respiratory irritation.
 H336 May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
 H304 May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
 H402 Harmful to aquatic life

Precautionary Statement (s)

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.

Pictogram (s)

Flame, Exclamation mark, Health hazard



Precautionary statement – Prevention

P201 Obtain special instructions before use.

Precautionary statement – Response

P301+P310 IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician.
 P308+P313 IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention.
 P331 Do NOT induce vomiting.
 P362 Take off contaminated clothing and wash before reuse.

Precautionary statement – Storage

P403+P235 Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool.
 P405 Store locked up.

Precautionary statement – Disposal

P501 Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local regulations.

Other Information

Classification [1]: Flammable Liquid Category 3, Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2, Carcinogenicity Category 2, Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure Category 3 (respiratory tract irritation), Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure Category 3 (narcotic effects), Aspiration Hazard Category 1, Acute Aquatic Hazard Category 3

Legend: 1. Classified by ; 2. Classification drawn from HSIS ; 3. Classification drawn from EC Directive 1272/2008 - Annex VI

3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Information on Composition

Substances

See section below for composition of Mixtures

Ingredients

Name	CAS	Proportion
White spirit	8052-41-3	30-70 %weight
Bitumen (Petroleum)	8052-42-4	10-30 %weight
Molybdenum Disulfide	1317-33-5	<1 %weight
Additives nonhazardous	Not Available	10-30 %weight

4. FIRST-AID MEASURES

Inhalation

If fumes or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area.

Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested.

Prostheses such as false teeth, which may block airway, should be removed, where possible, prior to initiating first aid procedures.

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.

Transport to hospital, or doctor.

Ingestion

If swallowed do NOT induce vomiting.

If vomiting occurs, lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain open airway and prevent aspiration.

Observe the patient carefully.

Never give liquid to a person showing signs of being sleepy or with reduced awareness; i.e. becoming unconscious.

Give water to rinse out mouth, then provide liquid slowly and as much as casualty can comfortably drink.

Seek medical advice.

Skin

If skin contact occurs:

Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear.

Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available).

Seek medical attention in event of irritation.

Eye contact

If this product comes in contact with the eyes:

Wash out immediately with fresh running water.

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.

Seek medical attention without delay; if pain persists or recurs seek medical attention.

Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.

Indication of immediate medical attention and special treatment needed if necessary

Any material aspirated during vomiting may produce lung injury. Therefore emesis should not be induced mechanically or pharmacologically. Mechanical means should be used if it is considered necessary to evacuate the stomach contents; these include gastric lavage after endotracheal intubation. If spontaneous vomiting has occurred after ingestion, the patient should be monitored for difficult breathing, as adverse effects of aspiration into the lungs may be delayed up to 48 hours.

For acute or short term repeated exposures to petroleum distillates or related hydrocarbons:

Primary threat to life, from pure petroleum distillate ingestion and/or inhalation, is respiratory failure.

Patients should be quickly evaluated for signs of respiratory distress (e.g. cyanosis, tachypnoea, intercostal retraction, obtundation) and given oxygen.

Patients with inadequate tidal volumes or poor arterial blood gases (pO₂ 50 mm Hg) should be intubated.

Arrhythmias complicate some hydrocarbon ingestion and/or inhalation and electrocardiographic evidence of myocardial injury has been reported; intravenous lines and cardiac monitors should be established in obviously symptomatic patients. The lungs excrete inhaled solvents, so that hyperventilation improves clearance.

A chest x-ray should be taken immediately after stabilisation of breathing and circulation to document aspiration and detect the presence of pneumothorax.

Epinephrine (adrenalin) is not recommended for treatment of bronchospasm because of potential myocardial sensitisation to catecholamines. Inhaled cardioselective bronchodilators (e.g. Alupent, Salbutamol) are the preferred agents, with aminophylline a second choice.

Lavage is indicated in patients who require decontamination; ensure use of cuffed endotracheal tube in adult patients. [Ellenhorn and Barceloux: Medical Toxicology]

5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

Suitable Extinguishing Media

Water spray or fog.
Alcohol stable foam.
Dry chemical powder.
Carbon dioxide.

Unsuitable Extinguishing Media

Do not use a water jet to fight fire.

Specific Methods

Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
May be violently or explosively reactive.
Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.
Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.

Specific Hazards Arising From The Chemical

Fire Incompatibility:

Avoid contamination with oxidising agents i.e. nitrates, oxidising acids, chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine etc. as ignition may result

Fire/Explosion Hazard:

Liquid and vapour are flammable.
Moderate fire hazard when exposed to heat or flame.
Vapour forms an explosive mixture with air.
Moderate explosion hazard when exposed to heat or flame.
Combustion products include:
carbon dioxide (CO₂)
sulfur oxides (SO_x)
other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.

Hazchem Code

•3Y

Decomposition Temperature

Not Available

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Clean-up Methods - Small Spillages

Remove all ignition sources.
Clean up all spills immediately.
Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes.
Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment.

Clean-up Methods - Large Spillages

Clear area of personnel and move upwind.
Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
May be violently or explosively reactive.
Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.

Other Information

Personal Protective Equipment advice is contained in Section 8 (EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION) of the SDS.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions for Safe Handling

Safe handling

- Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation.
- Wear protective clothing when risk of overexposure occurs.
- Use in a well-ventilated area.
- Prevent concentration in hollows and sumps.
- DO NOT allow clothing wet with material to stay in contact with skin

Other information

- Store in original containers in approved flammable liquid storage area.
- Store away from incompatible materials in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area.
- DO NOT store in pits, depressions, basements or areas where vapours may be trapped.
- No smoking, naked lights, heat or ignition sources.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Suitable container

- Metal can or drum
- Packaging as recommended by manufacturer.
- Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.

Storage incompatibility

- Avoid storage with oxidisers

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

Occupational exposure limit values

Control parameters:

OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS (OEL):

INGREDIENT DATA:

Source: Australia Exposure Standards

Ingredient: white spirit

Material name: White spirits

TWA: 790 mg/m³

STEL: Not Available

Peak: Not Available

Notes: Not Available

Source: Australia Exposure Standards

Ingredient: bitumen (petroleum)

Material name: Bitumen fumes

TWA: 5 mg/m³

STEL: Not Available

Peak: Not Available

Notes: Not Available

EMERGENCY LIMITS:

Ingredient: white spirit

Material name: Stoddard solvent; (Mineral spirits, 85% nonane and 15% trimethyl benzene)

TEEL-1: 300 mg/m³

TEEL-2: 1,800 mg/m³

TEEL-3: 29500 mg/m³

Ingredient: bitumen (petroleum)

Material name: Petroleum asphalt; (Bitumen)

TEEL-1: 30 mg/m³

TEEL-2: 330 mg/m³

TEEL-3: 2,000 mg/m³

Ingredient: molybdenum disulfide
Material name: Molybdenum(IV) sulfide
TEEL-1: 50 mg/m³
TEEL-2: 260 mg/m³
TEEL-3: 1,600 mg/m³

Ingredient: white spirit
Original IDLH: 29,500 mg/m³
Revised IDLH: 20,000 mg/m³

Ingredient: bitumen (petroleum)
Original IDLH: Not Available
Revised IDLH: Not Available

Ingredient: molybdenum disulfide
Original IDLH: N.E. mg/m³ / N.E. ppm
Revised IDLH: 5,000 mg/m³

Ingredient: additives nonhazardous
Original IDLH: Not Available
Revised IDLH: Not Available

Appropriate Engineering Controls

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.

The basic types of engineering controls are:

Process controls which involve changing the way a job activity or process is done to reduce the risk.

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.

Respiratory Protection

Type A-P Filter of sufficient capacity. (AS/NZS 1716 & 1715, EN 143:2000 & 149:2001, ANSI Z88 or national equivalent)

Eye Protection

Safety glasses with side shields

Chemical goggles.

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. This should include a review of lens absorption and adsorption for the class of chemicals in use and an account of injury experience.

Hand Protection

Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. PVC.

Personal Protective Equipment

Other protection

Overalls.

P.V.C. apron.

Barrier cream.

Thermal Hazards

Not Available

Footwear

Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, e.g. Rubber

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Form

Liquid

Appearance

Black flammable liquid with a petroleum solvent odour; does not mix with water.

Odour

Not Available

Decomposition Temperature

Not Available

Solubility in Water

Immiscible

pH

Not Applicable (as supplied)

Not Applicable (as a solution (1%))

Vapour Pressure

Not Available

Vapour Density (Air=1)

>1

Evaporation Rate

Not Available

Physical State

Liquid

Odour Threshold

Not Available

Viscosity

Not Available

Volatile Component

>60%vol

Partition Coefficient: n-octanol/water

Not Available

Surface tension

Not Available

Flash Point

33°C white spirit

Flammability

Flammable.

Auto-Ignition Temperature

Not Available

Explosion Limit - Upper

7.0% white spirit

Explosion Limit - Lower

0.5% white spirit

Explosion Properties

Not Available

Molecular Weight

Not Applicable

Oxidising Properties

Not Available

Initial boiling point and boiling range

Not Available

Relative density

Not Available (Water = 1)

Melting/Freezing Point

Not Available

Other Information

Taste: Not Available

Gas group: Not Available

VOC g/L: Not Available

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity

See section 7 (HANDLING AND STORAGE)

Chemical Stability

Unstable in the presence of incompatible materials.

Product is considered stable.

Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.

Conditions to Avoid

See section 7 (HANDLING AND STORAGE)

Incompatible materials

See section 7 (HANDLING AND STORAGE)

Hazardous Decomposition Products

See section 5 (FIREFIGHTING MEASURES)

Possibility of hazardous reactions

See section 7 (HANDLING AND STORAGE)

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Toxicology Information

MOLYBOND DRY ROPE & CHAIN

TOXICITY:

Not Available

IRRITATION:

Not Available

White spirit

TOXICITY:

Inhalation (rat) LC50: >2793.6140452668 mg/L/8H[2]

IRRITATION:

Eye (human): 470 ppm/15m

Eye (rabbit): 500 mg/24h moderate

Bitumen (petroleum)

TOXICITY:

Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >2000 mg/kg[1]

Oral (rat) LD50: >5000 mg/kg[1]

IRRITATION:

Not Available

Molybdenum disulfide

TOXICITY:

Inhalation (rat) LC50: >0.00282 mg/L/4H[2]

IRRITATION:

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

Molybond Dry Rope & Chain
Not available.

WHITE SPIRIT

For petroleum: This product contains benzene, which can cause acute myeloid leukaemia, and n-hexane, which can be metabolized to compounds which are toxic to the nervous system. This product contains toluene, and animal studies suggest high concentrations of toluene lead to hearing loss. This product contains ethyl benzene and naphthalene, from which animal testing shows evidence of tumour formation.

Cancer-causing potential: Animal testing shows inhaling petroleum causes tumours of the liver and kidney; these are however not considered to be relevant in humans.

white spirit, as CAS RN 8052-41-3

BITUMEN (PETROLEUM)

WARNING: This substance has been classified by the IARC as Group 2B: Possibly Carcinogenic to Humans.

BITUMEN (PETROLEUM) & MOLYBDENUM DISULFIDE

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.

BITUMEN (PETROLEUM) & MOLYBDENUM DISULFIDE

No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.

Acute Toxicity: Data Not Available to make classification

Ingestion

Ingestion may result in nausea, pain, vomiting. Vomit entering the lungs by aspiration may cause potentially lethal chemical pneumonitis.

Inhalation

Inhalation of high concentrations of gas/vapour causes lung irritation with coughing and nausea, central nervous depression with headache and dizziness, slowing of reflexes, fatigue and inco-ordination.

If exposure to highly concentrated solvent atmosphere is prolonged this may lead to narcosis, unconsciousness, even coma and possible death.

Skin

The material may cause 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.

Eye

The material may be irritating to the eye, with prolonged contact causing inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.

Skin corrosion/irritation

Data available to make classification

Serious eye damage/irritation

Data Not Available to make classification

Mutagenicity

Data Not Available to make classification

Respiratory sensitisation

Data Not Available to make classification

Skin Sensitisation

Data Not Available to make classification

Carcinogenicity

Data available to make classification

Reproductive Toxicity

Data Not Available to make classification

STOT-single exposure

Data available to make classification

STOT-repeated exposure

Data Not Available to make classification

Aspiration Hazard

Data available to make classification

Chronic Effects

Principal routes of exposure are by accidental skin and eye contact and by inhalation of vapours especially at higher temperatures. There is limited evidence that, skin contact with this product is more likely to cause a sensitisation reaction in some persons compared to the general population.

Chronic solvent inhalation exposures may result in nervous system impairment and liver and blood changes. [PATTYS]

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ecological information

Toxicity

NOT AVAILABLE

Ingredient: Molybond Dry Rope & Chain

Endpoint: Not Available

Test Duration (hr): Not Available

Effect: Not Available

Value: Not Available

Species: Not Available

BCF: Not Available

Ingredient: white spirit

Endpoint: Not Available

Test Duration (hr): Not Available

Effect: Not Available

Value: Not Available

Species: Not Available

BCF: Not Available

Ingredient: bitumen (petroleum)

Endpoint: Not Available

Test Duration (hr): Not Available

Effect: Not Available

Value: Not Available

Species: Not Available

BCF: Not Available

Ingredient: molybdenum disulfide

Endpoint: Not Available

Test Duration (hr): Not Available

Effect: Not Available

Value: Not Available

Species: Not Available

BCF: Not Available

Drinking Water Standards: hydrocarbon total: 10 ug/l (UK max.).

DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

Persistence and degradability

Persistence: Water/Soil: No Data available for all ingredients

Persistence: Air: No Data available for all ingredients

Mobility

Mobility in soil:

No Data available for all ingredients

Bioaccumulative Potential

No Data available for all ingredients

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste Disposal

Product / Packaging disposal:

Containers may still present a chemical hazard/ danger when empty.

Return to supplier for reuse/ recycling if possible.

Otherwise:

If container can not be cleaned sufficiently well to ensure that residuals do not remain or if the container cannot be used to store the same product, then puncture containers, to prevent re-use, and bury at an authorised landfill.

Where possible retain label warnings and MSDS and observe all notices pertaining to the product.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

U.N. Number

1993

UN proper shipping name

FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S.(contains white spirit)

Transport hazard class(es)

3

Packing Group

III

Hazchem Code

•3Y

IERG Number

14

Other Information

Labels Required:

Marine Pollutant: NO

HAZCHEM: ·3Y

Land transport (ADG):

UN number: 1993

Packing group: III

UN proper shipping name: FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S. (contains white spirit)

Environmental hazard: No relevant data

Transport hazard class(es):

Class: 3

Subrisk: Not Applicable

Special precautions for user:

Special provisions: 223 274

Limited quantity: 5 L

Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR):

UN number: 1993

Packing group: III

UN proper shipping name: Flammable liquid, n.o.s. * (contains white spirit)

Environmental hazard: No relevant data

Transport hazard class(es):

ICAO/IATA Class: 3

ICAO / IATA Subrisk: Not Applicable

ERG Code: 3L

Special precautions for user:

Special provisions: A3
Cargo Only Packing Instructions: 366
Cargo Only Maximum Qty / Pack: 220 L
Passenger and Cargo Packing Instructions: 355
Passenger and Cargo Maximum Qty / Pack: 60 L
Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity Packing Instructions: Y344
Passenger and Cargo Limited Maximum Qty / Pack: 10 L

Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee):
UN number: 1993
Packing group: III
UN proper shipping name: FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S. (contains white spirit)
Environmental hazard: Not Applicable
Transport hazard class(es):
IMDG Class: 3
IMDG Subrisk: Not Applicable
Special precautions for user:
EMS Number: F-E, S-E
Special provisions: 223 274 955
Limited Quantities: 5 L

Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL and the IBC code
Ingredient
Molybond Dry Rope & Chain

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

Regulatory information

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

WHITE SPIRIT(8052-41-3.) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Australia Exposure Standards
Australia Hazardous Substances Information System - Consolidated Lists
Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)
International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs

BITUMEN (PETROLEUM)(8052-42-4) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Australia Exposure Standards
Australia Hazardous Substances Information System - Consolidated Lists
Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)
International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs

MOLYBDENUM DISULFIDE(1317-33-5) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Australia Exposure Standards
Australia Hazardous Substances Information System - Consolidated Lists
Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

National Inventory: Canada - NDSL

Status: Not determined or one or more ingredients are not on the inventory and are not exempt from listing (see specific ingredients in brackets) (white spirit; molybdenum disulfide; bitumen (petroleum))

National Inventory: China - IECSC

Status: All ingredients are on the inventory

National Inventory: Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP

Status: All ingredients are on the inventory

National Inventory: Japan - ENCS

Status: Not determined or one or more ingredients are not on the inventory and are not exempt from listing (see specific ingredients in brackets) (bitumen (petroleum))

National Inventory: Korea - KECI
Status: All ingredients are on the inventory

National Inventory: New Zealand - NZIoC
Status: All ingredients are on the inventory

Poisons Schedule

S5

Australia (AICS)

All ingredients are on the inventory

Philippines (PICCS)

All ingredients are on the inventory

USA (TSCA)

All ingredients are on the inventory

16. OTHER INFORMATION

Other Information

Version No: 4.1.1.1

Safety Data Sheet according to WHS and ADG requirements

Initial Date: Not Available

S.GHS.AUS.EN

Ingredients with multiple cas numbers

Name: molybdenum disulfide

CAS No: 1317-33-5, 37297-03-3, 56780-54-2

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.

This SDS has been transcribed into Infosafe GHS format from an original, issued by the manufacturer on the date shown. Any disclaimer by the manufacturer may not be included in the transcription.

END OF SDS

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