



SAFETY DATA SHEET

VANISH

Infosafe No.: 7EFFH
ISSUED Date : 09/05/2017
ISSUED by: JASOL NEW ZEALAND

CLASSIFIED AS HAZARDOUS

1. IDENTIFICATION

GHS Product Identifier

VANISH

Product Code

2992810, 7108830

Company Name

JASOL NEW ZEALAND

Address

81 Leonard Road
Mt. Wellington Auckland
1060 New Zealand

Telephone/Fax Number

Tel: +64 9 580 2105
Fax: +64 9 571 4388

Emergency phone number

0800 243 622

Emergency Contact Address

North Island:
81 Leonard Road, Mt. Wellington, Auckland 1060
Phone: +64 9 5802105
Fax: +64 9 5714388

South Island:
105 Rutherford Street, Christchurch 8023
Phone: +64 3 3844433
Fax: +64 3 3844431

(24 hour a day available)

0800 243622

E-mail Address

jasolnzorders@gwf.com.au

Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

Graffiti Removal.

2. HAZARD IDENTIFICATION

GHS classification of the substance/mixture

Classified as Hazardous according to the Hazardous Substances (Minimum Degrees of Hazard) Regulations 2001, New Zealand.
Classified as Dangerous Goods for transport according to the New Zealand Standard NZS 5433:2012 Transport of Dangerous Goods on Land.

3.1C Flammable liquids: medium hazard

6.4A (Mild irritant) - Substance that is irritating to the eyes
6.8B Substance that is suspected to be a human reproductive or developmental toxicant
9.1D Substance that is slightly harmful to the aquatic environment or is otherwise designed for biocidal action

Signal Word (s)

WARNING

Hazard Statement (s)

H226 Flammable liquid and vapour.
H319 Causes serious eye irritation.
H361f Suspected of damaging fertility.
H413 May cause long lasting harmful effects to aquatic life.

Pictogram (s)

Flame, Exclamation mark, Health hazard



Precautionary statement – Prevention

P201 Obtain special instructions before use.
P202 Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.
P210 Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces. – No smoking.
P233 Keep container tightly closed.
P240 Ground/bond container and receiving equipment.
P241 Use explosion-proof electrical/ventilating/lighting/equipment.
P242 Use only non-sparking tools.
P243 Take precautionary measures against static discharge.
P264 Wash contaminated skin thoroughly after handling.
P273 Avoid release to the environment.
P280 Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.
P281 Use personal protective equipment as required.

Precautionary statement – Response

P303+P361+P353 IF ON SKIN (or hair): Remove/Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower.
P305+P351+P338 IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
P308+P313 IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention.
P337+P313 If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.

Precautionary statement – Storage

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

3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Ingredients

Name	CAS	Proportion
DIMETHYL GLUTARATE	1119-40-0	20-40%
ETHYL 3-ETHOXYPROPIONATE	763-69-9	10-20%
1-METHYL-2-PYRROLIDINONE	872-50-4	10-20%
Dimethyl Adipate	627-93-0	10-20%
DIMETHYL SUCCINATE	106-65-0	10-20%

4. FIRST-AID MEASURES

First Aid Measures

24 Hour Emergency Contact: 0800 CHEMCALL (0800 243 622)

New Zealand Poisons Information Centre: 0800 POISON (0800 764 766)

New Zealand Emergency Services: 111

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.

Ingestion

- If spontaneous vomiting appears imminent or occurs, hold patient's head down, lower than their hips to help avoid possible aspiration of vomitus.
- 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.

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.

Advice to Doctor

Any material aspirated during vomiting may produce lung injury. Therefore emesis should not be induced mechanically or pharmacologically. Treat symptomatically.

for simple esters:

BASIC TREATMENT

- Establish a patent airway with suction where necessary.
- Watch for signs of respiratory insufficiency and assist ventilation as necessary.
- Administer oxygen by non-rebreather mask at 10 to 15 l/min.
- Monitor and treat, where necessary, for pulmonary oedema. For acute and short term repeated exposures to methanol:
- Toxicity results from accumulation of formaldehyde/formic acid.
- Clinical signs are usually limited to CNS, eyes and GI tract. Severe metabolic acidosis may produce dyspnea and profound systemic effects which may become intractable. All symptomatic patients should have arterial pH measured. Evaluate airway, breathing and circulation.
- Stabilise obtunded patients by giving naloxone, glucose and thiamine.
- Decontaminate with Ipecac or lavage for patients presenting 2 hours post-ingestion. Charcoal does not absorb well; the usefulness of cathartic is not established.

5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

Suitable Extinguishing Media

- Alcohol stable foam.
- Dry chemical powder.
- BCF (where regulations permit).
- Carbon dioxide

Specific Hazards Arising From The Chemical

- 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), carbon monoxide (CO), aldehydes, nitrogen oxides (NO_x), other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.

WARNING: Long standing in contact with air and light may result in the formation of potentially explosive peroxides.

Hazchem Code

3Y

Decomposition Temperature

Not Available

Other Information

FIRE INCOMPATIBILITY

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

Glasses: Chemical goggles.

Gloves: PVC chemical resistant type.

Respirator: Type AK- P Filter of sufficient capacity

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Spills & Disposal

- Remove all ignition sources.
- Clean up all spills immediately.
- Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes.
- Control personal contact by using protective equipment. Slippery when spilt.

Personal Protection

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

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions for Safe Handling

- Containers, even those that have been emptied, may contain explosive vapours.
- Do NOT cut, drill, grind, weld or perform similar operations on or near containers.
- DO NOT allow clothing wet with material to stay in contact with skin.

The substance accumulates peroxides which may become hazardous only if it evaporates or is distilled or otherwise treated to concentrate the peroxides. The substance may concentrate around the container opening for example.

Purchases of peroxidisable chemicals should be restricted to ensure that the chemical is used completely before it can become peroxidised.

• A responsible person should maintain an inventory of peroxidisable chemicals or annotate the general chemical inventory to indicate which chemicals are subject to peroxidation. An expiration date should be determined. The chemical should either be treated to remove peroxides or disposed of before this date.

- 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.

Storage Regulations

- 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. Easily peroxidisable.
 - Products formed as a result of peroxidation are not only safety hazards but may chemically alter the chemical behavior of the parent compound.
 - Should have a warning label affixed bearing the date of receipt in the laboratory and the date on which the label was first opened.
- Store-room items should have the label affixed by the Store-room whilst for non- storeroom items or materials synthesised in the laboratory, an individual chemist should be responsible for warning labels.
 - WARNING: This product may form peroxides to a hazardous level by concentration (by distillation, evaporation, etc.).

Recommended Materials

SUITABLE CONTAINER

- Packing as supplied by manufacturer.
- Plastic containers may only be used if approved for flammable liquid.
- Check that containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.
- For low viscosity materials (i) : Drums and jerry cans must be of the non-removable head type. (ii) : Where a can is to be used as an inner package, the can must have a screwed enclosure.
- For materials with a viscosity of at least 2680 cSt. (23 deg. C)
- For manufactured product having a viscosity of at least 250 cSt. (23 deg. C)
- Manufactured product that requires stirring before use and having a viscosity of at least 20 cSt (25 deg. C).

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

Occupational exposure limit values

Source: New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)

Material	TWA		STEL		Notes
Dimethyl Glutarate (Methyl Alcohol)	200 ppm	262 mg/m ³	250 ppm	328 mg/m ³	skin, bio
N-methyl-2-pyrrolidone (1-methyl-2-pyrrolidone)	25 ppm	103 mg/m ³	75 ppm	309 mg/m ³	skin
Dimethyl Adipate (Methyl Alcohol)	200 ppm	262 mg/m ³	250 ppm	328 mg/m ³	skin,bio

The following materials had no OELs on our records

- ethyl- 3- ethoxypropionate: CAS:763- 69- 9
- dimethyl succinate: CAS:106- 65- 0

Appropriate Engineering Controls

For flammable liquids and flammable gases, local exhaust ventilation or a process enclosure ventilation system may be required. Ventilation equipment should be explosion-resistant.

Air contaminants generated in the workplace possess varying "escape" velocities which, in turn, determine the "capture velocities" of fresh circulating air required to effectively remove the contaminant.

Type of Contaminant: Solvent, vapours, degreasing etc., evaporating	Air Speed: 0.25- 0.5 m/s (50- 100 f/min.)
Aerosols, fumes from pouring operations, intermittent container filling, low speed	0.5- 1 m/s (100- 200 f/min.)

conveyer transfers, welding, spray drift,
plating acid fumes, pickling (released at low
velocity into zone of active generation)

Direct spray, spray painting in shallow booths,
drum filling, conveyer loading, crusher dusts,
gas discharge (active generation into zone of
rapid air motion)

1- 2.5 m/s (200- 500 f/min.)

Personal Protective Equipment

RESPIRATOR

Type AK-P Filter of sufficient capacity

EYE

- 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 lens 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. Medical and first-aid personnel should be trained in their removal and suitable equipment should be readily available. In the event of chemical exposure, begin eye irrigation immediately and remove contact lens as soon as practicable. Lens should be removed at the first signs of eye redness or irritation - lens should be removed in a clean environment only after workers have washed hands thoroughly. [CDC NIOSH Current Intelligence Bulletin 59].

HANDS/FEET

- Wear chemical protective gloves, eg. PVC.
 - Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, eg. Rubber. For esters:
 - Do NOT use natural rubber, butyl rubber, EPDM or polystyrene-containing materials.
- Suitability and durability of glove type is dependent on usage. Important factors in the selection of gloves include: such as:
- frequency and duration of contact,
 - chemical resistance of glove material,
 - glove thickness and
 - dexterity.

OTHER

- Overalls.
- PVC Apron.
- PVC protective suit may be required if exposure severe.
- Eyewash unit.
- Some plastic personal protective equipment (PPE) (e.g. gloves, aprons, overshoes) are not recommended as they may produce static electricity.
- For large scale or continuous use wear tight-weave non-static clothing (no metallic fasteners, cuffs or pockets), non sparking safety footwear.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Form

Liquid

Appearance

Clear yellow flammable liquid with solvent odour; partly mixes with water.

Colour

Yellow

Physical and chemical properties

Does not mix with water.

Sinks in water.

Decomposition Temperature

Not Available

Melting Point

Not Available

Boiling Point

>150°C

Solubility in Water

Immiscible

Specific Gravity

1.05 @ 22°C

pH

pH (1% solution): Not applicable

pH ((as supplied): 6.0- 7.0

Vapour Pressure

Not Available

Vapour Density (Air=1)

Not Available

Evaporation Rate

Not Available

Viscosity

Not Available

Volatile Component

Not Available

Flash Point

58°C (CC)

Auto-Ignition Temperature

Not Available

Explosion Limit - Upper

Not Available

Explosion Limit - Lower

1.05 @80°C

Molecular Weight

Not Applicable

Other Information

Material	Value
ETHYL- 3- ETHOXYPROPIONATE:	
log Kow	1.25
N- METHYL- 2- PYRROLIDONE:	
log Kow	- 0.44- 0.1

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Chemical Stability

Product is considered stable.

Incompatible materials

For incompatible materials - refer to Section 7 - Handling and Storage.

Possibility of hazardous reactions

Hazardous polymerisation will not occur

Other Information

CONDITIONS CONTRIBUTING TO INSTABILITY

- Presence of incompatible materials.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ingestion

Although ingestion is not thought to produce harmful effects (as classified under EC Directives), the material may still be damaging to the health of the individual, following ingestion, especially where pre-existing organ (e.g liver, kidney) damage is evident. Present definitions of harmful or toxic substances are generally based on doses producing mortality rather than those producing morbidity (disease, ill-health).

Inhalation

The material is not thought to produce respiratory irritation (as classified by EC Directives using animal models). Nevertheless inhalation, of the material, especially for prolonged periods, may produce respiratory discomfort and occasionally, distress.

Skin

Skin contact is not thought to have harmful health effects (as classified under EC Directives); the material may still produce health damage following entry through wounds, lesions or abrasions.

Eye

Limited evidence or practical experience suggests, that the material may cause moderate eye irritation in a substantial number of individuals and/or may produce significant ocular lesions which are present twenty-four hours or more after instillation into the eye(s) of experimental animals. Repeated or prolonged exposure may cause moderate inflammation (similar to windburn) characterised by a temporary redness of the conjunctiva (conjunctivitis); temporary impairment of vision and/or other transient eye damage/ulceration may occur.

Chronic Effects

There is sufficient evidence to provide a strong presumption that human exposure to the material may result in developmental toxicity, generally on the basis of:

- clear results in appropriate animal studies where effects have been observed in the absence of marked maternal toxicity, or at around the same dose levels as other toxic effects but which are not secondary non-specific consequences of the other toxic effects.

Limited evidence suggests that repeated or long-term occupational exposure may produce cumulative health effects involving organs or biochemical systems.

There is some evidence that human exposure to the material may result in developmental toxicity. This evidence is based on animal studies where effects have been observed in the absence of marked maternal toxicity, or at around the same dose levels as other toxic effects but which are not secondary non-specific consequences of the other toxic effects.

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

Long-term exposure to methanol vapour, at concentrations exceeding 3000 ppm, may produce cumulative effects characterised by gastrointestinal disturbances (nausea, vomiting), headache, ringing in the ears, insomnia, trembling, unsteady gait, vertigo, conjunctivitis and clouded or double vision. Liver and/or kidney injury may also result.

Other Information

TOXICITY AND IRRITATION:

The family of dibasic (methyl) esters (DBEs) comprise dimethyl succinate (DMS, CAS No. 106-65-0), dimethyl glutarate (DMG, CAS No. The material may cause skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce a contact dermatitis (nonallergic). This form of dermatitis is often characterised by skin redness (erythema) and swelling the epidermis.

SKIN

dimethyl glutarate	New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES) - Skin	Notes	Skin
N- methyl- 2- pyrrolidone	New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES) - Skin	Notes	Skin

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ecological information

May cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.
This material and its container must be disposed of as hazardous waste.

Ecotoxicity

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air	Bioaccumulation	Mobility
Dimethyl Glutarate	HIGH	-	LOW	HIGH
Ethyl-3-ethoxypropionate	LOW	-	LOW	HIGH
N-methyl-2-pyrrolidone	LOW	-	LOW	HIGH
Dimethyl adipate	HIGH	-	LOW	HIGH
Dimethyl succinate	LOW	-	LOW	HIGH

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste Disposal

- Recycle where possible Otherwise ensure that:
- licenced contractors dispose of the product and its container.
- disposal occurs at a licenced facility.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

U.N. Number

1993

UN proper shipping name

FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S.

Transport hazard class(es)

3

Sub.Risk

None

Packing Group

III

Hazchem Code

3Y

IERG Number

14

UN Number (Sea Transport)

1993

UN Number (Road Transport)

1993

UN Number (Air Transport, ICAO)

1993

IATA/ICAO Hazard Class

3

IATA/ICAO Packing Group

III

IATA/ICAO Sub Risk

None

LIMITED QUANTITY - Max Net Quantity/Pkge

5 L

IMDG UN No

1993

IMDG Hazard Class

3

IMDG Pack. Group

III

IMDG Subsidiary Risk

None

IMDG EMS

F- E , S- E

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

Regulatory information

This substance should be managed in accordance with the requirements specified in the Cleaning Products (Flammable) Group Standard 2006, HSNO Approval Number HSR002528.

National and or International Regulatory Information

Regulations for ingredients

Dimethyl glutarate (CAS: 1119-40-0) is found on the following regulatory lists;

"IMO IBC Code Chapter 17: Summary of minimum requirements","International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) - High Production Volume List","New

Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Chemicals (single components)","New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals","New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals - Classification

Data","New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)","OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals"

Ethyl-3-ethoxypropionate (CAS: 763-69-9) is found on the following regulatory lists;

"GESAMP/EHS Composite List - GESAMP Hazard Profiles","IMO IBC Code Chapter 17: Summary of minimum requirements","International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) - High Production Volume List","New Zealand Hazardous Substances and

New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals","New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals - Classification Data","New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Dangerous Goods","New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)","OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals"

N-methyl-2-pyrrolidone (CAS: 872-50-4,26138-58-9) is found on the following regulatory lists;

"GESAMP/EHS Composite List - GESAMP Hazard Profiles","IMO IBC Code Chapter 17: Summary of minimum requirements","IMO MARPOL 73/78 (Annex II) - List of Noxious Liquid Substances Carried in Bulk","International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) - High Production Volume List","New Zealand

Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Chemicals (single components)","New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals","New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals - Classification Data","New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Dangerous Goods","New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Pesticides","New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)","New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)","OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals"

Dimethyl adipate (CAS: 627-93-0) is found on the following regulatory lists;

"FEMA Generally Recognized as Safe (GRAS) Flavoring Substances 24 - Primary Names and Synonyms","GESAMP/EHS Composite List - GESAMP Hazard Profiles", "IMO IBC Code Chapter 17: Summary of minimum requirements","IMO Provisional Categorization of Liquid Substances - List 2: Pollutant only mixtures

containing at least 99% by weight of components already assessed by IMO","International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) - High Production

Volume List","New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Chemicals (single components)","New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals","New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals - Classification Data","New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)","OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals"

Dimethyl succinate (CAS: 106-65-0) is found on the following regulatory lists;

"GESAMP/EHS Composite List - GESAMP Hazard Profiles", "IMO IBC Code Chapter 17: Summary of minimum requirements", "International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) - High Production Volume List", "New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Chemicals (single components)", "New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals", "New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals - Classification Data", "New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)", "OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals"

HSNO Approval Number

HSR002528.

Other Information

Specific advice on controls required for materials used in New Zealand can be found at <http://www.epa.govt.nz/hazardous-substances/approvals/Pages/default.aspx>.

16. OTHER INFORMATION

Date of preparation or last revision of SDS

09/05/2017

Technical Contact Numbers

24 Hour Emergency Contact: 0800 CHEMCALL (0800 243 622)

New Zealand Poisons Information Centre: 0800 POISON (0800 764 766)

New Zealand Emergency Services: 111

Other Information

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.

This SDS summarises to our best knowledge at the date of issue, the chemical health and safety hazards of the material and general guidance on how to safely handle the material in the workplace. Since Jasol NZ cannot anticipate or control the conditions under which the product may be used, each user must, prior to usage, assess and control the risks arising from its use of the material.

If clarification or further information is needed, the user should contact their Jasol NZ representative or Jasol NZ at the contact details on page 1.

Jasol NZ's responsibility for the material as sold is subject to the terms and conditions of sale, a copy of which is available upon request.

END OF SDS

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