

Hazard Identifiers

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Version: 3

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SECTION 1 - IDENTIFICATION OF MATERIAL & SUPPLIER

1.1 Product Name: Enviro 950 TC Part B

Manufacturer's Product Code: N/A

1.2 Recommended Use: Part B of a two/three component coating
 1.3 Company: Envirosystems Technologies Pty Ltd
 Address: 295 Princes Highway St Peters, NSW 2044.

Website:www.envirosystems.com.auTelephone:+61 2 85958699 (business hours)

Fax: +61 2 85958660

1.4 Emergency Telephone: Info Safe – 1800 638 556, Poisons Centre – 131126

Other Information: All information in this SDS is to the best of our knowledge at time of publication. Users of this product should fully review this SDS prior to use to ensure best safety practices. Further information and or clarification can be obtained by contacting our technical department on the above telephone number.

SECTION 2 – HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

2.1 Hazard Classification:

Classified as **Hazardous** according to WHS Regulations, Australian GHS criteria and a **Non-Dangerous Goods** according to the Australian Dangerous Goods Code.

Class	Category
Skin Corrosion / irritation	3
Skin Sensitization	1B
Specific target organ toxicity (Single)	3
Hazardous to the aquatic environment - Chronic	3

2.2 Label Elements



Signal word

Warning

H-code	Hazard Statements		
H316	Causes mild skin irritation		
H317	May cause an allergic skin reaction		
H351	Suspected of causing cancer		
H335	May cause respiratory irritation		
H412	Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects		
P-Code	Precautionary Statement - Prevention		
P210	Keep away from heat/sparks/open		
	flames/hot surfaces. No smoking.		



P261	Avoid breathing dust/ fume/ gas/ mist/ vapours/		
	spray.		
P273	Avoid release to the environment		
P280	Wear protective gloves/ protective clothing/ eye		
	protection/ face protection.		
P-Code	Precautionary Statement - Response		
P312	Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/ physician if you		
	feel unwell.		
P304, P340	IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep		
	comfortable for breathing.		
P303, P361,	IF ON SKIN (or hair): Remove/ Take		
P353	off immediately all contaminated clothing.		
	Rinse skin with water/ shower.		
P333, P313	If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice/		
	attention.		
P337, P313	If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/		
	attention.		
P362, P364	Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before		
	reuse		
P370, P378	In case of fire: Use dry sand, dry chemical		
	or alcohol-resistant foam for extinction.		
P-Code	Precautionary Statement - Storage		
P403, P233	Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container		
	tightly closed.		
P-Code	Precautionary Statement - Disposal		
P501	Dispose of contents / containers to hazardous or special		
	waste collection point. In accordance with local regulation		

2.3 Other Hazards None known

SECTION 3 - COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

3.1 Substances

3.2 Mixtures

See section below for Mixtures

CAS No.	Material	Content %
136210-32-7	Aspartic Acid, N,N'-	10-30
	[methylenebis(2-methyl-4,1-	
	cyclohexanediyl)]bis-, 1,1',4,4'-	
	tetraethyl ester	
136210-30-5	Aspartic Acid, N,N'-	20-40
	(methylenedi-4,1-	
	cyclohexanediyl)bis-, 1,1',4,4'-	
	tetraethyl ester	
623-91-6	Fumaric acid diethyl ester	<2

SECTION 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

4.1 Description of first aid measures

General Advice:

Soiled, soaked clothing and shoes must be immediately removed, decontaminated



and disposed of.

Ingestion:

DO NOT induce the patient to vomit, medical advice is required. Take victim immediately to hospital. Keep respiratory tract clear. Do not give milk or alcoholic beverages

Inhalation:

Take the person into the fresh air and keep him warm, let him rest; if there is difficulty in breathing, medical advice is required.

Eye Contact:

Hold the eyes open and rinse with preferably lukewarm water for a sufficiently long period of time (at least 10 minutes). Contact an ophthalmologist.

Skin Contact

In the event of contact with the skin, preferably wash with a cleanser based on polyethylene glycol or with plenty of warm water and soap. Consult a doctor in the event of a skin reaction.

4.2 Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

Any relevant information can be found in other parts of this section and in sections 2 and 11.

4.3 Advice for doctor Treat symptomatically

SECTION 5 – FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

5.1 Extinguishing media Suitable extinguishing media:

Carbon dioxide (CO2), Foam, extinguishing powder, in cases of larger fires, water

spray should be used.

Unsuitable extinguishing media that may not be used for safety reasons:

High volume water jet

5.2 Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

Burning releases carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, oxides of nitrogen and traces of hydrogen cyanide. In the event of fire and/or explosion do not breathe fumes. Fire in vicinity poses risk of pressure build-up and rupture. Containers at risk from fire should be cooled with water and, if possible, removed from the danger area.

5.3 Advice for firefighters

Wear full body protective clothing with breathing apparatus. Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course. Combustible. Slight fire hazard when exposed to heat or flame. Heating may cause expansion or decomposition leading to violent rupture of containers. On combustion, may emit toxic fumes.

SECTION 6 – ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

6.1 Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Secure the area. Wear personal protection equipment (see section 8). Keep unprotected persons away. Avoid contact with eyes and skin. Do not inhale gases/vapours/aerosols. If material is released indicate risk of slipping. Do not walk through spilled material.

6.2 Environmental precautions

Do not discharge into sewers or waterways or soil.

6.3 Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Contain spillage, and then collect with non-combustible absorbent material, (e.g. sand, earth, diatomaceous earth, vermiculite) and place in container for disposal according to local / national regulations.



6.4 Reference to other sections

Relevant information in other sections has to be considered. This applies in particular for information given on personal protective equipment (section 8) and on disposal (section 13).

SECTION 7 – HANDLING & STORAGE

7.1 Precautions for safe handling

Ensure thorough ventilation of stores and work areas. Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety practice. When using do not eat, drink or smoke. Hands and/or face should be washed before breaks and at the end of the shift.

The personal protective measures described in section 8 must be observed. The precautions required in the handling of isocyanates must be taken. Avoid contact with skin and eyes and the inhalation of vapor.

7.2 Conditions for safe storage

Storage Requirements:

Keep container tightly closed, store in a cool, dry area

Storage Incompatibility:

Not known

Suitable containers:

Original packing as recommended by manufacturer.

Temperature Conditions:

5º to 35º C

Protection from weather:

Store undercover and away from frost and moisture

7.3 Specific end use(s)

Once mixed with part A and applied, produces a hard wearing, durable surface

suitable for commercial and industrial applications.

7.4 Regulations and standards

(Australia):

N/A

SECTION 8 – EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

8.1 Control parameters

Exposure limits:

Ingredient	STEL	TWA	
N/A			

8.2 Exposure controls

General protection and hygiene measures:

Avoid exposure. Avoid contact with eyes and skin. Do not inhale gases/vapours/aerosols. Do not eat, drink or smoke when handling. Wash hands at the end of work and before eating. Keep working clothes separately. Remove contaminated, soaked clothing immediately. Clean work areas regularly. 1st monitor air quality should be checked regularly in accordance with AS/NZS 1715: Selection, use and maintenance of respiratory protective equipment (AS/NZS 1715). Then use dilution ventilation systems to dilute and displace contaminated air with fresh air supplied to the work area by mechanical exhaust fans (make sure explosion and spark proof equipment as solvents are used) or natural air currents through doors, windows or other openings in the building..

Personal protection equipment:

Respiratory protection

When engineering controls are not effective in controlling airborne exposure, then respiratory equipment should be used to protect against airborne contaminant (organic filter of sufficient capacity eg 3M™ Organic Vapor Cartridges, 6051). The appropriate respiratory equipment can be determined based upon actual airborne



concentration and can vary depending on individual circumstances.

Eye protection

Chemical goggles. Full face shield may be required for supplementary but never for primary protection of eyes. 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.

Hand protection

Suitable materials for safety gloves; EN 374:

Fluorinated rubber - FKM: thickness >=0,4mm; breakthrough time >=480min.

Laminate glove - PE/EVAL/PE; breakthrough time >=480 min. Recommendation: contaminated gloves should be disposed of.

Skin protection

Low static overalls and PVC apron for mixing chemicals. Barrier are ok is some circumstances. Full body spray suit is required for spraying.

Other Information

Use barrier creams to protect skin from contact with the material. Always wash hands before smoking, eating, drinking or using the toilet and after finishing work.

Observe the usual precautions when handling chemicals.

8.3 Further information for system design and engineering measures

9.2

Ventilation is recommended under normal use conditions. State regulations on speed and direction of airflow away from operators must be observed. Keep containers closed when not in use.

SECTION 9 – PHYSICAL & CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

9.1 Odour: Not Available

Colour: Grey and Pastel shades

Physical State: Liquid Flash Point: >200°C **Boiling Point:** Not Available **Melting Point:** Not Available **Specific Gravity:** 1.62 g/cm³ pH: N/A Solubility in Water (g/L): Insoluble Flammability: Not Available Lower Limit: Not Available **Higher Limit:** Not Available Vapour Pressure: Not Available Vapour Density (Air = 1) Not Available **Auto-ignition temperature** Not Available Ignition temperature Not Available **Decomposition temperature** Not Available Other information Not available

SECTION 10 – STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

10.1 Reactivity; Chemical stability; If stored and handled in accordance with standard industrial practices not

Possibility of hazardous hazardous reactions are known.

reactions Vapours may form explosive mixture with air.

10.4 Conditions to avoid Heat, flames and sparks

10.5 Incompatible materials Strong oxidizing agents



10.6 Hazardous decomposition products

No hazardous decomposition products when stored and handled correctly. But Oxides of carbon and other possibly toxic fumes from fire.

SECTION 11 – TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Acute Toxicity/Effects

Acute toxicity, oral

Aspartic Acid, N,N'-[methylenebis(2-methyl-4,1-cyclohexanediyl)]bis-, 1,1',4,4'-tetraethyl ester

D50 rat: > 2.000 mg/kg Method: Directive 67/548/EEC, Annex V, B.1.

Aspartic Acid, N,N'-(methylenedi-4,1-cyclohexanediyl)bis-, 1,1',4,4'-tetraethyl ester LD50 rat: > 2.000 mg/kg Method: Directive 67/548/EEC, Annex V, B.1. oxicological studies of a comparable product.

Acute toxicity, dermal

Aspartic Acid, N,N'-[methylenebis(2-methyl-4,1-cyclohexanediyl)]bis-, 1,1',4,4'-tetraethyl ester

LD50 rat: > 2.000 mg/kg Method: Directive 67/548/EEC, Annex V, B.3.

Aspartic Acid, N,N'-(methylenedi-4,1-cyclohexanediyl)bis-, 1,1',4,4'-tetraethyl ester LD50 rat: > 2.000 mg/kg Method: Directive 67/548/EEC, Annex V, B.3. Toxicological studies of a comparable product.

Acute toxicity, inhalation

Aspartic Acid, N,N'-[methylenebis(2-methyl-4,1-cyclohexanediyl)]bis-, 1,1',4,4'-tetraethyl ester

LC50 rat, male/female: > 4,224 mg/l, 4 h Test atmosphere: dust/mist Method: OECD Test Guideline 403

Aspartic Acid, N,N'-(methylenedi-4,1-cyclohexanediyl)bis-, 1,1',4,4'-tetraethyl ester LC50 rat, male/female: > 4,224 mg/l, 4 h Test atmosphere: dust/mist Method: OECD Test Guideline 403 Toxicological studies of a comparable product.

Primary skin irritation:

Aspartic Acid, N,N'-[methylenebis(2-methyl-4,1-cyclohexanediyl)]bis-, 1,1',4,4'-tetraethyl ester

Species: rabbit Result: slight irritant Classification: No skin irritation Method: OECD Test Guideline 404

Aspartic Acid, N,N'-(methylenedi-4,1-cyclohexanediyl)bis-, 1,1',4,4'-tetraethyl ester Species: rabbit Result: slight irritant Classification: No skin irritation Method: OECD Test Guideline 404 Toxicological studies of a comparable product.

Serious eye damage/eye irritation:

Aspartic Acid, N,N'-[methylenebis(2-methyl-4,1-cyclohexanediyl)]bis-, 1,1',4,4'-tetraethyl ester

Species: rabbit Result: slight irritant Classification: No eye irritation Method: OECD Test Guideline 405

Aspartic Acid, N,N'-(methylenedi-4,1-cyclohexanediyl)bis-, 1,1',4,4'-tetraethyl ester Species: rabbit Result: slight irritant Classification: No eye irritation Method: OECD Test Guideline 405 Toxicological studies of a comparable product.

Skin sensitization

Aspartic Acid, N,N'-[methylenebis(2-methyl-4,1-cyclohexanediyl)]bis-, 1,1',4,4'-tetraethyl ester

Magnusson/Kligmann (maximizing test) Species: Guinea pig Result: positive Classification: H317: May cause sensitization by skin contact (Sub cat. 1B)



Method: OECD Test Guideline 406

Aspartic Acid, N,N'-(methylenedi-4,1-cyclohexanediyl)bis-, 1,1',4,4'-tetraethyl ester Magnusson/Kligmann (maximizing test) Species: Guinea pig Result: positive Classification: H317: May cause sensitization by skin contact (Sub cat. 1B) Method: OECD Test Guideline 406 Toxicological studies of a comparable product.

Respiratory sensitization

Toxicological studies on the product are not yet available

Chronic Toxicity/Effects

Repeated dose toxicity

Aspartic Acid, N,N'-[methylenebis(2-methyl-4,1-cyclohexanediyl)]bis-, 1,1',4,4'-tetraethyl ester

NOAEL: 1.000 mg/kg Application Route: Subacute oral toxicity Species: rat Dose Levels: 0 - 40 - 200 - 1000 mg/kg Method: OECD Test Guideline 407. Evidence of damage to organs other than the organs of respiration was not found.

Aspartic Acid, N,N'-(methylenedi-4,1-cyclohexanediyl)bis-, 1,1',4,4'-tetraethyl ester NOAEL: 1.000 mg/kg Application Route: Subacute oral toxicity Species: rat Dose Levels: 0 - 40 - 200 - 1.000 mg/kg Method: OECD Test Guideline 407 Toxicological studies of a comparable product.

Genetic toxicity in vitro

Aspartic Acid, N,N'-(methylenedi-4,1-cyclohexanediyl)bis-, 1,1',4,4'-tetraethyl ester Test type: Salmonella/microsome test (Ames test) Result: No indication of mutagenic effects. Method: OECD Test Guideline 471 Toxicological studies of a comparable product.

Test type: Chromosome aberration test in vitro Result: negative Method: OECD Test Guideline 473 Toxicological studies of a comparable product.

Aspartic Acid, N,N'-[methylenebis(2-methyl-4,1-cyclohexanediyl)]bis-, 1,1',4,4'-tetraethyl ester

Test type: Salmonella/microsome test (Ames test) Result: No indication of mutagenic effects. Method: OECD Test Guideline 471

Test type: Chromosome aberration test in vitro Result: negative Method: OECD Test Guideline 473

Genetic toxicity in vivo

Aspartic Acid, N,N'-(methylenedi-4,1-cyclohexanediyl)bis-, 1,1',4,4'-tetraethyl ester Test type: Micronucleus test Species: Mouse Result: negative Method: OECD Test Guideline 474 Toxicological studies of a comparable product.

Aspartic Acid, N,N'-[methylenebis(2-methyl-4,1-cyclohexanediyl)]bis-, 1,1',4,4'-tetraethyl ester

Test type: Micronucleus test species: Mouse Result: negative Method: OECD Test Guideline 474

Carcinogenicity

No data available

Reproductive toxicity/ Teratogenicity

Aspartic Acid, N,N'-(methylenedi-4,1-cyclohexanediyl)bis-, 1,1',4,4'-tetraethyl ester NOAEL (teratogenicity): 1.000 mg/kg

NOAEL (teratogenicity): 1.000 mg/ NOAEL (maternal): 1.000 mg/kg

NOAEL (developmental toxicity): 1.000 mg/kg

Species: rat, female



Application Route: Oral

Dose Levels: 0 - 100 - 300 - 1000 mg/kg Method: OECD Test Guideline 414 Studies of a comparable product.

Aspartic Acid, N,N'-[methylenebis(2-methyl-4,1-cyclohexanediyl)]bis-, 1,1',4,4'-

tetraethyl ester

NOAEL (teratogenicity): 1.000 mg/kg NOAEL (maternal): 1.000 mg/kg

NOAEL (developmental toxicity): 1.000 mg/kg

Species: rat, female Application Route: Oral

Dose Levels: 0 - 100 - 300 - 1000 mg/kg Method: OECD Test Guideline 414

STOT evaluation - one-time exposure

No data available.

STOT evaluation - repeated exposure

No data available.

Aspiration toxicity:

No data available.

Toxicology Assessment:

Sensitization: May cause sensitization by skin contact.

Additional: None.

SECTION 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

12.1 Toxicity

Aspartic Acid, N,N'-(methylenedi-4,1-cyclohexanediyl)bis-, 1,1',4,4'-tetraethyl ester

Acute Fish toxicity

LC50 66 mg/l Species: Danio rerio (zebra fish) Exposure duration: 96 h Method: OECD Test Guideline 203 Ecotoxicological reports on a comparable product

Acute toxicity for daphnia

EC50 88,6 mg/l Species: Daphnia magna (Water flea) Exposure duration: 48 h Method: Proposal from the German UBA May 1984 Studies of a comparable product.

Chronic toxicity to daphnia

NOEC (Reproduction) 0,01 mg/l Species: Daphnia magna (Water flea) Exposure duration: 21 d Method: Directive 67/548/EEC, Annex V, C.20. Studies of a comparable product.

Acute toxicity for algae

ErC50 113 mg/l Species: scenedesmus subspicatus Exposure duration: 72 h Method: Directive 67/548/EEC, Annex V, C.3. Ecotoxicological reports on a comparable product

Toxicity to soil dwelling organisms

NOEC (mortality) >= 1.000 mg/kg Species: Eisenia fetida (earthworms) Exposure duration: 14 d Method: OECD Test Guideline 207 Studies of a comparable product.

Toxicity to terrestrial plants



NOEC (seedling emergence) >= 100 mg/kg Species: Allium cepa (onion) Test period: 14 d Method: OECD Test Guideline 208 Studies of a comparable product.

NOEC (seedling emergence) >= 100 mg/kg Species: Avena sativa (oats) Test period: 14 d Method: OECD Test Guideline 208 Studies of a comparable product.

NOEC (seedling emergence) >= 100 mg/kg Species: Brassica napus (rape) Test period: 14 d Method: OECD Test Guideline 208 Studies of a comparable product.

Aspartic Acid, N,N'-[methylenebis(2-methyl-4,1-cyclohexanediyl)]bis-, 1,1',4,4'-tetraethyl ester

Acute Fish toxicity

LC50 66 mg/l Species: Danio rerio (zebra fish) Exposure duration: 96 h Method: OECD Test Guideline 203

Acute toxicity for daphnia

EC50 88,6 mg/l Species: Daphnia magna (Water flea) Exposure duration: 48 h Method: Proposal from the German UBA May 1984

Chronic toxicity to daphnia

NOEC (Reproduction) 0,01 mg/l Species: Daphnia magna (Water flea) Exposure duration: 21 d Method: Directive 67/548/EEC, Annex V, C.20.

Acute toxicity for algae

ErC50 113 mg/l Species: scenedesmus subspicatus Exposure duration: 72 h Method: Directive 67/548/EEC, Annex V, C.3.

Toxicity to soil dwelling organisms

NOEC (mortality) >= 1.000 mg/kg Species: Eisenia fetida (earthworms) Exposure duration: 14 d Method: OECD Test Guideline 207

Toxicity to terrestrial plants

NOEC (seedling emergence) >= 100 mg/kg Species: Avena sativa (oats) Test period: 14 d Method: OECD Test Guideline 208

NOEC (seedling emergence) >= 100 mg/kg Species: Allium cepa (onion) Test period: 14 d Method: OECD Test Guideline 208

NOEC (seedling emergence) >= 100 mg/kg Species: Brassica napus (rape) Test period: 14 d Method: OECD Test Guideline 208

Ecotoxicology Assessment

Aspartic Acid, N,N'-(methylenedi-4,1-cyclohexanediyl)bis-, 1,1',4,4'-tetraethyl ester and Aspartic Acid, N,N'-[methylenebis(2-methyl-4,1-cyclohexanediyl)]bis-, 1,1',4,4'-tetraethyl ester

Acute aquatic toxicity: Harmful to aquatic life.

Chronic aquatic toxicity: Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects. Impact on Sewage Treatment: Because of the low bacterial toxicity, there is no risk of an adverse effect on the performance of biological waste water treatment plants.

Microorganisms/Effect on sludge

Aspartic Acid, N,N'-(methylenedi-4,1-cyclohexanediyl)bis-, 1,1',4,4'-tetraethyl ester EC50 3.110 mg/l Species: activated sludge Exposure duration: 3 h Method: ISO test method 8192-1986 E Ecotoxicological reports on a comparable product

Aspartic Acid, N,N'-[methylenebis(2-methyl-4,1-cyclohexanediyl)]bis-, 1,1',4,4'-tetraethyl ester

EC50 3.110 mg/l Species: activated sludge Exposure duration: 3 h Method: ISO test method 8192-1986 E



12.2 Persistence and degradability

Aspartic Acid, N,N'-(methylenedi-4,1-cyclohexanediyl)bis-, 1,1',4,4'-tetraethyl ester

Biodegradability

Biodegradation: 13 %, 28 d, i.e. not readily degradable Method: OECD Test Guideline 301 F Ecotoxicological reports on a comparable product

Biodegradation: 0 %, 28 d, i.e. not inherently degradable Method: OECD Test Guideline 302 C Ecotoxicological studies of the product

Stability in water

Half life: 655 h at 25 °C (pH: 4) Method: OECD Test Guideline 111 Studies of a comparable product.

Half life: 25,4 h at 25 $^{\circ}$ C (pH: 7) Method: OECD Test Guideline 111 Studies of a comparable product.

Half life: 16,8 h at 25 °C (pH: 9) Method: OECD Test Guideline 111 Studies of a comparable product.

Volatility (Henry's Law constant)

Calculated value = 0,01 Pa*m3/mol The substance has to be scored as non-volatile from water.

Aspartic Acid, N,N'-[methylenebis(2-methyl-4,1-cyclohexanediyl)]bis-, 1,1',4,4'-tetraethyl ester

Biodegradability

Biodegradation: 13 %, 28 d, i.e. not readily degradable Method: OECD Test Guideline 301 ${\sf F}$

Biodegradation: 6 %, 28 d, i.e. not inherently degradable Method: OECD Test Guideline 302 C

Stability in water

Test type: Hydrolysis Half life: 655 h at 25 °C (pH: 4) Method: OECD Test Guideline 111

Test type: Hydrolysis Half life: 25,4 h at 25 °C (pH: 7) Method: OECD Test Guideline 111

Test type: Hydrolysis Half life: 16,8 h at 25 °C (pH: 9) Method: OECD Test Guideline 111

Volatility (Henry's Law constant)

Calculated value = 0,24 Pa*m3/mol The substance has to be scored as being slightly volatile from water.

12.3 Bioaccumulative potential

Aspartic Acid, N,N'-(methylenedi-4,1-cyclohexanediyl)bis-, 1,1',4,4'-tetraethyl ester

Bioconcentration factor (BCF): 1.872 Species: value calculated The substance hydrolyzes rapidly in water. An accumulation in aquatic organisms is not to be expected.

Partition coefficient (n-octanol/water) log Pow: ca. 5,16 at: 20 °C(value calculated)

Aspartic Acid, N,N'-[methylenebis(2-methyl-4,1-cyclohexanediyl)]bis-, 1,1',4,4'-tetraethyl ester

Bioconcentration factor (BCF): value calculated 8.228 The substance hydrolyzes rapidly in water. An accumulation in aquatic organisms is not to be expected.



12.4 Mobility in soil Aspartic Acid, N,N'-(methylenedi-4,1-cyclohexanediyl)bis-, 1,1',4,4'-tetraethyl

ester

Distribution among environmental compartments

Adsorption/Soil log Koc value: 4,2 - 5,1 Method: EU Method C.19 Studies of a

comparable product.

Surface tension

ca. 63,9 mN/m at 20 °C Method: OECD Test Guideline 115

Aspartic Acid, N,N'-[methylenebis(2-methyl-4,1-cyclohexanediyl)]bis-, 1,1',4,4'-

tetraethyl ester

Distribution among environmental compartments

Adsorption/Soil log Koc value: 4,2 - 5,1 Method: EU Method C.19

12.5 Results of PBT and vPvB

assessment

12.6 Additional Information

No data available

No additional information

SECTION 13 – DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

13.1 Waste treatment methods

Material Recommendation:

Material that cannot be used, reprocessed or recycled should be disposed of in accordance with Federal, State, and local regulations at an approved facility. Depending on the regulations, waste treatment methods may include, e.g., landfill or incineration.

Uncleaned packaging Recommendation:

After final product withdrawal, all residues must be removed from containers (drip-free, powder-free or paste-free). Once the product residues adhering to the walls of the containers have been rendered harmless, the product and hazard labels must be invalidated. These containers can be returned for recycling to the appropriate centres set up within the framework of the existing take-back scheme of the chemical industry. Containers must be recycled in compliance with national legislation and environmental regulations.

None disposal into waste water.

SECTION 14 - TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Transport Information Classified as a Non-Dangerous Good according to the Australian Code for

the Transportation of Dangerous Goods by Road and Rail.

U.N. Number:

DG Class:

EPG card:

Hazchem Code:

Proper Shipping Name:

Packing Group:

Not applicable

Label

SECTION 15 – REGULATORY INFORMATION



15.1 Safety, health and environmental

regulations/legislation specific for the substance or mixture

National and local regulations must be observed. For information on

labeling please refer to section 2 of this document.

Poisons Schedule Number: Not classified a schedule poison

Australian Inventory: Listed

Controlled Schedule No listed substances

Carcinogenic Substances:

SECTION 16 – OTHER INFORMATION

Safety Data Sheets are updated regularly. Please ensure you have a current copy. SDS can be obtained from our website: www.envirosystems.com.au

The SDS should be used to assist in the Risk Management. Many other factors determine whether the reported Hazards are risks in any given workplace.

Specific Risks may be determined by reference to various Exposure Scenarios, Scale of use, Frequency of use and current or available engineering controls must be considered.

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Emergency Telephone: Info Safe – 1800 638 556, Poisons Centre – 13112