

# Summer Silicate Resin (Comp. B)

## Pipe Doctor Patch Repair

according to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006 and Regulation (EU) 2015/830

### 1. Identification of the substance/mixture and of the company/undertaking

**1.1 Product identifier:** Summer Silicate Resin-3P Type S1 Standard (Comp. B)

**1.2 Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against:** "B" component for water glass – polyisocyanate based two-component synthetic resin. The synthetic resin (components "A" + "B") is used for the lining of sewer pipes and manholes. The application has to be carried out under professional, industrial conditions by persons having proper previous training.

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

Company: S1E Ltd, Copper House, Unit 2, Barnsley, S72 2BQ.

Telephone: +44 (0)1226 397 015

E-mail address: [contact@s1e.co.uk](mailto:contact@s1e.co.uk)

**1.4 Emergency telephone number**

Medical emergency information in case of intoxication Giftinformationszentrum (GIZ) Mainz

UFI Code: NC00-60HX-200J-GQET

Emergency telephone number: +49 (0) 6131 19240 (Advice in German or English)

### 2. Hazards identification

#### 2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture

##### 2.1.1 Classification according to Regulation (EC) 1272/2008 (CLP)

Hazard classes	Hazard statements
Skin irrit.2	H315 Causes skin irritation.
Skin Sens. 1B	H317 May cause an allergic skin reaction.
Eye Irrit. 2	H319 Causes serious eye irritation.
Acute Tox. 4.	H332 Harmful if inhaled.
Resp. Sens. 1	H334 May cause allergy or asthma symptoms of breathing difficulties if inhaled.

## 2. Hazards identification - continued.

STOT SE 3	H335 May cause respiratory irritation.
Carc. 2	H351 Suspected of causing cancer.
STOT RE 2	H373 May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure: respiratory system, inhalation.

### 2.2 Label elements

#### 2.2.1 Labelling according to Regulation (EC) 1272/2008 (CLP)

##### Hazard pictogram



Signal word	Danger
H315	Causes skin irritation.
H317	May cause an allergic skin reaction.
H319	Causes serious eye irritation.
H332	Harmful if inhaled.
H334	May cause allergy or asthma symptoms or breathing difficulties if inhaled.
H335	May cause respiratory irritation.
H351	Suspected of causing cancer.
H373	May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure: respiratory system, inhalation.

##### Precautionary statements

P260	Do not breathe dust/fume/gas/mist/ vapours/spray.
P280	Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.
P285	In case of inadequate ventilation wear respiratory protection.
P302+P352	IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water.
P304+P340	IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing.
P309+P311	IF exposed or if you feel unwell: Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician.

## 2. Hazards identification - continued.

### Hazard determining component(s) for labelling:

Diphenylmethan diisocyanate, isomers and homologes (CAS: 9016-87-9); Tris(2-chloro-1-methylethyl) phosphate (CAS: 13674-84-5).

### 2.3 Other hazards

The mixture does not meet persistent (P) and bioaccumulation (B) criteria, but it meets the criteria for toxicity (T). The mixture is not PBT or vPvB.

## 3. Composition/information on ingredients

### Mixtures / Chemical characterization

Name	EC-No.	CAS-No.	REACH-No.	Content (%)	Classification according to Regulation (EG) No. 1272/2008 (CLP)	
					Hazard categories <sup>1</sup>	H-phrases <sup>1</sup>
Isocyanic acid, polymethylenepolyphenylene ester (Polymeric MDI) <sub>2</sub>	(polymer)	9016-87-9	(polymer)	>60	Acute Tox. 4	H332
					Skin Irrit. 2	H315
					Eye Irrit. 2	H319
					Resp. Sens. 1	H334
					Skin Sens. 1B	H317
					Carc. 2	H351
					STOT SE 3	H335
STOT RE 2	H373					
Tris(2-chloro-1-methyl-ethyl) phosphate (TCPP)	237-158-7	13674-84-5	<sup>3</sup>	>10	Acute Tox. 4	H302
Phenol, isopropylated, phosphate (3:1) <sub>4</sub>	273-066-3	68937-41-7	<sup>5</sup>	<2,5	Repr. 2	H361
					STOT RE 2	H373
					Aquatic Chronic 2	H411
Hexamethylene-1,6-diisocyanate homopolymer	500-060-2	28182-81-2	<sup>6</sup>	≤2	Acute Tox. 4	H332
					Skin Sens. 1	H317
					STOT SE 3	H335

<sup>1</sup> See Section 16 for the full text of the abbreviations declared above.

<sup>2</sup> Contains <25% 4,4'-MDI (4,4'-methylenediphenyl diisocyanate)(CAS: 101-68-8).

<sup>3</sup> 01-2119486772-26-XXXX

<sup>4</sup> The mixture contains <1% Triphenyl phosphate (CAS: 115-86-6).

<sup>5</sup> We have still not received the data from our suppliers

<sup>6</sup> 01-2119488934-20-XXXX

## 4. First aid measures

### 4.1 Description of first aid measures

**General information:** Soiled, fairly soaked clothing and shoes must be immediately removed.

**In case of inhalation:** If inhaled, remove to fresh air. If not breathing, give artificial respiration. Get medical attention immediately.

**In case of skin contact:** In the event of contact with the skin, preferably wash alternately with a cleanser based on polyethylene glycol and with plenty of warm water and soap. Consult a doctor in the event of a skin reaction. Wash the less clothing before reuse. Clean shoes thoroughly before reuse.

**In case of eye contact:** Hold the eyes open and rinse with water for a sufficiently long period of time (at least 10 minutes). Get medical attention immediately.

**In case of ingestion:** DO NOT induce the patient to vomit, medical advice is required. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Provided the patient is conscious, wash out mouth with water. Get medical attention immediately.

**Information to physician:** The product irritates the respiratory tract and may trigger sensitisation of the skin and respiratory tract. Treatment of acute irritation or bronchial constriction is primarily symptomatic. Following severe exposure the patient should be kept under medical review for at least 48 hours.

### 4.2 Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed.

Headache, nausea, shortness of breath, sore throat, redness on the skin. Repeated or prolonged contact may cause skin sensitization. Repeated or prolonged inhalation exposure may cause asthma.

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

Depending on the degree of exposure, periodic medical examination is suggested.

## 5. Firefighting measures

### 5.1 Extinguishing media

**Suitable extinguishing media:** Foam, CO<sub>2</sub> or dry powder. Water spray may be used if no other available and then in copious quantities.

**Unsuitable extinguishing media:** High volume water jet.

### 5.2. Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

Carbon dioxide, carbon monoxide, hydrogen cyanide, nitrogen oxides, isocyanate. The substances/groups of substances mentioned can be released in case of fire.

### 5.3. Advice for firefighter

Reaction between water and hot isocyanate may be vigorous. Prevent washings from entering water courses, keep fire exposed containers cool by spraying with water.

## 5. Firefighting measures - continued.

**Special protective equipment:** Fire-fighters should wear appropriate protective equipment and self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) with a full face-piece operated in positive pressure mode. Safety boots, gloves, safety helmet and protective clothing should be worn.

**Further information:** 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. Due to reaction with water producing CO<sub>2</sub> gas, a hazardous build-up of pressure could result if contaminated containers are re-sealed. Containers may burst if overheated.

## 6. Accidental release measures

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

Immediately contact emergency personnel. Evacuate the area. Keep upwind to avoid inhalation of vapours. Clean-up should only be performed by trained personnel. Keep unauthorized persons away.

**For non-emergency personnel:** Remove not affected people. Inform the relevant emergency services and authorities.

**For emergency responders:** People dealing with major spillages should wear full protective clothing including respiratory protection. Use suitable protective equipment.

### 6.2. Environmental precautions

Do not allow contaminated extinguishing water to enter the soil, ground-water or surface waters. Avoid dispersal of spilt material and runoff and contact with drains and sewers.

### 6.3. Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Absorb spillages onto sand, earth or any suitable adsorbent material. Leave to react for at least 30 minutes. Do not absorb onto sawdust or other combustible materials. Contaminated absorbent material shall be disposed according to Section 13.) Wash the spillage area with water.

### 6.4. Reference to other sections

Information regarding exposure controls/personal protection and disposal considerations can be found in section 8 and 13.

## 7. Handling and storage

### 7.1 Precautions for safe handling

#### Protective measures

Provide sufficient air exchange and/or exhaust in work rooms. In all workplaces of the plant where high concentrations of isocyanate aerosols and/or vapours may be generated (e.g. during pressure release, mould venting or when cleaning mixing heads with an air blast), appropriately located exhaust ventilation must be provided in order to prevent occupational exposure limits from being exceeded. The air should be drawn away from the personnel handling the product. The efficiency of the ventilation system must be monitored regularly because of the possibility of blockage. Atmospheric concentrations should be minimised and kept as low as reasonably practicable below the occupational exposure limit.

## 7. Handling and storage - continued.

### Advice on general occupational hygiene

No eating, drinking, smoking or tobacco use at the place of work. Contact with skin and eyes and inhalation of vapours must be avoided under all circumstances. Keep equipment clean. A basic essential in sampling, handling and storage is the prevention of contact with water. Keep stocks of decontaminant readily available.

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

Store in accordance with local regulations. Store in original container protected from direct sunlight in a dry, cool and well-ventilated area, away from incompatible materials and food and drink. Keep container tightly closed and sealed until ready for use. Containers that have been opened must be carefully resealed and kept upright to prevent leakage. Do not store in unlabelled containers. Use appropriate containment to avoid environmental contamination. Suitable containers: steel, stainless steel. Unsuitable containers: copper, copper alloy and galvanised surfaces.

### 7.3 Specific end use(s)

For the relevant identified use(s) listed in Section 1 the advice mentioned in this section 7 is to be observed.

## 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

### 8.1 Control parameters

A workplace exposure level (WEL) of 0.02mg/m<sup>3</sup> for total isocyanates (as NCO) as an 8 hour TWA, and a short term WEL (15 min) of 0.07 mg/m<sup>3</sup> have been assigned in the United Kingdom. A BMGV for isocyanates, based on the measurement of urinary diamines, has been set at 1 µmol diamine/mol creatinine.

(<http://www.hse.gov.uk/foi/internalops/sectors/manuf/03-10-07.htm>)

### 8.2 DNEL/PNEC-values

The risk characterization of MDI (CAS: 9016-87-9) is the following

#### Workers

#### Acute/short-term exposure

systemic effects (dermal) DNEL = 50mg/kg bw/day

#### Acute/short-term exposure

systemic effects (inhalation) DNEL = 0,1 mg/m<sup>3</sup>

#### Acute/short-term exposure

local effects (dermal) DNEL = 28,7 mg/cm<sup>2</sup>

#### Acute/short-term exposure

local effects (inhalation) DNEL= 0,1 mg/m<sup>3</sup>

#### Long-term exposure

systemic effects (inhalation) DNEL = 0,05 mg/m<sup>3</sup>

## 8. Exposure controls/personal protection - continued.

### Long-term exposure

systemic effects (dermal) Not applicable.

### Long-term exposure

local effects (inhalation) DNEL = 0,05 mg/m<sub>3</sub>

### Long-term exposure

local effects (dermal) Not applicable

PNEC sediment

As PMDI is a reactant with water, access of water to PMDI and vice versa is strictly controlled. Furthermore, PMDI polymerizes in the presence of water and thus exposure of PMDI to sediment is highly likely to be negligible. Therefore, PNEC sediment cannot be derived for PMDI.

PNEC soil 1

1 mg/kg soil dw (dry weight)

PNEC oral

There are no data on effects of oral PMDI to birds. Exposure to birds is not expected and data from experimental animals show PMDI to be of low oral toxicity.

### 8.3 Exposure controls

Respiratory protection

Respiratory protection in case of vapour/aerosol release. Combination filter for gases/vapours of organic, inorganic, acid inorganic particles (f. e. EN 14387 Type ABEK) shall be used.

Hand protection

Chemical resistant protective gloves (EN 374).

**Suitable materials also with prolonged, direct contact (Recommended: Protective index 6, corresponding > 480 minutes of permeation time according to EN 374)**

butyl rubber (butyl) 0,7 mm coating thickness

nitrile rubber (NBR) 0,4 mm coating thickness

chloroprene rubber (CR) 0,5 mm coating thickness

### Unsuitable materials

polyvinylchloride (PVC) 0,7 mm coating thickness

Polyethylene-Laminate (PE-laminate) ca. 0,1 mm coating thickness

Eye protection

Safety glasses with side-shields (frame goggles) (e.g. EN166)

Body protection

safety shoes (e.g. according to EN 20346)

## 8. Exposure controls/personal protection - continued.

### 8.3 Exposure controls

General safety and hygiene measures Do not breathe vapour/spray. With products freshly manufactured from isocyanates body protection and chemical resistant protective gloves is recommended. Wearing of closed work clothing is required additionally to the stated personal protection equipment. No eating, drinking, smoking or tobacco use at the place of work. Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Hands and/or face should be washed before breaks and at the end of the shift. At the end of the shift the skin should be cleaned and skin-care agents applied.

## 9. Physical and chemical properties

### 9.1 Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	liquid, dark-brown
Odour	damp
Odour threshold	no data
pH-value	not applicable
Melting point / freezing point	no data
Boiling range	no data
Flash point	>200 °C MDI
Evaporation rate	no data
Flammability (solid, gaseous)	no data
Ignitable, explosive range	no data
Vapour pressure	< 0,00001 mbar (at 20 °C)
Vapour density	no data
Density	124 $\pm$ 0,02 g/cm <sup>3</sup> (at 25 °C)
Solubility	Reacts with water at the border area with slow CO <sub>2</sub> appearance into non soluble, high melting point or not melting polyurea.
Partition coefficient (n-octanol/water)	not applicable



## 9. Physical and chemical properties - continued.

Self-ignition temperature	no data
Decomposition temperature	no data
Viscosity	310-370 mPa·s (at 20 °C)
Explosive properties	non-explosive
Oxidising properties	no data

### 9.2 Other information

Not applicable.

## 10. Stability and reactivity

### 10.1 Reactivity

Reacts with water, acids, alcohols, amines, bases and oxidants.

### 10.2 Chemical stability

The main removal mechanism of MDIs in the environment is hydrolysis. MDI reacts quickly with water to form predominantly solid, insoluble polyureas. Under conditions typical of many types of environmental contact, i. e. with relatively poor dispersion of the isocyanate, the interfacial reaction leads to the formation of a solid crust encasing partially reacted product. This crust restricts ingress of water and egress of amine, and hence slows and modifies hydrolysis.

### Stability in organic solvents

All MDI isomers and forms are highly unstable in dimethylsulphoxide solvent, water content of the DMSO is increasing breakdown. MDI is more stable in EGDE (ethyleneglycoldimethylether) as solvent. (Read-across based on 4,4'-methylenediphenyl diisocyanate - CAS 101-68-8.)

### 10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions

Reaction is slow with cold or warm water (<50°C), with hot water or steam the reaction is faster, producing carbon-dioxide causing pressure increase. Acids, alcohols, amines, bases and oxidants cause fire and explosion hazard.

### 10.4 Conditions to avoid

High temperature, moisture, strong light.

### 10.5 Incompatible materials

Substances to avoid acids, alcohols, amines, water, alkalines.

### 10.6 Hazardous decomposition products

No hazardous decomposition products if stored and handled as prescribed/indicated.

## 11. Toxicological information

Information is related to 4,4-Methylenediphenyldiisocyanate if no other is mentioned.

### 11.1 Information on toxicological effects

Acute toxicity - oral	Harmful Rats (female) LD <sub>50</sub> = 632 mg/kg Tris(2-chlor-1-methylethyl)phosphate (CAS-Number: 13674-84-5)
Acute toxicity - inhalation	Harmful Rats LC <sub>50</sub> > 2,24 mg/l air (1 h) OECD Guideline 403 Rats LC <sub>50</sub> > 7 mg/l air (4 h) dusts and mists OECD 403 Acute Inhalation Toxicity / 433 Acute Inhalation Toxicity-Fixed Dose Procedure Tris(2-chloro-1-methylethyl) phosphate (CAS-Number: 13674-84-5)
Acute toxicity - dermal	Not classified. Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met. Rabbit LD <sub>50</sub> > 9400 mg/kg bw (24 h) OECD Guideline 402

### 11.2 Irritation/Corrosion

Summarized the results of the studies together with human occupational case reports support the official classification.

Skin corrosion / Skin irritation	Irritating Irritating in rabbits. (4 h / 14 days) OECD Guidelin 404
Eye damage / Irritation	Not irritating in rabbits (24 h / 21 days) OECD Guideline 405 (Read-across based on methylenediphenyl diisocyanate - CAS 26447-40-5.)

Summarized the available animal data would not support classification of MDI as an eye irritant. But together with human occupational case reports in which symptoms of eye irritation were reported the legal classification as eye irritant should be applied.

## 11.3 Sensitisation

Animal data as well as studies in humans provide evidence of possible skin sensitisation, and of respiratory sensitisation due to MDI. Animal studies indicate that MDI is a strong allergen. Human case reports describe the occurrence of allergic contact dermatitis due to MDI exposure.

**Skin sensitisation:** Mice Sensitizing. OECD Guideline 429 (LLNA).

**Respiratory sensitisation:** Guinea pig Sensitizing.

## 11.4 Mutagenicity

Not classified. Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

## 11.5 Carcinogenicity

Carc. Cat. 2 Rats (inhalation)  
NOAEC = 0,2 mg/m<sub>3</sub> air (Toxicity)  
(2 years; 6 h/day, 5 days/week)  
NOAEC = 1 mg/m<sub>3</sub> air (Carcinogenicity)  
(2 years; 6 h/day, 5 days/week)  
LOAEC = 6 mg/m<sub>3</sub> air (Carcinogenicity)  
(2 years; 6 h/day, 5 days/week)  
OECD Guideline 414

## 11.6 Reproductive toxicity

Not classified. Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Effects on fertility No fertility nor multigeneration studies are available for MDI.  
Rats (inhalation)  
NOAEL = 4 mg/m<sub>3</sub> air (developmental toxicity) (10 days; 1/day, 6 h)  
NOAEL = 4 mg/m<sub>3</sub> (maternal toxicity) (10 days; 1/day, 6 h)  
OECD Guideline 453

Phenol, isopropylated, phosphate (3:1) (CAS: 68937-41-7) may be assumed to influence fertility or may harm the foetus in womb.

## 11.7 STOT-single exposure

MDIs are irritant to the respiratory tract.

## 11.8 STOT-repeated exposure

Harmful Rats (inhalation)  
LOAEC = 1 mg/m<sub>3</sub> air  
(2 years; 6 h/day, 5 days/week)  
Target organs: respiratory – lung  
OECD Guideline 453

## 11.9 Aspiration hazard

Not classified due to lack of data.

## 12. Ecological information

Information is related to 4,4-Methylenediphenyldiisocyanate if no other is mentioned.

### 12.1 Toxicity

#### 12.1.1 Aquatic toxicity

##### Short-term toxicity to fish

Freshwater fish (Brachydanio rerio)	LC <sub>50</sub> > 1000 mg/l (96 h). OECD Guideline 203.
Oncorhynchus mykiss	LC <sub>50</sub> = 1,6 mg/l (96 h) Phenol, isopropylated, phosphate (3:1), CAS: 68937-41-7
Pimpephales promelas (fathed minnow)	LC <sub>50</sub> = 10,8 mg/l (96 h) (fathed minnow) Phenol, isopropylated, phosphate (3:1), CAS: 68937-41-7
Fisch	LC <sub>50</sub> = 56,2 mg/l (96 h) Tris(2-chlor-1-methylethyl)phosphate (CAS-Number: 13674-84-5)

##### Long-term toxicity to fish

Data waiving. In accordance with column 2 of REACH Annex IX the long-term toxicity testing on fish shall be proposed if the chemical safety assessment according to Annex I indicates the need to investigate further the effects on aquatic organisms. The corresponding PEC/PNEC ratios would be less than 1. Taking into account the scientific and exposure arguments, it appears appropriate to waiver the long-term fish/plant/soil and sediment toxicity studies.

##### Short-term toxicity to aquatic invertebrates

Freshwater invertebrates (Daphnia magna)	EC <sub>50</sub> >1000 mg/l (24 h) OECD Guideline 202
Freshwater invertebrates (Daphnia magna)	EC <sub>50</sub> = 131 mg/l (48 h) Tris(2-chlor-1-methylethyl)phosphate (CAS-Number: 13674-84-5)

##### Long-term toxicity to aquatic invertebrates

Freshwater invertebrates (Daphnia magna)	NOEC >= 10 mg/l (21 h) OECD Guideline 211
---------------------------------------------	----------------------------------------------

## 12. Ecological information - continued.

### 12.1.1 Aquatic toxicity

#### Toxicity to aquatic algae and cyanobacteria

Freshwater algae (Desmodesmus subspicatus)	EC <sub>50</sub> > 1640 mg/l (72 h) OECD Guideline 201
-----------------------------------------------	-----------------------------------------------------------

Freshwater algae (Desmodesmus subspicatus)	EC <sub>50</sub> = 82 mg/l (72 h) Tris(2-chlor-1-methylethyl)phosphate (CAS-Number: 13674-84-5)
-----------------------------------------------	-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

#### Toxicity to aquatic plants other than algae

Data waiving. Not required by REACH annexes. However, a mesocosm study with PMDI exists in which the toxicity towards macrophytes (*Potamogeton crispus* and *Zannichellia palustris*) was assessed. No toxicity was observed at a loading of 1000 and 10,000 mg/l, approximately 100% of the substance was found in the sediment as hardened material.

#### Toxicity to microorganisms

Microorganisms (activated sludge)	EC <sub>50</sub> > 100 mg/l (3 h) OECD Guideline 209
--------------------------------------	---------------------------------------------------------

#### Toxicity to other aquatic organisms

This information is not available, but not required under REACH.

### 12.1.2 Sediment toxicity

Data waiving. Annex X states that this study need not be conducted if the chemical safety assessment does not indicate a need to further investigate the effects on sediment organisms.

### 12.1.3 Terrestrial toxicity

#### Toxicity to soil macroorganisms except arthropods.

<i>Eisenia fetida</i>	EC <sub>50</sub> > 1000 mg/kg soil dw (14 days) OECD Guideline 207
-----------------------	--------------------------------------------------------------------------

#### Toxicity to terrestrial arthropods

Data waiving. Based on the chemical safety assessment and the risk assessment, there is no need to further investigate the terrestrial arthropods toxicity as there is no risk for the terrestrial environment as indicated by the PEC/PNEC ratio being < 0.239. Direct/indirect exposure to soil is unlikely.

#### Toxicity to terrestrial plants

<i>Avena sativa</i>	EC <sub>50</sub> > 1000 mg/kg soil dw (14 days)
---------------------	----------------------------------------------------

<i>Lactuca sativa</i>	EC <sub>50</sub> > 1000 mg/kg soil dw (14 days) OECD Guideline 208
-----------------------	--------------------------------------------------------------------------

## 12. Ecological information - continued.

### Toxicity to soil microorganisms

Data waiving. Annex X states that this study need not be conducted if the chemical safety assessment does not indicate a need to further investigate the effects on sediment organisms.

### Toxicity to other above-ground organisms

Data waiving. Not required by REACH annexes.

#### 12.1.4 Conclusion on classification

##### Hazardous to the aquatic environment (acute)

Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.  
(EC/LC<sub>50</sub> for fish, invertebrates and algae > 1000 mg/l)

##### Hazardous to the aquatic environment (chronic)

Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.  
(NOEC for algae > 1640 mg/L; NOEC for invertebrates > 10 mg/l).

#### 12.2 Persistence and degradability

##### Phototransformation in air

Half-life (DT<sub>50</sub>) 1 day

##### Hydrolysis

MDI reacts with water to form predominantly inert polyurea.

Half-life (DT<sub>50</sub>) 20 h (at 25°C)

Reaction rate hydrolysis 0.5-1 h

*(Read-across based on Oligomer MDI – CAS 32055-14-4)*

##### Phototransformation in water and soil

There are no phototransformation data in water and soil for the test substance.

##### Biodegradation in water

Under test conditions no biodegradation observed.  
(28 days) OECD Guideline 302C

##### Biodegradation in water and sediment

Data waiving. In accordance with Annex XI, simulation biodegradation tests are technically not feasible as the test substance reacts quickly with water. The corresponding PEC/PNEC ratios would be less than 1. Taking into account the scientific and exposure arguments, it appears appropriate to waive the long-term fish/plant/soil and sediment toxicity studies.

##### Biodegradation in soil

Data waiving. See at Biodegradation in water and sediment.

**12. Ecological information - continued.****12.3 Bioaccumulative potential**

Bioaccumulation - aquatic/sediment: Due to the high reactivity of the substances of the MDI category with water, bioaccumulation tests can in principle not be performed with these substances. However, one bioaccumulation test with 4,4'-MDI and a mesocosm study with PMDI with an indication of bioaccumulation potential have been performed. As no analytical measurements were done, it cannot be determined if the values are truly related to MDI. However, based on the available information and the reactivity of MDI substances of the category approach, no new bioaccumulation study is deemed necessary.

BCF (Cyprinus carpio) 200 (28 days)  
OECD Guideline 305 E

**Terrestrial bioaccumulation**

No data is available on terrestrial bioaccumulation, but it is not required under REACH.

**12.4 Mobility in soil**

Adsorption/desorption Data waiving. According to Annex VIII the study need not be done if the test substance degrades rapidly. The corresponding PEC/PNEC ratios would be less than 1. Taking into account the scientific and exposure arguments, it appears appropriate to waive the long-term fish/plant/soil and sediment toxicity studies.

Volatilisation The estimated Henry's Law Constant, calculated from the measured vapour pressure and the calculated water solubility, is  $2.263 \times 10^{-7}$  atm-m<sup>3</sup>/mole. Hence, volatilization is unlikely to be a significant removal mechanism for MDI substances of the category approach.

**12.5 Results of PBT and vPvB assessment****Conclusion for the P criterion**

The results from the biodegradation test indicate that PMDI is not biodegradable. Based on experimental hydrolysis and indirect photolysis half-lives, PMDI is not considered to be persistent in the environment and is identified as not P. Based on the justification in the category approach, it is assumed that all MDI analogues included in the category are not P.

**Conclusion for the B criterion**

Although MDI has a high measured log Pow value (4.51), a full bioaccumulation test with 4,4'-MDI indicated that the bioaccumulation potential is low. Due to the fast hydrolysis, exposure of the environment to the substance is unlikely or very low, there is no potential for significant bioaccumulation possible. Hence, 4,4'-MDI does not fulfil the requirements for the B criterion and is not identified as B. Based on the justification in the category approach, it is assumed that all MDI analogues included in the category are not B.

**Conclusion for the T criterion**

The concentrations tested were far above the water solubility of the MDI substances (7.5 mg/l). However, the water solubility limit of MDI is far above the criteria for T and on the basis of aquatic toxicity tests MDI is identified as not T. However, according to Annex I of 67/548/EEC MDI is classified as Xn, R48, which automatically triggers a T. Based on this classification MDI is identified as T.

## 12. Ecological information - continued.

### 12.6 Other adverse effects

It is not expected that substance has an effect on global warming, ozone depletion in the stratosphere or ozone formation in the troposphere.

Secondary poisoning: Based on the available information, there is no indication of a bioaccumulation potential and, hence, secondary poisoning is not considered relevant.

Exposure to birds is not expected and data from experimental animals show MDI to be of low oral toxicity.

## 13. Disposal considerations

### 13.1 Waste treatment methods.

The products becoming useless and the contaminated containers not suitable for product storage must be handled as hazardous waste in accordance with EU and regional hazardous waste regulations.

**European Waste Catalogue code** 08 05 01

#### 13.1.1 Product / Packaging disposal

Contaminated packaging should be emptied as far as possible; than it can be passed on for recycling after being thoroughly cleaned. Wrappings cleaned from contamination with suitable cleaning process (e.g. by steaming, treating with washing fluid, etc.) must be considered as non hazardous waste.

#### 13.1.2 Waste treatment options

Incinerate in suitable incineration plant, observing local authority regulations.

## 14. Transport information

Land transport (ADR/RID/GGVSE)  
Sea transport (IMDG-Code/GGVSee)  
Air transport (ICAO-IATA/DGR)

### 14.1 UN number

Not dangerous goods.

### 14.2 UN proper shipping name

Not dangerous goods.

### 14.3 Transport hazard class(es)

Not dangerous goods.

### 14.4 Packaging group

Not dangerous goods.

### 14.5 Environmental hazards

Marine pollutant - no



## 14. Transport information - continued.

### 14.6 Special precautions for users

EmS number - Not dangerous goods.

### 14.7 Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL73/78 and the IBC Code

Not relevant.

## 15. Regulatory information

### 15.1 Safety, health and environmental regulations/legislations specific for the substance or mixture Information regarding relevant Community safety, health and environmental provisions

ISOPA, the European Diisocyanate & Polyol Producers Association has elaborated a Guideline document for the safe treatment of MDI containing products. The Guidelines have been built into this data sheet.

### 15.2 Chemical Safety Assessment

In accordance with REACH Chemical Safety Assessment has not been carried out for the product. However, the results from the CSA for 4,4'-MDI were transposed into this SDS.

## 16. Other information

The information given corresponds with our actual knowledge and experience. This information is meant to describe our product in view of possible safety requirements. Classification of the mixture is based on the classification of components.

### 16.1 Indication of changes

Due to the transition to the classification according to CLP, the safety data sheet shall be regarded as fully new.

### 16.2 Abbreviations and acronyms

bw	bodyweight
CAS number	Chemical Abstracts Service number.
CLP	Regulation on classification, labelling and packaging.
DNEL	Derived no effect level.
dw	dry weight
EC number	EINECS and ELINCS number.
EC <sub>50</sub>	Half maximal effective concentration.
EINECS	European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances.

## 16. Other information - continued.

### 16.2 Abbreviations and acronyms

ELINCS	European List of Notified Chemical Substances.
LC <sub>50</sub>	Lethal concentration, 50 %.
LD <sub>50</sub>	Median Lethal dose
LOAEC	Lowest Observed Adverse Effect Concentration.
NOAEC	No Observed Adverse Effect Concentration.
NOAEL	No Observed Adverse Effect Level.
NOEC	No Observed Effect Concentration.
OECD	Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development.
PBT	Persistent, Bioaccumulative and Toxic.
Polymeric MDI	Polymethylene polyphenyl poliisocyanate.
PEC	Predicted Environmental Concentration.
PNEC	Predicted No Effect Concentration.
REACH	The Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals.
vPvB	Very Persistent and Very Bioaccumulative.

### 16.3 Key literature references and sources for data

safety data sheets, received from the raw materials suppliers.

### 16.4 Full text of abbreviations

#### H- Phrases

H302	Harmful if swallowed.
H315	Causes skin irritation.
H317	May cause an allergic skin reaction.
H319	Causes serious eye irritation.
H332	Harmful if inhaled.

## 16. Other information - continued.

H334	May cause allergy or asthma symptoms or breathing difficulties if inhaled.
H335	May cause respiratory irritation.
H351	Suspected of causing cancer.
H373	May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure: respiratory system, inhalation.
H411	Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

### P-Phrases

P260	Do not breathe dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray.
P280	Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.
P285	In case of inadequate ventilation wear respiratory protection.
P302+P352	IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water.
P304+P340	IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing.
P309+P311	IF exposed or if you feel unwell: Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician.

### Hazard classes

Acute Tox.	Acute Toxicity
Aquatic Chronic	Hazardous to the aquatic environment
Carc.	Carcinogenity
Eye Irrit.	Serious eye irritation
Repr.	Reproductive toxicity
Resp. Sens.	Respiratory sensitization
Skin Irrit.	Skin irritation
Skin Sens.	Skin sensitization

## 16. Other information - continued.

### Hazard classes

STOT RE	Specific target organ toxicity – repeated exposure
STOT SE	Specific target organ toxicity – single exposure

This information is provided in good faith and is correct to the best of S1E Limited's knowledge as of the date hereof and is designed to assist our customers; however, S1E makes no representation as to its completeness or accuracy. Our products are intended for sale to industrial and commercial customers. We require customers to inspect and test our products before use and to satisfy themselves as to suitability for their specific applications. Any use which S1E customers or third parties make of this information, or any reliance on, or decisions made based upon it, are the responsibility of such customer or third party. S1E disclaims responsibility for damages, or liability, of any kind resulting from the use of this information.

THERE ARE NO WARRANTIES OR REPRESENTATIONS, EXPRESS OR IMPLIED, INCLUDING THOSE OF MERCHANTABILITY OR FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE WITH RESPECT TO THIS INFORMATION OR TO THE PRODUCT IT DESCRIBES. IN NO EVENT SHALL S1E BE LIABLE FOR SPECIAL, INCIDENTAL, OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES.

## S1E Limited Specialist Suppliers of Trenchless Technology

### No-dig Pipeline Repair

S1E Limited is a specialist supplier of trenchless technologies to the drainage repair industry. The company focuses on sourcing quality products for professional use. They are all tried and tested in the field to produce impressive results. S1E distributes high-quality products from market-leading manufacturers for the drainage repair industry. Products include camera inspection systems, cutting and cleaning tools, CIPP lining equipment and consumables, mechanical point repair devices, rat blockers and other site consumables.

S1E Limited is committed to being a quality supplier, with a focus on customer service. S1E is proud to be an active member of the UK Society for Trenchless Technology.

First established in 2007 as Fernco Environmental, the company's mission was to seek out repair products for the infrastructure repair and water management markets. Since 2016, it has re-focused its ranges to the specialist field of trenchless repair, with a growing portfolio in this specialist area.

The company is owned by Cooper Companies Inc, a US-based leader in the production of pipe couplings. The Group also owns companies in Canada, Mexico, Brazil, Germany and France, as well as the UK-based sister company to S1E, Fernco (previously, Flexseal).

It is accredited to ISO 9001: 2015 for its Quality Management System. It is also accredited to ISO 14001: 2015 for its Environmental Management System.



+44 (0)1226 397 015



contact@s1e.co.uk



www.s1e.co.uk



Cooper House, Unit 2, Spring Hill Road, Grimethorpe, Barnsley, S72 7BQ

