## **EGMG - EUROMECI GOMMOGUARD**

Revision nr. 9

Dated 22/12/2022

Printed on 15/01/2024

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Replaced revision:8 (Dated: 22/02/2022)

Safety Data Sheet

According to Annex II to REACH - Regulation (EU) 2020/878 and to Annex II to UK REACH

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

1.1. Product identifier

**EGMG** Code:

Product name **EUROMECI GOMMOGUARD** UFI: RPFV-T0FM-Y00V-M398

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

ANTIVEGETATIVA PER GOMMONI Intended use

Identified Uses	Industrial	Professional	Consumer
Boat maintenance	-		~
		•	•
1.3. Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet Name Full address District and Country	B.R.A.V.A. SRL Via B. Parodi 284 a 16010 Ceranesi (GE) Italia		
	Tel. +39 010 782864		
	Fax +39 010 783091		
e-mail address of the competent person			
responsible for the Safety Data Sheet	francesco@brava.it		
1.4. Emergency telephone number For urgent inquiries refer to	CAV Osp. Pediat. Bambino C Az. Osp. Univ. Foggia, V.le L Az. Osp. A. Cardarelli, Via A. CAV Policlinico Umberto I, V CAV Policlinico A. Gemelli, I Az. Osp. Careggi U.O. Toss.	I. +39 010 782864 (lu-ve 8.30-1 Gesù, P.zza Sant`Onofrio 4, Ro .uigi Pinto 1, Foggia. Tel. 800 1 Cardarelli 9, Napoli. Tel. 081 5 .le del Policlinico 155, Roma. _argo Agostino Gemelli 8, Ron Medica, Largo Brambilla 3, Fir Maugeri 10, Pavia. Tel. 0382 24	ma. Tel. 06 68593726 83459 5453333 Tel. 06 49978000 na. Tel. 06 3054343 renze. Tel. 055 7947819
	Osp. Niguarda Ca' Granda, F Azienda Ospedaliera Papa G	Piazza Ospedale Maggiore 3, M biovanni XXII, Piazza OMS 1, B brona, Piazzale Aristide Stefan	lilano. Tel. 02 66101029 ergamo. Tel. 800 883300

## **SECTION 2. Hazards identification**

#### 2.1. Classification of the substance or mixture

The product is classified as hazardous pursuant to the provisions set forth in (EC) Regulation 1272/2008 (CLP) (and subsequent amendments and supplements). The product thus requires a safety datasheet that complies with the provisions of (EU) Regulation 2020/878. Any additional information concerning the risks for health and/or the environment are given in sections 11 and 12 of this sheet.

Hazard classification and indication:

Flammable liquid, category 2 H225 Highly flammable liquid and vapour. Serious eye damage, category 1 H318 Causes serious eye damage.

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Skin irritation, category 2 H315 Causes skin irritation.

Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure, category 3 H335 May cause respiratory irritation.

Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure, category 3 H336 May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

Hazardous to the aquatic environment, acute toxicity, H400 Very toxic to aquatic life.

category 1

Hazardous to the aquatic environment, chronic toxicity, H410 Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

category 1

#### 2.2. Label elements

Hazard labelling pursuant to EC Regulation 1272/2008 (CLP) and subsequent amendments and supplements.

#### Hazard pictograms:









Signal words: Danger

Hazard statements:

H225Highly flammable liquid and vapour.H318Causes serious eye damage.H315Causes skin irritation.

H335 May cause respiratory irritation.
H336 May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

**H410** Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects. **EUH032** Contact with acids liberates very toxic gas.

Precautionary statements:

P210 Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.

P305+P351+P338 IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue

rinsing.

**P280** Wear protective gloves/ protective clothing / eye protection / face protection.

P310 Immediately call a POISON CENTER / doctor / . . .

P370+P378 In case of fire: use . . . to extinguish.
P273 Avoid release to the environment.

Contains: ISOBUTYL ALCOHOL

1-METHOXY-2-PROPANOL

butan-2-olo

IDROCARBURI AROMATICI, C9

Product not intended for uses provided for by Directive 2004/42/EC.

#### 2.3. Other hazards

On the basis of available data, the product does not contain any PBT or vPvB in percentage ≥ than 0,1%.

The product does not contain substances with endocrine disrupting properties in concentration ≥ 0.1%.

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## **SECTION 3. Composition/information on ingredients**

## 3.2. Mixtures

Contains:

Identification	x = Conc. %	Classification (EC) 1272/2008 (CLP)
Tiocianato di rame		
CAS 1111-67-7	$9 \le x < 25$	Aquatic Acute 1 H400 M=10, Aquatic Chronic 1 H410 M=10, EUH032
EC 214-183-1		
INDEX 029-015-00-0		
1-METHOXY-2-PROPANOL		
CAS 107-98-2	$9 \le x < 20$	Flam. Liq. 3 H226, STOT SE 3 H336
EC 203-539-1		
INDEX 603-064-00-3		
XYLENE (MIXTURE OF ISOMERS)		
CAS 1330-20-7	9 ≤ x < 10	Flam. Liq. 3 H226, Acute Tox. 4 H312, Acute Tox. 4 H332, Skin Irrit. 2 H315, Classification note according to Annex VI to the CLP Regulation: C
EC 215-535-7		STA Dermal: 1100 mg/kg, STA Inhalation vapours: 11 mg/l
INDEX 601-022-00-9		
ZINC OXIDE		
CAS 1314-13-2	5 ≤ x < 9	Aquatic Acute 1 H400 M=1, Aquatic Chronic 1 H410 M=1
EC 215-222-5		
INDEX 030-013-00-7		
butan-2-olo		
CAS 78-92-2	5 ≤ x < 9	Flam. Liq. 3 H226, Eye Irrit. 2 H319, STOT SE 3 H335, STOT SE 3 H336
EC 201-158-5		
INDEX 603-127-00-5		
ISOBUTYL ALCOHOL		
CAS 78-83-1	5 ≤ x < 9	Flam. Liq. 3 H226, Eye Dam. 1 H318, Skin Irrit. 2 H315, STOT SE 3 H335, STOT SE 3 H336
EC 201-148-0		
INDEX 603-108-00-1		
IDROCARBURI AROMATICI, C9		
CAS 64742-95-6	2,5 ≤ x < 5	Flam. Liq. 3 H226, Asp. Tox. 1 H304, STOT SE 3 H335, STOT SE 3 H336, Aquatic Chronic 2 H411, EUH066, Classification note according to Annex VI to the CLP Regulation: P
EC 918-668-5		
INDEX -		
REACH Reg. 01-2119455851-35- xxxx		
ETHYLBENZENE		
CAS 100-41-4	1 ≤ x < 5	Flam. Liq. 2 H225, Acute Tox. 4 H332, Asp. Tox. 1 H304, STOT RE 2 H373
EC 202-849-4		LC50 Inhalation vapours: 17,2 mg/l/4h
INDEX 601-023-00-4		
2-METHOXY-1-METHYLETHYL ACETATE	1 < y < 5	Flom Lig. 2 H226
CAS 108-65-6	1 ≤ x < 5	Flam. Liq. 3 H226
EC 203-603-9		

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INDEX 607-195-00-7

Zinc pyrithione CAS 13463-41-7

EC 236-671-3

 $0.25 \le x < 0.3$ 

Repr. 1B H360D, Acute Tox. 2 H330, Acute Tox. 3 H301, STOT RE 1 H372,

Eye Dam. 1 H318, Aquatic Acute 1 H400 M=100, Aquatic Chronic 1 H410

M=10

LD50 Oral: 221 mg/l, LC50 Inhalation mists/powders: 0,14 mg/l

INDEX 613-333-00-7

**QUARTZ** 

CAS 14808-60-7  $0 \le x < 0.5$ 

**STOT RE 2 H373** 

EC 238-878-4 INDEX -

The full wording of hazard (H) phrases is given in section 16 of the sheet.

Zinc pyrithione

inhalation: STA = 0.14 mg/L (dusts or mists) oral: STA = 221 mg/kg of b.w.

#### **SECTION 4. First aid measures**

#### 4.1. Description of first aid measures

EYES: Remove contact lenses, if present. Wash immediately with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes, opening the eyelids fully. If problem persists, seek medical advice.

SKIN: Remove contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with a shower immediately. Get medical advice/attention immediately. Wash contaminated clothing before using it again.

INHALATION: Remove to open air. If the subject stops breathing, administer artificial respiration. Get medical advice/attention immediately. INGESTION: Get medical advice/attention immediately. Do not induce vomiting. Do not administer anything not explicitly authorised by a doctor.

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

Specific information on symptoms and effects caused by the product are unknown.

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

Information not available

## **SECTION 5. Firefighting measures**

#### 5.1. Extinguishing media

#### SUITABLE EXTINGUISHING EQUIPMENT

Extinguishing substances are: carbon dioxide and chemical powder. For product loss or leakage that has not caught fire, water spray can be used to disperse flammable vapours and protect those trying to stem the leak.

UNSUITABLE EXTINGUISHING EQUIPMENT

Do not use jets of water.

Water is not effective for putting out fires but can be used to cool containers exposed to flames to prevent explosions.

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

#### HAZARDS CAUSED BY EXPOSURE IN THE EVENT OF FIRE

If large quantities of the product are involved in a fire, they can make it considerably worse. Do not breathe combustion products.

#### 5.3. Advice for firefighters

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#### GENERAL INFORMATION

In the case of fire, use jets of water to cool the containers to prevent the risk of explosions (product decomposition and excess pressure) and the development of substances potentially hazardous for health. Always wear full fire prevention gear. Remove all containers containing the product from the fire, if it is safe to do so.

SPECIAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT FOR FIRE-FIGHTERS

Normal fire fighting clothing i.e. fire kit (BS EN 469), gloves (BS EN 659) and boots (HO specification A29 and A30) in combination with self-contained open circuit positive pressure compressed air breathing apparatus (BS EN 137).

## **SECTION 6. Accidental release measures**

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

Block the leakage if there is no hazard.

Wear suitable protective equipment (including personal protective equipment referred to under Section 8 of the safety data sheet) to prevent any contamination of skin, eyes and personal clothing. These indications apply for both processing staff and those involved in emergency procedures.

Send away individuals who are not suitably equipped. Use explosion-proof equipment. Eliminate all sources of ignition (cigarettes, flames, sparks, etc.) from the leakage site.

#### 6.2. Environmental precautions

The product must not penetrate into the sewer system or come into contact with surface water or ground water.

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

Collect the leaked product into a suitable container. Evaluate the compatibility of the container to be used, by checking section 10. Absorb the remainder with inert absorbent material.

Make sure the leakage site is well aired. Contaminated material should be disposed of in compliance with the provisions set forth in point 13.

#### 6.4. Reference to other sections

Any information on personal protection and disposal is given in sections 8 and 13.

## **SECTION 7. Handling and storage**

#### 7.1. Precautions for safe handling

Ensure that there is an adequate earthing system for the equipment and personnel. Avoid contact with eyes and skin. Do not breathe powders, vapours or mists. Do not eat, drink or smoke during use. Wash hands after use. Avoid leakage of the product into the environment.

Keep away from heat, sparks and naked flames; do not smoke or use matches or lighters. Without adequate ventilation, vapours may accumulate at ground level and, if ignited, catch fire even at a distance, with the danger of backfire. Avoid bunching of electrostatic charges. In order to avoid the risk of fires and explosions, never use compressed air when handling. Open containers with caution as they may be pressurised.

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

Store only in the original container. Store in a ventilated and dry place, far away from sources of ignition. Keep containers well sealed. Keep the product in clearly labelled containers. Avoid overheating. Avoid violent blows. Keep containers away from any incompatible materials, see section 10 for details.

Store in a cool and well ventilated place, keep far away from sources of heat, naked flames and sparks and other sources of ignition.

## 7.3. Specific end use(s)

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Information not available

## **SECTION 8. Exposure controls/personal protection**

#### 8.1. Control parameters

Regulatory References:

DEU

FRA ITA

GBR

Deutschland Technischen Regeln für Gefahrstoffe (TRGS 900) - Liste der Arbeitsplatzgrenzwerte und Kurzzeitwerte.

MAK- und BAT-Werte-Liste 2020, Ständige Senatskommission zur Prüfung gesundheitsschädlicher

Arbeitsstoffe, Mitteilung 56

Límites de exposición profesional para agentes químicos en España 2021 **ESP** España

Valeurs limites d'exposition professionnelle aux agents chimiques en France. ED 984 - INRS Decreto Legislativo 9 Aprile 2008, n.81 EH40/2005 Workplace exposure limits (Fourth Edition 2020)

Italia

United Kingdom

Directive (EU) 2022/431; Directive (EU) 2019/1831; Directive (EU) 2019/183; Directive (EU) 2017/2398; Directive (EU) 2017/164; Directive 2009/161/EU; Directive 2006/15/EC; Directive EU OEL EU

2004/37/EC; Directive 2000/39/EC; Directive 98/24/EC; Directive 91/322/EEC.

TLV-ACGIH ACGIH 2022

## 1-METHOXY-2-PROPANOL

France

Threshold Limit Val	lue						
Туре	Country	/ TWA/8h		STEL/15min		Remarks / Observations	
		mg/m3	ppm	mg/m3	ppm		
AGW	DEU	370	100	740	200		
MAK	DEU	370	100	740	200		
VLA	ESP	375	100	568	150	SKIN	
VLEP	FRA	188	50	375	100	SKIN	
VLEP	ITA	375	100	568	150	SKIN	
WEL	GBR	375	100	560	150	SKIN	
OEL	EU	375	100	568	150	SKIN	
TLV-ACGIH		184	50	368	100		

XYLENE (	(MIXTURE	OF ISOMERS)	
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Threshold Limit Value	е						
Туре	Country	Country TWA/8h		STEL/15min		Remarks / Observations	
		mg/m3	ppm	mg/m3	ppm		
AGW	DEU	440	100	880	200	SKIN	
MAK	DEU	440	100	880	200	SKIN	
VLA	ESP	221	50	442	100	SKIN	
VLEP	FRA	221	50	442	100	SKIN	
VLEP	ITA	221	50	442	100	SKIN	
WEL	GBR	220	50	441	100	SKIN	
OEL	EU	221	50	442	100	SKIN	
TLV-ACGIH		434	100	651	150		

#### butan-2-olo

Pred	icted	no-eff	ect c	oncen	tration	- PI	NEC

Normal value in fresh water 47.1 mg/l

#### Revision nr. 9 B.R.A.V.A. SRL Dated 22/12/2022 Printed on 15/01/2024 **EGMG - EUROMECI GOMMOGUARD** Page n. 7/23 Replaced revision:8 (Dated: 22/02/2022) 47.1 Normal value in marine water mg/l 196.19 Normal value for fresh water sediment mg/kg Normal value for marine water sediment 196,19 mg/kg Normal value for water, intermittent release 47,1 mg/l Normal value of STP microorganisms 761 ma/l Normal value for the food chain (secondary poisoning) g/kg Normal value for the terrestrial compartment 11,58 mg/kg Health - Derived no-effect level - DNEL / DMEL Effects on Effects on consumers workers Route of exposure Acute local Acute systemic Chronic local Chronic Acute local Acute Chronic local Chronic systemic systemic systemic Oral 15 mg/kg bw/d Inhalation 213 mg/m3 600 600 mg/m3 Skin 203 mg/kg 405 405 mg/kg bw/d bw/d ZINC OXIDE **Threshold Limit Value** Country TWA/8h STEL/15min Remarks / Type Observations mg/m3 mg/m3 ppm ppm MAK DEU 2 4 INHAL RESP MAK DEU 0,1 0,4 VLA ESP 2 10 VLEP FRA 5 RESP TLV-ACGIH 2 10 ISOBUTYL ALCOHOL **Threshold Limit Value** Туре Country TWA/8h STEL/15min Remarks / Observations mg/m3 ppm mg/m3 ppm AGW DEU 310 100 310 (C) 100 (C) MAK DEU 310 100 310 100 VI A **FSP** 154 50 VLEP FRA 150 50 WEL GBR 154 50 231 75 TLV-ACGIH 152 50 **IDROCARBURI AROMATICI, C9 Threshold Limit Value** Remarks / Туре Country TWA/8h STEL/15min Observations mg/m3 ppm mg/m3 ppm TLV-ACGIH 19 Health - Derived no-effect level - DNEL / DMEL Effects on Effects on consumers workers Route of exposure Acute local Acute systemic Chronic local Chronic Acute local Acute Chronic local Chronic systemic systemic systemic Oral 11 mg/kg/d

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 Inhalation
 32 mg/m3
 150 mg/m3

 Skin
 11 mg/kg/d
 25 mg/kg/d

2-METHOXY-1-ME	ETHYLETHYL ACETAT	E					
Threshold Limit \	/alue						
Type	Country	TWA/8h		STEL/15min		Remarks / Observations	
		mg/m3	ppm	mg/m3	ppm		
AGW	DEU	270	50	270	50		
MAK	DEU	270	50	270	50		
VLA	ESP	275	50	550	100	SKIN	
VLEP	FRA	275	50	550	100	SKIN	
VLEP	ITA	275	50	550	100	SKIN	
WEL	GBR	274	50	548	100	SKIN	
OEL	EU	275	50	550	100	SKIN	

<b>Threshold Limit Value</b>							
Туре	Country	TWA/8h		STEL/15min		Remarks / Observations	
		mg/m3	ppm	mg/m3	ppm		
AGW	DEU	88	20	176	40	SKIN	
MAK	DEU	88	20	176	40	SKIN	
VLA	ESP	441	100	884	200	SKIN	
VLEP	FRA	88,4	20	442	100	SKIN	
VLEP	ITA	442	100	884	200	SKIN	
WEL	GBR	441	100	552	125	SKIN	
OEL	EU	442	100	884	200	SKIN	
TLV-ACGIH		87	20				

Zinc pyrithione									
Health - Derived no-effect level - DNEL / DMEL									
	Effects on				Effects on				
	consumers				workers				
Route of exposure	Acute local	Acute systemic	Chronic local	Chronic	Acute local	Acute	Chronic local	Chronic	
				systemic		systemic		systemic	
Skin								0,01 mg/kg	
								bw/d	

QUARTZ							
Threshold Limit Value	ue						
Туре	Country	TWA/8h	V8h STEL/15min			Remarks / Observations	
		mg/m3	ppm	mg/m3	ppm		
VLA	ESP		0,05			RESP	
VLEP	FRA	0,1				RESP	
VLEP	ITA	0,1				RESP	
OEL	EU	0,1				RESP	
TLV-ACGIH		0,025				RESP	

Legend:

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(C) = CEILING; INHAL = Inhalable Fraction; RESP = Respirable Fraction; THORA = Thoracic Fraction.

VND = hazard identified but no DNEL/PNEC available ; NEA = no exposure expected ; NPI = no hazard identified ; LOW = low hazard ; MED = medium hazard ; HIGH = high hazard.

#### 8.2. Exposure controls

As the use of adequate technical equipment must always take priority over personal protective equipment, make sure that the workplace is well aired through effective local aspiration.

When choosing personal protective equipment, ask your chemical substance supplier for advice.

Personal protective equipment must be CE marked, showing that it complies with applicable standards.

Provide an emergency shower with face and eye wash station.

If the product may or must come into contact or react with acids, suitable technical and/or organisational measures should be taken to prevent the development of toxic and/or inflammable gases.

#### HAND PROTECTION

Protect hands with category III work gloves.

The following should be considered when choosing work glove material (see standard EN 374): compatibility, degradation, failure time and permeability. The work gloves' resistance to chemical agents should be checked before use, as it can be unpredictable. The gloves' wear time depends on the duration and type of use.

#### SKIN PROTECTION

Wear category II professional long-sleeved overalls and safety footwear (see Regulation 2016/425 and standard EN ISO 20344). Wash body with soap and water after removing protective clothing.

Consider the appropriateness of providing antistatic clothing in the case of working environments in which there is a risk of explosion.

#### EYE PROTECTION

Wear airtight protective goggles (see standard EN 166).

#### RESPIRATORY PROTECTION

If the threshold value (e.g. TLV-TWA) is exceeded for the substance or one of the substances present in the product, wear a mask with a type AX filter, whose limit of use will be defined by the manufacturer (see standard EN 14387). In the presence of gases or vapours of various kinds and/or gases or vapours containing particulate (aerosol sprays, fumes, mists, etc.) combined filters are required.

Respiratory protection devices must be used if the technical measures adopted are not suitable for restricting the worker's exposure to the threshold values considered. The protection provided by masks is in any case limited.

If the substance considered is odourless or its olfactory threshold is higher than the corresponding TLV-TWA and in the case of an emergency, wear open-circuit compressed air breathing apparatus (in compliance with standard EN 137) or external air-intake breathing apparatus (in compliance with standard EN 138). For a correct choice of respiratory protection device, see standard EN 529.

#### ENVIRONMENTAL EXPOSURE CONTROLS

The emissions generated by manufacturing processes, including those generated by ventilation equipment, should be checked to ensure compliance with environmental standards.

Product residues must not be indiscriminately disposed of with waste water or by dumping in waterways.

## **SECTION 9. Physical and chemical properties**

#### 9.1. Information on basic physical and chemical properties

PropertiesValueInformationAppearanceliquidTemperature: 20 °CColouras showed in color folder

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Odour characteristic

Melting point / freezing point not available

Initial boiling point > 35 °C

Flammability not available

Lower explosive limit not available

Upper explosive limit not available

Flash point 13 °C

Auto-ignition temperature not available

pH not applicable

Kinematic viscosity > 20,5 mm2/sec Solubility not available

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water not available
Vapour pressure not available

Density and/or relative density 1,3

Relative vapour density not available

Particle characteristics not applicable

Reason for missing data:substance/mixture is

non-soluble (in water) Temperature: 40 °C

Temperature: 20 °C

#### 9.2. Other information

9.2.1. Information with regard to physical hazard classes

Information not available

9.2.2. Other safety characteristics

VOC (Directive 2010/75/EU) 44,50 % - 578,50 g/litre

## **SECTION 10. Stability and reactivity**

#### 10.1. Reactivity

#### 1-METHOXY-2-PROPANOL

Dissolves various plastic materials. Stable in normal conditions of use and storage.

Absorbs and disolves in water and in organic solvents. With air it may slowly form explosive peroxides.

## 2-METHOXY-1-METHYLETHYL ACETATE

Stable in normal conditions of use and storage.

With the air it may slowly develop peroxides that explode with an increase in temperature.

#### 10.2. Chemical stability

Information not available

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#### 10.3. Possibility of hazardous reactions

Contact with strong acids causes the development of toxic gases.

1-METHOXY-2-PROPANOL

May react dangerously with: strong oxidising agents, strong acids.

XYLENE (MIXTURE OF ISOMERS)

Stable in normal conditions of use and storage.Reacts violently with: strong oxidants,strong acids,nitric acid,perchlorates.May form explosive mixtures with: air.

2-METHOXY-1-METHYLETHYL ACETATE

May react violently with: oxidising substances, strong acids, alkaline metals.

ETHYLBENZENE

Reacts violently with: strong oxidants.Attacks various types of plastic materials.May form explosive mixtures with: air.

#### 10.4. Conditions to avoid

1-METHOXY-2-PROPANOL

Avoid exposure to: air.

## 10.5. Incompatible materials

1-METHOXY-2-PROPANOL

Incompatible with: oxidising substances, strong acids, alkaline metals.

2-METHOXY-1-METHYLETHYL ACETATE

Incompatible with: oxidising substances, strong acids, alkaline metals.

#### 10.6. Hazardous decomposition products

ETHYLBENZENE

May develop: methane, styrene, hydrogen, ethane.

## **SECTION 11. Toxicological information**

In the absence of experimental data for the product itself, health hazards are evaluated according to the properties of the substances it contains, using the criteria specified in the applicable regulation for classification.

It is therefore necessary to take into account the concentration of the individual hazardous substances indicated in section 3, to evaluate the toxicological effects of exposure to the product.

## 11.1. Information on hazard classes as defined in Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008

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Metabolism, toxicokinetics, mechanism of action and other information

#### 2-METHOXY-1-METHYLETHYL ACETATE

The main route of entry is the skin, whereas the respiratory route is less important due to the low vapour pressure of the product.

#### Information on likely routes of exposure

#### 1-METHOXY-2-PROPANOL

WORKERS: inhalation; contact with the skin.

POPULATION: ingestion of contaminated food or water; inhalation of ambient air; contact with the skin of products containing the substance.

#### XYLENE (MIXTURE OF ISOMERS)

WORKERS: inhalation; contact with the skin.

POPULATION: ingestion of contaminated food or water; inhalation of ambient air.

#### 2-METHOXY-1-METHYLETHYL ACETATE

WORKERS: inhalation; contact with the skin.

#### ETHYLBENZENE

WORKERS: inhalation; contact with the skin.

POPULATION: ingestion of contaminated food or water; contact with the skin of products containing the substance.

Delayed and immediate effects as well as chronic effects from short and long-term exposure

#### 1-METHOXY-2-PROPANOL

The main route of entry is the skin, whereas the respiratory route is less important due to the low vapour pressure of the product. Above 100 ppm causes irritation of the eye, nose and oropharynx mucous membranes. At 1000 ppm, disturbance of equilibrium and severe eye irritation can be noticed. Clinical and biological examinations carried out on exposed volunteers revealed no anomalies. Acetate produces greater skin and eye irritation with direct contact. No chronic effects on humans have been reported.

## XYLENE (MIXTURE OF ISOMERS)

Toxic effect on the central nervous system (encephalopathy); irritating for the skin, conjunctiva, cornea and respiratory apparatus.

## 2-METHOXY-1-METHYLETHYL ACETATE

Above 100 ppm causes irritation of the eye, nose and oropharynx mucous membranes. At 1000 ppm, disturbance of equilibrium and severe eye irritation can be noticed. Clinical and biological examinations carried out on exposed volunteers revealed no anomalies. Acetate produces greater skin and eye irritation with direct contact. No chronic effects on humans have been reported (INCR, 2010).

#### ETHYLBENZENE

As the counterparts of benzene, may have an acute effect on the central nervous system, with depression, narcosis, often preceded by dizziness and associated with headache (IspesI). Is irritating for skin, conjunctiva and respiratory tract.

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#### Interactive effects

#### XYLENE (MIXTURE OF ISOMERS)

Intake of alcohol interferes with the metabolism of the substance, inhibiting it. Ethanol consumption (0.8 g/kg) before a 4-hour exposure to xylene vapours (145 and 280 ppm) causes a 50% reduction in the excretion of methyl hippuric acid, whereas the concentration of xylenes in the blood increases approx. 1.5-2 times. At the same time there is an increase in the secondary side effects of the ethanol. The metabolism of the xylenes is increased by phenobarbital and 3-methyl-colantrene type enzyme inducers. Aspirin and xylenes mutually inhibit their conjugation with the glycine, which results in a decrease in urinary excretion of methyl hippuric acid. Other industrial products can interfere with the metabolism of xylenes.

#### ACUTE TOXICITY

#### 1-METHOXY-2-PROPANOL

 LD50 (Dermal):
 13000 mg/kg Rabbit

 LD50 (Oral):
 5300 mg/kg Rat

 LC50 (Inhalation vapours):
 54,6 mg/l/4h Rat

#### XYLENE (MIXTURE OF ISOMERS)

LD50 (Dermal): 4350 mg/kg Rabbit

STA (Dermal): 1100 mg/kg estimate from table 3.1.2 of Annex I of the CLP

(figure used for calculation of the acute toxicity estimate of the mixture)

LD50 (Oral): 3523 mg/kg Rat LC50 (Inhalation vapours): 26 mg/l/4h Rat

STA (Inhalation vapours): 11 mg/l estimate from table 3.1.2 of Annex I of the CLP

(figure used for calculation of the acute toxicity estimate of the mixture)

butan-2-olo

LD50 (Dermal): 2000 mg/kg rat LD50 (Oral): 2054 mg/kg rat

#### ISOBUTYL ALCOHOL

 LD50 (Dermal):
 2460 mg/kg Rabbit

 LD50 (Oral):
 2460 mg/kg Rat

 LC50 (Inhalation vapours):
 19,2 mg/l/4h Rat

#### IDROCARBURI AROMATICI, C9

 LD50 (Dermal):
 > 3160 mg/kg Coniglio

 LD50 (Oral):
 3492 mg/kg Ratto

 LC50 (Inhalation vapours):
 > 6193 mg/m3 4h. ratto

## 2-METHOXY-1-METHYLETHYL ACETATE

 LD50 (Dermal):
 > 5000 mg/kg Rat

 LD50 (Oral):
 8530 mg/kg Rat

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#### ETHYLBENZENE

 LD50 (Dermal):
 15354 mg/kg Rabbit

 LD50 (Oral):
 3500 mg/kg Rat

 LC50 (Inhalation vapours):
 17,2 mg/l/4h Rat

Zinc pyrithione

LD50 (Oral): 221 mg/kg LC50 (Inhalation mists/powders): 0,14 mg/l

#### SKIN CORROSION / IRRITATION

Causes skin irritation

#### SERIOUS EYE DAMAGE / IRRITATION

Causes serious eye damage

## RESPIRATORY OR SKIN SENSITISATION

Does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class

Respiratory sensitization

Information not available

Skin sensitization

Information not available

## GERM CELL MUTAGENICITY

Does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class

## CARCINOGENICITY

Does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class

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Information not available

Route of exposure

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Information not available

#### STOT - REPEATED EXPOSURE

Does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class

Target organs

Information not available

Route of exposure

Information not available

#### ASPIRATION HAZARD

Does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class Viscosity: > 20,5 mm2/sec

## 11.2. Information on other hazards

Based on the available data, the product does not contain substances listed in the main European lists of potential or suspected endocrine disruptors with human health effects under evaluation.

## **SECTION 12. Ecological information**

This product is dangerous for the environment and highly toxic for aquatic organisms. In the long term, it have negative effects on aquatic environment. 12.1. Toxicity

ZINC OXIDE

LC50 - for Fish 1,1 mg/l/96h Oncorhynchus mykiss EC50 - for Crustacea 1,7 mg/l/48h Daphnia magna

EC50 - for Algae / Aquatic Plants 0,14 mg/l/72h Pseudokirchnerella subcapitata

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LC50 - for Fish 9,2 mg/l/96h Oncorhynchus mykiss (trota iridea)

EC50 - for Crustacea 3,2 mg/l/48h Dafnia
EC50 - for Algae / Aquatic Plants 2,9 mg/l/72h

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Tiocianato di rame

EC50 - for Algae / Aquatic Plants 60 µg/L

Chronic NOEC for Algae / Aquatic Plants  $> 15,7 \mu g/L 72h$ 

Zinc pyrithione

LC50 - for Fish 0,0026 mg/l/96h EC50 - for Crustacea 0,0082 mg/l/48h EC50 - for Algae / Aquatic Plants 0,003 mg/l/72h Chronic NOEC for Fish 0,00125 mg/l 28d

Chronic NOEC for Crustacea 0,0027 mg/l 21 d daphnia magna

butan-2-olo

LC50 - for Fish 2,993 g/l/96h 308 mg/l/48h EC50 - for Crustacea EC50 - for Algae / Aquatic Plants 1,972 g/l/72h Chronic NOEC for Crustacea 68 mg/l

12.2. Persistence and degradability

XYLENE (MIXTURE OF ISOMERS)

100 - 1000 mg/l Solubility in water

Rapidly degradable

2-METHOXY-1-METHYLETHYL ACETATE

Solubility in water > 10000 mg/l

Rapidly degradable ISOBUTYL ALCOHOL

1000 - 10000 mg/l Solubility in water

Rapidly degradable ETHYLBENZENE

Solubility in water 1000 - 10000 mg/l

Rapidly degradable

1-METHOXY-2-PROPANOL

Solubility in water 1000 - 10000 mg/l

Rapidly degradable ZINC OXIDE

Solubility in water 2,9 mg/l

NOT rapidly degradable

IDROCARBURI AROMATICI, C9

Rapidly degradable Tiocianato di rame

Degradability: information not available

Zinc pyrithione

Degradability: information not available

butan-2-olo

Rapidly degradable

12.3. Bioaccumulative potential

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Test: Kow - Partition coefficient 1.2

XYLENE (MIXTURE OF ISOMERS)
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water

3,12

BCF

25,9

2-METHOXY-1-METHYLETHYL ACETATE

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water

1,2

ISOBUTYL ALCOHOL

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water

1

**ETHYLBENZENE** 

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water

3,6

1-METHOXY-2-PROPANOL

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water

< 1

ZINC OXIDE

BCF

> 175

2,73

#### 12.4. Mobility in soil

Tiocianato di rame

Kp=2120 l/kg

XYLENE (MIXTURE OF ISOMERS)

Partition coefficient: soil/water

ISOBUTYL ALCOHOL

Partition coefficient: soil/water 0,31

## 12.5. Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

On the basis of available data, the product does not contain any PBT or vPvB in percentage ≥ than 0,1%.

#### 12.6. Endocrine disrupting properties

Based on the available data, the product does not contain substances listed in the main European lists of potential or suspected endocrine disruptors with environmental effects under evaluation.

## 12.7. Other adverse effects

Information not available

## **SECTION 13. Disposal considerations**

#### 13.1. Waste treatment methods

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Reuse, when possible. Product residues should be considered special hazardous waste. The hazard level of waste containing this product should be evaluated according to applicable regulations.

Disposal must be performed through an authorised waste management firm, in compliance with national and local regulations.

Waste transportation may be subject to ADR restrictions.

CONTAMINATED PACKAGING

Contaminated packaging must be recovered or disposed of in compliance with national waste management regulations.

## **SECTION 14. Transport information**

#### 14.1. UN number or ID number

ADR / RID, IMDG, IATA: 1263

#### 14.2. UN proper shipping name

PAINT or PAINT RELATED MATERIAL ADR / RID: IMDG: PAINT or PAINT RELATED MATERIAL IATA: PAINT or PAINT RELATED MATERIAL

#### 14.3. Transport hazard class(es)

ADR / RID: Class: 3 Label: 3

IMDG: Class: 3 Label: 3

IATA: Class: 3 Label: 3



#### 14.4. Packing group

ADR / RID, IMDG, IATA:

#### 14.5. Environmental hazards

ADR / RID: Environmentally

Hazardous

IMDG: Marine Pollutant

IATA: NO

For Air transport, environmentally hazardous mark is only mandatory for UN 3077 and UN 3082. Most important toxic component: copper thiocyanate

#### 14.6. Special precautions for user

ADR / RID: HIN - Kemler: 33 Limited Quantities: 5

Tunnel restriction

Special provision: 163, 367, 640(C-

D), 650

code: (D/E)

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Substances subject to the Rotterdam Convention:

Substances subject to the Stockholm Convention:

None

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None

#### Healthcare controls

Workers exposed to this chemical agent must not undergo health checks, provided that available risk-assessment data prove that the risks related to the workers' health and safety are modest and that the 98/24/EC directive is respected.

#### 15.2. Chemical safety assessment

A chemical safety assessment has not been performed for the preparation/for the substances indicated in section 3.

#### **SECTION 16. Other information**

Text of hazard (H) indications mentioned in section 2-3 of the sheet:

Flam. Liq. 2 Flammable liquid, category 2

Repr. 1B Reproductive toxicity, category 1B

Acute Tox. 2 Acute toxicity, category 2
Acute Tox. 3 Acute toxicity, category 3
Acute Tox. 4 Acute toxicity, category 4

STOT RE 1 Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure, category 1

Asp. Tox. 1 Aspiration hazard, category 1

Eye Dam. 1 Serious eye damage, category 1

Strin trait 2

Skin Irrit. 2 Skin irritation, category 2

STOT SE 3 Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure, category 3

Aquatic Acute 1 Hazardous to the aquatic environment, acute toxicity, category 1

Aquatic Chronic 1 Hazardous to the aquatic environment, chronic toxicity, category 1

H225 Highly flammable liquid and vapour.H360D May damage the unborn child.

H330 Fatal if inhaled.H301 Toxic if swallowed.

H312 Harmful in contact with skin.

H372 Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.

H304 May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

H318 Causes serious eye damage.

H315 Causes skin irritation.

H335 May cause respiratory irritation.H336 May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

**H400** Very toxic to aquatic life.

H410 Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

EUH032 Contact with acids liberates very toxic gas.

#### LEGEND:

- ADR: European Agreement concerning the carriage of Dangerous goods by Road
- ATE: Acute Toxicity Estimate
- CAS: Chemical Abstract Service Number
- CE50: Effective concentration (required to induce a 50% effect)

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- CE: Identifier in ESIS (European archive of existing substances)
- CLP: Regulation (EC) 1272/2008
- DNEL: Derived No Effect Level
- EmS: Emergency Schedule
- GHS: Globally Harmonized System of classification and labeling of chemicals
- IATA DGR: International Air Transport Association Dangerous Goods Regulation
- IC50: Immobilization Concentration 50%
- IMDG: International Maritime Code for dangerous goods
- IMO: International Maritime Organization
- INDEX: Identifier in Annex VI of CLP
- LC50: Lethal Concentration 50%
- LD50: Lethal dose 50%
- OEL: Occupational Exposure Level
- PBT: Persistent bioaccumulative and toxic as REACH Regulation
- PEC: Predicted environmental Concentration
- PEL: Predicted exposure level
- PNEC: Predicted no effect concentration
- REACH: Regulation (EC) 1907/2006
- RID: Regulation concerning the international transport of dangerous goods by train
- TLV: Threshold Limit Value
- TLV CEILING: Concentration that should not be exceeded during any time of occupational exposure.
- TWA: Time-weighted average exposure limit
- TWA STEL: Short-term exposure limit
- VOC: Volatile organic Compounds
- vPvB: Very Persistent and very Bioaccumulative as for REACH Regulation
- WGK: Water hazard classes (German).

#### GENERAL BIBLIOGRAPHY

- 1. Regulation (EC) 1907/2006 (REACH) of the European Parliament
- 2. Regulation (EC) 1272/2008 (CLP) of the European Parliament
- 3. Regulation (EU) 2020/878 (II Annex of REACH Regulation) 4. Regulation (EC) 790/2009 (I Atp. CLP) of the European Parliament
- 5. Regulation (EU) 286/2011 (II Atp. CLP) of the European Parliament
- 6. Regulation (EU) 618/2012 (III Atp. CLP) of the European Parliament 7. Regulation (EU) 487/2013 (IV Atp. CLP) of the European Parliament
- 8. Regulation (EU) 944/2013 (V Atp. CLP) of the European Parliament
- 9. Regulation (EU) 605/2014 (VI Atp. CLP) of the European Parliament 10. Regulation (EÚ) 2015/1221 (VII Atp. CLP) of the European Parliament
- 11. Regulation (EU) 2016/918 (VIII Atp. CLP) of the European Parliament
- 12. Regulation (EU) 2016/1179 (IX Atp. CLP)
- 13. Regulation (EU) 2017/776 (X Atp. CLP)
- 14. Regulation (EU) 2018/669 (XI Atp. CLP) 15. Regulation (EU) 2019/521 (XII Atp. CLP)
- 16. Delegated Regulation (UE) 2018/1480 (XIII Atp. CLP)
- 17. Regulation (EU) 2019/1148
- 18. Delegated Regulation (UE) 2020/217 (XIV Atp. CLP) 19. Delegated Regulation (UE) 2020/1182 (XV Atp. CLP)
- 20. Delegated Regulation (UE) 2021/643 (XVI Atp. CLP)
- 21. Delegated Regulation (UE) 2021/849 (XVII Atp. CLP)
- The Merck Index. 10th Edition
- Handling Chemical Safety
- INRS Fiche Toxicologique (toxicological sheet)
- Patty Industrial Hygiene and Toxicology
- N.I. Sax Dangerous properties of Industrial Materials-7, 1989 Edition
- IFA GESTIS website
- ECHA website
- Database of SDS models for chemicals Ministry of Health and ISS (Istituto Superiore di Sanità) Italy

#### Note for users:

The information contained in the present sheet are based on our own knowledge on the date of the last version. Users must verify the suitability and thoroughness of provided information according to each specific use of the product.

This document must not be regarded as a guarantee on any specific product property.

The use of this product is not subject to our direct control; therefore, users must, under their own responsibility, comply with the current health and safety

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