Safety data sheet for chemical products, MSDS

Product name: 2-Hydroxyethyl Methacrylate (HEMA)

According to GB/T 16483、GB/T 17519

Initial date of preparation: 2023/4/12 The revision date: 2026/1/1

Section 1 - Chemical and corporate identity

Product's information

Chemical name: 2-Hydroxyethyl Methacrylate

Relevant identified uses: HEMA is widely used in the adhesion promoter of polymers, thermosetting coatings, hydrophilic polymers and photo crosslinking polymers.

Supplier's information

Supplier: Guangzhou BAWO New Material Science Co., Ltd.

Tel: 86-020-31074363

Fax: 86-020-31074309

Emergency Contact Number: 86-020-31074363

Section 2 - Hazard Identification

Emergency Overview:

Liquid. Irritating to eyes. Irritating to skin. May cause sensitization by skin contact.

GHS of the substance or mixture

Skin irritation	Category 2
Skin sensitization	Category 1
Serious eye damage / Eye irritation	Category 2

GHS label elements, hazard statements and precautionary statement

Label elements:

Signal word: Warning

Hazard statement:

H315	Causes skin irritation;
H317	Causes skin sensitization;
H319	Causes serious eye irritation.

Precautionary statement:

Prevention:

P261	Avoid breathing mist/vapours/spray.
P264	Wash all exposed external body areas thoroughly after handling.
P272	Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace.
P280	Wear protective gloves, protective clothing, eye protection and face protection.

Response:

P321	Specific treatment (see advice on this label).
P305+P351+P338	If in eyes: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
P333+P313	If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice/attention.
P337+P313	If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.
P302+P352	If on skin: Wash with plenty of water and soap.
P332+P313	If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention.
P362+P364	Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse.
Storage	No information

Disposal:

P501	Dispose of contents/container to authorised hazardous or special waste collection point in accordance with any local regulation.

Physical and chemical hazard: Liquid.

Health hazards:

If inhaled: The material is not thought to produce adverse health effects or irritation of the respiratory tract (as classified by EC Directives using animal models). Nevertheless, good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable control measures be used in an occupational setting.

If eating by mistake: Swallowing of the liquid may cause aspiration of vomit into the lungs with the risk of haemorrhaging, pulmonary oedema, progressing to chemical pneumonitis; serious consequences may result. Signs and symptoms of chemical (aspiration) pneumonitis may include coughing, gasping, choking, burning of the mouth, difficult breathing, and bluish coloured skin (cyanosis).

The material has NOT been classified by EC Directives or other classification systems as 'harmful by ingestion'. This is because of the lack of corroborating animal or human evidence. The material may still be damaging to the health of the individual,

following ingestion, especially where pre-existing organ (e.g liver, kidney) damage is evident. Present definitions of harmful or toxic substances are generally based on doses producing mortality rather than those producing morbidity (disease, ill-health). Gastrointestinal tract discomfort may produce nausea and vomiting.

In an occupational setting however, ingestion of insignificant quantities is not thought to be cause for concern.

If skin contact: Evidence exists, or practical experience predicts, that the material either produces inflammation of the skin in a substantial number of individuals following direct contact, and/or produces significant inflammation when applied to the healthy intact skin of animals, for up to four hours, such inflammation being present twenty-four hours or more after the end of the exposure period.

Skin irritation may also be present after prolonged or repeated exposure; this may result in a form of contact dermatitis (nonallergic). The dermatitis is often characterised by skin redness (erythema) and swelling (oedema) which may progress to blistering (vesiculation), scaling and thickening of the epidermis. At the microscopic level there may be intercellular oedema of the spongy layer of the skin (spongiosis) and intracellular oedema of the epidermis.

The material may accentuate any pre-existing dermatitis condition.

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

If in eyes: Evidence exists, or practical experience predicts, that the material may cause eye irritation in a substantial number of individuals and/or may produce significant ocular lesions which are present twenty-four hours or more after instillation into the eye(s) of experimental animals.

Repeated or prolonged eye contact may cause inflammation characterised by temporary redness (similar to windburn) of the conjunctiva (conjunctivitis); temporary impairment of vision and/or other transient eye damage/ulceration may occur.

Chronic: Practical experience shows that skin contact with the material is capable either of inducing a sensitisation reaction in a substantial number of individuals, and/or of producing a positive response in experimental animals.

Substances that can cause occupational asthma (also known as asthmagens and respiratory sensitisers) can induce a state of specific airway hyper-responsiveness via an immunological, irritant or other mechanism. Once the airways have become hyperresponsive, further exposure to the substance, sometimes even to tiny quantities, may cause respiratory symptoms. These symptoms can range in severity from a runny nose to asthma. Not all workers who are exposed to a sensitiser will become hyper-responsive and it is impossible to identify in advance who are likely to become hyper-responsive.

Substances than can cuase occupational asthma should be distinguished from substances which may trigger the symptoms of asthma in people with pre-existing air-way hyper-responsiveness. The latter substances are not classified as asthmagens or respiratory sensitisers.

Wherever it is reasonably practicable, exposure to substances that can cuase occupational asthma should be prevented. Where this is not possible the primary aim is to apply adequate standards of control to prevent

workers from becoming hyperresponsive.

Activities giving rise to short-term peak concentrations should receive particular attention when risk management is being considered. Health surveillance is appropriate for all employees exposed or liable to be exposed to a substance which may cause occupational asthma and there should be appropriate consultation with an occupational health professional over the degree of risk and level of surveillance.

Environmental hazards: Refer to section 12

Other hazards: No information

Section 3 - Composition/Composition Information

Chemical characterization: mixture

Substance Name	Content	CAS No.
2-hydroxyethyl methacrylate	⩾ 98	868-77-9

Section 4 - First-aid Measures

General emergency procedures:

In the state of an accident or when you feel uncomfortable, seek medical treatment immediately (show safety warning labels and MSDS as much as possible). The exposure (skin contact, eye contact, inhalation or intake) of this product may have a delayed effect.

Skin contact: Take off the contaminated clothes and shoes immediately and rinse the skin with a lot of soapy water. If you feel the irritation or the irritation continues, you should seek medical treatment.

Eye contact: Raise the upper and lower eyelids and rinse the eyes with a large amount of water for at least 15 minutes immediately after contact. If you feel unwell, seek medical treatment. Do not rub eyes, it may cause eyeball injuries. Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.

Inhalation: If fumes, aerosols or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area. Other measures are usually unnecessary.

Eating by mistake: After eating by mistake, if the patient is conscious, rinse the patient's mouth with water; in case of spontaneous vomiting, tilt the patient's body to prevent vomit entering the trachea. Do not induce vomiting to unconscious patients. If you have an accident or feel sick, seek medical treatment immediately.

Emergency rescuer protection:

Rescuers should wear appropriate protective equipment (refer to details of the precautions for exposure prevention measures)

Medical precautions: Treatment according to symptoms. Depending on the patient's situation and the specific situation of the accident, the treatment method may be different. In all cases of potential toxication,

onsite emergency treatment is crucial. When seeking medical treatment, show the labels on the container and MSDS.

Refer to Section 11 Toxic Substance Information

Section 5 - Fire-fighting Measures

Fire extinguishing media:

Suitable extinguishing media:

1. Foam 2. Dry chemical powder. 3. BCF (where regulations permit).

4. Cabon dioxide. 5. Water spray or fog - Large fires only.

Unsuitable extinguishing media: No data

Specific Hazards: Fire and Incompatibility: No information.

Advice for firefighters:

Fire fighting:

Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.

Wear full body protective clothing with breathing apparatus.

Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.

Use water delivered as a fine spray to control fire and cool adjacent area.

Avoid spraying water onto liquid pools.

DO NOT approach containers suspected to be hot.

Cool fire exposed containers with water spray from a protected location.

If safe to do so, remove containers from path of fire.

Fire Hazard:

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 irritating/ toxic fumes.

May emit acrid smoke.

Mists containing combustible materials may be explosive.

May emit corrosive fumes.

Section 6 - Leakage Emergency Treatment

Personal protective measures, protective equipment and emergency procedures:

Do not take action when there is personal danger or without proper training.

Evacuate the surrounding area.

Do not allow unnecessary or unprotected personnel to enter.

Do not touch or walk through the leaked material.

Do not inhale steam or smoke. Adequate ventilation equipment is needed. If the ventilation equipment is insufficient, wear respiratory protective equipment.

Wear personal protective equipment.

Environmental Attentions:

Keep spills away from soil, drains, sewers, and water sources. If the product causes environmental pollution (watercourse, soil or air), the relevant authorities shall be notified. Water pollutants. Water pollution substances may be harmful to the environment if released in large quantities.

Methods and appliances for cleaning up:

Minor leakage:

Remove all ignition sources.

Clean up all spills immediately.

Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes.

Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment.

Contain and absorb spill with sand, earth, inert material or vermiculite.

Wipe up.

Place in a suitable, labelled container for waste disposal.

Major leakage: (Moderate hazard)

Clear area of personnel and move upwind.

Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.

Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.

Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.

No smoking, naked lights or ignition sources.

Increase ventilation.

Stop leak if safe to do so.

Contain spill with sand, earth or vermiculite.

Collect recoverable product into labelled containers for recycling.

Absorb remaining product with sand, earth or vermiculite.

Collect solid residues and seal in labelled drums for disposal.

Wash area and prevent runoff into drains.

If contamination of drains or waterways occurs, advise emergency services.

Note: Personal protective equipment advice is contained in Section 8.

Section 7 - Safety Operating Precautions and Storage

Safety operation precautions

Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation.

Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs.

Use in a well-ventilated area.

Prevent concentration in hollows and sumps.

Do not enter confined spaces until atmosphere has been checked.

Avoid smoking, naked lights or ignition sources.

Avoid contact with incompatible materials.

When handling, do not eat, drink or smoke.

Keep containers securely sealed when not in use.

Avoid physical damage to containers.

Always wash hands with soap and water after handling.

Work clothes should be laundered separately.

Use good occupational work practice.

Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this SDS.

Atmosphere should be regularly checked against established exposure standards to ensure safe working conditions.

Do not allow clothing wet with material to stay in contact with skin

Store in original containers.

Keep containers securely sealed.

No smoking, naked lights or ignition sources.

Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area.

Store away from incompatible materials and foodstuff containers.

Protect containers against physical damage and check regularly for leaks.

Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this SDS.

Safe storage, including any incompatibility:

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

Storage incompatibility: No information.

Section 8 - Contact Control/Personal Protection

Control parameters

Occupational Exposure Limits (OEL)

Ingredient data: Not available

Emergency Limits:

TEEL-1: 1.9mg/m³ TEEL-2: 21mg/m³ TEEL-3: 1,000mg/m³

Original IDLH: Not available Revised IDLH: Not available

Occupational Exposure Banding:

Occupational Exposure Band Rating: E

Occupational Exposure Band Limit: ≤ 0.1ppm

Notes: Occupational exposure banding is a process of assigning chemicals into specific categories or bands based on a chemical's potency and the adverse health outcomes associated with exposure. The output of this process is an occupational exposure band (OEB), which corresponds to a range of exposure concentrations that are expected to protect worker health.

Material data: Sensory irritants are chemicals that produce temporary and undesirable side-effects on the eyes, nose or throat. Historically occupational exposure standards for these irritants have been based on observation of workers' responses to various airborne concentrations. Present day expectations require that nearly every individual should be protected against even minor sensory irritation and exposure standards are established using uncertainty factors or safety factors of 5 to 10 or more. On occasion animal no-observable-effect-levels (NOEL) are used to determine these limits where human results are unavailable. An additional approach, typically used by the TLV committee (USA) in determining respiratory standards for this group of chemicals, has been to assign ceiling values (TLV C) to rapidly acting irritants and to assign short-term exposure limits (TLV STELs) when the weight of evidence from irritation, bioaccumulation and other endpoints combine to warrant such a limit. In contrast the MAK Commission (Germany) uses a five-category system based on intensive odour, local irritation, and elimination half-life. However this system is being replaced to be consistent with the European Union (EU) Scientific Committee for Occupational Exposure Limits (SCOEL); this is more closely allied to that of the USA.

OSHA (USA) concluded that exposure to sensory irritants can:

Cause inflammation

Cause increased susceptibility to other irritants and infectious agents

Lead to permanent injury or dysfunction

Permit greater absorption of hazardous substances and

Acclimate the worker to the irritant warning properties of these substances thus increasing the risk of overexposure.

NOTE D: Certain substances which are susceptible to spontaneous polymerisation or decomposition are generally placed on the market in a stabilised form. It is in this form that they are listed on Annex I

When they are placed on the market in a non-stabilised form, the label must state the name of the substance followed by the words 'non-stabilised'

European Union (EU) List of harmonised classification and labelling hazardous substances, Table 3.1, Annex VI, Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 (CLP) - up to the latest ATP

Exposure controls

Appropriate engineering controls:

Engineering controls are used to remove a hazard or place a barrier between the worker and the hazard. Well-designed engineering controls can be highly effective in protecting workers and will typically be independent of worker interactions to provide this high level of protection.

The basic types of engineering controls are:

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

Enclosure and/or isolation of emission source which keeps a selected hazard 'physically' away from the worker and ventilation that strategically 'adds' and 'removes' air in the work environment. Ventilation can remove or dilute an air contaminant if designed properly. The design of a ventilation system must match the particular process and chemical or contaminant in use.

Employers may need to use multiple types of controls to prevent employee overexposure.

General exhaust is adequate under normal operating conditions. Local exhaust ventilation may be required in specific circumstances. If risk of overexposure exists, wear approved respirator. Correct fit is essential to obtain adequate protection.

Provide adequate ventilation in warehouse or closed storage areas. Air contaminants generated in the workplace possess varying 'escape' velocities which, in turn, determine the 'capture velocities' of fresh circulating air required to effectively remove the contaminant.

Air Speed:	Type of Contaminant:
0.25 - 0.5 m/s (50 - 100 f/min)	Solvent, vapours, degreasing etc., evaporating from tank (in still air).
0.5 - 1 m/s (100 - 100 f/min)	Aerosols, fumes from pouring operations, intermittent container filling, low speed conveyer transfers, welding, spray drift, plating acid fumes, pickling (released at low velocity into zone of active generation).
1 - 2.5 m/s (200 - 500 f/min)	Direct spray, spray painting in shallow booths, drum filling, conveyer loading, crusher dusts, gas discharge (active generation into zone of rapid air motion)

2.5 - 10 m/s (500 - 2000 f/min)	Grinding, abrasive blasting, tumbling, high speed wheel generated dusts (released at high initial velocity into zone of very high rapid air motion).

Within each range the appropriate value depends on:

Lower end of the range:	Upper end of the range:
Room air currents minimal or favourable to capture	Disturbing room air currents
Contaminants of low toxicity or of nuisance value only	Contaminants of high toxicity
Intermittent, low production	High production, heavy use
Large hood or large air mass in motion	Small hood-local control only

Simple theory shows that air velocity falls rapidly with distance away from the opening of a simple extraction pipe. Velocity generally decreases with the square of distance from the extraction point (in simple cases). Therefore the air speed at the extraction point should be adjusted, accordingly, after reference to distance from the contaminating source. The air velocity at the extraction fan, for example, should be a minimum of 1-2 m/s (200-400 f/min) for extraction of solvents generated in a tank 2 meters distant from the extraction point. Other mechanical considerations, producing performance deficits within the extraction apparatus, make it essential that theoretical air velocities are multiplied by factors of 10 or more when extraction systems are installed or used.

Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment:

Eye and face protection:

Safety glasses with side shields.

Chemical goggles. [AS/NZS 1337.1, EN166 or national equivalent]

Contact lenses may pose a special hazard; soft contact lenses may absorb and concentrate irritants. A written policy document, describing the wearing of lenses or restrictions on use, should be created for each workplace or task. This should include a review of lens absorption and adsorption for the class of chemicals in use and an account of injury experience.

Medical and first-aid personnel should be trained in their removal and suitable equipment should be readily available. In the event of chemical exposure, begin eye irrigation immediately and remove contact lens as soon as practicable. Lens should be removed at the first signs of eye redness or irritation - lens should be

removed in a clean environment only after workers have washed hands thoroughly. [CDC NIOSH Current Intelligence Bulletin 59].

Hands/feet protection:

Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. PVC.

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

Note:

The material may produce skin sensitization in predisposed individuals. Care must be taken, when removing gloves and other protective equipment, to avoid all possible skin contact.

Contaminated leather items, such as shoes, belts and watch-bands should be removed and destroyed.

The selection of suitable gloves does not only depend on the material, but also on further marks of quality which vary from manufacturer to manufacturer. Where the chemical is a preparation of several substances, the resistance of the glove material can not be calculated in advance and has therefore to be checked prior to the application.

The exact break through time for substances has to be obtained from the manufacturer of the protective gloves and has to be observed when making a final choice.

Personal hygiene is a key element of effective hand care. Gloves must only be worn on clean hands. After using gloves, hands should be washed and dried thoroughly. Application of a non-perfumed moisturiser is recommended.

Suitability and durability of glove type is dependent on usage. Important factors in the selection of gloves include:

- Frequency and duration of contact,
- Chemical resistance of glove material,
- Glove thickness and
- Dexterity

Select gloves tested to a relevant standard (e.g. Europe EN 374, US F739, AS/NZS 2161.1 or national equivalent).

- When prolonged or frequently repeated contact may occur, a glove with a protection class of 5 or higher (breakthrough time greater than 240 minutes according to EN 374, AS/NZS 2161.10.1 or national equivalent) is recommended.
- When only brief contact is expected, a glove with a protection class of 3 or higher (breakthrough time greater than 60 minutes according to EN 374, AS/NZS 2161.10.1 or national equivalent) is recommended.
- Some glove polymer types are less affected by movement and this should be taken into account when considering gloves for long-term use.
- Contaminated gloves should be replaced.

As defined in ASTM F-739-96 in any application, gloves are rated as:

- Excellent when breakthrough time > 480 min
- Good when breakthrough time > 20 min
- Fair when breakthrough time < 20 min
- Poor when glove material degrades

For general applications, gloves with a thickness typically greater than 0.35 mm, are recommended.

It should be emphasised that glove thickness is not necessarily a good predictor of glove resistance to a specific chemical, as the permeation efficiency of the glove will be dependent on the exact composition of the glove material. Therefore, glove selection should also be based on consideration of the task requirements and knowledge of breakthrough times.

Glove thickness may also vary depending on the glove manufacturer, the glove type and the glove model. Therefore, the manufacturers technical data should always be taken into account to ensure selection of the most appropriate glove for the task.

Note:

Depending on the activity being conducted, gloves of varying thickness may be required for specific tasks. For example:

- Thinner gloves (down to 0.1 mm or less) may be required where a high degree of manual dexterity is needed. However, these gloves are only likely to give short duration protection and would normally be just for single use applications, then disposed of.
- Thicker gloves (up to 3 mm or more) may be required where there is a mechanical (as well as a chemical) risk i.e. where there is abrasion or puncture potential

Gloves must only be worn on clean hands. After using gloves, hands should be washed and dried thoroughly. Application of a non-perfumed moisturiser is recommended.

Skin protection: Refer to hands/ feet protection above.

Other protection: Overalls / P.V.C apron / Barrier cream / Skin cleansing cream / Eye wash unit

Section 9 - The characteristics of physical and chemical

Appearance and characteristics:	Colorless liquid
Odor:	Ester odor
Odor threshold:	No information
pH (as supplied):	No information
Melting point / freezing point (°C):	-99
Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C):	213
Flash point (°C):	106

Evaporation rate:	No information
Flammability:	No information
Upper explosive limit (%):	No information
Lower explosive limit (%):	No information
Vapour pressure (kPa):	0.08 (at 20°C)
Solubility in water	Immiscible
Vapour density (Air = 1):	5
Relative density (Water = 1):	1.074 (at 20°C)
Partition coefficient n-octanol / water:	0.42
Auto-ignition temperature (°C):	No information
Decomposition temperature (°C):	No information
Viscosity:	6.36 mm2/s
Molecular weight (g/mol)	130.16
Taste:	No information
Explosive properties:	No information
Oxidising properties:	No information
Surface tension (dyn/cm or mN/m):	No information
Volatile component (%vol):	No information
Gas group:	No information
pH as a solution (1%):	No information
VOC g/L:	No information

Section 10 - Stability and Reactivity

Reactivity: Refer to section 7.

Chemical stability:

Unstable in the presence of incompatible materials.

Product is considered stable.

Hazardous polymerization will not occur.

Possibility of dangerous reactions: Under normal storage and use conditions, there will be no dangerous reaction.

Conditions to avoid contact: Refer to section 7.

Incompatible materials: Refer to section 7.

Hazardous decomposition products: Under normal storage and use conditions, dangerous decomposition products should not be produced.

Section 11 - Toxicological information:

Toxicity:

Intraperitoneal (Mouse) LD50: 497 mg/kg

Intraperitoneal (Rat) LD50: 1250 mg/kg

Oral (Guinea) LD50; 4680 mg/kg

Oral (Mouse) LD50; 3275 mg/kg

Oral (Rat) LD50: 5050 mg/kg

Irritation:

Eye (rabbit): SEVERE

Eye: Adverse effect observed (irritating)

Skin (rabbit): Non-irritating

Skin: No adverse effect observed (not irritating)

Acute toxicity: Not classified.

Skin irritation / corrosion: Causes skin irritation.

Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation: Causes serious eye irritation

Respiratory or Skin Sensitization: May cause allergic skin reaction / May cause respiratory irritation.

Mutagenicity: Not classified.

Carcinogenicity: Not classified.

Reproductivity: Not classified.

STOT - Single Exposure: Not classified.

STOT - Repeated Exposure: Not classified.

Aspiration Hazard: Not classified.

Section 12 - Ecological information

Ecological toxicity:

EC50 (Algae or other aquatic plants, 72h): 345 mg/l

EC50 (Crustacea, 48h): 380 mg/l

NOEC/ECx (Crustacea, 504h): 24.1 mg/l

LC50 (Fish, 96h): >100 mg/l

Persistence and degradability:

Water/Soil: LOW (Low persistence in water and soil)

Air: LOW (Low persistence in air)

Bioaccumulative potential

Bioaccumulation: LOW (BCF = 1.54)

Migration in soil: HIGH (KOC = 1.043)

Other negative effects: No data

Section 13 - Disposal considerations

Disposal method:

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

Return to supplier for reuse/ recycling if possible.

Otherwise:

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

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

Legislation addressing waste disposal requirements may differ by country, state and/ or territory. Each user must refer to laws operating in their area. In some areas, certain wastes must be tracked.

A Hierarchy of Controls seems to be common - the user should investigate:

Reduction / Reuse / Recycling / Disposal (if all else fails)

This material may be recycled if unused, or if it has not been contaminated so as to make it unsuitable for its intended use. If it has been contaminated, it may be possible to reclaim the product by filtration, distillation or some other means. Shelf life considerations should also be applied in making decisions of this type. Note that properties of a material may change in use, and recycling or reuse may not always be appropriate.

Do not allow wash water from cleaning or process equipment to enter drains.

It may be necessary to collect all wash water for treatment before disposal.

In all cases disposal to sewer may be subject to local laws and regulations and these should be considered first.

Where in doubt contact the responsible authority.

Recycle wherever possible or consult manufacturer for recycling options.

Consult State Land Waste Management Authority for disposal.

Bury residue in an authorized landfill.

Recycle containers if possible, or dispose of in an authorized landfill.

Section 14 - Transportation information

UN number: --

United Nations transportation name: --

Hazardous classification: Non-hazardous chemical goods

Dangerous goods number: --

Environmental hazards: Not listed by UN/IMDG/IATA

Note for users:

The container during transportation is upright and safe.

Ensure that the person who transports the product knows what to do in the event of an accident or spill.

Avoid exposure to rain and sun.

Section 15 - Regulatory information

Specific safety, health and environmental regulations for this product:

2-hydroxyethyl methacrylate is found on the following regulatory lists:

China Inventory of Existing Chemical Substance

Section 16 - Other information

Write and edit information:

The issue date: 2023/4/12

The revision date: 2026/1/1

Important disclaimer:

The data of the company is currently known data, according to the product under normal use, list must pay attention to matters, suggest the user to enable before, should read this data, help to the safe use and correct waste management. Please contact business technical staff if you have any doubts. But this data does not ensure that extended to processed products, whether have you made with materials processing, the user should be aimed at its product testing or certification to fully comply with relevant laws and regulations and requirements of the client, especially special purposes, such as the application of medicine, in case of any dispute and should not belong to the company's liability.

Data maker： Guangzhou BAWO New Material Science Co.,Ltd