

## SAFETY DATA SHEETS

According to the UN GHS revision 8

Version: 1.0  
Creation Date: July 15, 2019  
Revision Date: July 15, 2019

### SECTION 1: Identification

#### 1.1 GHS Product identifier

Product name 2-hydroxyethyl methacrylate

#### 1.2 Other means of identification

Product number -  
Other names 2-Hydroxyethyl methacrylate; 2-HYDROXYETHYL METHACRYLATE (2-HEMA); 2-hydroxyethyl 2-methylprop-2-enoate

#### 1.3 Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

Identified uses Industrial and scientific research use.  
Uses advised against no data available

#### 1.4 Supplier's details

Company Hefei TNJ Chemical Industry Co.,Ltd.  
Address D1508 Xincheng Center, Qianshan Road, Hefei Ctiy, Anhui 230022, China  
Telephone +86-551-65418684

#### 1.5 Emergency phone number

Emergency phone number +86-551-6541895  
Service hours Monday to Friday, 9am-5pm (Standard time zone: UTC/GMT +8 hours).

### SECTION 2: Hazard identification

#### 2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture

Skin irritation, Category 2  
Eye irritation, Category 2  
Skin sensitization, Category 1

#### 2.2 GHS label elements, including precautionary statements

Pictogram(s)



Signal word Warning  
Hazard statement(s) H315 Causes skin irritation  
H319 Causes serious eye irritation  
H317 May cause an allergic skin reaction

Precautionary statement(s)  
Prevention

P264 Wash... thoroughly after handling.  
P280 Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection/hearing protection/...  
P261 Avoid breathing dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray.  
P272 Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace.  
P302+P352 IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water/...  
P321 Specific treatment (see ... on this label).  
P332+P317 If skin irritation occurs: Get medical help.  
P362+P364 Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse.  
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+P317 If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical help.  
none  
P501 Dispose of contents/container to an appropriate treatment and disposal facility in accordance with applicable laws and regulations, and product characteristics at time of disposal.

Response

Storage  
Disposal

#### 2.3 Other hazards which do not result in classification

no data available

### SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

### 3.1 Substances

Chemical name	Common names and synonyms	CAS number	EC number	Concentration
2-hydroxyethyl methacrylate	2-hydroxyethyl methacrylate	868-77-9	212-782-2	100%

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## SECTION 4: First-aid measures

### 4.1 Description of necessary first-aid measures

#### If inhaled

Fresh air, rest. Refer for medical attention.

#### Following skin contact

First rinse with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes, then remove contaminated clothes and rinse again. Refer for medical attention .

#### Following eye contact

First rinse with plenty of water for several minutes (remove contact lenses if easily possible), then refer for medical attention.

#### Following ingestion

Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting. Give one or two glasses of water to drink. Refer immediately for medical attention.

### 4.2 Most important symptoms/effects, acute and delayed

no data available

### 4.3 Indication of immediate medical attention and special treatment needed, if necessary

Basic treatment: Establish a patent airway. Suction if necessary. Watch for signs of respiratory insufficiency and assist ventilations if necessary. Administer oxygen by nonbreather mask at 10 to 15 L/min. Monitor for pulmonary edema and treat if necessary . Monitor for shock and treat if necessary . For eye contamination, flush eyes immediately with water. Irrigate each eye continuously with normal saline during transport . Do not use emetics. For ingestion, rinse mouth and administer 5 mL/kg up to 200 mL of water for dilution if the patient can swallow, has a strong gag reflex, and does not drool. Administer activated charcoal . Esters and related compounds

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## SECTION 5: Fire-fighting measures

### 5.1 Suitable extinguishing media

Use water spray, dry powder, alcohol-resistant foam.

### 5.2 Specific hazards arising from the chemical

Combustible. Above 97°C explosive vapour/air mixtures may be formed.

### 5.3 Special protective actions for fire-fighters

Use water spray, dry powder, alcohol-resistant foam. In case of fire: keep drums, etc., cool by spraying with water.

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## SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

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

Personal protection: chemical protection suit and filter respirator for organic gases and vapours adapted to the airborne concentration of the substance. Collect leaking liquid in covered containers. Absorb remaining liquid in sand or inert absorbent. Then store and dispose of according to local regulations.

### 6.2 Environmental precautions

Personal protection: chemical protection suit and filter respirator for organic gases and vapours adapted to the airborne concentration of the substance. Collect leaking liquid in covered containers. Absorb remaining liquid in sand or inert absorbent. Then store and dispose of according to local regulations.

### 6.3 Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up

Collect and arrange disposal. Keep the chemical in suitable and closed containers for disposal. Remove all sources of ignition. Use spark-proof tools and explosion-proof equipment. Adhered or collected material should be promptly disposed of, in accordance with appropriate laws and regulations.

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## SECTION 7: Handling and storage

### 7.1 Precautions for safe handling

NO open flames. Above 97°C use a closed system and ventilation. Handling in a well ventilated place. Wear suitable protective clothing. Avoid contact with skin and eyes. Avoid formation of dust and aerosols. Use non-sparking tools. Prevent fire caused by electrostatic discharge steam.

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

Store only if stabilized. Keep in the dark. Cool. Ventilation along the floor. Temp during storage must be kept low to minimize formation of peroxides and other oxidation products.....Storage temp below 30 deg C are recommended for the polyfunctional methacrylates..... The methacrylate monomers should not be stored for longer than one year. Shorter storage times are recommended for the aminomethacrylates, ie, three months, and the polyfunctional methacrylates, ie,

six months. Many of these compd are sensitive to UV light and should, therefore, be stored in the dark. The methacrylic esters may be stored in mild steel, stainless steel, or aluminum. Methacrylic acid & derivatives

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## SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

### 8.1 Control parameters

#### Occupational Exposure limit values

MAK sensitization of skin (SH)

#### Biological limit values

no data available

### 8.2 Appropriate engineering controls

Ensure adequate ventilation. Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety practice. Set up emergency exits and the risk-elimination area.

### 8.3 Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment (PPE)

#### Eye/face protection

Wear safety spectacles or eye protection in combination with breathing protection.

#### Skin protection

Protective gloves. Protective clothing.

#### Respiratory protection

Use ventilation (not if powder), local exhaust or breathing protection.

#### Thermal hazards

no data available

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## SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties and safety characteristics

<b>Physical state</b>	Liquid.
<b>Colour</b>	Clear, colourless.
<b>Odour</b>	no data available
<b>Melting point/freezing point</b>	Remarks:No melting point was detected.
<b>Boiling point or initial boiling point and boiling range</b>	213 °C. Atm. press.:101.325 kPa. Remarks:An endothermic peak at 215 °C with an extrapolated onset temperature of 213 °C at atmospheric pressure indicates the boiling point.The atmospheric pressure was not reported but is assumed to be standard.
<b>Flammability</b>	Combustible.
<b>Lower and upper explosion limit/flammability limit</b>	no data available
<b>Flash point</b>	106 °C. Atm. press.:1 013.25 mBar.
<b>Auto-ignition temperature</b>	375 °C. Atm. press.:1 024 hPa.
<b>Decomposition temperature</b>	no data available
<b>pH</b>	no data available
<b>Kinematic viscosity</b>	kinematic viscosity (in mm <sup>2</sup> /s) = 6.36. Temperature:20°C.;kinematic viscosity (in mm <sup>2</sup> /s) = 3.42. Temperature:40°C.
<b>Solubility</b>	Miscible with water and soluble in common org solvents
<b>Partition coefficient n-octanol/water</b>	log Pow = 0.42. Temperature:25 °C.
<b>Vapour pressure</b>	0.08 hPa. Temperature:20 °C. Remarks:The vapor pressure of 2-Hydroxyethylmethacrylate at 20 °C was calculated by mathematical extrapolation using the Antoine equation.
<b>Density and/or relative density</b>	1.07 g/cm <sup>3</sup> . Temperature:20 °C.
<b>Relative vapour density</b>	5 (vs air)
<b>Particle characteristics</b>	no data available

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## SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

### 10.1 Reactivity

The substance will polymerize due to heating, on contact with peroxides, and under the influence of light. Heating may cause violent combustion or explosion. This produces acrid smoke. The substance may spontaneously polymerize if it is not stabilized.

### 10.2 Chemical stability

An inhibitor is usually added to solutions to prolong shelf life.

### 10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions

30% grade (with xylene) is flammable; moderate fire risk.

### 10.4 Conditions to avoid

no data available

### 10.5 Incompatible materials

no data available

### 10.6 Hazardous decomposition products

When heated to decomp it emits acrid smoke and irritating fumes.

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## SECTION 11: Toxicological information

### Acute toxicity

- Oral: LD50 - rat (male/female) - 5 564 mg/kg bw.
- Inhalation: no data available
- Dermal: LD50 - rabbit (male) - > 5 000 mg/kg bw.

### Skin corrosion/irritation

no data available

### Serious eye damage/irritation

no data available

### Respiratory or skin sensitization

no data available

### Germ cell mutagenicity

no data available

### Carcinogenicity

no data available

### Reproductive toxicity

no data available

### STOT-single exposure

The substance is irritating to the eyes, skin and respiratory tract. If this liquid is swallowed, aspiration into the lungs may result in chemical pneumonitis.

### STOT-repeated exposure

Repeated or prolonged contact may cause skin sensitization. See Notes.

### Aspiration hazard

No indication can be given about the rate at which a harmful concentration of this substance in the air is reached.

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## SECTION 12: Ecological information

### 12.1 Toxicity

- Toxicity to fish: LC50 - *Oryzias latipes* - > 100 mg/L - 96 h.
- Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates: EC50 - *Daphnia magna* - 380 mg/L - 48 h.
- Toxicity to algae: EC50 - *Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata* (previous names: *Raphidocelis subcapitata*, *Selenastrum capricornutum*) - 836 mg/L - 72 h.
- Toxicity to microorganisms: EC0 - *Pseudomonas fluorescens* - > 3 000 mg/L - 16 h.

### 12.2 Persistence and degradability

2-Hydroxyethyl methacrylate, present at 100 mg/l, reached 92-100% of its theoretical BOD in 2 weeks using an activated sludge inoculum and the Japanese MITI test(1).

### 12.3 Bioaccumulative potential

An estimated BCF of 1.3 was calculated for 2-hydroxyethyl methacrylate(SRC), using a log Kow of 0.47(1). According to a classification scheme(2), this BCF suggests the potential for bioconcentration in aquatic organisms is low.

### 12.4 Mobility in soil

The Koc of 2-hydroxyethyl methacrylate is estimated as approximately 43(SRC), using a log Kow of 0.47(1) and a regression-derived equation(2). According to a classification scheme(3), this estimated Koc value suggests that 2-hydroxyethyl methacrylate is expected to have very high mobility in soil.

### 12.5 Other adverse effects

no data available

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## SECTION 13: Disposal considerations

2-hydroxyethyl methacrylate

## 13.1 Disposal methods

### Product

The material can be disposed of by removal to a licensed chemical destruction plant or by controlled incineration with flue gas scrubbing. Do not contaminate water, foodstuffs, feed or seed by storage or disposal. Do not discharge to sewer systems.

### Contaminated packaging

Containers can be triply rinsed (or equivalent) and offered for recycling or reconditioning. Alternatively, the packaging can be punctured to make it unusable for other purposes and then be disposed of in a sanitary landfill. Controlled incineration with flue gas scrubbing is possible for combustible packaging materials.

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## SECTION 14: Transport information

### 14.1 UN Number

ADR/RID: Not dangerous goods. (For reference only, please check.)

IMDG: Not dangerous goods. (For reference only, please check.)

IATA: Not dangerous goods. (For reference only, please check.)

### 14.2 UN Proper Shipping Name

ADR/RID: Not dangerous goods. (For reference only, please check.)

IMDG: Not dangerous goods. (For reference only, please check.)

IATA: Not dangerous goods. (For reference only, please check.)

### 14.3 Transport hazard class(es)

ADR/RID: Not dangerous goods. (For reference only, please check.)

IMDG: Not dangerous goods. (For reference only, please check.)

IATA: Not dangerous goods. (For reference only, please check.)

### 14.4 Packing group, if applicable

ADR/RID: Not dangerous goods. (For reference only, please check.)

IMDG: Not dangerous goods. (For reference only, please check.)

IATA: Not dangerous goods. (For reference only, please check.)

### 14.5 Environmental hazards

ADR/RID: No

IMDG: No

IATA: No

### 14.6 Special precautions for user

no data available

### 14.7 Transport in bulk according to IMO instruments

no data available

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## SECTION 15: Regulatory information

### 15.1 Safety, health and environmental regulations specific for the product in question

Chemical name	Common names and synonyms	CAS number	EC number
2-hydroxyethyl methacrylate	2-hydroxyethyl methacrylate	868-77-9	212-782-2
European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances (EINECS)			Listed.
EC Inventory			Listed.
United States Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) Inventory			Listed.
China Catalog of Hazardous chemicals 2015			Not Listed.
New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)			Listed.
Philippines Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances (PICCS)			Listed.
Vietnam National Chemical Inventory			Listed.
Chinese Chemical Inventory of Existing Chemical Substances (China IECSC)			Listed.
Korea Existing Chemicals List (KECL)			Listed.

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## SECTION 16: Other information

### Information on revision

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### Abbreviations and acronyms

- CAS: Chemical Abstracts Service
- ADR: European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road
- RID: Regulation concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Rail
- IMDG: International Maritime Dangerous Goods
- IATA: International Air Transportation Association
- TWA: Time Weighted Average
- STEL: Short term exposure limit
- LC50: Lethal Concentration 50%
- LD50: Lethal Dose 50%
- EC50: Effective Concentration 50%

### References

2-hydroxyethyl methacrylate

- IPCS - The International Chemical Safety Cards (ICSC), website: <http://www.ilo.org/dyn/icsc/showcard.home>
- HSDB - Hazardous Substances Data Bank, website: <https://toxnet.nlm.nih.gov/newtoxnet/hsdb.htm>
- IARC - International Agency for Research on Cancer, website: <http://www.iarc.fr/>
- eChemPortal - The Global Portal to Information on Chemical Substances by OECD, website: [http://www.echemportal.org/echemportal/index?pageID=0&request\\_locale=en](http://www.echemportal.org/echemportal/index?pageID=0&request_locale=en)
- CAMEO Chemicals, website: <http://cameochemicals.noaa.gov/search/simple>
- ChemIDplus, website: <http://chem.sis.nlm.nih.gov/chemidplus/chemidlite.jsp>
- ERG - Emergency Response Guidebook by U.S. Department of Transportation, website: <http://www.phmsa.dot.gov/hazmat/library/erg>
- Germany GESTIS-database on hazard substance, website: <http://www.dguv.de/ifa/gestis/gestis-stoffdatenbank/index-2.jsp>
- ECHA - European Chemicals Agency, website: <https://echa.europa.eu/>

#### **Other Information**

Boiling Point cannot be experimentally determined: at 1013 hPa polymerization occurs at elevated temperatures, other boiling point: 67 C at 4.6 hPa. Methacrylates are normally stabilized by addition of phenolic inhibitors during transport and storage. An added stabilizer or inhibitor can influence the toxicological properties of this substance; consult an expert. May cause cross sensitization towards other acrylates.

**Any questions regarding this SDS, Please send your inquiry to [info@tnjchem.com](mailto:info@tnjchem.com)**

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