We create chemistry

Safety data sheet

1. Identification

Product identifier

Hydroxypropyl Acrylate (HPA)

Chemical name: hydroxypropyl acrylate
INDEX-Number: 607-108-00-2
CAS Number: 25584-83-2

Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against

Relevant identified uses: Monomer.

Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Company:
BASF SE
67056 Ludwigshafen
GERMANY
Operating Division Care Chemicals

Telephone: +49 621 60-57579
E-mail address: em-ehs-masterdata-lu@basf.com

Emergency telephone number

International emergency number:
Telephone: +49 180 2273-112

2. Hazards Identification

Classification of the substance or mixture

According to UN GHS criteria

Acute Tox. 4 (oral)
Acute Tox. 4 (dermal)
Skin Corr. 1B
Eye Dam. 1
Aquatic Acute 2
Skin Sens. 1B
Aquatic Chronic 3

For the classifications not written out in full in this section the full text can be found in section 16.

Label elements

Globally Harmonized System (GHS)

Pictogram:

Signal Word:
Danger

Hazard Statement:

H317	May cause an allergic skin reaction.
H314	Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.
H302 + H312	Harmful if swallowed or in contact with skin.
H412	Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.
H401	Toxic to aquatic life.

Precautionary Statements (Prevention):

P280	Wear protective gloves, protective clothing and eye protection or face protection.
P260	Do not breathe dust/gas/mist/vapours.
P273	Avoid release to the environment.
P272	Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace.
P270	Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.
P264	Wash contaminated body parts thoroughly after handling.

Precautionary Statements (Response):

P310	Immediately call a POISON CENTER or physician.
P305 + P351 + P338	IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
P303 + P361 + P353	IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water or shower.
P304 + P340	IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.
P301 + P330 + P331	IF SWALLOWED: rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting.
P361 + P364	Take off immediately all contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse.

Precautionary Statements (Storage):

P405	Store locked up.

Precautionary Statements (Disposal):

P501	Dispose of contents and container to hazardous or special waste collection point.

According to UN GHS criteria

Hazard determining component(s) for labelling: Acrylic acid, monoester with propane-1,2-diol

Other hazards

According to UN GHS criteria

If applicable information is provided in this section on other hazards which do not result in classification but which may contribute to the overall hazards of the substance or mixture.

See section 12 - Results of PBT and vPvB assessment.

3. Composition/Information on Ingredients

Substances

Chemical nature

Acrylic acid, monoester with propane-1,2-diol
CAS Number: 25584-83-2
EC-Number: 247-118-0
INDEX-Number: 607-108-00-2

Hazardous ingredients (GHS)
According to UN GHS criteria

Acrylic acid, monoester with propane-1,2-diol

Content (W/W): 98,5 % - 100 % CAS Number: 25584-83-2 EC-Number: 247-118-0 INDEX-Number: 607-108-00-2	Acute Tox. 4 (oral) Acute Tox. 4 (dermal) Skin Corr. 1B Eye Dam. 1 Aquatic Acute 2 Skin Sens. 1B Aquatic Chronic 3 H317, H314, H302 + H312, H412, H401

acrylic acid

Content (W/W): 0,1 % - 0,5 % CAS Number: 79-10-7	Acute Tox. 4 (Inhalation - vapour) Acute Tox. 4 (oral) Aquatic Chronic 2 Aquatic Acute 1 Flam. Liq. 3 Eye Dam. 1 Skin Corr. 1A M-factor acute: 1 H226, H314, H302 + H332, H411, H400 Specific concentration limit: STOT SE 3, irr. to respiratory syst.: 1 - < 5 %

For the classifications not written out in full in this section the full text can be found in section 16.

Mixtures

Not applicable

4. First-Aid Measures

Description of first aid measures

First aid personnel should pay attention to their own safety. Remove affected person from danger area. Immediately remove contaminated clothing. If the patient is likely to become unconscious, place and transport in stable sideways position (recovery position). Avoid contact with the skin, eyes and clothing.

If inhaled:
Keep patient calm, remove to fresh air, seek medical attention. Immediately administer a corticosteroid from a controlled/metered dose inhaler.

On skin contact:
Immediately wash thoroughly with soap and water, seek medical attention.

On contact with eyes:
Immediately wash affected eyes for at least 15 minutes under running water with eyelids held open, consult an eye specialist.

On ingestion:

Immediately rinse mouth and then drink 200-300 ml of water, seek medical attention. Do not induce vomiting.

Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

Symptoms: Information, i.e. additional information on symptoms and effects may be included in the GHS labeling phrases available in Section 2 and in the Toxicological assessments available in Section 11.

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Treatment: Treat according to symptoms (decontamination, vital functions), no known specific antidote.

5. Fire-Fighting Measures

Extinguishing media

Suitable extinguishing media:
dry powder, water spray, carbon dioxide, foam

Unsuitable extinguishing media for safety reasons:
water jet

Additional information:
Use extinguishing measures to suit surroundings.

Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

Risk of violent self-polymerization if overheated in a container. Cool endangered containers with water-spray.

Burning produces harmful and toxic fumes. Do not breathe gas/vapour.

Shut off or stop released substance/product under safe conditions. Do not release chemically contaminated water into drains, soil or surface water. Sufficient measures must be taken to retain the water used for extinguishing. Dispose of contaminated water and soil according to local regulations.

Advice for fire-fighters

Special protective equipment:
Wear a self-contained breathing apparatus. Special protective equipment for firefighters

Further information:
Extend fire extinguishing measures to the surroundings. Fight fire from maximum distance. Vapours are heavier than air and may accumulate in low areas and travel a considerable distance up to the source of ignition.

In case of a fire in the vicinity a restabilization system should be used if the temperature in the bulk storage-tank reaches 45°C. Evacuate area of all unnecessary personnel. In case of a fire in the

vicinity evacuate all personnel in a greater area if the temperature in the bulk storage-tank reaches 60°C.

Dispose of fire debris and contaminated extinguishing water in accordance with official regulations.

6. Accidental Release Measures

High risk of slipping due to leakage/spillage of product.

Release of substance/product can cause fire or explosion. Shut off or stop source of leak. Shut off or stop released substance/product under safe conditions.

Pack in tightly closed containers for disposal.

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Avoid all sources of ignition: heat, sparks, open flame. Avoid contact with the skin, eyes and clothing. Ensure adequate ventilation. Breathing protection required.

Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Keep people away and stay on the upwind side. Beware of pits and confined spaces.

Use antistatic tools. Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety practice.

Environmental precautions

Do not discharge into drains/surface waters/groundwater. Contain contaminated water/firefighting water.

Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

For large amounts: Pump off product.
Spills should be contained, solidified, and placed in suitable containers for disposal. Dispose of absorbed material in accordance with regulations. Ensure adequate ventilation. Suppress gases/vapours/mists with water spray jet. Clean contaminated floors and objects thoroughly with water and detergents, observing environmental regulations. Cleaning operations should be carried out only while wearing breathing apparatus. Pick up with suitable appliance and dispose of.

7. Handling and Storage

Precautions for safe handling

The substance/ product may be handled only by appropriately trained personnel. Facility parts must be checked for polymer residues and cleaned on regular basis in order to avoid hazardous reactions.

Ensure thorough ventilation of stores and work areas. Encapsulation or exhaust ventilation required. When filling, transferring, or emptying of containers, adequate local exhaust ventilation is necessary. Vent waste air to atmosphere only through suitable separators. Check the condition of seals and connector screw threads. Do not open warm or swollen product containers. Remove persons to safety and alert fire brigade.

The temperatures which must be avoided are to be considered. Protect against heat. Protect from direct sunlight. Protect contents from the effects of light.

Because of the possible separation from the stabilizer the product should never be partially melted and taken. Ensure that there is no crystallized product in the container before use.

Ensure adequate inhibitor and dissolved oxygen level. Avoid all sources of ignition: heat, sparks, open flame.

Avoid inhalation of dusts/mists/vapours. Avoid aerosol formation. Avoid all direct contact with the substance/product.

Protection against fire and explosion:
Avoid all sources of ignition: heat, sparks, open flame. Substance/product can form explosive mixture with air. Ground all transfer equipment properly to prevent electrostatic discharge. Containers should be grounded against electrostatic charge. It is recommended that all conductive parts of the machinery are grounded. Explosion-proof equipment is not necessary when loading and processing of the product takes place at a minimum of 5 °C below the flash point.

Heated containers should be cooled to prevent polymerization. If exposed to fire, keep containers cool by spraying with water. Emergency cooling must be provided for the eventuality of a fire in the vicinity. Avoid influence of heat.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Further information on storage conditions: Prior to storage ensure that the transfer equipment used and the intended storage containers do not contain other substances/products. Before transfer to stock the identity of the product must be proved to be without doubt. The entrance to storage rooms is to be granted only to appropriately trained personnel.
The stabilizer is only effective in the presence of oxygen. Maintain contact with atmosphere containing 5 - 21% oxygen. Never use tanks with inert-gas installation for storage.
Risk of polymerization. Protect against heat. Protect from direct sunlight. Protect contents from the effects of light. Avoid UV-light and other radiation with high energy. Protect against contamination.
In case of bulk storage, the storage-tanks should at least be equipped with two high temperature alert devices.
Do not store product below the indicated minimum temperature, because crystallization should be absolutely avoided.
Even if the product is stored and handled as prescribed/indicated it should be used up within the indicated duration of storage.

Storage stability:
Storage temperature: < 35 °C
Storage duration: 18 Months
The stated storage temperature should be noted.
Avoid prolonged storage.
This product should be processed as soon as possible.
If an expiry date is mentioned on the packaging/label this takes priority over the statements on storage duration in this safety data sheet.
Ensure adequate inhibitor and dissolved oxygen level.
Do not store with less than 10 % headspace above liquid.
Storage stability is based upon ambient temperatures and conditions described.
It is recommended to keep a safe distance of +2 degrees above the crystallization range.
The product is stabilized, the shelf life should be noted.
Storage temperature: 45 °C
A restabilization system should be used if the temperature in the bulk storage-tank reaches the indicated value.
Storage temperature: 60 °C
All personnel in a greater area should be evacuated if the temperature in the bulk storage-tank reaches the indicated value.

Protect from temperatures above: 35 °C
Properties of the product change irreversibly on exceeding the limit temperature.

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

Control parameters

Components with occupational exposure limits

79-10-7: acrylic acid
25584-83-2: Acrylic acid, monoester with propane-1,2-diol

Exposure controls

Personal protective equipment

Respiratory protection:
Suitable respiratory protection for lower concentrations or short-term effect: Gas filter for gases/vapours of organic compounds (boiling point >65 °C, e. g. EN 14387 Type A)

Hand protection:
Suitable materials also with prolonged, direct contact (Recommended: Protective index 6, corresponding > 480 minutes of permeation time according to EN ISO 374-1):
fluoroelastomer (FKM) - 0.7 mm coating thickness
nitrile rubber (NBR) - 0.4 mm coating thickness
Supplementary note: The specifications are based on tests, literature data and information of glove manufacturers or are derived from similar substances by analogy. Due to many conditions (e.g. temperature) it must be considered, that the practical usage of a chemical-protective glove in practice may be much shorter than the permeation time determined through testing.
Manufacturer's directions for use should be observed because of great diversity of types.

Eye protection:
Tightly fitting safety goggles (splash goggles) (e.g. EN 166)

Body protection:
Body protection must be chosen depending on activity and possible exposure, e.g. apron, protecting boots, chemical-protection suit (according to EN 14605 in case of splashes or EN ISO 13982 in case of dust).

General safety and hygiene measures
Avoid inhalation of vapour. Avoid contact with the skin, eyes and clothing. Wearing of closed work clothing is required additionally to the stated personal protection equipment. Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety practice.

9. Physical and Chemical Properties

9.1. Information on basic physical and chemical properties

State of matter:	liquid	
Form:	liquid	
Colour:	colourless	
Odour:	acrylic-like	
Odour threshold:	not determined	
Melting point:	-23,4 °C Literature data.	
Boiling point:	198,5 °C (1.013,25 hPa) Cannot be distilled without decomposition at normal pressure.	
Flammability:	hardly combustible	(derived from flash point)
Lower explosion limit:	For liquids not relevant for classification and labelling., The lower explosion point may be 5 - 15 °C below the flash point.	
Upper explosion limit:	For liquids not relevant for classification and labelling.	
Flash point:	99 °C	(ISO 2719, closed cup)
Auto-ignition temperature:	308 °C	(DIN EN 14522)
SADT:	Not a substance/mixture liable to self-decomposition according to GHS.	
pH value:	(20 °C) neutral, miscible	
Viscosity, kinematic:	8,63 mm2/s (20 °C)	(OECD Guideline 114)
Viscosity, dynamic:	9,1 mPa.s (20 °C)	(calculated (from kinematic viscosity))
Thixotropy:	not thixotropic	
Solubility in water:	miscible	(OECD Guideline 105)
Partitioning coefficient n-octanol/water (log Kow):	0,2 (25 °C)	(measured)
Vapour pressure:	0,1 hPa (20 °C) dynamic	(measured)
Relative density:	0,1049 (25 °C) Literature data.	
Density:	1,054 g/cm3 (20 °C) 1,0256 g/cm3 (50 °C)	(ISO 2811-3) (OECD Guideline 109)
Relative vapour density (air):	4,5 (20 °C) Heavier than air.	(calculated)

Particle characteristics

Particle size distribution: The substance / product is marketed or used in a non solid or granular form. -

9.2. Other information

Information with regard to physical hazard classes

Explosives

Explosion hazard:	Based on the chemical structure there is no indication of explosive properties.
Impact sensitivity:	not shock-sensitive Based on the chemical structure there is no shock-sensitivity.

Oxidizing properties

Fire promoting properties:	Based on its structural properties the product is not classified as oxidizing.

Pyrophoric properties

Self-ignition temperature:	Temperature: 20 °C	Test type: Spontaneous self-ignition at room-temperature.

Based on its structural properties the product is not classified as self-igniting.

Self-heating substances and mixtures

Self heating ability:	Not tested on account of the low melting-point. It is not a substance capable of spontaneous heating.

Substances and mixtures, which emit flammable gases in contact with water

Formation of flammable gases:

Forms no flammable gases in the presence of water.

Corrosion to metals

No corrosive effect on metal.

Other safety characteristics

pKA:

The substance does not dissociate., Study scientifically not justified.

Adsorption/water - soil:	KOC: 1,49; log KOC: 0,17	(calculated)

Surface tension:

Based on chemical structure, surface activity is not to be expected.

Molar mass:	130,14 g/mol

SAPT-Temperature:

According to SP386 it is ensured that the level of chemical stabilization is sufficient to prevent dangerous polymerization during total duration of carriage. - This information is valid for the recently stabilized product.

Evaporation rate:

Value can be approximated from Henry's Law Constant or vapor pressure.

10. Stability and Reactivity

Reactivity

No hazardous reactions if stored and handled as prescribed/indicated.

Corrosion to metals:	No corrosive effect on metal.	
Reactions with water/air:	Reaction with:	water
	Flammable gases:	no
	Toxic gases:	no
Formation of flammable gases:	Remarks:	Forms no flammable gases in the presence of water.

Chemical stability

The product is stable if stored and handled as prescribed/indicated.

Possibility of hazardous reactions

Explosion and fire hazard exists under confined conditions. Ignitable air mixtures can form when the product is heated above the flash point and/or when sprayed or atomized. Formation of explosive gas/air mixtures.

Polymerization coupled with heat formation.

Risk of spontaneous polymerization by oxygen depletion of the liquid phase. Risk of spontaneous polymerization when heated or in the presence of UV radiation. Risk of spontaneous and violent self-polymerization if inhibitor is lost or product is exposed to excessive heat. Polymerization produces gases which may burst closed or confined containers. Reactions may cause ignition.

Radical formation can cause exothermic polymerization. Reacts with peroxides and other radical components. Risk of spontaneous polymerization in the presence of starters for radical chain reactions (e.g. peroxides). Reacts with nitric acid. Polymerizes explosively in contact with strong oxidizing agents. Risk of spontaneous polymerization in the presence of oxidizing agents.

Hazardous reactions in presence of mentioned substances to avoid.

The product is stabilized against spontaneous polymerization prior to despatch. The product is stable if stored and handled as prescribed/indicated.

Conditions to avoid

Avoid heat. Avoid oxygen content above the product of less than 5 %. Avoid UV-light and other radiation with high energy. Avoid direct sunlight. Avoid prolonged storage. Avoid inhibitor loss. Avoid excessive temperatures. Avoid all sources of ignition: heat, sparks, open flame. Avoid freezing. Avoid moisture. Avoid temperatures below the crystallization range.

Incompatible materials

Substances to avoid:
radical formers, free radical initiators, peroxides, mercaptans, nitro-compounds, perborates, azides, ether, ketones, aldehydes, amines, nitrates, nitrites, oxidizing agents, reducing agents, strong bases, alkaline reactive substances, acid anhydrides, acid chlorides, concentrated mineral acids, metal salts
Inert gas

Hazardous decomposition products

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

11. Toxicological Information

Information on toxicological effects

Acute toxicity

Assessment of acute toxicity:
Of moderate toxicity after single ingestion. Of moderate toxicity after short-term skin contact. The inhalation of a highly enriched/saturated vapor-air-mixture represents an unlikely acute hazard. The European Union (EU) has classified the substance as "toxic" after inhalation. The European Union (EU) has classified the substance as "toxic" after dermal exposure. The European Union (EU) has classified the substance as "toxic" after oral exposure.

Experimental/calculated data:
LD50 rat (oral): 820 mg/kg (similar to OECD guideline 401)

LC50 rat (by inhalation): > 0,38 mg/l 8 h (similar to OECD guideline 403)
Inhalation-risk test (IRT): No mortality within 8 hours as shown in animal studies. The inhalation of a highly saturated vapor-air mixture represents no acute hazard. The vapour was tested.

LD50 rat (dermal): > 1.000 mg/kg (OECD Guideline 402)
No mortality was observed.

Irritation

Assessment of irritating effects:
Corrosive! Damages skin and eyes.

Experimental/calculated data:
Skin corrosion/irritation rabbit: Corrosive. (BASF-Test)

Serious eye damage/irritation rabbit: irreversible damage (BASF-Test)

Respiratory/Skin sensitization

Assessment of sensitization:
Sensitization after skin contact possible.

Experimental/calculated data:
Mouse Local Lymph Node Assay (LLNA) mouse: skin sensitizing (similar to OECD guideline 429)

Germ cell mutagenicity

Assessment of mutagenicity:
Results from a number of mutagenicity studies with microorganisms, mammalian cell culture and mammals are available. Taking into account all of the information, there is no indication that the

substance is mutagenic. The product has not been fully tested. The statements have been derived in parts from products of a similar structure or composition.

Carcinogenicity

Assessment of carcinogenicity:
In long-term animal studies in which the substance was given by inhalation, a carcinogenic effect was not observed. The product has not been tested. The statement has been derived from substances/products of a similar structure or composition.

Reproductive toxicity

Assessment of reproduction toxicity:
The results of animal studies gave no indication of a fertility impairing effect.

Developmental toxicity

Assessment of teratogenicity:
No indications of a developmental toxic / teratogenic effect were seen in animal studies. The product has not been fully tested. The statements have been derived in parts from products of a similar structure or composition.

Experiences in humans

Experimental/calculated data:
-
Danger of skin sensitization on repeated contact.

Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure)

Assessment of STOT single:
Based on the available information there is no specific target organ toxicity to be expected after a single exposure.

Repeated dose toxicity and Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure)

Assessment of repeated dose toxicity:
After repeated exposure the prominent effect is local irritation. No substance-specific organtoxicity was observed after repeated administration to animals. The product has not been fully tested. The statements have been derived in parts from products of a similar structure or composition.

Aspiration hazard

No aspiration hazard expected.

12. Ecological Information

Toxicity

Assessment of aquatic toxicity:
Acutely toxic for aquatic organisms. The inhibition of the degradation activity of activated sludge is not anticipated when introduced to biological treatment plants in appropriate low concentrations.

Toxicity to fish:
LC50 (96 h) 3,61 mg/l, Pimephales promelas (Fish test acute, Flow through.)
Literature data. The statement of the toxic effect relates to the analytically determined concentration.

Aquatic invertebrates:
EC50 (48 h) 24 mg/l, Daphnia magna (OECD Guideline 202, part 1, static)
The details of the toxic effect relate to the nominal concentration.

Aquatic plants:
EC50 (96 h) 6,98 mg/l (growth rate), Selenastrum capricornutum (OECD Guideline 201, static)
The details of the toxic effect relate to the nominal concentration.

Microorganisms/Effect on activated sludge:
EC20 (0,5 h) approx. 1.000 mg/l, activated sludge (DIN EN ISO 8192-OECD 209-88/302/EEC,P. C, aerobic)

Chronic toxicity to fish:
No data available.

Chronic toxicity to aquatic invertebrates:
No observed effect concentration (21 d) 0,86 mg/l, Daphnia magna (OECD Guideline 211, semistatic)
The product has not been tested. The statement has been derived from substances/products of a similar structure or composition.

Assessment of terrestrial toxicity:
No data available.

Persistence and degradability

Assessment biodegradation and elimination (H2O):
Readily biodegradable (according to OECD criteria).

Elimination information:
90 - 100 % DOC reduction (14 d) (OECD 301 A (new version)) (aerobic, activated sludge, domestic)

Assessment of stability in water:
In contact with water the substance will hydrolyse slowly.
Information on Stability in Water (Hydrolysis):
$t_{1/2}$ > 490 d, (28 d) (25 °C, pH value 3), (OPPTS 835.2130, other)

$t_{1/2}$ > 230 d, (28 d) (25 °C, pH value 7), (OPPTS 835.2130, pH 7)

$t_{1/2}$ 12,27 d, (7 d) (25 °C, pH value 11), (OPPTS 835.2130, other)

Bioaccumulative potential

Assessment bioaccumulation potential:
Because of the n-octanol/water distribution coefficient (log Pow) accumulation in organisms is not to be expected.

Bioaccumulation potential:

No data available.

Mobility in soil

Assessment transport between environmental compartments:
Volatility: The substance will not evaporate into the atmosphere from the water surface.
Adsorption in soil: Adsorption to solid soil phase is not expected.

Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

According to Annex XIII of Regulation (EC) No.1907/2006 concerning the Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals (REACH): The product does not fulfill the criteria for PBT (Persistent/bioaccumulative/toxic) and vPvB (very persistent/very bioaccumulative). Self classification

Additional information

Sum parameter

Chemical oxygen demand (COD): 1.705 mg/g

Biochemical oxygen demand (BOD) Incubation period 5 d: < 10 mg/g

Other ecotoxicological advice:
Do not release untreated into natural waters.

13. Disposal Considerations

Waste treatment methods

Must be sent to a suitable incineration plant, observing local regulations.

Contaminated packaging:
Uncleaned empties should be disposed of in the same manner as the contents.

14. Transport Information

Land transport

ADR

UN number or ID number:	UN1760
UN proper shipping name:	CORROSIVE LIQUID, N.O.S. (HYDROXYPROPYL ACRYLATE, STABILIZED)
Transport hazard class(es):	8
Packing group:	II

Environmental hazards:	no
Special precautions for user:	Tunnel code: E

RID

UN number or ID number:	UN1760
UN proper shipping name:	CORROSIVE LIQUID, N.O.S. (HYDROXYPROPYL ACRYLATE, STABILIZED)
Transport hazard class(es):	8
Packing group:	II
Environmental hazards:	no
Special precautions for user:	None known

Inland waterway transport

ADN

UN number or ID number:	UN1760
UN proper shipping name:	CORROSIVE LIQUID, N.O.S. (HYDROXYPROPYL ACRYLATE, STABILIZED)
Transport hazard class(es):	8
Packing group:	II
Environmental hazards:	no
Special precautions for user:	None known

Transport in inland waterway vessel

Not evaluated

Sea transport

IMDG

UN number or ID number:	UN 1760
UN proper shipping name:	CORROSIVE LIQUID, N.O.S. (HYDROXYPROPYL ACRYLATE, STABILIZED)
Transport hazard class(es):	8
Packing group:	II
Environmental hazards:	no Marine pollutant: NO
Special precautions for user:	EmS: F-A; S-B

Air transport

IATA/ICAO

UN number or ID number:	UN 1760
UN proper shipping name:	CORROSIVE LIQUID, N.O.S. (HYDROXYPROPYL ACRYLATE, STABILIZED)
Transport hazard class(es):	8
Packing group:	II
Environmental hazards:	No Mark as dangerous for the environment is needed
Special precautions for user:	None known

Maritime transport in bulk according to IMO instruments

Maritime transport in bulk is not intended.

Further information
According to SP386 it is ensured that the level of chemical stabilization is sufficient to prevent dangerous polymerization during total duration of carriage. This information is valid for the recently stabilized product.

15. Regulatory Information

Safety, health and environmental regulations/legislation specific for the substance or mixture

If other regulatory information applies that is not already provided elsewhere in this safety data sheet, then it is described in this subsection.

16. Other Information

Safe Handling and Storage aspects are covered in a brochure which is available on request.

Full text of classifications, hazard symbols and hazard statements, if mentioned in section 2 or 3:

Acute Tox.	Acute toxicity
Skin Corr.	Skin corrosion
Eye Dam.	Serious eye damage
Aquatic Acute	Hazardous to the aquatic environment - acute
Skin Sens.	Skin sensitization
Aquatic Chronic	Hazardous to the aquatic environment - chronic
Flam. Liq.	Flammable liquids
STOT SE	Specific target organ toxicity — single exposure
H317	May cause an allergic skin reaction.
H314	Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.
H302 + H312	Harmful if swallowed or in contact with skin.
H412	Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.
H401	Toxic to aquatic life.
H226	Flammable liquid and vapour.
H302 + H332	Harmful if swallowed or if inhaled.
H411	Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.
H400	Very toxic to aquatic life.

The data contained in this safety data sheet are based on our current knowledge and experience and describe the product only with regard to safety requirements. This safety data sheet is neither a Certificate of Analysis (CoA) nor technical data sheet and shall not be mistaken for a specification agreement. Identified uses in this safety data sheet do neither represent an agreement on the corresponding contractual quality of the substance/mixture nor a contractually designated use. It is the responsibility of the recipient of the product to ensure any proprietary rights and existing laws and legislation are observed.

Vertical lines in the left hand margin indicate an amendment from the previous version.