SAFETY DATA SHEET

GLYPLEX®

Acid / Amino Acid Personal Care Formulation Concentrate

Version: 5.4 | Revised: 05/25/2026 | Supersedes: 05/21/2026 (V5.3)

1. IDENTIFICATION OF THE SUBSTANCE/MIXTURE AND OF THE COMPANY/UNDERTAKING

1.1 Product Identifier

Product Name: GLYPLEX®
Trade Name: GLYPLEX® is a registered trademark of CrossChem Limited
Synonyms: None
Product Code: GPX-001
Chemical Family: Aqueous mixture of alpha-hydroxy acids and amino acids

1.2 Relevant Identified Uses of the Substance or Mixture and Uses Advised Against

Identified Uses: Industrial / professional use as a formulation concentrate for personal care products; manufacture of cosmetic substances; laboratory chemicals.

GLYPLEX® is supplied as a concentrate intended for further formulation by professional downstream users. Finished consumer products incorporating GLYPLEX® are subject to separate classification, labeling, and safety assessment by the downstream formulator.

Uses Advised Against: Not for direct consumer application without dilution. Not for food, pharmaceutical, or animal-feed use.

1.3 Details of the Supplier of the Safety Data Sheet

Company	CrossChem Limited
Address	100 Westwood Place Brentwood, TN 37027 United States
Telephone	+1 615 716 3510
Email	regulatory@crosschem.net
Website	www.crosschem.net

1.4 Emergency Telephone Number

CHEMTREC (24-hour)	+1 800-424-9300 (US/Canada) +1 703-527-3887 (International, collect)
CHEMTREC Contract No.	CCN5881

2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

2.1 Classification of the Substance or Mixture

Classification according to Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 (CLP) and OSHA Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200):

Hazard Class	Category	Hazard Statement
Acute Toxicity – Inhalation	Category 4	H332 – Harmful if inhaled
Skin Corrosion / Irritation	Category 1B	H314 – Causes severe skin burns and eye damage
Serious Eye Damage / Eye Irritation	Category 1	H318 – Causes serious eye damage

2.2 Label Elements

Labeling according to Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 (CLP):

Signal Word: DANGER

Pictograms:

GHS05 GHS07

Hazard Statements:

H332	Harmful if inhaled.
H314	Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.
H318	Causes serious eye damage.
EUH071	Corrosive to the respiratory tract.

Precautionary Statements – Prevention:

P260	Do not breathe dust, fume, gas, mist, vapors, or spray.
P264	Wash skin thoroughly after handling.
P280	Wear protective gloves, protective clothing, eye protection, and face protection.

Precautionary Statements – Response:

P301 + P330 + P331 + P310	IF SWALLOWED: Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting. Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor.
P303 + P361 + P353	IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water or shower.

P304 + P340 + P310	IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing. Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor.
P305 + P351 + P338 + P310	IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor.
P363	Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

Precautionary Statements – Storage and Disposal:

P405	Store locked up.
P501	Dispose of contents and container in accordance with local, regional, national, and international regulations.

2.3 Other Hazards

This mixture does not contain any substance at a concentration of 0.1% w/w or greater that is identified as having endocrine-disrupting properties in accordance with the criteria set out in Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2017/2100 or Commission Regulation (EU) 2018/605, or that is included in the candidate list established in accordance with Article 59(1) of REACH for endocrine-disrupting properties.

This mixture does not meet the criteria for PBT (persistent, bioaccumulative, and toxic) or vPvB (very persistent and very bioaccumulative) substances per Annex XIII of REACH.

3. COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

3.2 Mixtures

Full disclosure of all components is provided below. Concentration ranges are those prescribed by 29 CFR 1910.1200(i)(1)(iv)(A)–(M) of the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard, as amended by the final rule of May 20, 2024 (89 FR 44144; effective July 19, 2024). The narrowest prescribed range bracketing the exact formulation value is used in each case in accordance with 29 CFR 1910.1200(i)(1)(v).

Component	INCI Name	CAS No.	EC No.	Conc. %	CLP Classification
Glycolic acid	Glycolic Acid	79-14-1	201-180-5	10 – 30	Acute Tox. 4 (H332); Skin Corr. 1B (H314); Eye Dam. 1 (H318)
L-Serine	Serine	56-45-1	200-274-3	3 – 7	Not classified
L-Threonine	Threonine	72-19-5	200-774-1	1 – 5	Not classified
Lactic acid	Lactic Acid	50-21-5	200-018-0	1 – 5	Skin Irrit. 2 (H315); Eye Dam. 1 (H318)
Propanediol	Propanediol	504-63-2	207-997-3	1 – 5	Not classified
Betaine (TMG)	Betaine	107-43-7	203-490-6	1 – 5	Not classified
Glycine	Glycine	56-40-6	200-272-2	1 – 5	Not classified
L-Arginine	Arginine	74-79-3	200-811-1	1 – 5	Not classified
DL-Malic acid	Malic Acid	6915-15-7	230-022-8	1 – 5	Eye Irrit. 2 (H319)
Water	Aqua	7732-18-5	231-791-2	30 – 60	Not classified

Concentration ranges are those prescribed in 29 CFR 1910.1200(i)(1)(iv)(A)–(M); the narrowest range bracketing the exact formulation value is used in each case in accordance with 29 CFR 1910.1200(i)(1)(v). Components listed as "Not classified" appear in this table for completeness; they do not contribute to the mixture classification. INCI names are provided to support downstream cosmetic formulation.

For the full text of H-statements referenced above, see Section 16.

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

4.1 Description of First Aid Measures

General Advice:

Consult a physician immediately. Show this safety data sheet to the attending physician. Move affected person from the contaminated area to fresh air.

Eye Contact:

Immediately flush eyes with copious amounts of water for at least 15 minutes, holding eyelids open. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. Obtain immediate medical attention.

Skin Contact:

Immediately flush affected skin with plenty of water while removing contaminated clothing and footwear. Continue flushing for at least 15 minutes. Obtain immediate medical attention. Professionally launder contaminated clothing before reuse; discard contaminated leather articles.

Inhalation:

Remove affected person to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. If not breathing, give artificial respiration. If breathing is difficult, trained personnel should give oxygen. Obtain immediate medical attention.

Ingestion:

Do NOT induce vomiting. Rinse mouth with water if person is conscious. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Obtain immediate medical attention.

4.2 Most Important Symptoms and Effects, Both Acute and Delayed

Causes severe burns to skin, eyes, and respiratory tract. Symptoms may include burning sensation, pain, blistering, redness, coughing, wheezing, laryngitis, shortness of breath, headache, nausea, and vomiting. Permanent eye damage (including blindness) may result from contact. Delayed onset of pulmonary edema is possible following significant inhalation exposure.

4.3 Indication of Any Immediate Medical Attention and Special Treatment Needed

Treat symptomatically. No specific antidote known. Standard first aid for acid burns applies; do not attempt chemical neutralization. Observe patient for delayed pulmonary effects following inhalation exposure.

5. FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

5.1 Extinguishing Media

Suitable	Water spray or fog; alcohol-resistant foam; dry chemical; carbon dioxide (CO_2).
Unsuitable	Do not use a solid water jet (may spread fire and cause splashing of corrosive material).

5.2 Special Hazards Arising from the Substance or Mixture

Flash Point	Not applicable (aqueous solution; does not flash)
Explosive Limits	Not applicable
Autoignition Temperature	Not applicable

Hazardous Combustion Products:

Smoke, soot, carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, and acidic vapors and fumes that are irritating and may be toxic.

5.3 Advice for Firefighters

Firefighters and others potentially exposed to combustion products must wear positive-pressure self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) and full protective clothing. Move containers from fire area if it can be done without risk. Use water spray to cool fire-exposed containers and to protect personnel. Contain runoff water; do not allow it to enter sewers, waterways, or soil.

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

6.1 Personal Precautions, Protective Equipment, and Emergency Procedures

Isolate the area and restrict access to unprotected personnel. Evacuate non-essential personnel from the area. Eliminate ignition sources, although the product is not flammable. Wear appropriate personal protective equipment as described in Section 8. Ensure adequate ventilation, particularly in confined areas. Avoid breathing mist, vapor, or aerosol; avoid contact with skin, eyes, and clothing.

6.2 Environmental Precautions

Prevent further leakage or spillage if it is safe to do so. Contain the spill with dikes, sandbags, or absorbent barriers to prevent entry into drains, sewers, surface water, groundwater, or soil. Notify the appropriate authorities if the product enters waterways, sewers, or extensive areas of soil or vegetation.

6.3 Methods and Material for Containment and Cleaning Up

Stop the source of the leak if safe to do so. Absorb spilled material with inert absorbent (e.g., vermiculite, dry sand, earth, or commercial spill absorbent). Place absorbed material into a labeled, compatible (acid-resistant) container for disposal. Neutralize residual material on surfaces with a dilute alkaline solution (e.g., sodium bicarbonate) and rinse with copious water. Ventilate the area until odors and vapors have dispersed.

6.4 Reference to Other Sections

See Section 8 for exposure controls and personal protection. See Section 13 for disposal considerations.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

7.1 Precautions for Safe Handling

Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety practice. Use only in well-ventilated areas. Avoid generating mists or aerosols. Avoid contact with eyes, skin, and clothing. Do not breathe mist, vapor, or spray. Wash thoroughly after handling. Eating, drinking, smoking, and using restroom facilities should be prohibited in handling areas. Eye-wash fountains and safety showers must be readily accessible in handling areas.

7.2 Conditions for Safe Storage, Including Any Incompatibilities

Stability:

GLYPLEX® is stable when stored under recommended conditions. If stored at temperatures below 4°C (39°F), partial crystallization or precipitation of glycolic acid and/or amino acid components may occur. This precipitation does not affect product quality or performance. To redissolve precipitated solids, gently warm the closed container with mild agitation until the solution is homogeneous and clear. Detailed reconstitution procedures may be obtained from the CrossChem Technical Services Group. Under no circumstances should the material be heated above 50°C (122°F).

Storage Conditions:

Store containers tightly closed in a dry, well-ventilated area, away from heat, direct sunlight, and incompatible materials. Recommended storage temperature: 15–30°C (59–86°F). Avoid storage below 4°C (39°F) to prevent precipitation. Do not store above 30°C (86°F) for extended periods. Never expose to temperatures above 50°C (122°F). The product is hygroscopic; protect from moisture and humidity. Containers should be acid-resistant (HDPE, polypropylene, or stainless steel 316L). Do not store in containers made of aluminum, mild steel, galvanized steel, copper, or copper alloys.

Transfer:

Follow good manufacturing and handling practices. Since the material is hygroscopic, eliminate all sources of humidity during handling or transfer. Do not breathe vapor or mist. Do not get product in eyes, on skin, or on clothing. Avoid prolonged or repeated exposure. Use closed-system transfer where practical.

Shelf Life:

Specification chemical quality is guaranteed for 36 months from date of manufacture provided the container has not been opened and the product is stored under the recommended conditions described above.

Incompatibilities:

Strong bases, strong oxidizers, strong reducing agents, active metals (aluminum, zinc, magnesium), cyanides, sulfides, hypochlorites.

Empty Container Precautions:

Empty containers may retain product residue and remain hazardous. Follow all label precautions until containers are professionally cleaned or destroyed. Do not reuse empty containers for food, beverage, animal feed, clothing, or any product where skin contact may occur.

7.3 Specific End Use(s)

No uses are specified beyond those identified in Section 1.2.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

8.1 Exposure Controls

Engineering Controls:

Use local exhaust ventilation at the point of vapor, mist, or aerosol generation. General room ventilation alone is generally inadequate. Provide eye-wash stations and safety showers in the immediate work area.

Personal Protective Equipment:

Eye / Face Protection	Chemical splash goggles (EN 166 / ANSI Z87.1) AND full face shield when splash potential exists.
Skin / Hand Protection	Impervious chemical-resistant gloves. Nitrile rubber, minimum 0.11 mm thickness, breakthrough time >480 minutes (EN 374). Inspect gloves before use; replace if torn or punctured. Consult glove manufacturer for specific application guidance.
Body Protection	Chemical-resistant apron, coveralls, or full suit as appropriate to exposure potential. Acid-resistant footwear.
Respiratory Protection	If engineering controls do not maintain airborne concentrations below exposure limits, use a NIOSH-approved (US) or EN 149 / EN 140 (EU) air-purifying respirator with acid gas / organic vapor cartridges combined with a P100 / P3 particulate filter. For high concentrations or unknown levels, use a supplied-air respirator or SCBA. Respiratory protection programs must comply with 29 CFR 1910.134 (US) or equivalent national regulations.

Hygiene Measures:

Wash hands and face thoroughly after handling and before eating, drinking, smoking, or using restroom facilities. Remove and launder contaminated clothing before reuse. Do not eat, drink, or smoke in work areas.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

9.1 Information on Basic Physical and Chemical Properties

Physical State	Liquid
Appearance	Clear with slight tint
Color	Pale yellow to colorless
Odor	Odorless to slightly acidic
Odor Threshold	Not determined
pH (neat)	2.55
Melting Point / Freezing Point	< 4°C (39°F)
Initial Boiling Point and Boiling Range	Approximately 100°C (212°F); aqueous
Flash Point	Not applicable (aqueous solution)

Evaporation Rate	Not determined
Flammability (solid, gas)	Not applicable (liquid)
Upper / Lower Flammability or Explosive Limits	Not applicable
Vapor Pressure	Approx. 17 mm Hg at 20°C (water-driven)
Vapor Density (air = 1)	Approx. 0.7 (water-driven)
Relative Density / Specific Gravity (20°C)	1.192
Solubility in Water	Completely soluble / miscible
Solubility (Other Solvents)	Soluble in lower alcohols
Partition Coefficient (n-octanol/water), log Kow	-1.11 (glycolic acid, principal component)
Auto-ignition Temperature	Not applicable
Decomposition Temperature	> 100°C (begins on dehydration)
Viscosity (dynamic, 20°C)	Approximately 5–15 cP
Explosive Properties	Not explosive
Oxidizing Properties	Not oxidizing

9.2 Other Information

VOC Content	Negligible
Bulk Density	Not applicable (liquid; see specific gravity above)
Particle Characteristics	Not applicable (liquid)

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

10.1 Reactivity

Reacts with bases, releasing heat. Reacts slowly with active metals to generate hydrogen gas. No other dangerous reactions known under recommended handling conditions.

10.2 Chemical Stability

Stable under normal ambient conditions of temperature and pressure in closed, original containers.

10.3 Possibility of Hazardous Reactions

Hazardous polymerization will not occur. Reaction with strong bases is exothermic and may be violent if uncontrolled.

10.4 Conditions to Avoid

Heat above 50°C (122°F), open flames, direct sunlight, freezing, contact with incompatible materials, prolonged contact with active metals, high humidity (product is hygroscopic).

10.5 Incompatible Materials

Strong bases, strong oxidizing agents, strong reducing agents, active metals (aluminum, zinc, magnesium, mild steel, galvanized steel), copper and copper alloys, cyanides, sulfides, hypochlorites.

10.6 Hazardous Decomposition Products

Under fire or thermal decomposition conditions: carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, formaldehyde (trace), formic acid, and other acidic vapors and irritating fumes.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

11.1 Information on Hazard Classes as Defined in Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008

Mixture-specific toxicological data are not available. The classifications below are determined using the bridging principles and additivity / generic concentration limit approaches set out in Annex I of CLP, with read-across to the principal component (glycolic acid) where appropriate.

Acute Toxicity:

Route	Species	Value	Source
Oral	Rat	LD50 = 1,950 mg/kg bw	Glycolic acid (read-across)
Dermal	Rabbit	LD50 > 2,000 mg/kg bw	Glycolic acid (read-across)
Inhalation (vapor/mist, 4 h)	Rat	LC50 ≈ 3.6 mg/L	Glycolic acid (read-across)

Classified as Acute Tox. 4 (H332 – Harmful if inhaled) by conservative read-across to glycolic acid (CAS 79-14-1), which is present at 10 – 30% w/w (see Section 3) and is the only component of GLYPLEX® classified for acute inhalation toxicity. Aerosolization of the mixture can generate respirable acidic mists; corrosive effects on the respiratory tract are addressed separately under H314 / EUH071.

Skin Corrosion / Irritation:

Classified as Skin Corr. 1B (H314 – Causes severe skin burns and eye damage) based on mixture composition. Glycolic acid (CAS 79-14-1; 10 – 30% w/w, see Section 3) exceeds the CLP generic concentration limit of ≥5% w/w for Skin Corr. 1B classification of a mixture. The acidic pH of the mixture (2.55) is consistent with this classification.

Serious Eye Damage / Eye Irritation:

Classified as Eye Dam. 1 (H318 – Causes serious eye damage) based on mixture composition and additive contributions from multiple components disclosed in Section 3. Glycolic acid (10 – 30% w/w) alone exceeds the CLP generic concentration limit of ≥3% w/w for Eye Dam. 1. Lactic acid (1 – 5% w/w; H318) and DL-malic acid (1 – 5% w/w; H319) provide additional additive contributions per the summation rules in Annex I of CLP. The acidic pH of the mixture (2.55) is consistent with this classification.

Respiratory or Skin Sensitization:

No data available. Not classified.

Germ Cell Mutagenicity:

Glycolic acid: negative in Ames test (OECD 471) and in vitro chromosomal aberration. Not classified.

Carcinogenicity:

No component is listed as a carcinogen by IARC, NTP, OSHA, or ACGIH. Not classified.

Reproductive Toxicity:

Glycolic acid: not classified as reproductive toxicant based on available developmental and reproductive toxicity data. Not classified.

STOT – Single Exposure:

Respiratory tract irritation may occur (see EUH071). Not classified as STOT SE 3 for the mixture, but corrosive effects on the respiratory tract are addressed under H314 / EUH071.

STOT – Repeated Exposure:

No data available. Not classified.

Aspiration Hazard:

Not classified. Viscosity and composition do not meet criteria for aspiration hazard classification.

11.2 Information on Other Hazards

Endocrine Disrupting Properties:

No component is included on the candidate list of endocrine disruptors under Article 59(1) of REACH or identified under Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2017/2100 or Commission Regulation (EU) 2018/605.

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

12.1 Toxicity

Test Type	Species	Duration	Value	Source
LC50 Fish	Brachydanio rerio (zebrafish)	96 h	5,000 mg/L	Glycolic acid
EC50 Daphnia	Daphnia magna	48 h	141 mg/L	Glycolic acid
EC50 Algae	Selenastrum capricornutum	72 h	13.5 mg/L	Glycolic acid

Glycolic acid bounds the aquatic toxicity of the mixture; its 72-h EC50 to Selenastrum capricornutum (13.5 mg/L) is the lowest available value among the 10 components. Published acute aquatic toxicity values for lactic acid (LC50 fish > 320 mg/L; EC50 Daphnia 240 mg/L; EC50 algae 3,500 mg/L), DL-malic acid (EC50 > 100 mg/L across fish, Daphnia, and algae), propanediol, and the amino acid and betaine components are all well above CLP aquatic hazard classification thresholds. Not classified as hazardous to the aquatic environment under CLP based on the lowest available aquatic toxicity values.

12.2 Persistence and Degradability

All 10 components disclosed in Section 3 are readily biodegradable: glycolic acid (>90% in 28 days, OECD 301); lactic acid (OECD 301); DL-malic acid (>60% by MITI test, OECD 301C); 1,3-propanediol (71% in 28 days, OECD 301B); betaine (TMG) and the amino acids L-serine, L-threonine, glycine, and L-arginine (naturally occurring metabolites, readily biodegradable by analogy and published data); water is not relevant to biodegradability. The overall mixture is therefore expected to be readily biodegradable.

12.3 Bioaccumulative Potential

None of the 10 components disclosed in Section 3 has bioaccumulation potential. Reported log Kow values are well below the CLP screening criterion of ≥4 for bioaccumulation: glycolic acid (-1.11); lactic acid (-0.62); DL-malic acid (-1.26); 1,3-propanediol (-1.09); betaine (-4.93); L-serine (-3.07); L-threonine (-2.94); glycine (-3.21); L-arginine (-4.20). Water is not applicable.

12.4 Mobility in Soil

All 10 components of the mixture exhibit high water solubility and low log Kow (see Section 12.3). The mixture is highly mobile in soil and will partition predominantly to the aqueous phase. Volatilization from soil or water is negligible based on low vapor pressures and high water solubilities.

12.5 Results of PBT and vPvB Assessment

This mixture does not contain any substances assessed to be PBT or vPvB per Annex XIII of REACH. None of the 10 components meets the persistence (P/vP) criterion — all are readily biodegradable (Section 12.2). None meets the bioaccumulation (B/vB) criterion — all reported log Kow values are well below the screening threshold of 4 (Section 12.3). None meets the toxicity (T) criterion based on available aquatic and mammalian toxicity data.

12.6 Endocrine Disrupting Properties

No component is identified as having endocrine-disrupting properties in accordance with Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2017/2100 or Commission Regulation (EU) 2018/605, or included on the REACH candidate list under Article 59(1).

12.7 Other Adverse Effects

No other adverse environmental effects known. The acidic pH of undiluted product may cause localized pH depression in receiving water; avoid release of concentrated product to the environment.

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

13.1 Waste Treatment Methods

Product:

Dispose of in accordance with all applicable local, state/regional, national, and international regulations. Do not allow product to enter drains, sewers, watercourses, or soil. The preferred disposal route is treatment at a licensed hazardous waste facility (e.g., neutralization followed by biological wastewater treatment, or incineration).

Contaminated Packaging:

Empty containers should be triple-rinsed with water before recycling or disposal. Treat rinse water as hazardous waste. Dispose of contaminated, unrinsed packaging as hazardous waste through a licensed facility.

Waste Codes (EU – Indicative):

06 01 06* – Other acids (European Waste Catalogue). Final waste code assignment is the responsibility of the waste generator based on point of use.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

	US DOT (49 CFR)	IMDG (Sea)	IATA (Air)	ADR/RID (EU Road/Rail)
14.1 UN Number	UN 3265	UN 3265	UN 3265	UN 3265
14.2 Proper Shipping Name	Corrosive liquid, acidic, organic, n.o.s. (Glycolic acid)	Corrosive liquid, acidic, organic, n.o.s. (Glycolic acid)	Corrosive liquid, acidic, organic, n.o.s. (Glycolic acid)	Corrosive liquid, acidic, organic, n.o.s. (Glycolic acid)

	US DOT (49 CFR)	IMDG (Sea)	IATA (Air)	ADR/RID (EU Road/Rail)
14.3 Transport Hazard Class	Class 8	Class 8	Class 8	Class 8
14.4 Packing Group	II	II	II	II
14.5 Environmental Hazards	Not a marine pollutant	Not a marine pollutant	Not a marine pollutant	Not environmentally hazardous
Label	Corrosive (8)	Corrosive (8)	Corrosive (8)	Corrosive (8)

14.6 Special Precautions for User

Avoid mechanical damage to packaging. Handle in accordance with all applicable transport regulations. Drivers and handlers should be trained in handling Class 8 corrosive materials.

14.7 Maritime Transport in Bulk According to IMO Instruments

IMDG EmS: F-A, S-B. Not transported in bulk per IBC Code or IGC Code.

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

15.1 Safety, Health, and Environmental Regulations/Legislation Specific for the Substance or Mixture

United States:

OSHA HCS (29 CFR 1910.1200)	Classified as hazardous under 29 CFR 1910.1200. This SDS conforms to the May 2024 amendment to the Hazard Communication Standard (89 FR 44144; final rule effective July 19, 2024), which aligns the HCS primarily with Revision 7 of the United Nations Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals (GHS Rev. 7), with selected provisions from GHS Rev. 8.
TSCA Inventory	All components are listed on the TSCA Inventory or are exempt.
SARA Title III, §302	No components subject to reporting.
SARA Title III, §304	No components subject to reporting.
SARA Title III, §311/312	Acute health hazard.
SARA Title III, §313	No components subject to reporting.
CERCLA	No reportable quantity established for glycolic acid or the mixture.
California Proposition 65	This product does not contain any chemicals known to the State of California to cause cancer, birth defects, or other reproductive harm at levels requiring warning under Proposition 65 (current list as of revision date).

Canada:

WHMIS 2015 (HPR)	Skin Corrosion – Category 1B; Serious Eye Damage – Category 1; Acute Toxicity, Inhalation – Category 4. This SDS complies with the requirements of the Hazardous Products Regulations (SOR/2015-17).

DSL / NDSL	All components are listed on the Domestic Substances List (DSL) or are exempt.

European Union / United Kingdom:

SDS Format – Regulation (EC) No 2020/878	This Safety Data Sheet has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of Commission Regulation (EU) 2020/878 of 18 June 2020 amending Annex II of Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 (REACH) on the requirements for the compilation of Safety Data Sheets.
CLP – Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008	Classified and labeled as shown in Section 2.
REACH – Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006	GLYPLEX® is not currently placed on the market of the European Economic Area (EEA). CrossChem Limited is in the process of completing REACH registration for those constituent substances of GLYPLEX® that require registration; placement on the EEA market is planned. Prior to first import or placement, CrossChem Limited will ensure that all applicable REACH registration, notification, and authorization obligations are satisfied. SVHC: To the best of CrossChem's knowledge, this mixture does not contain any substances of very high concern at concentrations of 0.1% w/w or greater on the Article 59(1) candidate list (current as of revision date).
UK REACH	GLYPLEX® is not currently placed on the United Kingdom market. CrossChem Limited is in the process of completing UK REACH registration for those constituent substances that require registration; placement on the UK market is planned. Prior to first import, CrossChem Limited will ensure that all applicable UK REACH obligations are satisfied.
Cosmetics Regulation (EC) No 1223/2009	Components are permitted for use in cosmetic products at appropriate use concentrations. Glycolic acid is subject to Annex III restrictions; the downstream user is responsible for compliance in finished cosmetic products.

China:

IECSC	All components are listed on the Inventory of Existing Chemical Substances in China (IECSC).
IECIC	Cosmetic-functional components of GLYPLEX® are listed in the Inventory of Existing Cosmetic Ingredients in China (IECIC). Glycolic acid use in finished cosmetics is subject to concentration and pH restrictions under the Cosmetic Supervision and Administration Regulation (CSAR); the downstream formulator is responsible for compliance in finished cosmetic products.
NMPA Raw Material Filing	GLYPLEX® has not been registered under the NMPA Raw Material Filing (原料报送码) system as a finished mixture. CrossChem Limited intends to complete NMPA Raw Material Filing for GLYPLEX® and will issue an updated SDS once a code is assigned. The glycolic acid component of GLYPLEX® is separately supported by CrossChem Limited's NMPA Raw Material Code for GlyAcid® 70 HP; this code applies to the glycolic acid raw material only and does not confer NMPA Raw Material coverage to GLYPLEX® as a finished mixture.
MEE / MEM	Classified as a hazardous chemical under Chinese GHS (GB 30000 series) and State Council Order 591. Manufacture, import, storage, distribution, and use within the People's Republic of China are subject to applicable Chinese hazardous chemicals licensing requirements held by the legally responsible party for the placement of product on the Chinese market.

GB Standards	A Chinese-language Safety Data Sheet conforming to GB/T 16483 and GB 15258 is available to qualified Chinese customers upon request.

Other Countries:

AICIS (Australia)	All components are listed on the AIIC or are subject to applicable exemptions.
ENCS (Japan)	All components are listed on the ENCS or are subject to applicable exemptions.
KECI (Korea)	All components are listed on the KECI or are subject to applicable exemptions.

15.2 Chemical Safety Assessment

A Chemical Safety Assessment (CSA) covering glycolic acid, the principal hazardous component of GLYPLEX®, has been carried out by the REACH registrant of record. CSA results applicable to the registered uses are publicly accessible via the European Chemicals Agency (ECHA). A CSA has not been carried out by CrossChem Limited for GLYPLEX® as a finished mixture or for its other constituent substances.

16. OTHER INFORMATION

Full Text of H-Statements Referenced in Sections 2 and 3

H314	Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.
H315	Causes skin irritation.
H318	Causes serious eye damage.
H319	Causes serious eye irritation.
H332	Harmful if inhaled.
EUH071	Corrosive to the respiratory tract.

Hazard Rating Systems

Category	HMIS III	NFPA 704
Health	3	3
Flammability	0	0
Physical Hazard / Reactivity	0	0
Personal Protection	X (consult supervisor)	—

Rating scale: 0 = minimal, 4 = severe.

Key to Abbreviations and Acronyms

Acute Tox.	Acute toxicity
ACGIH	American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists
ADR	European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road

CAS	Chemical Abstracts Service
CERCLA	Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (US)
CLP	Classification, Labelling and Packaging Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008
CSAR	Cosmetic Supervision and Administration Regulation (China)
DNEL	Derived No-Effect Level
DOT	Department of Transportation (US)
DSL	Domestic Substances List (Canada)
EC	European Community
ECHA	European Chemicals Agency
Eye Dam.	Serious eye damage
Eye Irrit.	Eye irritation
GB	Guobiao – Chinese national standard
GHS	Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals
HMIS	Hazardous Materials Identification System
IARC	International Agency for Research on Cancer
IATA	International Air Transport Association
IECIC	Inventory of Existing Cosmetic Ingredients in China
IECSC	Inventory of Existing Chemical Substances in China
IMDG	International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code
IOELV	Indicative Occupational Exposure Limit Value (EU)
MEE	Ministry of Ecology and Environment (China)
MEM	Ministry of Emergency Management (China)
NFPA	National Fire Protection Association
NIOSH	National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (US)
NMPA	National Medical Products Administration (China)
NTP	National Toxicology Program (US)
OEL	Occupational Exposure Limit
OSHA	Occupational Safety and Health Administration (US)
PBT	Persistent, bioaccumulative, and toxic
PEL	Permissible Exposure Limit (OSHA)
PNEC	Predicted No-Effect Concentration
REACH	Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals
SARA	Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act
Skin Corr.	Skin corrosion

Skin Irrit.	Skin irritation
STOT SE	Specific target organ toxicity – single exposure
STOT RE	Specific target organ toxicity – repeated exposure
SVHC	Substance of Very High Concern
TLV	Threshold Limit Value (ACGIH)
TSCA	Toxic Substances Control Act (US)
UN	United Nations
vPvB	Very persistent and very bioaccumulative
WHMIS	Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System (Canada)

Revision Information

Version	5.4
Revision Date	May 25, 2026
Supersedes	Version 5.3 (May 21, 2026)
Key Changes in V5.4	Pre-launch formulation and editorial refinements. Updated Section 3 composition, Section 9 measured pH, and corresponding ecological and toxicological references in Sections 11 and 12. No change to mixture hazard classification, label elements, or transport designation.

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— End of Safety Data Sheet —