

SAFETY DATA SHEET**GlyAcid® 70 HP***High Purity Glycolic Acid – 70% Aqueous Solution*

Version: 6.0 | Revised: 05/21/2026 | Supersedes: 02/12/2026 (V5.0)

1. IDENTIFICATION OF THE SUBSTANCE/MIXTURE AND OF THE COMPANY/UNDERTAKING**1.1 Product Identifier**

Product Name:	GlyAcid® 70 HP
Trade Name:	GlyAcid® is a registered trademark of CrossChem Limited
Synonyms:	Hydroxyacetic Acid; Hydroxyethanoic Acid (70% aqueous solution)
Product Code:	1770
Unique Formula Identifier (UFI):	RMM7-8UNH-RE0P-T9M5
Chemical Family:	Aqueous solution of an alpha-hydroxy carboxylic acid

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

Identified Uses: Industrial / professional use in the manufacture of substances; personal care formulation; laboratory chemicals; absorbable sutures; electronic materials.

GlyAcid® 70 HP is supplied as a high-purity aqueous concentrate intended for further formulation, processing, or use by professional downstream users. Finished consumer products incorporating GlyAcid® 70 HP 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.
P271	Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
P280	Wear protective gloves, protective clothing, eye protection, and face protection.

Precautionary Statements – Response:

P301 + P330 + P331	IF SWALLOWED: Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting.
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 substance is not included on the candidate list established in accordance with Article 59(1) of REACH for endocrine-disrupting properties and is not 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.

This substance 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	70 – 72	Acute Tox. 4 (H332); Skin Corr. 1B (H314); Eye Dam. 1 (H318)
Water	Aqua	7732-18-5	231-791-2	28 – 30	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). The INCI name is 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

Material is extremely destructive to tissue of the mucous membranes and upper respiratory tract, eyes, and skin. 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. Inhalation may result in spasm, inflammation, and edema of the larynx and bronchi, chemical pneumonitis, and pulmonary edema. 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.

Fire and Explosion Hazards:

During a fire, irritating and highly toxic gases may be generated during combustion or decomposition.

5.3 Advice for Firefighters

Firefighters and others potentially exposed to combustion products must wear NIOSH-approved 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, especially before eating, drinking, smoking, and using restroom facilities. Wash contaminated goggles, face shield, and gloves. Professionally launder contaminated clothing before reuse. 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:

GlyAcid® 70 HP is stable when stored under recommended conditions. If stored at temperatures below 14°C (57°F), precipitation of glycolic acid may occur. This precipitation does not affect product quality or performance. To redissolve the crystalline glycolic acid, the mixture must be heated to 40°C (104°F) 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, ignition sources, direct sunlight, and incompatible materials. Avoid storage below 14°C (57°F) to prevent precipitation. 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 very 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 three (3) years 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 (solution)
Appearance	Clear solution
Color	Colorless
Odor	Mild, of burnt sugar
Odor Threshold	Not determined
pH	0.9 – 1.0 (50% aqueous solution)
Melting Point / Freezing Point	Not applicable (below 14°C / 57°F precipitation may occur)
Initial Boiling Point and Boiling Range	Not applicable (aqueous)
Flash Point	Not applicable (aqueous solution; does not flash)
Evaporation Rate	Not determined

Flammability (solid, gas)	Not applicable (liquid)
Upper / Lower Flammability or Explosive Limits	Not applicable
Vapor Pressure	8.1 mm Hg at 80°C
Vapor Density (air = 1)	Approx. 0.7 (water-driven)
Relative Density / Specific Gravity (20°C)	1.27
Solubility in Water	Completely soluble / miscible
Solubility (Other Solvents)	Soluble in lower alcohols
Partition Coefficient (n-octanol/water), log Kow	-1.11 (glycolic acid)
Auto-ignition Temperature	Not applicable
Decomposition Temperature	> 100°C (begins on dehydration)
Viscosity (dynamic, 20°C)	Not determined
Explosive Properties	Not explosive
Oxidizing Properties	Not oxidizing

The physical data presented above are typical values and should not be construed as a specification.

9.2 Other Information

VOC Content	Not determined
Non-Volatile Content (% w/w)	70
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

Acute Toxicity:

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

Classified as Acute Tox. 4 (H332 – Harmful if inhaled). Aerosolization 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). Severe irritation observed in rabbit studies. The low pH of the solution (0.9 – 1.0 at 50% dilution) is consistent with this classification.

Serious Eye Damage / Eye Irritation:

Classified as Eye Dam. 1 (H318 – Causes serious eye damage). Severe irritation observed in rabbit studies. The low pH of the solution is consistent with this classification.

Respiratory or Skin Sensitization:

No evidence of sensitization. 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:

Available developmental toxicity data (rat, oral, 9 g/kg, gestation days 7–12) indicate maternal effects and fetotoxicity (e.g., stunted fetus) with specific developmental effects on the musculoskeletal system at high doses. Glycolic acid is not classified as a reproductive toxicant based on the overall weight of evidence; no classification under CLP.

STOT – Single Exposure:

Respiratory tract irritation may occur (see EUH071). Not classified as STOT SE 3 for the substance, 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:

Glycolic acid is not 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 has slight aquatic toxicity associated principally with pH depression. Not classified as hazardous to the aquatic environment under CLP based on available aquatic toxicity values. Avoid contamination of the environment.

12.2 Persistence and Degradability

Readily biodegradable. After 7 days, 89.3% is biodegraded (closed bottle test). Glycolic acid achieves >90% biodegradation in 28 days (OECD 301).

12.3 Bioaccumulative Potential

Glycolic acid has no bioaccumulation potential. Log Kow = -1.11, well below the CLP screening criterion of ≥ 4 for bioaccumulation.

12.4 Mobility in Soil

Glycolic acid exhibits high water solubility and low log Kow. The substance is highly mobile in soil and will partition predominantly to the aqueous phase. Volatilization from soil or water is negligible based on low vapor pressure and high water solubility.

12.5 Results of PBT and vPvB Assessment

This substance does not meet the criteria for PBT or vPvB per Annex XIII of REACH. The substance does not meet the persistence (P/vP) criterion — it is readily biodegradable (Section 12.2). It does not meet the bioaccumulation (B/vB) criterion — log Kow is well below the screening threshold of 4 (Section 12.3). It does not meet the toxicity (T) criterion based on available aquatic and mammalian toxicity data.

12.6 Endocrine Disrupting Properties

The substance is not included on the list established in accordance with Article 59(1) of REACH for having endocrine disrupting properties, and is not 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.

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. Of the methods of disposal currently available, the recommended order of preference, based on environmental acceptability, is: (1) recycle or rework, if feasible; (2) incinerate at an authorized facility; or (3) treat at a licensed hazardous waste treatment facility (e.g., neutralization followed by biological wastewater treatment).

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. Federal regulations may apply to empty containers; state and/or local regulations may be different.

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.

Special Instructions:

Contact the appropriate government environmental agencies if further guidance is required.

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)
14.3 Transport Hazard Class	Class 8	Class 8	Class 8	Class 8
14.4 Packing Group	II	II	II	II

	US DOT (49 CFR)	IMDG (Sea)	IATA (Air)	ADR/RID (EU Road/Rail)
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.
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
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	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	<p>Glycolic acid (CAS 79-14-1), the principal component of GlyAcid® 70 HP, has full REACH registration coverage applicable to product supplied within the European Economic Area through CrossChem Limited's authorized EU distribution channel. A controlled REACH Registration Statement confirming registration coverage, SVHC status, and applicable use limits is available to qualified EU customers from CrossChem Limited or its authorized EU distributor upon request.</p> <p>SVHC: To the best of CrossChem's knowledge, this product 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).</p>
UK REACH	<p>Glycolic acid, the principal component of GlyAcid® 70 HP, is covered under UK REACH (the UK REACH Regulation as retained in domestic law following EU exit) through pre-existing supply arrangements predating the end of the EU exit transition period (31 December 2020). Coverage applies to product supplied within the United Kingdom through CrossChem Limited's authorized UK distribution channel. A controlled statement confirming coverage, SVHC status, and applicable use limits is available to qualified UK customers upon request.</p>
Cosmetics Regulation (EC) No 1223/2009	Glycolic acid is permitted for use in cosmetic products at appropriate use concentrations, subject to Annex III restrictions on concentration and pH. The downstream user is responsible for compliance in finished cosmetic products.

China:

IECSC	Glycolic acid is listed on the Inventory of Existing Chemical Substances in China (IECSC).
IECIC	Glycolic acid is listed in the Inventory of Existing Cosmetic Ingredients in China (IECIC). 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	GlyAcid® 70 HP is supported by an NMPA Raw Material Code (原料报送码), available to qualified Chinese cosmetic brand owners upon request.
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)	Glycolic acid is listed on the AICIS or is subject to applicable exemptions.
ENCS (Japan)	Glycolic acid is listed on the ENCS or is subject to applicable exemptions.
KECI (Korea)	Glycolic acid is listed on the KECI or is subject to applicable exemptions.

15.2 Chemical Safety Assessment

A Chemical Safety Assessment (CSA) covering glycolic acid 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).

16. OTHER INFORMATION

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

H314	Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.
H318	Causes serious eye damage.
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, Authorization 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	6.0
Revision Date	May 21, 2026
Supersedes	Version 5.0 (February 12, 2026)
Summary of Changes	Reformatted to current CrossChem Limited SDS template; full alignment with OSHA HCS May 2024 amendment (89 FR 44144) and CLP Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008. Section numbering expanded to full 16-section / multi-subsection structure. Section 15 updated with current REACH/UK REACH coverage statements, full SARA breakdown, expanded China block, and AICIS/ENCS/KECI listings. No changes to hazard classifications, composition, or technical property data.

Product Use

Intermediate synthesis, personal care formulation, absorbable sutures, electronic materials.

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— End of Safety Data Sheet —