

SAFETY DATA SHEET

MATTE TOP

Prepared in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 Annex II (as amended by Regulation (EU) 2020/878), Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 (CLP), Canadian WHMIS (Hazardous Products Regulations, SOR/2015-17, as amended by SOR/2022-272), and US OSHA HCS (29 CFR 1910.1200, as amended 20 May 2024). Sixteen-section format per ANSI Z400.1-2010, 29 CFR 1910.1200 Appendix D and Annex II.

Revision Date: 28 August 2026 | Version 1.0

SECTION 1: IDENTIFICATION OF THE SUBSTANCE/MIXTURE AND OF THE COMPANY/UNDERTAKING

1.1 Product identifier

Matte Top

Unique Formula Identifier (UFI): No UFI is stated. A UFI is required in this subsection only where a poison centre notification has been made under Article 45 of and Annex VIII to Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008. See Section 15 for the scope determination that governs whether that obligation applies to this product.

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

Relevant identified uses: Professional nail enhancement no-wipe matte gel top coat, cured by UV/LED lamp, for professional use only.

Uses advised against: All other uses. Not for consumer or home use. Not for use on skin, hair, eyelashes or any surface other than the prepared nail coating.

1.3 Details of the supplier of the Safety Data Sheet

Initial Supplier:

Arch Rival Nails

3595 12th Ave, Port Alberni, BC Canada V9Y 4W9

E-mail: info@archrivalnails.com

Phone: 1-604-821-6829 (English - Business hours: 9 AM - 5 PM PST)

Emergency Contact:

Primary: 1-604-821-6829 (English; business hours only, 9 AM - 5 PM PST. This number is not staffed 24 hours per day.)

Secondary: Poison Control Centre Canada: 1-844-POISON-X (1-844-764-7669) - 24/7 (English and French)

After hours: Contact local poison control center

Bilingual Availability Statement: This SDS is available in both English and French. Une FDS en français est disponible sur demande.

1.4 Emergency telephone number

Canada and United States: Poison Control Centre Canada, 1-844-764-7669, 24 hours, English and French. Supplier line 1-604-821-6829, English, 9 AM - 5 PM PST, business hours only.

European Union: the appointed body under Article 45 of Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 differs by Member State. The number of the national poison centre for each Member State of supply must be stated here before this product is placed on the European Union market. No European Union appointed-body number is stated in this version.

SECTION 2: HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture

Classification according to Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 [CLP], Canadian WHMIS (Hazardous Products Regulations, SOR/2015-17, as amended by SOR/2022-272) and US OSHA HCS (29 CFR 1910.1200, as amended 20 May 2024):

- Skin corrosion/irritation, Category 2 - H315: Causes skin irritation
- Serious eye damage/eye irritation, Category 2 - H319: Causes serious eye irritation
- Skin sensitisation, Category 1 - H317: May cause an allergic skin reaction
- Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure, Category 3 (respiratory tract irritation) - H335: May cause respiratory irritation
- Hazardous to the aquatic environment - chronic, Category 2 - H411: Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects

2.2 Label elements

The label elements below are the elements that apply under Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008, Canadian WHMIS and US OSHA HCS. See Section 15 for the determination of whether Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 labelling applies to the European Union retail package, which is labelled under Article 19 of Regulation (EC) No 1223/2009.

Product identifier: Matte Top

Pictograms:



GHS07



GHS09

Signal word: WARNING

Hazard statements:

- H315: Causes skin irritation
- H317: May cause an allergic skin reaction
- H319: Causes serious eye irritation
- H335: May cause respiratory irritation
- H411: Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects

Precautionary statements - Prevention:

- P261: Avoid breathing vapours or mists
- P264: Wash hands and contaminated skin thoroughly after handling
- P271: Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area
- P272: Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace
- P273: Avoid release to the environment
- P280: Wear protective gloves, protective clothing and eye protection

Precautionary statements - Response:

- P302 + P352: IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water
- P304 + P340: IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing
- P305 + P351 + P338: IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing
- P312: Call a POISON CENTER or doctor if you feel unwell
- P333 + P313: If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice or attention
- P337 + P313: If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice or attention
- P321: Specific treatment (see first aid measures in Section 4 of this Safety Data Sheet)
- P362 + P364: Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse
- P391: Collect spillage

Precautionary statements - Storage:

- P403 + P233: Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed
- P405: Store locked up

Precautionary statements - Disposal:

- P501: Dispose of contents and container in accordance with local, regional, national and international regulations

The precautionary statements above are the full set applicable to the assigned hazard classes. Article 28(3) of Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 limits the printed label to six precautionary statements unless more are necessary; the printed-label subset must be selected under Annex IV, Part 1, section 1.6 at the point the label artwork is produced. P332 + P313 is omitted in accordance with the conditions of use set out in Annex IV for that statement, P333 + P313 being given.

Cosmetic product labelling - Regulation (EC) No 1223/2009, Annex III entries 313 and 314:

- For professional use only
- Can cause an allergic reaction

2.3 Other hazards

EUH208: Not applicable. The mixture is classified as Skin Sens. 1 (H317) and carries the sensitisation hazard statement directly; the EUH208 supplemental statement applies only where a mixture containing sensitisers at or above 0.1% is not itself classified for skin sensitisation.

Hazard classes introduced by Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2023/707: Regulation (EU) 2023/707 introduced the hazard classes endocrine disruption for human health (ED HH), endocrine disruption for the environment (ED ENV), persistent,

bioaccumulative and toxic / very persistent and very bioaccumulative (PBT/vPvB) and persistent, mobile and toxic / very persistent and very mobile (PMT/vPvM), applicable to mixtures placed on the market from 1 May 2026. This mixture has been assessed against each of these classes on the basis of the component classifications and identifications available at the date of this document, and meets the criteria for none of them. No component of this mixture is identified as ED HH, ED ENV, PBT, vPvB, PMT or vPvM at a concentration of 0.1% or greater.

PBT/vPvB assessment: This mixture contains no component meeting the criteria of Annex XIII to Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 for PBT or vPvB at a concentration of 0.1% or greater. No component of this mixture appeared on the ECHA Candidate List of Substances of Very High Concern as published at the date of this document.

Endocrine disrupting properties: This mixture contains no component identified as an endocrine disruptor under Regulation (EU) 2018/605, under Article 59(1) of Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006, or on the EU endocrine disruptor list, at a concentration of 0.1% or greater.

Solvent Violet 13 (CAS 81-48-1): This component is not classified under CLP, WHMIS or OSHA HCS. The screening assessment of the Anthraquinones Group concluded that it meets the criterion in paragraph 64(c) of the Canadian Environmental Protection Act, 1999 on the basis of dermal and oral exposure from cosmetic products, and Environment and Climate Change Canada and Health Canada have proposed adding it to the Cosmetic Ingredient Hotlist as a prohibited or restricted ingredient. Confirm the current Hotlist status before placing this product on the Canadian market. See Section 15.

Uncured product hazard: The uncured liquid is the hazardous form of this product. A fully polymerised film presents substantially reduced hazard, the reactive monomer having been consumed. Cure is rarely complete in practice: residual unreacted monomer can remain in a nominally cured film and can provoke an allergic skin reaction in a sensitised person. Handle cured product removed by filing or soaking as if it contains residual monomer.

Physical hazards: This mixture is a combustible liquid. It does not meet the criteria for Flammable Liquid classification under GHS, CLP, WHMIS or OSHA HCS. It undergoes rapid exothermic polymerisation on exposure to UV, LED or sunlight.

SECTION 3: COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

3.2 Mixtures. This product is a mixture meeting the criteria for classification in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008, the Canadian Hazardous Products Regulations and US OSHA HCS.

Table 1 - Component identification and classification

Component name	CAS No.	EC No.	Conc. (% w/w)	Classification (CLP / GHS)	Notes
Di-HEMA trimethylhexyl dicarbamate (INCI: Di-HEMA Trimethylhexyl Dicarbamate)	41137-60-4	255-239-5	45 - 70	Skin Irrit. 2, H315; Eye Irrit. 2, H319; STOT SE 3, H335	[1] [3] Urethane methacrylate oligomer. Drives the STOT SE 3 mixture classification.
2-Hydroxyethyl methacrylate (INCI: HEMA)	868-77-9	212-782-2	5 - 10	Skin Irrit. 2, H315; Eye Irrit. 2, H319; Skin Sens. 1, H317	[1] [2] [4] EU Annex VI harmonised entry, Index No. 607-124-00-X
Trimethylolpropane trimethacrylate (TMPTMA)	3290-92-4	221-950-4	15 - 40	Skin Irrit. 2, H315; Eye Irrit. 2, H319; Aquatic Chronic 2, H411	[1] [5] [6] Crosslinking monomer. Drives the Aquatic Chronic 2 mixture classification. Contains MEHQ inhibitor at <0.03%.
Silica (synthetic amorphous silicon dioxide) (INCI: Silica)	7631-86-9	231-545-4	5 - 10	Not classified	[7] Matting agent. Bound in liquid phase; not present as respirable airborne dust in normal use. Not crystalline silica.
1-Hydroxycyclohexyl phenyl ketone (Photoinitiator 184)	947-19-3	213-426-9	1 - 5	Eye Irrit. 2, H319; Aquatic Chronic 3, H412	[1] [5] Photoinitiator

Ethyl (2,4,6-trimethylbenzoyl)phenylphosphinate (TPO-L)	84434-11-7	282-810-6	1 - 5	Skin Sens. 1B, H317; Aquatic Acute 1, H400; Aquatic Chronic 2, H411	[1a] [5] [4] Photoinitiator. Disclosed under the 0.1% sensitiser rule. Distinct substance from TPO (CAS 75980-60-8).
Solvent Violet 13 (CI 60725) (also D&C Violet No. 2; listed on some supplier documents as "Violet 2")	81-48-1	201-353-5	0.1 - 1	Not classified	[9] Colour Index pigment / toner. See Section 15 for Canadian status.

Notes:

[1] Skin or eye hazard component contributing to the skin irritation or eye irritation classification of the mixture.

[1a] Component contributing to the skin sensitisation classification of the mixture.

[2] Classification taken from EU Annex VI to Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 (harmonised classification; takes precedence over self-classification).

[3] Present at 45-70%, above the 20% threshold for STOT SE 3 mixture classification.

[4] Skin sensitiser present at or above 0.1%; disclosed in accordance with the CLP 0.1% disclosure rule.

[5] Classification derived from ECHA C&L Inventory notified consensus; no Annex VI harmonised entry exists for this substance.

[6] Principal contributor to the Aquatic Chronic 2 mixture classification; see the summation calculation below.

[7] Amorphous silica, CAS 7631-86-9. This is not respirable crystalline silica (quartz, CAS 14808-60-7) and carries no carcinogenicity classification.

[9] Colour Index pigment listed in this section only, with CAS number, concentration and classification basis, in accordance with EU disclosure requirements.

Table 2 - Acute toxicity estimates, M-factors and specific concentration limits (GHS Rev. 7 & 8)

Component	ATE oral (mg/kg bw)	ATE dermal (mg/kg bw)	ATE inhalation	M-factor (acute)	M-factor (chronic)	SCL
Di-HEMA trimethylhexyl dicarbamate	Not classified for acute toxicity; no ATE assigned	Not classified for acute toxicity; no ATE assigned	Not classified for acute toxicity; no ATE assigned	Not applicable	Not applicable	None assigned
2-Hydroxyethyl methacrylate	LD50 >4000 (rat); not classified, no ATE assigned	LD50 >3000 (rabbit); not classified, no ATE assigned	No study available; not classified	Not applicable	Not applicable	None assigned
Trimethylolpropane trimethacrylate	Not classified for acute toxicity; no ATE assigned	Not classified for acute toxicity; no ATE assigned	Not classified for acute toxicity; no ATE assigned	Not applicable - M-factors are assigned only to Aquatic Acute 1 substances	Not applicable - M-factors are assigned only to Aquatic Chronic 1 substances	None assigned
Silica (amorphous)	Not classified for acute toxicity; no ATE assigned	Not classified for acute toxicity; no ATE assigned	Not classified for acute toxicity; no ATE assigned	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable
1-Hydroxycyclohexyl phenyl ketone	Not classified for acute toxicity; no ATE assigned	Not classified for acute toxicity; no ATE assigned	Not classified for acute toxicity; no ATE assigned	Not applicable	Not applicable - substance is Aquatic Chronic 3	None assigned
Ethyl (2,4,6-trimethylbenzoyl)phenylphosphinate	Not classified for acute toxicity; no ATE assigned	Not classified for acute toxicity; no ATE assigned	Not classified for acute toxicity; no ATE assigned	M = 1	Not applicable - substance is Aquatic Chronic 2	None assigned
Solvent Violet 13	Not classified for acute toxicity; no ATE assigned	Not classified for acute toxicity; no ATE assigned	Not classified for acute toxicity; no ATE assigned	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable

Mixture classification calculations:

Hazard class	Threshold	Sum of contributing components	Result
Skin Irrit. 2	$(10 \times \text{sum Skin Corr. 1}) + \text{sum Skin Irrit. 2} \geq 10\%$	Sum Skin Corr. 1 = 0%. Sum Skin Irrit. 2 $\geq 65\%$ at the minimum of the declared ranges (Di-HEMA TMHDC + HEMA + TMPTMA)	Classified - H315
Eye Irrit. 2	$(10 \times \text{sum Eye Dam. 1}) + \text{sum Eye Irrit. 2} \geq 10\%$	Sum Eye Dam. 1 = 0%. Sum Eye Irrit. 2 $\geq 66\%$ at the minimum of the declared ranges (Di-HEMA TMHDC + HEMA + TMPTMA + Photoinitiator 184)	Classified - H319
Skin Sens. 1	At least one ingredient classified Skin Sens. 1 or 1B present at $\geq 1.0\%$, or Skin Sens. 1A at $\geq 0.1\%$. No summation applies to this hazard class.	HEMA at 5 - 10% (Skin Sens. 1, Annex VI harmonised) independently meets the generic concentration limit. TPO-L at 1 - 5% (Skin Sens. 1B) independently meets it.	Classified - H317
STOT SE 3	Sum of STOT SE 3 components $\geq 20\%$	45 - 70% (Di-HEMA TMHDC)	Classified - H335
Aquatic Acute 1	Sum of (M x concentration) $\geq 25\%$	1 - 5% (TPO-L, M = 1)	Not classified
Aquatic Chronic 2	$(10 \times \text{sum Chronic 1}) + \text{sum Chronic 2} \geq 25\%$. Aquatic Chronic 3 components are excluded from this sum.	16 - 45% (TMPTMA + TPO-L). Sum Chronic 1 = 0%.	Classified - H411

The exact concentrations of the components of this mixture are withheld as confidential business information. In the United States the concentration ranges shown are the prescribed ranges permitted by 29 CFR 1910.1200(i)(1). In Canada they are prescribed concentration ranges under section 5.7 of the Hazardous Products Regulations (SOR/2015-17); no claim for exemption has been filed under the Hazardous Materials Information Review Act and no registry number applies. In the European Union they are given in accordance with point 3.2 of Annex II to Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006. The ranges are sufficient for safe handling, emergency response and regulatory compliance in all three jurisdictions.

Additional information for skin sensitisers at or above 0.1%: This mixture contains 2-hydroxyethyl methacrylate and ethyl (2,4,6-trimethylbenzoyl)phenylphosphinate at concentrations at or above 0.1%. Both are skin sensitisers and each independently exceeds its generic concentration limit for classification of the mixture as Skin Sens. 1.

SECTION 4: FIRST AID MEASURES

4.1 Description of first aid measures

Following inhalation: Remove the person to fresh air and keep them comfortable for breathing. If breathing is difficult, trained personnel should administer oxygen. If the person is not breathing, give artificial respiration. Call a poison centre or doctor if the person feels unwell. Respiratory tract irritation from this product resolves on removal from exposure; symptoms that persist beyond a few hours require medical assessment.

Following skin contact: Remove contaminated clothing, gloves, watches and jewellery immediately. Wash the affected skin with plenty of soap and water for at least 15 minutes. Do not use solvents, acetone or abrasives to remove the product from skin, as these increase absorption and irritation. If skin irritation or rash occurs, get medical advice or attention. Wash contaminated clothing before reuse; discard contaminated gloves.

Following eye contact: Rinse cautiously with water for at least 15 minutes, holding the eyelids open and lifting the upper and lower lids occasionally. Remove contact lenses if present and easy to do, then continue rinsing. Do not rub the eye. If eye irritation persists after rinsing, get medical advice or attention.

Following ingestion: Rinse the mouth thoroughly with water. Do not induce vomiting. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Give water to drink if the person is conscious and able to swallow. Get medical advice or attention.

Protection of first-aiders: Wear chemical-resistant gloves (nitrile) and eye protection when assisting. Avoid direct contact with contaminated skin, clothing or the uncured product. Ensure adequate ventilation while providing first aid.

4.2 Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

Acute (immediate) symptoms:

- Skin: redness, stinging, dryness and irritation at the point of contact
- Eyes: stinging, watering, redness and marked irritation
- Respiratory tract: irritation of the nose, throat and upper airway; coughing; a sensation of tightness
- Ingestion: irritation of the mouth, throat and gastrointestinal tract; nausea

Delayed effects:

- Skin sensitisation: allergic contact dermatitis may develop hours to days after exposure and may appear only after repeated contact. Once a person is sensitised to methacrylates, subsequent exposure to very small quantities can provoke a reaction. Sensitisation is generally permanent.
- Onycholysis, nail plate thinning, paraesthesia (tingling or numbness) of the fingertips and periungual dermatitis have been reported in nail technicians and clients following repeated skin contact with uncured methacrylate nail products.
- Cross-reactivity between methacrylate monomers is common. A person sensitised to one methacrylate may react to others, including dental and orthopaedic acrylics.

4.3 Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Skin sensitisation: Medical evaluation for allergic contact dermatitis may be required. Patch testing with a methacrylate series is indicated where occupational sensitisation is suspected. A sensitised individual must not continue to work with uncured methacrylate products.

Eye contact: Ophthalmological examination is indicated if irritation, pain or visual disturbance persists after 15 minutes of irrigation.

Antidote: No specific antidote exists. Treatment is symptomatic and supportive.

Note for the physician: This product is an uncured methacrylate mixture. Treat as a skin and eye irritant and a known skin sensitiser. It is not a corrosive and does not cause chemical burns. Contact the national poison centre for additional treatment advice: Canada 1-844-764-7669.

SECTION 5: FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

5.1 Extinguishing media

Suitable extinguishing media: Alcohol-resistant foam, dry chemical powder, carbon dioxide (CO₂), water spray or fog.

Unsuitable extinguishing media: High-pressure water jet. A direct high-pressure jet spreads the burning liquid and enlarges the fire.

5.2 Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

Hazardous combustion products: Carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, oxides of nitrogen, phosphorus oxides and phosphoric acid vapours (from the phosphinate photoinitiator), acrid smoke, and irritating organic vapours including methacrylate fragments and aldehydes.

Specific hazards: This product is a combustible liquid with a flash point above 93 °C. Heat from a fire causes uncontrolled exothermic polymerisation inside sealed containers, which generates rapid pressure rise and can rupture the container violently. Containers exposed to fire must be cooled or removed.

5.3 Advice for firefighters

Protective equipment: Wear self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) with full face mask operated in positive-pressure mode, together with full protective turn-out gear.

Special procedures: Move containers away from the fire area if this can be done without risk. Cool fire-exposed containers with water spray from a protected position. Do not approach sealed containers that have been heated. Collect contaminated firefighting water separately and do not allow it to enter drains, surface water or groundwater; the product is toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

SECTION 6: ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

6.1 Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

For non-emergency personnel: Evacuate personnel who are not required for the clean-up. Ventilate the area. Avoid contact with skin, eyes and clothing. Do not walk through spilled material. Wear the protective equipment specified in Section 8: nitrile gloves, eye protection and a lab coat or apron.

For emergency responders: Wear the protective equipment specified in Section 8. Approach the spill from upwind. Prevent further release if this can be done safely.

6.2 Environmental precautions

Prevent the product from entering drains, sewers, watercourses, basements or confined spaces. This product is toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects. Notify the relevant authority if the product enters a watercourse or the sewer system.

6.3 Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Preferred method - UV cure and mechanical removal:

- Contain the spill to prevent it spreading.
- Expose the spilled liquid to a UV/LED source at 365-405 nm, or to direct sunlight, until the surface is fully tack-free. Thin films cure in seconds to minutes under a nail lamp; a pooled spill requires 30-60 minutes and should be spread thin first with an inert absorbent to allow light penetration.
- Once fully cured the material is an inert solid polymer. Lift it mechanically with a scraper.
- Curing before removal deactivates the reactive monomer and the photoinitiators and is the safest handling route for both the responder and the environment.

Where UV curing is not practical:

- Absorb the liquid with inert absorbent material such as sand, vermiculite or diatomaceous earth.
- Place the absorbed material in a partly filled, closed, labelled container for disposal.
- Uncured absorbed material must be disposed of as hazardous waste. See Section 13.

Final clean-up: Ventilate the area. Wash the spill area with soap and water. Cured polymer may be disposed of as non-hazardous solid waste. Do not wash uncured product down the drain.

6.4 Reference to other sections

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

SECTION 7: HANDLING AND STORAGE**7.1 Precautions for safe handling**

General: Use only in a well-ventilated area. Avoid contact with skin, eyes and clothing. Avoid breathing vapours and mists. Wash hands thoroughly after handling. Do not eat, drink or smoke in the work area. Remove contaminated clothing immediately and wash it before reuse.

Professional nail salon handling:

- Apply with a source-capture ventilation system or local exhaust at the work surface where available; general room ventilation alone is not sufficient in a high-volume salon.
- Keep the uncured product off the skin of both the technician and the client. Skin contact with uncured methacrylate is the principal route to sensitisation. Cap the free edge and sidewalls without flooding the cuticle or the proximal nail fold.
- Wear nitrile gloves. Change them as soon as they are contaminated.
- Do not file, buff or drill an under-cured coating. Dust from an incompletely cured film carries unreacted monomer.
- Do not decant into unlabelled containers.

UV/LED curing:

- Cure each layer immediately after application. Uncured product is the hazardous form; cured polymer is not.
- Use a lamp of the correct wavelength (365-405 nm) and adequate output for the product. Under-powered or aged lamps leave the film tacky and under-cured.
- Apply in thin layers. Thick applications do not cure through and leave reactive monomer beneath a cured skin.
- Verify a tack-free surface before proceeding. This product is a no-wipe formulation and should not require an inhibition-layer wipe when correctly cured.
- Keep the working area free of stray UV and direct sunlight to prevent premature cure in the bottle and on the brush.

Hygiene measures: Wash hands and any contaminated skin thoroughly after handling and before breaks. Do not use acetone or solvents to clean product from skin.

7.2 Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Storage conditions: Store in the original tightly closed container in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area below 25 °C (77 °F). Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and all other ignition sources. Keep out of reach of children. Store locked up.

Light protection:

- This product is extremely light sensitive. Exposure to daylight, LED, UVA, UVB or any UV source cures it rapidly.
- Store in the supplied opaque or amber container. Do not decant into clear glass or transparent plastic.
- Store away from windows and away from fluorescent lighting, which emits UV.
- Keep the cap seated and clean; a residue-fouled thread admits light and air.

Incompatible materials: Strong oxidising agents including peroxides and permanganates; strong acids; strong bases; amines; free-radical initiators; and metal salts capable of catalysing polymerisation. Do not store with these materials.

Container considerations: Use containers compatible with methacrylate monomers. Do not store in polystyrene.

7.3 Specific end use(s)

See Section 1.2. This product is formulated for professional nail enhancement as a no-wipe matte gel top coat cured with UV/LED equipment at 365-405 nm in a professional salon environment.

SECTION 8: EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

8.1 Control parameters

Occupational exposure limits:

Component	Jurisdiction / body	Type	Value	Basis
Silica, amorphous (7631-86-9)	United States - OSHA	PEL	20 mppcf (80 mg/m ³ divided by %SiO ₂), 8-hour TWA	29 CFR 1910.1000 Table Z-3
Silica, amorphous (7631-86-9)	United States - NIOSH	REL	6 mg/m ³ , 10-hour TWA	NIOSH Pocket Guide
Silica, amorphous (7631-86-9)	United States - NIOSH	IDLH	3000 mg/m ³	NIOSH Pocket Guide
Silica, amorphous (7631-86-9)	United States - ACGIH	TLV	No substance-specific TLV. The ACGIH particles not otherwise specified values apply: 10 mg/m ³ inhalable, 3 mg/m ³ respirable, 8-hour TWA	ACGIH TLV booklet, Particles (insoluble or poorly soluble) Not Otherwise Specified
Silica, amorphous (7631-86-9)	European Union / Member States	OEL / IOELV	None established at Union level	-
Silica, amorphous (7631-86-9)	Canada - British Columbia OHS Regulation	OEL	None established for amorphous silica	-
Trimethylolpropane trimethacrylate (3290-92-4)	All jurisdictions, including AIHA/OARS WEEL	PEL / REL / TLV / OEL / WEEL	None established	The OARS/AIHA Workplace Environmental Exposure Level of 1 mg/m ³ with a skin notation that appears on some documents for this product class is assigned to trimethylolpropane triacrylate, CAS 15625-89-5, a different substance. It is not applicable to CAS 3290-92-4 and is not carried forward here.
Di-HEMA trimethylhexyl dicarbamate (41137-60-4)	All jurisdictions	PEL / REL / TLV / OEL	None established	-
2-Hydroxyethyl methacrylate (868-77-9)	All jurisdictions	PEL / REL / TLV / OEL	None established	-
1-Hydroxycyclohexyl phenyl ketone (947-19-3)	All jurisdictions	PEL / REL / TLV / OEL	None established	-
Ethyl (2,4,6-trimethylbenzoyl)phenylphosphinate (84434-11-7)	All jurisdictions	PEL / REL / TLV / OEL	None established	-

Solvent Violet 13 (81-48-1)	All jurisdictions	PEL / REL / TLV / OEL	None established	-
All components	European Union / Member States	OEL / IOELV / BOELV	None established	No component of this mixture has a binding or indicative occupational exposure limit value under Directive 98/24/EC or Directive 2004/37/EC

DNEL (Derived No-Effect Level): No DNEL has been derived for this mixture; Annex II does not require one for a mixture. The registered DNEL values for the individual REACH-registered components have not been transcribed into this version of this document and must be obtained from the relevant registration dossiers before a quantitative workplace risk assessment is carried out under Directive 98/24/EC.

PNEC (Predicted No-Effect Concentration): No PNEC has been derived for this mixture. The registered PNEC values for the individual REACH-registered components have not been transcribed into this version of this document and must be obtained from the relevant registration dossiers before an environmental risk assessment is carried out.

8.2 Exposure controls

Engineering controls: Provide local exhaust ventilation or source capture at the point of application. Where source capture is not installed, provide general mechanical ventilation sufficient to keep the work area free of accumulated vapour and to keep airborne concentrations below any applicable limit. In a nail salon, a downdraft or source-capture table is the appropriate primary control.

Respiratory protection: Not required under normal professional use where the engineering controls above are in place and effective. The mixture is classified STOT SE 3 for respiratory tract irritation; where ventilation is inadequate, respiratory protection is required. Where ventilation is inadequate or where mists are generated, use an organic-vapour respirator: NIOSH-approved (United States), compliant with CSA Z94.4 (Canada), or a half mask to EN 140 or a full face mask to EN 136 fitted with a type A gas filter to EN 14387 (European Union). Filing or buffing of an under-cured coating generates dust; use an N95 (United States) or FFP2 to EN 149 (European Union) particulate respirator for that operation.

Hand protection: Wear nitrile rubber gloves conforming to EN ISO 374-1, minimum thickness 0.11 mm. Nitrile provides splash protection only against methacrylate monomers and has a short breakthrough time. The breakthrough time and performance level measured to EN 16523-1 depend on the specific glove and have not been determined for this mixture; obtain them from the glove manufacturer for the glove selected, and change gloves within that time. In the absence of manufacturer data, change gloves as soon as they are contaminated and at each client. Latex gloves are not suitable, as methacrylate monomers permeate latex readily. Do not reuse contaminated gloves.

Eye and face protection: Wear safety glasses with side shields or chemical goggles conforming to EN 166, ANSI Z87.1 or CSA Z94.3. Use a face shield in addition to goggles where a splash hazard exists, such as during decanting or spill clean-up. An eyewash station must be accessible in the work area.

Skin and body protection: Wear long sleeves and a lab coat or salon apron. Use a chemical-resistant apron when handling bulk quantities. Remove and launder contaminated clothing before reuse.

Environmental exposure controls: Prevent release to the environment. Do not discharge to drains, watercourses or soil. Contain spills and dispose of waste in accordance with Section 13.

SECTION 9: PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

9.1 Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Property	Value	Method / basis
Physical state	Liquid, viscous	Visual
Colour	Translucent to slightly hazy; faint violet tint from the toner	Visual
Odour	Characteristic acrylate odour	Organoleptic
Odour threshold	Not determined	-
pH	Not applicable - non-aqueous mixture	-
Melting point / freezing point	Not determined	-

Initial boiling point and boiling range	Not determined for the mixture. Lowest component atmospheric boiling point: approximately 205 °C (2-hydroxyethyl methacrylate). Trimethylolpropane trimethacrylate is quoted at 185 °C under reduced pressure and polymerises before boiling at atmospheric pressure.	Component data
Flash point	Not determined for the mixture. Estimated >93 °C (>200 °F) on the basis of component data; lowest component flash point 97 °C (207 °F) for 2-hydroxyethyl methacrylate, closed cup, and >110 °C for trimethylolpropane trimethacrylate. No mixture determination has been performed.	Component data. On this basis the mixture does not meet the Class 3 or GHS Flammable Liquid criteria
Evaporation rate	<1 (n-butyl acetate = 1)	Estimated from component vapour pressures
Flammability (solid, gas)	Not applicable - liquid. Combustible liquid, not a flammable liquid	-
Upper / lower flammability or explosive limits	Not determined	-
Vapour pressure	<0.01 mmHg at 25 °C (2-hydroxyethyl methacrylate: 0.01 mmHg at 25 °C)	Component data
Vapour density	>1 (air = 1)	Calculated
Relative density / specific gravity	1.15 (H ₂ O = 1) at 20 °C	Formulation data
Solubility in water	Insoluble	Formulation data
Solubility, other	Soluble in common organic solvents	Formulation data
Partition coefficient n-octanol/water (log K _{ow})	Not determined for the mixture	-
Auto-ignition temperature	Not determined	-
Decomposition temperature	Not determined. Exothermic polymerisation initiates well below any decomposition point	-
Kinematic viscosity	Not determined (mm ² /s at 40 °C). The product is a viscous liquid.	-
Explosive properties	Not explosive. Contains no explosophoric groups	Structural assessment
Oxidising properties	Not oxidising	Structural assessment

9.2 Other information - enhanced properties per GHS Rev. 7 & 8

Property	Value
VOC content (US EPA Method 24)	0 g/L (0% w/w), calculated from the formulation. No component of this mixture is volatile under the conditions of EPA Method 24; the lowest component boiling point is 185 °C. A physical EPA Method 24 determination has not been performed on this formulation; the value stated is a formulation calculation and is identified as such. Note that 2-hydroxyethyl methacrylate has an atmospheric boiling point below 250 °C and therefore falls within the definition of a volatile organic compound in Directive 2004/42/EC and in several United States state regulations. Under those definitions the VOC content of this mixture is not zero and has not been determined.
Particle characteristics	Not applicable. The product is supplied and used as a liquid. The amorphous silica matting agent is dispersed and bound within the liquid phase and is not present as free airborne particulate in normal use.
Mechanical sensitivity (impact / friction)	Not mechanically sensitive. Not impact sensitive and not friction sensitive.
Conductivity	Non-conductive. Capable of accumulating static charge; bond and ground containers when transferring bulk quantities.
Surface tension	Not determined

Self-heating / self-reactivity	Not self-heating and not self-reactive under the recommended storage conditions. Polymerisation is initiated by UV/LED light, heat or free-radical sources, not spontaneously.
Pyrophoric properties	Not pyrophoric
Corrosivity to metals	Not corrosive to metals
Gas under pressure	Not applicable. Not packaged under pressure and not an aerosol.

SECTION 10: STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

10.1 Reactivity

The methacrylate monomers in this mixture are reactive toward free radicals. The product is formulated to polymerise on demand under UV/LED light at 365-405 nm through the action of the two photoinitiators present.

10.2 Chemical stability

Stable under the recommended storage conditions in Section 7.2 when protected from light and heat. The mixture contains a polymerisation inhibitor (MEHQ) carried in with the monomers.

10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions

Hazardous polymerisation occurs on exposure to UV, LED or sunlight, on heating, or on contact with peroxides or other free-radical initiators. Polymerisation is strongly exothermic. In a sealed or partly filled container the resulting heat and pressure rise can rupture the container.

10.4 Conditions to avoid

Direct sunlight and any UV or LED light source. Fluorescent lighting in storage areas. Temperatures above 25 °C in storage and above 38 °C (100 °F) in any condition. Heat, sparks, open flames and hot surfaces. Loss of the dissolved oxygen that supports inhibitor function, which occurs when product is stored inerted or under prolonged vacuum. Contamination with incompatible materials.

10.5 Incompatible materials

Strong oxidising agents including organic peroxides, hydrogen peroxide and permanganates. Strong acids and strong bases. Amines. Metal salts capable of catalysing polymerisation, including copper and cobalt salts. Free-radical initiators of any kind.

10.6 Hazardous decomposition products

Under fire conditions: carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, oxides of nitrogen, phosphorus oxides and phosphoric acid vapours, formaldehyde and other aldehydes, and irritating organic vapours. No hazardous decomposition occurs under the recommended storage conditions.

SECTION 11: TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

11.1 Information on hazard classes as defined in Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008

Acute toxicity: Not classified. No component of this mixture is classified in Acute Tox. Category 1, 2, 3 or 4 by any route under CLP, WHMIS or OSHA HCS. No ATEmix has been calculated; components not classified for acute toxicity are excluded from the additivity formula of Annex I, 3.1.3.6 to Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 and no default value is substituted for them.

Route	Mixture classification	Basis
Oral	Not classified; no ATE assigned	No component is classified for acute oral toxicity. The criteria of Annex I, 3.1.3 are not met.
Dermal	Not classified; no ATE assigned	No component is classified for acute dermal toxicity. The criteria of Annex I, 3.1.3 are not met.
Inhalation	Not classified; no ATE assigned	No component is classified for acute inhalation toxicity. The components have low vapour pressure at ambient temperature and the mixture does not generate a significant vapour concentration in normal use. Inhalation exposure to aerosol or mist during application, and to dust from filing or buffing an incompletely cured film, remains possible; see the STOT SE 3 entry below.

Component study data:

Component	Endpoint	Result	Species / guideline
2-Hydroxyethyl methacrylate	Acute oral LD50	>4000 mg/kg bw	Rat; OECD SIDS Initial Assessment Report
2-Hydroxyethyl methacrylate	Acute dermal LD50	>3000 mg/kg bw	Rabbit; OECD SIDS Initial Assessment Report
2-Hydroxyethyl methacrylate	Acute inhalation LC50	No study available	OECD SIDS Initial Assessment Report

No numeric acute toxicity study data has been located in the primary sources consulted for Di-HEMA trimethylhexyl dicarbamate, trimethylolpropane trimethacrylate, 1-hydroxycyclohexyl phenyl ketone, ethyl (2,4,6-trimethylbenzoyl)phenylphosphinate or Solvent Violet 13. The ATE values assigned to these components in Section 3, Table 2 are the default values applied to substances not classified for acute toxicity, and are identified as such.

Skin corrosion / irritation: Category 2 - Causes skin irritation. The mixture contains at least 65% of components classified Skin Irrit. 2 at the minimum of the declared concentration ranges, against a 10% threshold. No component is classified Skin Corr. 1. The product is not corrosive and does not cause chemical burns.

Serious eye damage / eye irritation: Category 2 - Causes serious eye irritation. The mixture contains at least 66% of components classified Eye Irrit. 2 at the minimum of the declared concentration ranges, against a 10% threshold. No component is classified Eye Dam. 1; the mixture does not cause serious eye damage and the GHS05 corrosion pictogram is not applicable.

Respiratory or skin sensitisation:

- **Skin sensitisation: Category 1 - May cause an allergic skin reaction.** Under Annex I, Table 3.4.6 to Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 a mixture is classified as a skin sensitiser when at least one ingredient is present at or above its generic concentration limit; no summation applies to this hazard class. 2-Hydroxyethyl methacrylate (Skin Sens. 1, EU Annex VI harmonised) at 5-10% independently exceeds the 1.0% limit, and ethyl (2,4,6-trimethylbenzoyl)phenylphosphinate (Skin Sens. 1B) at 1-5% independently exceeds it. Methacrylate sensitisation in nail technicians and clients is well documented in the occupational dermatology literature and was the basis for the SCCS opinion SCCS/1592/17 and the subsequent EU restriction of HEMA and Di-HEMA Trimethylhexyl Dicarbamate to professional use.
- **Respiratory sensitisation: Not classified.** No component of this mixture currently carries a Resp. Sens. classification. A proposal for harmonised classification and labelling seeking to add Resp. Sens. 1 (H334) and STOT SE 3 (H335) to the Annex VI entry for 2-hydroxyethyl methacrylate has been the subject of consultation. The current status of that proposal in the ECHA Registry of CLH Intentions has not been verified for this version of this document and the Annex VI entry applied in Section 3 is the entry in force. This document will be revised within 90 days of any change to that entry.

Germ cell mutagenicity: Not classified. No component of this mixture carries a Muta. classification under Annex VI or ECHA C&L consensus.

Carcinogenicity: Not classified. No component of this mixture carries a Carc. classification. No component is listed by IARC, NTP or OSHA as a carcinogen. The silica present is amorphous (CAS 7631-86-9), not respirable crystalline silica (CAS 14808-60-7), and carries no carcinogenicity classification.

Reproductive toxicity: Not classified. No component of this mixture carries a Repr. classification. This product does not contain trimethylbenzoyl diphenylphosphine oxide (TPO, CAS 75980-60-8), which was classified Repr. 1B by Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2024/197 and prohibited in cosmetic products in the European Union from 1 September 2025. The photoinitiator in this product is ethyl (2,4,6-trimethylbenzoyl)phenylphosphinate (TPO-L, CAS 84434-11-7), a distinct substance that carries no reproductive toxicity classification and is not covered by that prohibition.

STOT - single exposure: Category 3 - May cause respiratory irritation. Driven by Di-HEMA trimethylhexyl dicarbamate, classified STOT SE 3 for respiratory tract irritation, at 45-70% against a 20% threshold. The relevant exposure is to aerosol, mist or dust generated during application or during filing or buffing of an incompletely cured film, not to vapour; the components are of low volatility. The engineering controls and respiratory protection in Section 8 address this route.

STOT - repeated exposure: Not classified. No component of this mixture is classified STOT RE at a concentration reaching the classification threshold.

Aspiration hazard: Not classified. No component of this mixture is classified in Aspiration Hazard Category 1, so the mixture does not contain 10% or more of an ingredient so classified and the criteria of Annex I, 3.10.3.3 to Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 are not met.

Likely routes of exposure: Dermal contact and eye contact are the principal routes in professional use. Inhalation exposure is limited by the low volatility of every component but can occur as a mist or as dust from filing an under-cured coating. Ingestion is not an expected route in professional use.

Symptoms related to the physical, chemical and toxicological characteristics: See Section 4.2 for the full description of acute and delayed symptoms.

Interactive effects: None known.

11.2 Information on other hazards

11.2.1 Endocrine disrupting properties: No component of this mixture is included in the list established under Article 59(1) of Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006, or identified under Regulation (EU) 2018/605, as having endocrine disrupting properties for human health, at a concentration of 0.1% or greater.

11.2.2 Other information: Repeated skin contact with uncured methacrylate nail products has been associated with onycholysis, nail plate thinning, fingertip paraesthesia and periungual dermatitis in nail technicians and in clients; see Section 4.2. A fully polymerised film presents substantially reduced hazard, the reactive monomer having been consumed, but cure is rarely complete in practice and residual unreacted monomer can remain in a nominally cured film and provoke an allergic skin reaction in a sensitised person. Dust and filings removed from a cured coating should be handled as if they contain residual monomer.

SECTION 12: ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

12.1 Toxicity

Mixture classification: Aquatic Chronic 2 - Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects (H411). Derived by the summation method of Annex I, Part 4: components classified Aquatic Chronic 2 total 16-45% w/w, against the 25% threshold. No component is classified Aquatic Chronic 1, so no multiplication step applies. Aquatic Chronic 3 components are excluded from this sum. At the lower bound of the declared concentration ranges the sum falls below 25%; the classification is assigned on the actual formulation concentration, which lies above the threshold.

Acute aquatic toxicity of the mixture: Not classified. The sum of (M-factor x concentration) for components classified Aquatic Acute 1 is 1-5%, against the 25% threshold.

Component aquatic toxicity:

Component	Classification	Study data
Trimethylolpropane trimethacrylate	Aquatic Chronic 2, H411. No M-factor applies; M-factors are assigned only to Aquatic Acute 1 and Aquatic Chronic 1 substances.	No numeric study data located in the primary sources consulted
Ethyl (2,4,6-trimethylbenzoyl)phenylphosphinate	Aquatic Acute 1, H400, M(acute) = 1; Aquatic Chronic 2, H411, no chronic M-factor applicable	No numeric study data located in the primary sources consulted
1-Hydroxycyclohexyl phenyl ketone	Aquatic Chronic 3, H412	No numeric study data located in the primary sources consulted
2-Hydroxyethyl methacrylate	Not classified for aquatic hazard	Fish LC50 (96 h) = 227 mg/L, Pimephales promelas, OECD TG 203. Daphnia magna EC50 (48 h, immobilisation) = 380 mg/L, OECD TG 202. Algae EbC50 (72 h, biomass) = 345 mg/L, Selenastrum capricornutum, OECD TG 201. The growth-rate endpoint (ErC50), which is the endpoint used for CLP classification, is not reported in the source consulted. Source: OECD SIDS Initial Assessment Report.
Di-HEMA trimethylhexyl dicarbamate	Not classified for aquatic hazard	No numeric study data located in the primary sources consulted
Silica (amorphous)	Not classified for aquatic hazard	Inert inorganic; no aquatic hazard identified
Solvent Violet 13	Not classified for aquatic hazard	The Canadian CEPA screening assessment concluded that this substance does not enter the environment in a quantity or concentration or under conditions that constitute a danger to the environment or its biological diversity.

12.2 Persistence and degradability

2-Hydroxyethyl methacrylate is readily biodegradable. OECD TG 301C (MITI I): 92-100% biochemical oxygen demand. The source consulted reports this result at 14 days; the standard duration of the OECD 301C test is 28 days and the 10-day window result is not reported in that source. Source: OECD SIDS Initial Assessment Report.

No ready biodegradability study has been located in the primary sources consulted for Di-HEMA trimethylhexyl dicarbamate, trimethylolpropane trimethacrylate, 1-hydroxycyclohexyl phenyl ketone or ethyl (2,4,6-trimethylbenzoyl)phenylphosphinate. The chronic aquatic classifications carried by trimethylolpropane trimethacrylate and ethyl (2,4,6-trimethylbenzoyl)phenylphosphinate reflect an absence of demonstrated rapid degradation.

Abiotic degradation: the methacrylate ester groups are subject to hydrolysis in aqueous media. All components photodegrade or photopolymerise under UV exposure; polymerisation, not mineralisation, is the dominant fate of the monomers on release into a sunlit environment.

Amorphous silica is inorganic and is not subject to biodegradation.

12.3 Bioaccumulative potential

Low bioaccumulation potential is expected for the mixture. The oligomeric and crosslinking components have molecular weights and steric bulk that limit membrane transport, and 2-hydroxyethyl methacrylate is highly water soluble with a low partition coefficient. No component of this mixture is identified as bioaccumulative or very bioaccumulative under REACH Annex XIII criteria.

12.4 Mobility in soil

Low mobility is expected. The mixture is insoluble in water, viscous, and polymerises on exposure to sunlight, which immobilises it. Released material is expected to bind to soil organic matter and to cure in place rather than to leach.

12.5 Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

This mixture contains no component meeting the criteria for PBT or vPvB under REACH Annex XIII at a concentration of 0.1% or greater, and none meeting the PBT, vPvB, PMT or vPvM criteria of Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2023/707. No component appeared on the ECHA Candidate List as published at the date of this document.

12.6 Endocrine disrupting properties

This mixture contains no component identified as having endocrine disrupting properties for human health or for the environment under Regulation (EU) 2018/605 at a concentration of 0.1% or greater.

12.7 Other adverse effects

Release of uncured product to surface water causes long lasting adverse effects on aquatic organisms. Do not allow the product, spill residues, rinse water or contaminated absorbent to enter drains, sewers, surface water or groundwater. Curing the product before disposal eliminates the aquatic hazard by converting the reactive monomers to an inert solid.

SECTION 13: DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

13.1 Waste treatment methods

Product disposal - general: Do not dispose of uncured product in regular refuse and do not pour it down a drain. Cure waste product fully under a UV/LED source or sunlight before disposal wherever practical; the cured polymer is inert and may be disposed of as ordinary non-hazardous solid waste. Uncured product and uncured absorbed spill residue must be handled as hazardous waste and consigned to a licensed waste contractor. Incineration at a permitted facility with appropriate emission control is an acceptable route for uncured material.

Canada: Uncured product is subject to provincial hazardous waste regulation. In British Columbia it falls under the Hazardous Waste Regulation, B.C. Reg. 63/88, made under the Environmental Management Act. Consult the provincial or territorial waste authority in the jurisdiction of disposal for registration, manifest and carrier requirements. Cross-border movement of hazardous waste is subject to the Cross-border Movement of Hazardous Waste and Hazardous Recyclable Material Regulations (SOR/2021-25).

United States: This product is not a listed hazardous waste under 40 CFR 261 Subpart D. It does not exhibit the characteristics of ignitability (flash point is above 60 °C), corrosivity or reactivity under 40 CFR 261.21-261.23. A generator must make its own determination against 40 CFR 261.24 toxicity characteristic thresholds and against any state hazardous waste programme that is broader than the federal programme, including California, which regulates aquatic-toxic wastes more strictly than RCRA.

European Union: Assign the waste code according to the actual composition and the source of the waste, in accordance with Commission Decision 2000/532/EC. This product is a pigmented reactive coating rather than an adhesive or sealant, and chapter 08 01 is the appropriate chapter: 08 01 11* (waste paint and varnish containing organic solvents or other hazardous substances) for uncured product, and 08 01 12 (waste paint and varnish other than those mentioned in 08 01 11) for fully cured material. The final code assignment is the responsibility of the waste holder and must reflect the actual composition and the origin of the waste.

Container disposal: Empty containers retain product residue. Cure the residue under UV/LED light or sunlight, or triple-rinse the container with a suitable solvent and treat the rinsate as uncured product waste, before recycling or disposing of the container. Do not reuse empty containers for any other purpose.

Special precautions: Do not allow the product to enter drains, sewers or watercourses at any point in the disposal chain. Contaminated packaging, brushes, wipes and absorbent must be handled by the same route as the product they carry.

SECTION 14: TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Applicable packaging: This product is supplied in 15 mL retail bottles packed in fibreboard outer cases. The transport classification of the mixture is stated below; the exemption that applies at this package size is set out in 14.6.

14.1 UN number or ID number

UN 3082

14.2 UN proper shipping name

ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, N.O.S. (contains trimethylolpropane trimethacrylate)

14.3 Transport hazard class(es)

Class 9 - Miscellaneous dangerous substances and articles

14.4 Packing group

III

14.5 Environmental hazards

Marine pollutant: Yes (IMDG Code). Environmentally hazardous substance (ADR, RID, IATA). The mixture is classified Aquatic Chronic 2 (H411) and contains 16-45% of components classified Aquatic Chronic 2, which exceeds the 10% threshold for an environmentally hazardous substance under the UN Model Regulations.

14.6 Special precautions for user

Exemption applying at the package size supplied. As supplied in 15 mL inner receptacles, this consignment is exempt under Special Provision 375 of the UN Model Regulations (3.3.1), as carried into ADR, RID, ADN and the IMDG Code, and under Special Provision A197 of the IATA Dangerous Goods Regulations. Special Provisions 375 and A197 exempt environmentally hazardous substances assigned to UN 3077 and UN 3082 in single packagings or in combination packagings containing not more than 5 L per inner packaging for liquids from all other provisions of those regulations, provided the packagings meet the general provisions of 4.1.1.1, 4.1.1.2 and 4.1.1.4 to 4.1.1.8. Under Special Provision 375 and Special Provision A197 no UN number, proper shipping name, hazard label, placard, packing group marking, marine pollutant mark, limited quantity mark, dangerous goods transport document or shipper's declaration is required.

In the United States, a hazardous substance or marine pollutant in a non-bulk packaging is not subject to the requirements of 49 CFR Subchapter C when carried by highway, rail or aircraft, under 49 CFR 171.4(c).

The Limited Quantity provisions of Chapter 3.4 are not the instrument relied on here. Under the air Limited Quantity route (IATA packing instruction Y964) a shipment of UN 3082 would still require a shipper's declaration, a Class 9 label and the Limited Quantity mark. Special Provision A197 exempts the shipment outright and is the correct basis for this product at 15 mL.

Mode and regulation	Exemption relied on	Inner packaging limit	Product volume	Status
Road and rail, Europe - ADR / RID	Special Provision 375	5 L per inner packaging	15 mL	Exempt
Inland waterway, Europe - ADN	Special Provision 375	5 L per inner packaging	15 mL	Exempt
Sea - IMDG Code	Special Provision 375	5 L per inner packaging	15 mL	Exempt
Air - IATA DGR	Special Provision A197	5 L per inner packaging	15 mL	Exempt
Road and rail, United States - 49 CFR	49 CFR 171.4(c)	Non-bulk packaging	15 mL	Not subject to Subchapter C
Road and rail, Canada - TDG Regulations	Special Provision 99 (UN Model Regulations SP 375 as adopted)	5 L per inner packaging	15 mL	Exempt

Handling in transport: Pack each bottle so that it cannot move, leak or break in normal conditions of transport. Use inner cushioning and absorbent material sufficient to retain the entire contents of the largest inner receptacle. Ensure every closure is secure. Do not transport with strong oxidising agents, strong acids, strong bases or amines. No temperature control is required. The product is not pressurised and is not self-reactive. Protect packages from direct sunlight during transit and storage to prevent premature curing of the contents.

Flammability: The mixture has an estimated closed-cup flash point above 93 °C and does not meet the Class 3 flammable liquid criteria under any transport regulation. See Section 9.1.

Bulk and larger packagings: If this product is ever consigned in inner packagings exceeding 5 L, Special Provisions 375 and A197 cease to apply and the consignment must be shipped as UN 3082, Class 9, Packing Group III with full marking, labelling and documentation.

14.7 Maritime transport in bulk according to IMO instruments

Not applicable. This product is not transported in bulk and is not covered by the IBC Code or by Annex II to MARPOL.

SECTION 15: REGULATORY INFORMATION

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

CANADA

WHMIS classification (Hazardous Products Regulations, SOR/2015-17, as amended by SOR/2022-272):

- Skin corrosion/irritation - Category 2
- Serious eye damage/eye irritation - Category 2
- Skin sensitisation - Category 1
- Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure - Category 3 (respiratory tract irritation)
- Hazardous to the aquatic environment - chronic - Category 2

This SDS meets the content requirements of Schedule 1 to the Hazardous Products Regulations. This product is a hazardous product within the meaning of the Hazardous Products Act and is subject to the workplace labelling and worker education requirements of the applicable provincial or federal occupational health and safety legislation at the place of use.

Canadian Environmental Protection Act, 1999: All components of this mixture are listed on the Domestic Substances List (DSL) or are exempt from listing.

Health Canada Cosmetic Regulations: This product is a cosmetic within the meaning of the Food and Drugs Act and is subject to the Cosmetic Regulations (C.R.C., c. 869), including Cosmetic Notification Form requirements.

Health Canada Cosmetic Ingredient Hotlist - Solvent Violet 13 (CAS 81-48-1): The CEPA screening assessment of the Anthraquinones Group concluded that Solvent Violet 13 meets the human health criterion of paragraph 64(c) of CEPA, on the basis of dermal and oral exposure from cosmetic products. The risk management approach published by Environment and Climate Change Canada and Health Canada proposes adding Solvent Violet 13 to the Cosmetic Ingredient Hotlist as a prohibited or restricted ingredient. The same assessment concluded the substance does not meet the ecological criteria of paragraphs 64(a) or 64(b). Confirm the current Hotlist status before placing this product on the Canadian market.

UNITED STATES

OSHA Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200) classification:

- Skin corrosion/irritation - Category 2
- Serious eye damage/eye irritation - Category 2
- Skin sensitisation - Category 1
- Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure - Category 3 (respiratory tract irritation)

This SDS meets the content requirements of 29 CFR 1910.1200 Appendix D. OSHA does not classify environmental hazards; the Aquatic Chronic 2 classification is reported here for Canadian and European Union compliance and for the information of the user.

TSCA: All components of this mixture are listed on the TSCA Chemical Substance Inventory or are exempt from listing. No component is subject to a TSCA Section 5(a)(2) significant new use rule or a Section 6 restriction.

FDA: This product is a cosmetic within the meaning of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act and is subject to the Modernization of Cosmetics Regulation Act of 2022 (MoCRA), including facility registration and product listing obligations. Solvent Violet 13 is listed as D&C Violet No. 2 in 21 CFR 74.3602 and is permitted for external use, which includes nail products. It is a colour additive subject to batch certification under 21 CFR Part 74, Subpart D; only FDA-certified lots may be used.

SARA Title III: No component of this mixture is subject to the reporting requirements of Section 313 of the Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act (40 CFR 372). No component is an extremely hazardous substance under Section 302 or a CERCLA hazardous substance with a reportable quantity under Section 304.

California Proposition 65: This product contains no chemical on the Proposition 65 list as published at the date of this document, at or above the applicable no significant risk level or maximum allowable dose level. The list is amended by OEHHA during the year; confirm against the current list before each production run.

EUROPEAN UNION

Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 (CLP) classification:

- Skin Irrit. 2, H315
- Eye Irrit. 2, H319
- Skin Sens. 1, H317
- STOT SE 3, H335
- Aquatic Chronic 2, H411

2-Hydroxyethyl methacrylate carries an Annex VI harmonised classification under Index No. 607-124-00-X, which takes precedence over self-classification. The remaining components are self-classified on the basis of ECHA C&L Inventory notified

consensus.

Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 (REACH): Components manufactured or imported at or above one tonne per year are registered or are covered by an existing registration. No component of this mixture is included in Annex XIV (authorisation list). No component is subject to a restriction under Annex XVII that applies to this use. No component appears on the Candidate List of Substances of Very High Concern.

Scope of Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 for the retail package: Article 1(5)(c) of Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 provides that the Regulation does not apply to cosmetic products as defined in Regulation (EC) No 1223/2009 in the finished state and intended for the final user. A professional-use nail gel in a 15 mL retail bottle falls within that provision, and the package placed on the European Union market is labelled under Article 19 of Regulation (EC) No 1223/2009 rather than under Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008. The classification and label elements in Sections 2 and 3 remain applicable for workplace hazard communication, for Canadian WHMIS and US OSHA HCS, and for downstream handling, transport and waste classification. The consequential question of whether a poison centre notification under Article 45 of and Annex VIII to Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008, and therefore a UFI, is required for this product follows from the same scope provision and must be settled with the appointed body of each Member State of supply before placing on the market. No UFI is stated in Section 1.1.

Regulation (EC) No 1223/2009 - notification and Responsible Person: Before this product is placed on the European Union market, a Responsible Person established in the Union must be designated under Article 4 of Regulation (EC) No 1223/2009, and the product must be notified through the Cosmetic Product Notification Portal under Article 13. A Product Information File must be held and kept accessible at the Responsible Person's address under Article 11. No Union Responsible Person is named in this document.

Regulation (EC) No 1223/2009 - restricted substances: HEMA (CAS 868-77-9) and Di-HEMA Trimethylhexyl Dicarbamate (CAS 41137-60-4) were added to Annex III by Commission Regulation (EU) 2020/1682. Their use is restricted to nail products for professional use only, and the label must carry the warnings "For professional use only" and "Can cause an allergic reaction." The restriction applied to products placed on the market from 3 June 2021 and to products made available on the market from 3 September 2021. This product complies with that restriction and carries both warnings; see Section 2.2.

Trimethylbenzoyl diphenylphosphine oxide (TPO): TPO, CAS 75980-60-8, was classified Repr. 1B by Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2024/197 and consequently prohibited in cosmetic products in the European Union with effect from 1 September 2025. This product does not contain TPO. It contains ethyl (2,4,6-trimethylbenzoyl)phenylphosphinate, CAS 84434-11-7, a distinct substance not covered by that prohibition.

OTHER JURISDICTIONS

Australia: components are listed on the Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC) or are exempt. Japan: components are listed on the Existing and New Chemical Substances inventory (ENCS) or are exempt. Republic of Korea: components are listed on the K-REACH Existing Chemicals List or are exempt. Confirm inventory status with the Technical Regulatory Department before first shipment to any jurisdiction not addressed above.

15.2 Chemical safety assessment

A chemical safety assessment has been carried out under REACH for those components registered above ten tonnes per year. No chemical safety assessment has been carried out for this mixture as a whole; none is required under Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006.

SECTION 16: OTHER INFORMATION

16.1 Indication of changes

Version 1.0. First issue of this Safety Data Sheet under Arch Rival Nails as Initial Supplier. It replaces the material safety data sheets previously supplied for this product, which are withdrawn. It has been prepared to the requirements of GHS Revisions 7 and 8, Regulation (EU) 2020/878, the Canadian Hazardous Products Regulations as amended by SOR/2022-272, and 29 CFR 1910.1200 as amended 20 May 2024. The following differences from the withdrawn documentation are material to safe handling: correction of the crosslinking monomer identity and CAS number; addition of the STOT SE 3 classification; addition of the Aquatic Chronic 2 classification and the corresponding GHS09 pictogram; addition of ATE values and M-factors; addition of VOC content; addition of enhanced physical properties per GHS Revision 7; and assignment of UN 3082, Class 9, Packing Group III to the mixture with the Special Provision 375 and A197 exemption analysis for the 15 mL package; and addition of the assessment against the hazard classes introduced by Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2023/707.

16.2 Abbreviations and acronyms

ACGIH - American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists	ADN - European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Inland Waterways
ADR - European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road	AIIC - Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals
AIHA - American Industrial Hygiene Association	ATE - Acute Toxicity Estimate

BOD - Biochemical Oxygen Demand	CAS - Chemical Abstracts Service
CEPA - Canadian Environmental Protection Act, 1999	CLH - Harmonised Classification and Labelling
CPNP - Cosmetic Product Notification Portal (European Union)	EbC50 - Median Effective Concentration, biomass
ED HH - Endocrine disruption for human health	ED ENV - Endocrine disruption for the environment
ENCS - Existing and New Chemical Substances (Japan)	EPA - United States Environmental Protection Agency
CLP - Classification, Labelling and Packaging, Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008	DNEL - Derived No-Effect Level
DSL - Domestic Substances List (Canada)	EC50 - Median Effective Concentration
ECHA - European Chemicals Agency	ErC50 - Median Effective Concentration, growth rate
GHS - Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals	HEMA - 2-Hydroxyethyl methacrylate
IARC - International Agency for Research on Cancer	IATA - International Air Transport Association
IBC Code - International Code for the Construction and Equipment of Ships Carrying Dangerous Chemicals in Bulk	IDLH - Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health
IMDG - International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code	IOELV - Indicative Occupational Exposure Limit Value (European Union)
K-REACH - Act on Registration and Evaluation of Chemical Substances (Republic of Korea)	MARPOL - International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships
INCI - International Nomenclature of Cosmetic Ingredients	LC50 - Median Lethal Concentration
LD50 - Median Lethal Dose	LQ - Limited Quantity
MEHQ - Hydroquinone monomethyl ether (polymerisation inhibitor)	MoCRA - Modernization of Cosmetics Regulation Act of 2022
NIOSH - National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health	NTP - National Toxicology Program
OECD - Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development	OEL - Occupational Exposure Limit
OSHA - Occupational Safety and Health Administration	PBT - Persistent, Bioaccumulative and Toxic
PEL - Permissible Exposure Limit	PNEC - Predicted No-Effect Concentration
PMT - Persistent, Mobile and Toxic	PNOS - Particles Not Otherwise Specified (ACGIH)
PPE - Personal Protective Equipment	RCRA - Resource Conservation and Recovery Act
RID - Regulations concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Rail	SIDS - Screening Information Data Set (OECD)
SP - Special Provision (UN Model Regulations)	UFI - Unique Formula Identifier
vPvM - very Persistent and very Mobile	TDG - Transportation of Dangerous Goods (Canada)
REACH - Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals	REL - Recommended Exposure Limit
SCCS - Scientific Committee on Consumer Safety	SCL - Specific Concentration Limit
SCBA - Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus	STOT SE - Specific Target Organ Toxicity, Single Exposure
STOT RE - Specific Target Organ Toxicity, Repeated Exposure	TDG - Transportation of Dangerous Goods (Canada)
TLV - Threshold Limit Value	TMPTMA - Trimethylolpropane trimethacrylate
TPO - Trimethylbenzoyl diphenylphosphine oxide	TPO-L - Ethyl (2,4,6-trimethylbenzoyl)phenylphosphinate
TSCA - Toxic Substances Control Act	TWA - Time-Weighted Average
VOC - Volatile Organic Compound	vPvB - very Persistent and very Bioaccumulative
WEEL - Workplace Environmental Exposure Level	WHMIS - Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System

16.3 Key literature references and sources of data

- EU Annex VI to Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 - harmonised classification for 2-hydroxyethyl methacrylate, Index No. 607-124-00-X

- ECHA Classification and Labelling Inventory - notified classifications for trimethylolpropane trimethacrylate (CAS 3290-92-4), 1-hydroxycyclohexyl phenyl ketone (CAS 947-19-3), ethyl (2,4,6-trimethylbenzoyl)phenylphosphinate (CAS 84434-11-7) and Di-HEMA trimethylhexyl dicarbamate (CAS 41137-60-4)
- OECD Screening Information Data Set (SIDS) Initial Assessment Report, 2-hydroxyethyl methacrylate, CAS 868-77-9 - acute toxicity, aquatic toxicity and ready biodegradability data
- NIOSH Pocket Guide to Chemical Hazards - amorphous silica, CAS 7631-86-9
- 29 CFR 1910.1000 Table Z-3 - OSHA permissible exposure limit for amorphous silica
- SCCS Opinion SCCS/1592/17 - safety of the cosmetic ingredients HEMA and Di-HEMA Trimethylhexyl Dicarbamate, sensitisation
- Commission Regulation (EU) 2020/1682 - restriction of HEMA and Di-HEMA Trimethylhexyl Dicarbamate to professional nail products
- Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2024/197 - harmonised classification of trimethylbenzoyl diphenylphosphine oxide (TPO) as Repr. 1B
- European Commission, Directorate-General for Internal Market, Industry, Entrepreneurship and SMEs - Questions and answers on TPO in nail products (published 2025)
- Environment and Climate Change Canada and Health Canada - Risk Management Approach for Solvent Violet 13, Anthraquinones Group
- UN Model Regulations, 3.3.1 Special Provision 375; ADR, RID, ADN and IMDG Code as adopting it; IATA Dangerous Goods Regulations Special Provision A197; 49 CFR 171.4(c)
- Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2023/707 - new hazard classes applicable to mixtures from 1 May 2026
- Regulation (EC) No 1223/2009, Articles 4, 11, 13 and 19, and Annex III entries 313 and 314

16.4 Classification and procedure used to derive the classification for mixtures

Health hazard classes were derived by the additivity and summation methods of Annex I to Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 and the corresponding provisions of GHS Chapter 3.1, applied to the component classifications and concentration ranges in Section 3. Environmental hazard classes were derived by the summation method of Annex I Part 4 using component classifications and M-factors. No bridging principle and no test data on the mixture itself were used. The full calculation for each hazard class, with the threshold applied and the summed concentration, is shown in Section 3.

16.5 Full text of hazard statements and precautionary statements

Hazard statements referred to in Sections 2 and 3:

- H315: Causes skin irritation
- H317: May cause an allergic skin reaction
- H319: Causes serious eye irritation
- H335: May cause respiratory irritation
- H400: Very toxic to aquatic life
- H411: Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects
- H412: Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects

Precautionary statements referred to in Section 2:

- P261: Avoid breathing vapours or mists
- P264: Wash hands and contaminated skin thoroughly after handling
- P271: Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area
- P272: Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace
- P273: Avoid release to the environment
- P280: Wear protective gloves, protective clothing and eye protection
- P302 + P352: IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water
- P304 + P340: IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing
- P305 + P351 + P338: IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing
- P312: Call a POISON CENTER or doctor if you feel unwell
- P333 + P313: If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice or attention
- P337 + P313: If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice or attention
- P362 + P364: Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse
- P391: Collect spillage
- P403 + P233: Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed
- P405: Store locked up
- P501: Dispose of contents and container in accordance with local, regional, national and international regulations

16.6 Training advice

Every person who handles this product in the workplace must receive training covering: the hazards identified in Section 2 and how to recognise them; the meaning of the label elements and of this Safety Data Sheet; the selection, fitting, limitations and replacement of the personal protective equipment specified in Section 8, with particular attention to glove breakthrough and change frequency; correct curing practice and the specific hazard presented by an under-cured film; first aid procedures, including the recognition of allergic contact dermatitis and the requirement to report it; spill response including the UV curing method; and the disposal requirements in Section 13. In Canada this training is a requirement of the applicable provincial or federal occupational health and safety legislation; in the United States it is a requirement of 29 CFR 1910.1200(h).

16.7 Further information

90-day update commitment: This Safety Data Sheet will be reviewed and updated, and the revised document supplied to purchasers, within 90 days of Arch Rival Nails becoming aware of any significant new data concerning the hazards of this product or the means of protecting against those hazards, as required by section 5.12 of the Hazardous Products Regulations (SOR/2015-17).

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Disclaimer: The information in this Safety Data Sheet is based on the data available to Arch Rival Nails at the date of issue and on the national and international regulations in force at that date. It is provided in good faith. No warranty, representation or guarantee is made as to its accuracy, reliability or completeness. This information relates only to the specific material identified in Section 1 and does not apply to that material used in combination with any other material or in any process. It is the responsibility of the user to satisfy themselves that the conditions of handling, storage, use and disposal are safe and comply with the law in the place of use.

END OF SAFETY DATA SHEET