

BRILLIANT EverGlow

Coltène/Whaledent AG

Version No: 5.5

Safety Data Sheet according to the United Nations GHS (Rev. 10, 2023)

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L.REACH.GB.EN

SECTION 1 Identification of the substance / mixture and of the company / undertaking

1.1. Product Identifier

Product name	BRILLIANT EverGlow
Chemical Name	Not Applicable
Synonyms	Not Available
Chemical formula	Not Applicable
Other means of identification	Not Available

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

Relevant identified uses	Medical device, for dental use only Use according to manufacturer's directions.
Uses advised against	No specific uses advised against are identified.

1.3. Details of the manufacturer or supplier of the safety data sheet

Registered company name	Coltène/Whaledent AG
Address	Feldwiesenstrasse 20 Altstätten 9450 Switzerland
Telephone	+41 (71) 75 75 300
Fax	+41 (71) 75 75 301
Website	www.coltene.com
Email	msds@coltene.com

1.4. Emergency telephone number


Association / Organisation	CHEMWATCH EMERGENCY RESPONSE (24/7)
Emergency telephone number(s)	+44 20 3901 3542 (ID#: 9-903531)
Other emergency telephone number(s)	+44 808 164 9592

SECTION 2 Hazards identification

2.1. Classification of the substance or mixture

Classified according to GB-CLP Regulation, UK SI 2019/720 and UK SI 2020/1567 [1]	H315 - Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2, H317 - Sensitisation (Skin) Category 1, H319 - Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation Category 2, H335 - Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Single Exposure (Respiratory Tract Irritation) Category 3, H412 - Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment Long-Term Hazard Category 3
Legend:	1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from GB-CLP Regulation, UK SI 2019/720 and UK SI 2020/1567

2.2. Label elements

Hazard pictogram(s)	
Signal word	Warning

Hazard statement(s)

H315	Causes skin irritation.
H317	May cause an allergic skin reaction.
H319	Causes serious eye irritation.
H335	May cause respiratory irritation.
H412	Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Supplementary statement(s)

Not Applicable

Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

P271	Use only a well-ventilated area.
P280	Wear protective gloves, protective clothing, eye protection and face protection.
P261	Avoid breathing mist/vapours/spray.
P273	Avoid release to the environment.
P264	Wash all exposed external body areas thoroughly after handling.
P272	Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace.

Precautionary statement(s) Response

P302+P352	IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water and soap.
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/doctor/physician/first aider/if you feel unwell.
P333+P313	If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice/attention.
P337+P313	If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.
P362+P364	Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse.
P304+P340	IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.

Precautionary statement(s) Storage

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

Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

P501	Dispose of contents/container to authorised hazardous or special waste collection point in accordance with any local regulation.
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Material contains bisphenol A dimethacrylate, ethoxylated, bisphenol A glycidylmethacrylate, triethylene glycol dimethacrylate, octyl 4-dimethylaminobenzoate.

2.3. Other hazards

bisphenol A dimethacrylate, ethoxylated	Determined to have endocrine-disrupting properties according to Europe Regulation (EU) 528/2012, Europe Regulation (EU) 2017/2100, and Europe Regulation (EU) 2018/605
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SECTION 3 Composition / information on ingredients

3.1.Substances

See 'Composition on ingredients' in Section 3.2

3.2.Mixtures

1. CAS No 2.EC No 3.Index No 4.REACH No	% [weight]	Name	Classified according to GB-CLP Regulation, UK SI 2019/720 and UK SI 2020/1567	SCL / M-Factor	Nanoform Particle Characteristics
1. 1565-94-2 2.216-367-7 3.Not Available 4.Not Available	1-5	bisphenol A glycidylmethacrylate	Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2, Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation Category 2, Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Single Exposure (Respiratory Tract Irritation) Category 3; H315, H319, H335 ^[1]	SCL: Not Available Acute M factor: Not Applicable	Not Available

BRILLIANT EverGlow

1. CAS No 2. EC No 3. Index No 4. REACH No	% [weight]	Name	Classified according to GB-CLP Regulation, UK SI 2019/720 and UK SI 2020/1567	SCL / M- Factor	Nanoform Particle Characteristics
				Chronic M factor: Not Applicable	
1. 41637-38-1 2. Not Available 3. Not Available 4. Not Available	10-15	bisphenol A dimethacrylate, ethoxylated [e]	Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2, Sensitisation (Skin) Category 1, Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation Category 2, Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Single Exposure Category 3; H315, H317, H319, H335 [3]	SCL: Not Available Acute M factor: Not Applicable Chronic M factor: Not Applicable	Not Available
1. 109-16-0 2. 203-652-6 3. Not Available 4. Not Available	1-5	triethylene glycol dimethacrylate	Sensitisation (Skin) Category 1; H317 [1]	SCL: Not Available Acute M factor: Not Applicable Chronic M factor: Not Applicable	Not Available
1. 1314-13-2 2. 215-222-5 3. 030-013-00-7 4. Not Available	<1.5	zinc oxide	Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment Acute Hazard Category 1, Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment Long-Term Hazard Category 1; H400, H410 [2]	SCL: Not Available Acute M factor: 10 Chronic M factor: 1	Not Available
1. 131-57-7 2. 205-031-5 3. Not Available 4. Not Available	<0.2	oxybenzone	Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment Acute Hazard Category 1, Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment Long-Term Hazard Category 2; H400, H411 [1]	SCL: Not Available Acute M factor: 10 Chronic M factor: Not Applicable	Not Available
1. 21245-02-3 2. 244-289-3 3. Not Available 4. Not Available	<0.3	octyl 4- dimethylaminobenzoate	Reproductive Toxicity Category 1B; H360FD [1]	SCL: Not Available Acute M factor: Not Applicable Chronic M factor: Not Applicable	Not Available
Legend:		1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from GB-CLP Regulation, UK SI 2019/720 and UK SI 2020/1567; 3. Classification drawn from C&L; * EU IOELVs available; [e] Substance identified as having endocrine disrupting properties			

SECTION 4 First aid measures

4.1. Description of first aid measures

Eye Contact	<p>If this product comes in contact with the eyes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Wash out immediately with fresh running water. ▶ Ensure complete irrigation of the eye by keeping eyelids apart and away from eye and moving the eyelids by occasionally lifting the upper and lower lids. ▶ Seek medical attention without delay; if pain persists or recurs seek medical attention. ▶ Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.
Skin Contact	<p>If skin contact occurs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear. ▶ Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available). ▶ Seek medical attention in event of irritation.
Inhalation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ If fumes or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area. ▶ Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested. ▶ Prostheses such as false teeth, which may block airway, should be removed, where possible, prior to initiating first aid procedures.

BRILLIANT EverGlow

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Apply artificial respiration if not breathing, preferably with a demand valve resuscitator, bag-valve mask device, or pocket mask as trained. Perform CPR if necessary. ▶ Transport to hospital, or doctor, without delay.
Ingestion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Immediately give a glass of water. ▶ First aid is not generally required. If in doubt, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor.

4.2 Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

See Section 11

4.3. Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Treat symptomatically.

SECTION 5 Firefighting measures**5.1. Extinguishing media**

- ▶ There is no restriction on the type of extinguisher which may be used.
- ▶ Use extinguishing media suitable for surrounding area.

5.2. Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

Fire Incompatibility	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Avoid contamination with oxidising agents i.e. nitrates, oxidising acids, chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine etc. as ignition may result
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5.3. Advice for firefighters

Fire Fighting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. ▶ Wear full body protective clothing with breathing apparatus. ▶ Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course. ▶ Fight fire from a safe distance, with adequate cover. ▶ If safe, switch off electrical equipment until vapour fire hazard removed. ▶ Use water delivered as a fine spray to control the fire and cool adjacent area. ▶ Avoid spraying water onto liquid pools. ▶ Do not approach containers suspected to be hot. ▶ Cool fire exposed containers with water spray from a protected location. ▶ If safe to do so, remove containers from path of fire.
Fire/Explosion Hazard	carbon dioxide (CO ₂) , metal oxides , other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material. May emit poisonous fumes. May emit corrosive fumes.

SECTION 6 Accidental release measures**6.1. Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures**

See section 8

6.2. Environmental precautions

See section 12

6.3. Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Minor Spills	Environmental hazard - contain spillage. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Clean up all spills immediately. ▶ Avoid contact with skin and eyes. ▶ Wear impervious gloves and safety goggles. ▶ Trowel up/scrape up. ▶ Place spilled material in clean, dry, sealed container. ▶ Flush spill area with water.
Major Spills	Environmental hazard - contain spillage. Minor hazard. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Clear area of personnel. ▶ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. ▶ Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment as required. ▶ Prevent spillage from entering drains or water ways. ▶ Contain spill with sand, earth or vermiculite. ▶ Collect recoverable product into labelled containers for recycling. ▶ Absorb remaining product with sand, earth or vermiculite and place in appropriate containers for disposal. ▶ Wash area and prevent runoff into drains or waterways. ▶ If contamination of drains or waterways occurs, advise emergency services.

6.4. Reference to other sections

Personal Protective Equipment advice is contained in Section 8 of the SDS.

SECTION 7 Handling and storage

7.1. Precautions for safe handling

Safe handling	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▶ Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation.▶ Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs.▶ Use in a well-ventilated area.▶ Prevent concentration in hollows and sumps.▶ DO NOT allow material to contact humans, exposed food or food utensils.▶ Avoid contact with incompatible materials.▶ When handling, DO NOT eat, drink or smoke.▶ Keep containers securely sealed when not in use.▶ Avoid physical damage to containers.▶ Always wash hands with soap and water after handling.▶ Work clothes should be laundered separately. Launder contaminated clothing before re-use.▶ Use good occupational work practice.▶ Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this SDS.▶ Atmosphere should be regularly checked against established exposure standards to ensure safe working conditions are maintained.
Fire and explosion protection	See section 5
Other information	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▶ Store in original containers.▶ Keep containers securely sealed.▶ Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area.▶ Store away from incompatible materials and foodstuff containers.▶ Protect containers against physical damage and check regularly for leaks.▶ Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this SDS.

7.2. Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Suitable container	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▶ Polyethylene or polypropylene container.▶ Packing as recommended by manufacturer.▶ Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.
Storage incompatibility	<p>for multifunctional acrylates:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">▶ Avoid exposure to free radical initiators (peroxides, persulfates) , iron, rust, oxidisers, and strong acids and strong bases.▶ Avoid heat, flame, sunlight, X-rays or ultra-violet radiation.▶ Storage beyond expiration date, may initiate polymerisation. Polymerisation of large quantities may be violent (even explosive)
Hazard categories in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 2012/18/EU (Seveso III)	Not Available
Qualifying quantity (tonnes) of dangerous substances as referred to in Article 3(10) for the application of	Not Available

7.3. Specific end use(s)

See section 1.2

SECTION 8 Exposure controls / personal protection

8.1. Control parameters

Ingredient	DNELs Exposure Pattern Worker	PNECs Compartment
triethylene glycol dimethacrylate	Dermal 13.9 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Chronic) Inhalation 48.5 mg/m³ (Systemic, Chronic) <i>Dermal 8.33 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Chronic) *</i> <i>Inhalation 0.0145 mg/m³ (Systemic, Chronic) *</i> <i>Oral 8.33 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Chronic) *</i>	0.016 mg/L (Water (Fresh)) 0.016 mg/L (Water - Intermittent release) 0.002 mg/L (Water (Marine)) 0.185 mg/kg sediment dw (Sediment (Fresh Water)) 0.018 mg/kg sediment dw (Sediment (Marine)) 0.027 mg/kg soil dw (Soil) 1.7 mg/L (STP)
zinc oxide	Dermal 0.112 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Chronic) Inhalation 0.005 mg/m³ (Systemic, Chronic) Inhalation 0.004 mg/m³ (Local, Chronic) Inhalation 2 mg/m³ (Systemic, Acute)	0.00019 mg/L (Water (Fresh)) 0.0012 mg/L (Water - Intermittent release) 0.00114 mg/L (Water (Marine)) 18 mg/kg sediment dw (Sediment (Fresh Water))

Ingredient	DNELs Exposure Pattern Worker	PNECs Compartment
	Dermal 0.112 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Chronic) * Inhalation 0.001 mg/m³ (Systemic, Chronic) * Oral 0.001 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Chronic) * Inhalation 1 mg/m³ (Systemic, Acute) *	6.4 mg/kg sediment dw (Sediment (Marine)) 0.7 mg/kg soil dw (Soil) 0.02 mg/L (STP) 0.16 mg/kg food (Oral)
oxybenzone	Dermal 39 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Chronic) Inhalation 27.7 mg/m³ (Systemic, Chronic) Dermal 20 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Chronic) * Inhalation 0.0068 mg/m³ (Systemic, Chronic) * Oral 2 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Chronic) *	0.00067 mg/L (Water (Fresh)) 0.0067 mg/L (Water - Intermittent release) 0.000067 mg/L (Water (Marine)) 0.066 mg/kg sediment dw (Sediment (Fresh Water)) 0.007 mg/kg sediment dw (Sediment (Marine)) 0.013 mg/kg soil dw (Soil) 10 mg/L (STP)
octyl 4-dimethylaminobenzoate	Dermal 4.7 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Chronic) Inhalation 3.3 mg/m³ (Systemic, Chronic) Dermal 1.7 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Chronic) * Inhalation 0.0006 mg/m³ (Systemic, Chronic) * Oral 0.17 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Chronic) *	0 mg/L (Water (Fresh)) 0 mg/L (Water - Intermittent release) 0 mg/L (Water (Marine)) 0.042 mg/kg sediment dw (Sediment (Fresh Water)) 0.004 mg/kg sediment dw (Sediment (Marine)) 0.008 mg/kg soil dw (Soil) 100 mg/L (STP) 3.33 mg/kg food (Oral)

* Values for General Population

Occupational Exposure Limits (OEL)

INGREDIENT DATA

Source	Ingredient	Material name	TWA	STEL	Peak	Notes
Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

Not Applicable

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
bisphenol A glycidylmethacrylate	Not Available	Not Available
bisphenol A dimethacrylate, ethoxylated	Not Available	Not Available
triethylene glycol dimethacrylate	Not Available	Not Available
zinc oxide	500 mg/m3	Not Available
oxybenzone	Not Available	Not Available
octyl 4-dimethylaminobenzoate	Not Available	Not Available

MATERIAL DATA

for zinc oxide:

Zinc oxide intoxication (intoxication zincale) is characterised by general depression, shivering, headache, thirst, colic and diarrhoea.

Exposure to the fume may produce metal fume fever characterised by chills, muscular pain, nausea and vomiting. Short-term studies with guinea pigs show pulmonary function changes and morphologic evidence of small airway inflammation. A no-observed-adverse-effect level (NOAEL) in guinea pigs was 2.7 mg/m3 zinc oxide. Based on present data, the current TLV-TWA may be inadequate to protect exposed workers although known physiological differences in the guinea pig make it more susceptible to functional impairment of the airways than humans.

CEL TWA: 1 mg/m3 [compare WEEL-TWA* for multifunctional acrylates (MFAs)]

(CEL = Chemwatch Exposure Limit)

Exposure to MFAs has been reported to cause contact dermatitis in humans and serious eye injury in laboratory animals. Exposure to some MFA-resin containing aerosols has also been reported to cause dermatitis. As no assessment of the possible effects of long-term exposure to aerosols was found, a conservative Workplace Environmental Exposure Level (WEEL) was suggested by the American Industrial Hygiene Association (AIHA).

8.2. Exposure controls

8.2.1. Appropriate engineering controls	<p>Engineering controls are used to remove a hazard or place a barrier between the worker and the hazard. Well-designed engineering controls can be highly effective in protecting workers and will typically be independent of worker interactions to provide this high level of protection.</p> <p>The basic types of engineering controls are:</p> <p>Process controls which involve changing the way a job activity or process is done to reduce the risk.</p> <p>Enclosure and/or isolation of emission source which keeps a selected hazard "physically" away from the worker and ventilation that strategically "adds" and "removes" air in the work environment. Ventilation can remove or dilute an air contaminant if designed properly. The design of a ventilation system must match the particular process and chemical or contaminant in use. Employers may need to use multiple types of controls to prevent employee overexposure.</p> <p>General exhaust is adequate under normal operating conditions. Local exhaust ventilation may be required in special circumstances. If risk of overexposure exists, wear approved respirator. Supplied-air type respirator may be required in special circumstances. Correct fit is essential to ensure adequate protection. Provide adequate ventilation in warehouses and enclosed</p>
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BRILLIANT EverGlow

storage areas. Air contaminants generated in the workplace possess varying "escape" velocities which, in turn, determine the "capture velocities" of fresh circulating air required to effectively remove the contaminant.

Type of Contaminant:	Air Speed:
solvent, vapours, degreasing etc., evaporating from tank (in still air).	0.25-0.5 m/s (50-100 f/min)
aerosols, fumes from pouring operations, intermittent container filling, low speed conveyer transfers, welding, spray drift, plating acid fumes, pickling (released at low velocity into zone of active generation)	0.5-1 m/s (100-200 f/min.)
direct spray, spray painting in shallow booths, drum filling, conveyer loading, crusher dusts, gas discharge (active generation into zone of rapid air motion)	1-2.5 m/s (200-500 f/min.)
grinding, abrasive blasting, tumbling, high speed wheel generated dusts (released at high initial velocity into zone of very high rapid air motion)	2.5-10 m/s (500-2000 f/min.)

Within each range the appropriate value depends on:

Lower end of the range	Upper end of the range
1: Room air currents minimal or favourable to capture	1: Disturbing room air currents
2: Contaminants of low toxicity or of nuisance value only.	2: Contaminants of high toxicity
3: Intermittent, low production.	3: High production, heavy use
4: Large hood or large air mass in motion	4: Small hood-local control only

Simple theory shows that air velocity falls rapidly with distance away from the opening of a simple extraction pipe. Velocity generally decreases with the square of distance from the extraction point (in simple cases). Therefore the air speed at the extraction point should be adjusted, accordingly, after reference to distance from the contaminating source. The air velocity at the extraction fan, for example, should be a minimum of 1-2 m/s (200-400 f/min) for extraction of solvents generated in a tank 2 meters distant from the extraction point. Other mechanical considerations, producing performance deficits within the extraction apparatus, make it essential that theoretical air velocities are multiplied by factors of 10 or more when extraction systems are installed or used.

8.2.2. Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment



Eye and face protection

- ▶ Safety glasses with side shields.
- ▶ Chemical goggles. [AS/NZS 1337.1, EN166 or national equivalent]
- ▶ Contact lenses may pose a special hazard; soft contact lenses may absorb and concentrate irritants. A written policy document, describing the wearing of lenses or restrictions on use, should be created for each workplace or task. This should include a review of lens absorption and adsorption for the class of chemicals in use and an account of injury experience. Medical and first-aid personnel should be trained in their removal and suitable equipment should be readily available. In the event of chemical exposure, begin eye irrigation immediately and remove contact lens as soon as practicable. Lens should be removed at the first signs of eye redness or irritation - lens should be removed in a clean environment only after workers have washed hands thoroughly. [CDC NIOSH Current Intelligence Bulletin 59].

Skin protection

See Hand protection below

Hands/feet protection

NOTE:

- ▶ The material may produce skin sensitisation in predisposed individuals. Care must be taken, when removing gloves and other protective equipment, to avoid all possible skin contact.
- ▶ Contaminated leather items, such as shoes, belts and watch-bands should be removed and destroyed.

General warning: Do NOT use latex gloves! Use only recommended gloves - using the wrong gloves may increase the risk:

Exposure condition Short time use; (few minutes less than 0.5 hour) Little physical stress	Use of thin nitrile rubber gloves: Nitrile rubber (0.1 mm) Excellent tactility ("feel"), powder-free Disposable Inexpensive Give adequate protection to low molecular weight acrylic monomers
Exposure condition Medium time use; less than 4 hours Physical stress (opening drums, using tools, etc.)	Use of medium thick nitrile rubber gloves Nitrile rubber, NRL (latex) free; <0.45 mm Moderate tactility ("feel"), powder-free Disposable Moderate price Gives adequate protection for most acrylates up to 4 hours Do NOT give adequate protection to low molecular weight monomers at exposures longer than 1 hour
Exposure condition Long time Cleaning operations	Nitrile rubber, NRL (latex) free; >0.56 mm low tactility ("feel"), powder free High price Gives adequate protection for most acrylates in combination with commonly used solvents up to 8 hours Do NOT give adequate protection to low molecular weight monomers at exposures longer than 1 hour Avoid use of ketones and acetates in wash-up solutions.

Where none of this gloves ensure safe handling (for example in long term handling of acrylates containing high levels of acetates and/ or ketones, use laminated multilayer gloves.

BRILLIANT EverGlow

	Guide to the Classification and Labelling of UV/EB Acrylates Third edition, 231 October 2007 - Cefic
Body protection	See Other protection below
Other protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Overalls. ▶ P.V.C apron. ▶ Barrier cream. ▶ Skin cleansing cream. ▶ Eye wash unit.

Type -P Filter of sufficient capacity. (AS/NZS 1716 & 1715, EN 143:2000 & 149:2001, ANSI Z88 or national equivalent)

Required Minimum Protection Factor	Half-Face Respirator	Full-Face Respirator	Powered Air Respirator
up to 10 x ES	P1 Air-line*	- -	PAPR-P1 -
up to 50 x ES	Air-line**	P2	PAPR-P2
up to 100 x ES	-	P3	-
		Air-line*	-
100+ x ES	-	Air-line**	PAPR-P3

* - Negative pressure demand ** - Continuous flow

A(All classes) = Organic vapours, B AUS or B1 = Acid gasses, B2 = Acid gas or hydrogen cyanide(HCN), B3 = Acid gas or hydrogen cyanide(HCN), E = Sulfur dioxide(SO₂), G = Agricultural chemicals, K = Ammonia(NH₃), Hg = Mercury, NO = Oxides of nitrogen, MB = Methyl bromide, AX = Low boiling point organic compounds(below 65 degC)

8.2.3. Environmental exposure controls

See section 12

SECTION 9 Physical and chemical properties

9.1. Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	White		
Physical state	Free-flowing Paste	Relative density (Water = 1)	1.9
Odour	Not Available	Partition coefficient n-octanol / water	Not Available
Odour threshold	Not Available	Auto-ignition temperature (°C)	Not Available
pH (as supplied)	Not Available	Decomposition temperature (°C)	Not Available
Melting point / freezing point (°C)	Not Available	Viscosity (cSt)	Not Available
Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)	Not Available	Molecular weight (g/mol)	Not Available
Flash point (°C)	Not Available	Taste	Not Available
Evaporation rate	Not Available	Explosive properties	Not Available
Flammability	Not Applicable	Oxidising properties	Not Available
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)	Not Available
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	Volatile Component (%vol)	Not Available
Vapour pressure (kPa)	Not Available	Gas group	Not Available
Solubility in water	Immiscible	pH as a solution (1%)	Not Available
Vapour density (Air = 1)	Not Available	VOC g/L	Not Available
Heat of Combustion (kJ/g)	Not Available	Ignition Distance (cm)	Not Available
Flame Height (cm)	Not Available	Flame Duration (s)	Not Available
Enclosed Space Ignition Time Equivalent (s/m³)	Not Available	Enclosed Space Ignition Deflagration Density (g/m³)	Not Available
Nanoform Solubility	Not Available	Nanoform Particle Characteristics	Not Available
Particle Size	Not Available		

9.2. Other information

Not Available

SECTION 10 Stability and reactivity

10.1.Reactivity	See section 7.2
10.2. Chemical stability	<div><div>▶ Unstable in the presence of incompatible materials.</div><div>▶ Product is considered stable.</div><div>▶ Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.</div></div>
10.3. Possibility of hazardous reactions	See section 7.2
10.4. Conditions to avoid	See section 7.2
10.5. Incompatible materials	See section 7.2
10.6. Hazardous decomposition products	See section 5.3

SECTION 11 Toxicological information

11.1. Information on toxicological effects

a) Acute Toxicity	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
b) Skin Irritation/Corrosion	There is sufficient evidence to classify this material as skin corrosive or irritating.
c) Serious Eye Damage/Irritation	There is sufficient evidence to classify this material as eye damaging or irritating
d) Respiratory or Skin sensitisation	There is sufficient evidence to classify this material as sensitising to skin or the respiratory system
e) Mutagenicity	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
f) Carcinogenicity	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
g) Reproductivity	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
h) STOT - Single Exposure	There is sufficient evidence to classify this material as toxic to specific organs through single exposure
i) STOT - Repeated Exposure	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
j) Aspiration Hazard	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

BRILLIANT EverGlow	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Not Available	Not Available
bisphenol A glycidylmethacrylate	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Not Available	Skin (Human): 2%
bisphenol A dimethacrylate, ethoxylated	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Not Available	Not Available
triethylene glycol dimethacrylate	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Oral (Mouse) LD50: 10750 mg/kg ^[2]	Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]
	Oral (Rat) LD50: 10837 mg/kg ^[2]	Skin (Human - woman): 2%
		Skin (Human): 2%/48H
		Skin (Rodent - mouse): 25%/14D - Moderate
		Skin (Rodent - mouse): 25%/14D(intermittent) - Moderate
zinc oxide	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	dermal (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[1]	Eye (Rodent - rabbit): 500mg/24H - Mild
	Inhalation (Rat) LC50: >1.79 mg/4h ^[1]	Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]
	Oral (Rat) LD50: >5000 mg/kg ^[1]	Skin (Human): 300ug/3D (intermittent) - Mild
		Skin (Rodent - rabbit): 500mg/24H - Mild
		Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]
oxybenzone	TOXICITY	IRRITATION

BRILLIANT EverGlow

	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >16000 mg/kg ^{*[2]}	Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]
	Oral (Rat) LD50: >12800 mg/kg ^{*[2]}	Skin (Human - woman): 10%/20M
	Oral (Rat) LD50: 7400 mg/kg ^[2]	Skin (Human): 10%
		Skin (Human): 10%/2D
		Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]
octyl 4-dimethylaminobenzoate	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Oral (Rat) LD50: 14900 mg/kg ^[1]	Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]
		Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]
Legend:	1. Value obtained from Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Acute toxicity 2. Value obtained from manufacturer's SDS. Unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effect of chemical Substances	

BRILLIANT EverGlow	<p>The various members of the bisphenol family produce hormone like effects, seemingly as a result of binding to estrogen receptor-related receptors (ERRs; not to be confused with estrogen receptors)</p> <p>A suspected estrogen-related receptors (ERR) binding agent:</p> <p>Estrogen-related receptors (ERR, oestrogen-related receptors) are so named because of sequence homology with estrogen receptors but do not appear to bind estrogens or other tested steroid hormones. The ERR family have been demonstrated to control energy homeostasis, oxidative metabolism and mitochondrial biogenesis ,while effecting mammalian physiology in the heart, brown adipose tissue, white adipose tissue, placenta, macrophages, and demonstrated additional roles in diabetes and cancer.</p> <p>ERRs bind enhancers throughout the genome where they exert effects on gene regulation</p> <p>Although their overall functions remain uncertain, they also share DNA-binding sites, co-regulators, and target genes with the conventional estrogen receptors ERalpha and ERbeta and may function to modulate estrogen signaling pathways.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">· ERR-alpha has wide tissue distribution but it is most highly expressed in tissues that preferentially use fatty acids as energy sources such as kidney, heart, brown adipose tissue, cerebellum, intestine, and skeletal muscle. ERRalpha has been detected in normal adrenal cortex tissues, in which its expression is possibly related to adrenal development, with a possible role in fetal adrenal function, in dehydroepiandrosterone (DHEAS) production in adrenarche, and also in steroid production of post-adrenarche/adult life. DHEA and other adrenal androgens such as androstenedione, although relatively weak androgens, are responsible for the androgenic effects of adrenarche, such as early pubic and axillary hair growth, adult-type body odor, increased oiliness of hair and skin, and mild acne.· ERR-beta is a nuclear receptor . Its function is unknown; however, a similar protein in mouse plays an essential role in placental development· ERR-gamma is a nuclear receptor that behaves as a constitutive activator of transcription. There is evidence that bisphenol A functions as an endocrine disruptor by binding strongly to ERRgamma BPA as well as its nitrated and chlorinated metabolites seems to binds strongly to ERR-gamma (dissociation constant = 5.5 nM), but not to the estrogen receptor (ER). BPA binding to ERR-gamma preserves its basal constitutive activity.Different expression of ERR-gamma in different parts of the body may account for variations in bisphenol A effects. For instance, ERR-gamma has been found in high concentration in the placenta, explaining reports of high bisphenol A accumulation there
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Acute Toxicity	✗	Carcinogenicity	✗
Skin Irritation/Corrosion	✓	Reproductivity	✗
Serious Eye Damage/Irritation	✓	STOT - Single Exposure	✓
Respiratory or Skin sensitisation	✓	STOT - Repeated Exposure	✗
Mutagenicity	✗	Aspiration Hazard	✗

Legend: ✗ – Data either not available or does not fill the criteria for classification
✓ – Data available to make classification

11.2 Information on other hazards

11.2.1. Endocrine disrupting properties

Many chemicals may mimic or interfere with the body's hormones, known as the endocrine system. Endocrine disruptors are chemicals that can interfere with endocrine (or hormonal) systems. Endocrine disruptors interfere with the synthesis, secretion, transport, binding, action, or elimination of natural hormones in the body. Any system in the body controlled by hormones can be derailed by hormone disruptors. Specifically, endocrine disruptors may be associated with the development of learning disabilities, deformations of the body various cancers and sexual development problems. Endocrine disrupting chemicals cause adverse effects in animals. But limited scientific information exists on potential health problems in humans. Because people are typically exposed to multiple endocrine disruptors at the same time, assessing public health effects is difficult.

11.2.2. Other information

See Section 11.1

SECTION 12 Ecological information

12.1. Toxicity

BRILLIANT EverGlow	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
bisphenol A glycidylmethacrylate	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
bisphenol A dimethacrylate, ethoxylated	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	NOEC(ECx)	504h	Crustacea	>=0.022mg/L	2
triethylene glycol dimethacrylate	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	72.8mg/l	2
	NOEC(ECx)	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	18.6mg/l	2
	LC50	96h	Fish	16.4mg/l	2
zinc oxide	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	BCF	1344h	Fish	19-110	7
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	0.105mg/L	2
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.022mg/L	2
	ErC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.62mg/l	2
	EC50	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.042mg/L	2
	EC10(ECx)	168h	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.003mg/L	2
oxybenzone	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	BCF	1680h	Fish	33-156	7
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	1.87mg/l	2
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	<=0.042mg/L	4
	EC10(ECx)	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.004mg/L	4
octyl 4-dimethylaminobenzoate	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	LC50	96h	Fish	3.196-4.588mg/L	4
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	>0.031mg/l	2
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	>0.015mg/l	2
	NOEC(ECx)	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	>=0.015mg/l	2
	LC50	96h	Fish	>0.081mg/L	2
Legend: <i>Extracted from 1. IUCLID Toxicity Data 2. Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Ecotoxicological Information - Aquatic Toxicity 4. US EPA, Ecotox database - Aquatic Toxicity Data 5. ECETOC Aquatic Hazard Assessment Data 6. NITE (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 7. METI (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 8. Vendor Data</i>					

Toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.
DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

12.2. Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
triethylene glycol dimethacrylate	LOW	LOW
oxybenzone	HIGH	HIGH
octyl 4-dimethylaminobenzoate	HIGH	HIGH

12.3. Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
bisphenol A glycidylmethacrylate	HIGH (LogKOW = 4.94)
triethylene glycol dimethacrylate	LOW (LogKOW = 1.88)
zinc oxide	LOW (BCF = 217)

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
oxybenzone	LOW (BCF = 160)
octyl 4-dimethylaminobenzoate	HIGH (LogKOW = 5.77)

12.4. Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
triethylene glycol dimethacrylate	LOW (Log KOC = 10)
oxybenzone	LOW (Log KOC = 1268)
octyl 4-dimethylaminobenzoate	LOW (Log KOC = 2412)

12.5. Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

	P	B	T
Relevant available data	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
PBT	✗	✗	✗
vPvB	✗	✗	✗
PBT Criteria fulfilled?	No		
vPvB	No		

12.6. Endocrine disrupting properties

The evidence linking adverse effects to endocrine disruptors is more compelling in the environment than it is in humans. Endocrine disruptors profoundly alter reproductive physiology of ecosystems and ultimately impact entire populations. Some endocrine-disrupting chemicals are slow to break down in the environment. That characteristic makes them potentially hazardous over long periods of time. Some well established adverse effects of endocrine disruptors in various wildlife species include eggshell-thinning, displayed of characteristics of the opposite sex and impaired reproductive development. Other adverse changes in wildlife species that have been suggested, but not proven include reproductive abnormalities, immune dysfunction and skeletal deformities.

12.7. Other adverse effects

No evidence of ozone depleting properties were found in the current literature.

SECTION 13 Disposal considerations

13.1. Waste treatment methods

Product / Packaging disposal	Dispose of waste according to applicable legislation. Special country-specific regulations may apply. Can be disposed together with household waste in compliance with official regulations in contact with approved waste disposal companies and with authorities in charge. (Only dispose of completely emptied packages.)
Waste treatment options	Not Available
Sewage disposal options	Not Available

SECTION 14 Transport information

Labels Required

Marine Pollutant	NO
HAZCHEM	Not Applicable

Land transport (ADR): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

14.1. UN number or ID number	Not Applicable				
14.2. UN proper shipping name	Not Applicable				
14.3. Transport hazard class(es)	<table><tr><td>Class</td><td>Not Applicable</td></tr><tr><td>Subsidiary Hazard</td><td>Not Applicable</td></tr></table>	Class	Not Applicable	Subsidiary Hazard	Not Applicable
Class	Not Applicable				
Subsidiary Hazard	Not Applicable				
14.4. Packing group	Not Applicable				
14.5. Environmental hazard	Not Applicable				

14.6. Special precautions for user	Hazard identification (Kemler)	Not Applicable
	Classification code	Not Applicable
	Hazard Label	Not Applicable
	Special provisions	Not Applicable
	Limited quantity	Not Applicable
	Transport Category	Not Applicable
	Tunnel Restriction Code	Not Applicable

Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

14.1. UN number	Not Applicable	
14.2. UN proper shipping name	Not Applicable	
14.3. Transport hazard class(es)	ICAO/IATA Class	Not Applicable
	ICAO / IATA Subsidiary Hazard	Not Applicable
	ERG Code	Not Applicable
14.4. Packing group	Not Applicable	
14.5. Environmental hazard	Not Applicable	
14.6. Special precautions for user	Special provisions	Not Applicable
	Cargo Only Packing Instructions	Not Applicable
	Cargo Only Maximum Qty / Pack	Not Applicable
	Passenger and Cargo Packing Instructions	Not Applicable
	Passenger and Cargo Maximum Qty / Pack	Not Applicable
	Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity Packing Instructions	Not Applicable
	Passenger and Cargo Limited Maximum Qty / Pack	Not Applicable

Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

14.1. UN number	Not Applicable	
14.2. UN proper shipping name	Not Applicable	
14.3. Transport hazard class(es)	IMDG Class	Not Applicable
	IMDG Subsidiary Hazard	Not Applicable
14.4. Packing group	Not Applicable	
14.5. Environmental hazard	Not Applicable	
14.6. Special precautions for user	EMS Number	Not Applicable
	Special provisions	Not Applicable
	Limited Quantities	Not Applicable

Inland waterways transport (ADN): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

14.1. UN number	Not Applicable	
14.2. UN proper shipping name	Not Applicable	
14.3. Transport hazard class(es)	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
14.4. Packing group	Not Applicable	
14.5. Environmental hazard	Not Applicable	
14.6. Special precautions for user	Classification code	Not Applicable
	Special provisions	Not Applicable
	Limited quantity	Not Applicable
	Equipment required	Not Applicable
	Fire cones number	Not Applicable

14.7. Maritime transport in bulk according to IMO instruments

14.7.1. Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL and the IBC code

Not Applicable

14.7.2. Transport in bulk in accordance with MARPOL Annex V and the IMSBC Code

Product name	Group
bisphenol A glycidylmethacrylate	Not Available
bisphenol A dimethacrylate, ethoxylated	Not Available
triethylene glycol dimethacrylate	Not Available
zinc oxide	Not Available
oxybenzone	Not Available
octyl 4-dimethylaminobenzoate	Not Available

14.7.3. Transport in bulk in accordance with the IGC Code

Product name	Ship Type
bisphenol A glycidylmethacrylate	Not Available
bisphenol A dimethacrylate, ethoxylated	Not Available
triethylene glycol dimethacrylate	Not Available
zinc oxide	Not Available
oxybenzone	Not Available
octyl 4-dimethylaminobenzoate	Not Available

SECTION 15 Regulatory information

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

bisphenol A glycidylmethacrylate is found on the following regulatory lists

Not Applicable

bisphenol A dimethacrylate, ethoxylated is found on the following regulatory lists

Not Applicable

triethylene glycol dimethacrylate is found on the following regulatory lists

Great Britain GB mandatory classification and labelling (GB MCL) technical reports

zinc oxide is found on the following regulatory lists

Great Britain GB Biocidal Active Substances

Great Britain GB mandatory classification and labelling list (GB MCL)

International WHO List of Proposed Occupational Exposure Limit (OEL) Values for Manufactured Nanomaterials (MNMS)

oxybenzone is found on the following regulatory lists

Not Applicable

octyl 4-dimethylaminobenzoate is found on the following regulatory lists

Not Applicable

Additional Regulatory Information

Not Applicable

This safety data sheet is in compliance with the following EU legislation and its adaptations - as far as applicable - : Directives 98/24/EC, - 92/85/EEC, - 94/33/EC, - 2008/98/EC, - 2010/75/EU; Commission Regulation (EU) 2020/878; Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 as updated through ATPs.

Information according to 2012/18/EU (Seveso III):

Seveso Category	Not Available
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15.2. Chemical safety assessment

No Chemical Safety Assessment has been carried out for this substance/mixture by the supplier.

National Inventory Status

National Inventory	Status
Australia - AIIC / Australia Non-Industrial Use	Yes
Canada - DSL	Yes
Canada - NDSL	No (bisphenol A glycidylmethacrylate; bisphenol A dimethacrylate, ethoxylated; triethylene glycol dimethacrylate; oxybenzone; octyl 4-dimethylaminobenzoate)
China - IECSC	Yes
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	No (bisphenol A dimethacrylate, ethoxylated)
Japan - ENCS	Yes
Korea - KECI	Yes
New Zealand - NZIoC	Yes
Philippines - PICCS	No (bisphenol A dimethacrylate, ethoxylated)
USA - TSCA	All chemical substances in this product have been designated as TSCA Inventory 'Active'
Taiwan - TCSI	Yes
Mexico - INSQ	No (bisphenol A glycidylmethacrylate; bisphenol A dimethacrylate, ethoxylated)
Vietnam - NCI	Yes
Russia - FBEPH	No (bisphenol A glycidylmethacrylate; bisphenol A dimethacrylate, ethoxylated; octyl 4-dimethylaminobenzoate)
Legend:	Yes = All CAS declared ingredients are on the inventory No = One or more of the CAS listed ingredients are not on the inventory. These ingredients may be exempt or will require registration.

SECTION 16 Other information

Revision Date	09/04/2025
Initial Date	15/02/2022

Full text Risk and Hazard codes

H360FD	Reproductive Toxicity Category 1B
H400	Very toxic to aquatic life.
H410	Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.
H411	Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

SDS Version Summary

Version	Date of Update	Sections Updated
4.5	07/03/2025	Toxicological information - Chronic Health, Hazards identification - Classification, Ecological Information - Environmental, Firefighting measures - Fire Fighter (extinguishing media), Firefighting measures - Fire Fighter (fire/explosion hazard), Firefighting measures - Fire Fighter (fire fighting), Composition / information on ingredients - Ingredients, Stability and reactivity - Instability Condition, Accidental release measures - Spills (major), Accidental release measures - Spills (minor), Handling and storage - Storage (suitable container), Identification of the substance / mixture and of the company / undertaking - Use

Other information

The SDS is a Hazard Communication tool and should be used to assist in the Risk Assessment. Many factors determine whether the reported Hazards are Risks in the workplace or other settings. Risks may be determined by reference to Exposures Scenarios. Scale of use, frequency of use and current or available engineering controls must be considered.

For detailed advice on Personal Protective Equipment, refer to the following EU CEN Standards:

- EN 166 Personal eye-protection
- EN 340 Protective clothing
- EN 374 Protective gloves against chemicals and micro-organisms
- EN 13832 Footwear protecting against chemicals
- EN 133 Respiratory protective devices

Definitions and abbreviations

- PC - TWA: Permissible Concentration-Time Weighted Average
- PC - STEL: Permissible Concentration-Short Term Exposure Limit

- IARC: International Agency for Research on Cancer
 - ACGIH: American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists
 - STEL: Short Term Exposure Limit
 - TEEL: Temporary Emergency Exposure Limit,
 - IDLH: Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health Concentrations
 - ES: Exposure Standard
 - OSF: Odour Safety Factor
 - NOAEL: No Observed Adverse Effect Level
 - LOAEL: Lowest Observed Adverse Effect Level
 - TLV: Threshold Limit Value
 - LOD: Limit Of Detection
 - OTV: Odour Threshold Value
 - BCF: BioConcentration Factors
 - BEI: Biological Exposure Index
 - DNEL: Derived No-Effect Level
 - PNEC: Predicted no-effect concentration
 - MARPOL: International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships
 - IMSBC: International Maritime Solid Bulk Cargoes Code
 - IGC: International Gas Carrier Code
 - IBC: International Bulk Chemical Code
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- AIIC: Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals
 - DSL: Domestic Substances List
 - NDSL: Non-Domestic Substances List
 - IECSC: Inventory of Existing Chemical Substance in China
 - EINECS: European INventory of Existing Commercial chemical Substances
 - ELINCS: European List of Notified Chemical Substances
 - NLP: No-Longer Polymers
 - ENCS: Existing and New Chemical Substances Inventory
 - KECI: Korea Existing Chemicals Inventory
 - NZIoC: New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals
 - PICCS: Philippine Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances
 - TSCA: Toxic Substances Control Act
 - TCSI: Taiwan Chemical Substance Inventory
 - INSQ: Inventario Nacional de Sustancias Químicas
 - NCI: National Chemical Inventory
 - FBEPH: Russian Register of Potentially Hazardous Chemical and Biological Substances

Classification and procedure used to derive the classification for mixtures according to Regulation (EC) 1272/2008 [CLP]

Classification according to regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 [CLP] and amendments	Classification Procedure
Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2, H315	Calculation method
Sensitisation (Skin) Category 1, H317	Calculation method
Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation Category 2, H319	Calculation method
Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Single Exposure (Respiratory Tract Irritation) Category 3, H335	Calculation method
Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment Long-Term Hazard Category 3, H412	Calculation method