COSMETIC PRODUCT SAFETY REPORT

Applicant:	MUMUSO (SHANGHAI) CO., LTD.
Address:	ROOM 201, 209, BUILDING 4, NO.1065, WUZHONG ROAD, MINHANG DISTRICT.SHANGHAI, CHINA.
Product Name:	MIDSUMMER COLLECTION HAIR & BODY FRAGRANCE MIST (PLUM & ORCHID)
Net Content:	150 mL/pc
Product Internal Code:	6932559635997
Manufacturer:	Zhejiang Jinghui Cosmetics Share Co., Ltd No.8 Anshang Road, Yiwu City, Zhejiang Province, China.
Country of origin:	CHINA
Country of Destination:	EU
Receipt Date of Sample:	2025-06-23
Date of Testing:	2025-06-23 ~ 2025-08-20
Test Result:	Refer to the data listed in following pages

Centre Testing International Pinbiao(Shanghai） Co., Ltd. No.1351, Wan Fang Rd,Pudong,Shanghai

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PART A – COSMETIC PRODUCT SAFETY INFORMATION

A.1 Quantitative and qualitative composition of the cosmetic product

This formulation below refer to the raw materials is an overview of the composition, listing only the chemical name and quantities.

Chemical Name/INCI Name	CAS No.	Conc. %	Intended Function
Alcohol Denat.	64-17-5	65.0000	Solvent
Aqua	7732-18-5	26.9966	Solvent
Parfum (156392 SUNSHINE RIO 40)	NA	4.0000	Scent
Glycerin	56-81-5	3.0000	Humectant
Peg-40 Hydrogenated Castor Oil	61788-85-0	0.3750	Solubilizer
BHT	128-37-0	0.2994	Antioxidant
Butyl Methoxydibenzoylmethane	70356-09-1	0.1000	Light Stabilizer
Isopropyl Myristate	110-27-0	0.0990	Skin Conditioning - Emollient
Polyquaternium-10	68610-92-4	0.0950	Antistatic
Lauramine Oxide	1643-20-5	0.0350	Solubilizer

INGREDIENTS ALLERGENS

Fragrance allergens **TETRAMETHYL ACETYLOCTAHYDRONAPHTHALENES, HEXAMETHYLINDANOPYRAN, VANILLIN** and **ROSE KETONES** must be declared on the product label in the ingredients section according to EU Cosmetic Regulation.

A.2 Physical/chemical characteristics of the formulation

Form: Liquid Odor: Aroma

Color: Transparent

A.3 Stability of the formulation

Samples of the product were tested to assess the product's stability. Samples of the product were tested at 40℃, -7℃ Normal temperature (Light) and Normal temperature (Dark) for 12 weeks by the manufacturer. Determination of the samples' appearance, color, odor, closure color & appearance were carried out and recorded.

Samples of the product were tested to assess the product compatibility. Samples of the product were tested at 40℃, -7℃ Normal temperature (Light) and Normal temperature (Dark) for 12 weeks by the manufacturer. Determination of packaging (bottle color & appearance) was carried out and recorded.

At the end of the 12-week test period, the stability and compatibility data of the formula after storage meet the specified characteristics of the product specifications. The data confirm a sufficient stability of the tested formula.

A.4 Microbiological quality

Types of microorganism	Category 1	Category 2
Total Aerobic Mesophilic Microorganisms (Bacteria plus yeast and mould)	≤ 100 CFU per g or ml	≤ 1000 CFU per g or ml
Escherichia coli, *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*, *Staphyloccocus aureus* and *Candida albicans*	Absence in 1 g or 1 ml	Absence in 1 g or 1 ml
Category 1: Products specifically intended for children under three years of age, the eye area or the mucous membranes. Category 2: Other products		

This product is classified as Category 2 according to the criteria as required by SCCS Note of Guidance 11th Revision (SCCS/1628/21). According to the test results of the glue part of the product by Centre Testing International Group Co., Ltd (Report No.: A2250290061101013), samples of the product were compared with the manufacturer's microbiological specification with the results above. The results from the microbiological test are considered to be acceptable.

The preservation efficacy test is not required because the product is a low risk product.

A.5 Impurities, traces, information about the packaging material

The heavy metal test results on the glue part of formulation were reviewed according to German Health Authority BgA (Recommendation from German Health Journal No. 28, July 1985) and The German Health Journal No. 7/1992, Session 45 from November 14, 1991 as following criteria: Lead 20 ppm, Arsenic 5 ppm, Cadmium 5 ppm, Mercury 1 ppm, Antimony 10 ppm and Soluble Nickel 10 ppm. According to the test results by Centre Testing International Group Co., Ltd (Report No.: A2250290061101014), the samples met the criteria above, and can be considered to be acceptable for this application.

Packaging Material: Glass+PE Plastic bottle

The heavy metal test results on the packaging material of the product were reviewed according to the requirements of regulation 5 of the Packaging (Essential Requirements) Regulations 2015. The sum of the concentration residual heavy metal levels of lead, cadmium, mercury and hexavalent chromium of that packaging or of its packaging components does not exceed 14 ppm. According to the test results by Centre Testing International Group Co., Ltd (Report No.: A2250290280101001), the samples met the criteria above, and can be considered to be acceptable for this application.

A.6 Normal and reasonably foreseeable use

The normal use of this product is applying on body skin for perfuming by the population of 12 years old and above. Ingestion of this product would be considered as misuse and is not considered in this report. Inhalation of the product is not expected due to the product format.

A.7 Exposure to the cosmetic product

Body site of application: Body skin

Surface area of application: 200 square centimeter

The duration of exposure: 960 minutes

The frequency of use: 365 times according to information from the client

The amount per application: 2 mL according to information from the client

The targeted population: 12 years old and above

Minimum weight: 46.9 kg

Retention Factor: 1

Calculated relative daily exposure: 33.33 mg/kg/day

A.8 Exposure and toxicological profile of the substances

There are no nanoparticles included in this formulation.

All of the ingredients were found to be present at levels that were permitted by the Cosmetic Regulation (EC) No 1223/2009.

The Responsible Person must ensure that all ingredients are of cosmetic or any appropriate grade.

MOS values for all toxicologically significant components (other than those whose presence is governed / prescribed specifically by the Annexes of Regulation (EC) No 1223/2009) have been calculated and are satisfactory (MOS >100).

Alcohol Denat.

CAS No.: 64-17-5

EINECS/ELINCS: 200-578-6

CLP Classification: Flam. Liq. 2, H225

EU Cosmetic Regulation: None

SCCS opinion: None

CIR recommendation: None

Food additive recommendation: None

Toxicological profile by chemical supplier: None

NOAEL: 2400 mg/kg bw/day

SED: 0.2166667 mg/kg bw/day

MOS: 5,538

Alcohol Denat. is an ethyl alcohol that is denatured with one or more denaturing agents in accordance with the national legislation of each European Community (EU) country. All EU Member States recognize denaturing methods applied by any of the other EU-Member States. Alcohol can function as antifoaming, antimicrobial, astringent, masking, solvent, and viscosity controlling agent in cosmetic. Alcohol is frequently applied to skin as a biocidal surgical wipe (70-80 % concentration) and as a component of cosmetics, personal care, and household cleaning products. Alcohol has a low order of acute toxicity by all routes of exposure. Lowest robust reported values are an inhalation LC50 of >60,000ppm (114,000 mg/m3), 1 hour, mouse), and an oral LD50 of 8300mg/kg.bw (mouse). Ethanol is a moderate eye irritant but is neither a skin irritant nor a sensitizer. Evidence of the carcinogenicity of ethanol is confined to epidemiological studies assessing the impact of alcoholic beverage consumption. These do not indicate such hazard exists from potential exposure to ethanol in the work place or from the use of ethanol in consumer products. Alcohol has a very low octanol: water partition coefficient and this is seen as contributing to the poor dermal uptake of ethanol in intact human skin. It suggests that a systemic dose of ethanol is likely to be very low after the use of formulations delivering ethanol to the skin. The volatility of ethanol would suggest that inhalation exposure would be a more relevant route of exposure.

Aqua

CAS No.: 7732-18-5

EINECS/ELINCS: 231-791-2

CLP Classification: N/A

EU Cosmetic Regulation: None

SCCS opinion: None

CIR recommendation: None

Food additive recommendation: None

Toxicological profile by chemical supplier: None

NOAEL: --

SED: 4.4994333 mg/kg bw/day

MOS: --

Aqua (water) is a clear, odorless, tasteless liquid that is essential for most animal and plant life, and is normally used as solvent in cosmetic products and is not expected to result in any acute or chronic toxicity following typical exposures. The source of water should be known, monitored to GMP and either a deionised or high purity grade free from toxins, pollutants and bacteriological contamination should be used in cosmetic products.

Parfum (156392 SUNSHINE RIO 40)

CAS No.: N/A (Mixture)

EINECS/ELINCS: N/A (Mixture)

CLP Classification: N/A

EU Cosmetic Regulation: None

SCCS opinion: None

CIR recommendation: None

Food additive recommendation: None

Toxicological profile by chemical supplier: Causes skin irritation; May cause an allergic skin reaction; Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

NOAEL: --

SED: 0.6666667 mg/kg bw/day

MOS: --

Parfum 156392 SUNSHINE RIO 40 as supplied by Symrise Flavors & Fragrances (Nantong) Co. Ltd. and the corresponding IFRA certificate of 51st amendment, allergen declaration and MSDS, was used at 4% in the formulation. The industry recommendations are applicable and the submitted IFRA Certificate indicates up to 11.31% of this parfum can be used in parfum product (Class 4 product).

Glycerin

CAS No.: 56-81-5

EINECS/ELINCS: 200-289-5

CLP Classification: None

EU Cosmetic Regulation: None

SCCS opinion: None

CIR recommendation: Safe to be used at up to 79.2% in leave-on products and 99.4% in rinse-off products

Food additive recommendation: Yes, but no given ADI

Toxicological profile by chemical supplier: None

NOAEL: ≥2200 mg/kg bw/day

SED: 0.5000000 mg/kg bw/day

MOS: 2,200

Glycerin is the polyhydric alcohol that is naturally occurring and abundant in animal and human tissues, including the skin and blood. Glycerin is reported to function in cosmetics as a denaturant, fragrance ingredient, hair conditioning agent, humectants, oral care agent, oral health care drug, skin protectant, skin conditioning agent and viscosity decreasing agent. Glycerin is absorbed following ingestion and metabolised by glycerokinase in the liver to carbon dioxide and water or incorporated in the standard metabolic pathways to form glucose and glycogen. The weight of evidence indicates that glycerin is of low toxicity when ingested, inhaled or in contact with the skin. Glycerin is of a low order of acute oral and dermal toxicity with LD50 values in excess of 4000 mg/kg bw. At very high dose levels, the signs of toxicity include tremor and hyperaemia of the gastro-intestinal -tract. Skin and eye irritation studies indicate that glycerin has low potential to irritate the skin and the eye. The available human and animal data, together with the very widespread potential for exposure and the absence of case reports of sensitisation, indicate that glycerin is not a skin sensitiser. Repeated oral exposure to glycerin does not induce adverse effects other than local irritation of the gastro-intestinal tract. The 2-year study of Hine (1953) was chosen to establish the overall NOEL after prolonged treatment with glycerin of 10,000 mg/kg bw/day (20% in diet), which is in agreement with the findings in other studies. At this dose level, no systemic or local effects were observed. For inhalation exposure to aerosols, the NOAEC for local irritant effects to the upper respiratory tract is 165 mg/m3 and 662 mg/m3 for systemic effects. Glycerin is not considered to possess genotoxic potential. There were no reproductive or developmental effects observed in oral studies using rats, mice, and rabbits. Glycerin was not genotoxic in multiple in vitro tests and was not carcinogenetic to rats in a long-term feeding study. There were no signs of toxicity or effects on blood or on urine production when human subjects were orally administered approximately 1300-2200 g/kg/d glycerin for 50 days. The NOAEL was ≥2200 mg/kg/d.The CIR Expert Panel concluded that glycerin is safe as a cosmetic ingredient in the practices of use and concentration.

PEG-40 Hydrogenated Castor Oil

CAS No.: 61788-85-0

EINECS/ELINCS: 500-147-5

CLP Classification: None

EU Cosmetic Regulation: None

SCCS opinion: None

CIR recommendation: Safe as used in rinse off product up to 14% and safe at concentration up to 22% in leave on products when formulated to be non-irritating

Food additive recommendation: Yes, but no given ADI

Toxicological profile by chemical supplier: None

NOAEL: 1000 mg/kg bw/day

SED: 0.0625000 mg/kg bw/day

MOS: 8,000

PEG-40 Hydrogenated Castor Oil is a polyethylene glycol derivative of Hydrogenated Castor Oil with an average of 40 moles of ethylene oxide. It is a waxy liquid at 30 ℃ and has a maximum water content of 0.2%, which functions primarily as surfactants (emulsifying or solubilizing agents) in cosmetic formulations. PEG-40 hydrogenated castor oil is not restricted from use in any way under the rules governing cosmetic products in the European Union. Current FDA data indicate that PEG-40 hydrogenated castor oil has the largest number of reported uses, 2107, with a maximum use concentration range of 7.0x10-5% to 22%, with the 22% reported in leave-on non-colouring hair products. PEG-40 hydrogenated castor oil has been approved by FDA as direct and indirect food additives. A dermal irritation test performed in mice concluded that a formulation containing 20% PEG-40 hydrogenated castor oil would probably not irritate human skin. A study of the dermal irritancy potential of a microemulsion gel system in rats concluded that the test formulation containing 20.66% PEG-40 hydrogenated castor oil was not a skin irritant. The CIR Expert Panel concluded that PEG-40 hydrogenated castor oil is safe in the present practices of use and concentration in cosmetics when formulated to be non-irritating.

BHT

CAS No.: 128-37-0

EINECS/ELINCS: 204-881-4

CLP Classification: N/A

EU Cosmetic Regulation: a) Mouthwash: Maximum Concentration 0.001%; b) Toothpaste: Maximum Concentration 0.1%; c) Other leave-on and rinse-off products: Maximum Concentration 0.8%

SCCS opinion: Same as EU Cosmetic Regulation

CIR recommendation: Safe as used at concentration up to 0.5% in both rinse off and leave on products

Food additive recommendation: ADI of 0 - 0.3 mg/kg bw/day

Toxicological profile by chemical supplier: None

NOAEL: 25 mg/kg bw/day

SED: 0.0499000 mg/kg bw/day

MOS: 251

Butylated hydroxytoluene (BHT) is a substituted toluene that functions as antioxidant and masking in cosmetics. BHT is the recognized name in the cosmetics industry for butylated hydroxytoluene. BHT is used in a wide range of cosmetic formulations as an antioxidant at concentrations from 0.0002% to 0.5%. BHT does penetrate the skin, but the relatively low amount absorbed remains primarily in the skin. Oral studies demonstrate that BHT is metabolized. The major metabolites appear as the carboxylic acid of BHT and its glucuronide in urine. At acute doses of 0.5 to 1.0 g/ kg, some renal and hepatic damage was seen in male rats. Short-term repeated exposure to comparable doses produced hepatic toxic effects in male and female rats. Subchronic feeding and intraperitoneal studies in rats with BHT at lower doses produced increased liver weight, and decreased activity of several hepatic enzymes. In addition to liver and kidney effects, BHT applied to the skin was associated with toxic effects in lung tissue. BHT was not a reproductive or developmental toxin in animals. BHT has been found to enhance and to inhibit the humoral immune response in animals. BHT itself was not generally considered genotoxic, although it did modify the genotoxicity of other agents. BHT has been associated with hepatocellular and pulmonary adenomas in animals, but was not considered carcinogenic and actually was associated with a decreased incidence of neoplasms. BHT has been shown to have tumor promotion effects, to be anticarcinogenic, and to have no effect on other carcinogenic agents, depending on the target organ, exposure parameters, the carcinogen, and the animal tested. Various mechanism studies suggested that BHT toxicity is related to an electrophillic metabolite. In a predictive clinical test, 100% BHT was a mild irritant and a moderate sensitizer. In provocative skin tests, BHT (in the 1% to 2% concentration range) produced positive reactions in a small number of patients. Clinical testing did not find any depigmentation associated with dermal exposure to BHT, although a few case reports of depigmentation were found. The Cosmetic Ingredient Review Expert Panel recognized that oral exposure to BHT was associated with toxic effects in some studies and was negative in others. BHT applied to the skin, however, appears to remain in the skin or pass through only slowly and does not produce systemic exposures to BHT or its metabolites seen with oral

exposures. Although there were only limited studies that evaluated the effect of BHT on the skin, the available studies, along with the case literature, demonstrate no significant irritation, sensitization, or photosensitization. Recognizing the low concentration at which this ingredient is currently used in cosmetic formulations, The CIR Expert Panel concluded that BHT is safe as used in cosmetic formulations.

Butyl Methoxydibenzoylmethane

CAS No.: 70356-09-1

EINECS/ELINCS: 274-581-6

CLP Classification: N/A

EU Cosmetic Regulation: Annex VI/8: Maximum concentration in ready for use preparation is 5% as UV filter

SCCS opinion: None

CIR recommendation: None

Food additive recommendation: None

Toxicological profile by chemical supplier: None

NOAEL: 450 mg/kg bw/day

SED: 0.0166667 mg/kg bw/day

MOS: 13,500 --

Butyl methoxydibenzoylmethane (B-MDM) is the substituted aromatic compound with a function in cosmetic as UV absorber and UV filter. The UV-A filter B-MDM was negative in both the in vitro and in vivo assay of estrogenicity studies. It is the approved cosmetic UV filter under the EU Cosmetic Regulation and it is restricted at a maximum concentration 5% in ready for use preparation.

Isopropyl Myristate

CAS No.: 110-27-0

EINECS/ELINCS: 203-751-4

CLP Classification: N/A

EU Cosmetic Regulation: None

SCCS opinion: None

CIR recommendation: Safe to be used up to 82%

Food additive recommendation: None

Toxicological profile by chemical supplier: None

NOAEL: 5500 mg/kg bw/day (read across to Ethyl Oleate)

SED: 0.0165000 mg/kg bw/day

MOS: 166,667

Isopropyl Myristate is the ester of isopropyl alcohol and myristic acid. It is used for binding, emollient, perfuming, skin conditioning and as solvent. The oral LD50 was indicated to be greater than 16ml/kg in rats and 49.7ml/kg in mice. Isopropyl Myristate is also considered not acute and chronic dermal toxic to animals. No toxic effects were observed in subchronic inhalation toxicity studies in guinea pigs and in cynomolgus monkeys. Isopropyl myristate at concentrations up to 100% produced minimum eye irritation in rabbits. Undiluted isopropyl myristate produced no more than mild irritation in 24 hours in primary skin irritation studies with rabbits. Subchronic skin irritation studies for 28 days with mice and 14 days with rabbits showed moderate irritation. It was reported to be minimally irritating to the rabbit eye and was not a skin sensitizer in studies with guinea pigs. Human studies with isopropyl myristate indicated that it was not a human skin irritant or sensitizer when applied in a product formulation containing 15% to 58% of the ingredient. A product containing 43% of isopropyl myristate produced no phototoxicity and no photocontact allergenicity in human studies. Isopropyl Myristate is not genotoxic and carcinogenic. The CIR Expert Panel concluded that it is safe in the present practices of use and concentration when formulated to be nonirritating.

Polyquaternium-10

CAS No.: 53568-66-4 / 54351-50-7 / 55353-19-0 / 68610-92-4 / 81859-24-7

EINECS/ELINCS: N/A

CLP Classification: N/A

EU Cosmetic Regulation: None

SCCS opinion: None

CIR recommendation: Safe to be used up to 5%

Food additive recommendation: None

Toxicological profile by chemical supplier: None

NOAEL: --

SED: 0.0158333 mg/kg bw/day

MOS:

Polyquaternium-10 is a polymeric quaternary ammonium salt of hydroxyethyl cellulose reacted with 2,3-Epoxypropyltrimonium Chloride (q.v.) which is used as an antistatic agents, film formers and hair fixatives in a wide variety of cosmetics. Polyquaternium-10 is a polymeric quaternary ammonium derivative of hydroxyethyl cellulose that is used in cosmetics as a conditioner, thickener, and emollient at concentrations of ≤0.1%-5%. Polyquaternium-10 has, at most, only a low potential to penetrate the stratum corneum but is adsorbed by keratinous surfaces. The oral LD50 of Polyquaternium-10 was not obtained at 16 g/kg in rats. Inhalation, dermal, and ocular animal test data indicated, at most, only a low degree of toxicity at test concentrations of Polyquaternium-10 greater than that used in cosmetic products. Polyquaternium-10 with and without metabolic activation was not a mutagen in three separate assay systems. Polyquaternium-10 was neither an irritant nor a human sensitizer when tested at 2.0%. Cosmetic products containing up to 1% Polyquaternium-10 were not human irritants, sensitizers, or photosensitizers. On the basis of the information presented, the CIR panel concluded that Polyquaternium-10 is safe as a cosmetic ingredient in the present practices of use.

The safety of Polyquaternium-10 has been thoroughly evaluated by expert panels, such as the Cosmetic Ingredient Review (CIR) Expert Panel. The conclusions are based on its low toxicity and the fact that it is not readily absorbed by the body.

Lauramine Oxide

CAS No.: 1643-20-5 / 308062-28-4

EINECS/ELINCS: 216-700-6 / -

CLP Classification: N/A

EU Cosmetic Regulation: None

SCCS opinion: None

CIR recommendation: safe as used in rinse off product up to 15% and safe at concentration up to 3.7% in leave on products

Food additive recommendation: None

Toxicological profile by chemical supplier: None

NOAEL: 88 mg/kg bw/day (rat, oral, 90-day, read across to C10-C16 alkyldimethyl N-oxide)

SED: 0.0058333 mg/kg bw/day

MOS: 7,543

Lauramine Oxide is the tertiary amine oxide that conforms generally to the formula: C14H31NO. It is reported to be used as antistatic, cleansing, surfactant - foam boosting, hair conditioning, surfactant - hydrotrope, surfactant - cleansing, viscosity controlling and perfuming agent in cosmetics. In rats, up to 40% of Lauramine Oxide applied to the skin was absorbed. In two human volunteers, 92% of the dose applied to the skin was recovered from the skin. The oral LD50 in rats for a formulation containing 0.3% Lauramine Oxide was estimated to be >20 g/kg. At a concentration of 30%, Lauramine Oxide produced severe dermal reactions in rabbits, but at 0.3% only slight to moderate erythema with slight edema , fissuring, and slight to moderate epithelial desquamation were found. Lauramine Oxide caused mild, transient ocular irritation in rabbits. Clinical data showed dermal exposure to 3.7% Lauramine Oxide to be a mild irritant, with a slight potential for mild cumulative skin irritation at concentrations as low as 2%. At 0.3%, Lauramine Oxide was not a sensitizer in clinical studies. Lauramine Oxide was non-mutagenic in the Ames assay, but was mutagenic after nitrosation. Lauramine Oxide at 0.I% in drinking water was not carcinogenic in rats, but at 0.1% with 0.2% sodium nitrate did increase the incidence of liver neoplasms. Based on this animal data, Lauramine Oxide should contain N-nitroso compounds nor be used in formulations containing nitrosating agents. On the basis of the available animal and clinical data, the CIR panel concluded that Lauramine Oxide is safe as cosmetic ingredients for rinse -off products, but that the concentration in leave-on products should be limited to 3.7%.

A.9 Undesirable effects and serious undesirable effects

No undesirable effects was reported according to the statement from the client. Manufacturer / responsible person must ensure that details of any concerns or complaints relating to consumer safety and adverse health effects are submitted so that the safety assessment can be updated accordingly.

A.10 Information on the cosmetic product

The product is indicated to be manufactured by Zhejiang Jinghui Cosmetics Share Co., Ltd in a manufacturing setting according to ISO 22716:2007 Cosmetics - Guidelines on Good Manufacturing Practices and Cosmetic Good Manufacturing Practice Guidelines (2022) Published by U.S. Food and Drug Administration with scope of compliance on General Liquid Production Unit, including Shampoo and Shower Gel, Cream and Lotion, Production Unit, including Body Lotion and Aerosol and Organic Solvent, and Production Unit, including Perfume by third party laboratory (Intertek Certificate SZ2410B1 and SZ2410B2, which is valid until Nov 18, 2027).

PART B – COSMETIC PRODUCT SAFETY ASSESSMENT

B.1 Assessment conclusion

The data review indicates no significant risk under normal and foreseeable conditions of use provided the labeling practices below are followed, and the product fulfills the required criteria of Regulation (EC) No 1223/2009 to be marketed in the EU.

B.2 Required Labelled warnings and instructions of use

Stop use if the product disagrees with you.

Avoid contact with eyes. Rinse eyes immediately if product comes into contact with them.

B.3 Reasoning

CMRs – not included in this formulation

Nano materials – not included in this formulation.

Local toxicity – Phototoxic materials are not included in this formulation at levels of concern.

Dermal irritants – not expected to be irritating to the skin and respiratory tract under normal condition of use.

Dermal sensitizers - There are substances of allergenic potential but at low level that is not expected to induce an allergenic reaction in most of the users under normal and reasonably foreseeable conditions of use. However, sensitized people can react to allergen present at extremely low concentrations.

Eye irritants – Accidental exposure to eyes may cause irritation, but is expected to be minimal after rinsing.

Interaction of substances – No significant interactions expected, based on a review of the chemical properties of the species included in this formulation.

Stability of the formulation, Packaging Compatibility data, microbiological quality, and heavy metal in the formulation and packaging material have been assessed for this product. In addition, the product was manufactured in accordance with ISO 22716:2007 Cosmetics - Guidelines on Good Manufacturing Practices and Cosmetic Good Manufacturing Practice Guidelines (2022) Published by U.S. Food and Drug Administration.

MOS values for all toxicologically significant components (other than those whose presence is governed / prescribed specifically by the Annexes of Regulation (EC) No 1223/2009) have been calculated and are satisfactory (MOS >100).

B.4 Assessor's credentials and approval of Part B

Date: August 20, 2025

Kejun You,DABT, ERT
Diplomate of the American Board of Toxicology
European Registered Toxicologist
Regulatory Toxicologist & Counselor

General Notes

The product must be in order to ensure that the cosmetic product safety report is kept up to date as required by Article 10(1)(c) of Regulation (EC) No 1223/2009, the safety of the finished product should be reassessed regularly. When changes in the legal requirements occur (e.g. restrictions of one of the substances included in the formulation), it should be checked, amongst others (e.g. labelling), whether the formulation still complies with the law, and the safety assessment should be reviewed and, if necessary, updated.

The safety assessment should also be reviewed and, if necessary, updated, where one or more of the following circumstances apply:

(a) new scientific findings and toxicological data on the substances are available which could modify the result of the existing safety assessment;

(b) changes occurring in the formulation or specifications of raw materials;

(c) changes occurring in the conditions of use;

(d) a rising trend in terms of the nature, severity and frequency of undesirable effects, both under reasonably foreseeable conditions of use and in the case of misuse.

-End of Test Report-