



COSMETIC PRODUCT SAFETY ASSESSMENT

Grape Seed Soap

This report prepared based on the
Regulation (EC)No.1223/2009 and the
SCCS's Notes Of Guidance For The
Testing of Cosmetic Ingredients And Their
Safety Evaluation 9th Revision 2015

COSMETIC PRODUCT SAFETY ASSESSMENT
Accordingto (EC) No 1223/2009 Cosmetic Regulation

Version: 1.0
Prep. Date: 28.05.2022

Form No: 102071
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A. COSMETIC PRODUCT SAFETY INFORMATION

Information on Product Identity:

Product Name : Grape Seed Soap
IntendedUse : Skin Care Product/ Soap / Rinse-off Product
Manufacturer : Fratello Kuyumculuk Hediyeelik Eşya Ve Temizlik Ürünleri
Sanayi Dış Ticaret Limited Şirketi
Adress : Maltepe Mah. Maltepe Cad. No:15 Zeytinburnu/Istanbul
Telephone : +905367126565

1. Qualitative and Quantitative Composition of the Cosmetic Product

| INCI NAME | EINECS/ ELINCS NO | CAS NO | MAX. CONCENTRATION (%) | FUNCTION |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------|------------------------------|--|
| OLEA EUROPAEA FRUIT OIL | 232-277-0 | 8001-25-0 | 50,0 | FRAGRANCE PERFUMING SKIN CONDITIONING |
| AQUA | 231-791-2 | 7732-18-5 | 25,0 | SOLVENT |
| COCOS NUCIFERA OIL | 232-282-8 | 8001-31-8 | 15,0 | FRAGRANCE HAIR CONDITIONING PERFUMING SKIN CONDITIONING |
| JUGLANS REGIA SEED OIL | 232-282-8 | 8001-31-8 | 15,0 | SKIN CONDITIONING |
| SODIUM HYDROXIDE | 215-185-5 | 1310-73-2 | 10,0 | BUFFERING DENATURANT |
| RICINUS COMMUNIS SEED OIL | 232-293-8 | 8001-79-4 | 5,0 | FRAGRANCE PERFUMING SKIN CONDITIONING |
| PARFUM | | | 2,0 | FRAGRANCE |
| VITIS VINIFERA SEED POWDER | 85594-37-2 / 84929-27-1 | 287-896-9 / 284- 511-6 | 2,0 | FRAGRANCE TONIC |

1.2. Control of Substances Compliance with Regulation

List of Substances which cosmetic products must not contain except subject to the restriction slaid down Cosmetic Regulation (EC) No 1223/2009

2. Physical/Chemical Characteristics and Stability of the Cosmetic Product

2.1. Physical / Chemical Characteristics

The following table was formed by examining the specification of the final product.

The cosmetic product "grape seed" soap has the following physical/chemical characteristics:

| Parameter | | Specifications | Result |
|--------------------------------|------------|----------------|----------------|
| Organoleptic Characteristics | Appearance | SOLID SOAP | APPROVED |
| | Color | CHARACTERISTIC | APPROVED |
| | Odor | CHARACTERISTIC | CHARACTERISTIC |
| Physicochemical Characteristic | pH | 10 – 10,5 | APPROVED |

The stability of the product has been tested at 5°C, 25°C and 40°C for 3 months and in the original package of the product.

During this period, appearance, color, odor, pH and other parameters were tested.

It was stated that during the stability tests, no deviation/separation from the original condition of the product was observed.

The results obtained from the stability test are considered to be acceptable.

The durability period of the product after opening is stated on the label as 12 months.

The protocol with results of stability testing is attached in **Annex**.

3. Microbiological Quality

Staphylococcus aureus, *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*, and *Candida albicans* and *Escherichia coli* are the microorganisms that should not be present in cosmetic products. Since different skin areas may have different sensitivity, two different categories have been defined for cosmetic products;

Category 1 Products for children under 3 years of age, products applied to the eye area, products applied to mucosmembranes, products not rinsed

Category 2 Other products, rinsed products
 Category 1: Total number of live aerobic mesophilic microorganisms (bacteria, yeast and mold) should not exceed 10^2 cfu/g or 10^2 cfu / ml. *Staphylococcus aureus*, *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*, *Candida albicans* or *Escherichia coli* should not be present.

Category 2: The total number of live Aerobic mesophilic microorganisms must not exceed 10^3 cfu / g or 10^3 cfu / ml. *Staphylococcus aureus*, *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*, and *Candida albicans* and *Escherichia coli* should not be present.

Below is the result of microbiological analysis for the final product.

| Parameters | Specification | Results | Method |
|------------------------------------|---------------|---------|-----------------|
| *Aerobic mesophilic microorganisms | <1000 | <10 | TS EN ISO 21149 |
| * <i>Pseudomonas aeruginosa</i> | Should not be | 0 | TS EN ISO 22717 |
| * <i>Candida albicans</i> | Should not be | 0 | TS EN ISO 18416 |
| * <i>Staphylococcus aureus</i> | Should not be | 0 | TS EN ISO 22718 |
| <i>E.coli</i> | Should not be | 0 | TS EN ISO 21150 |
| Yeast and Mould | <1000 | <10 | TS EN ISO 16212 |

Result obtained on different batches comply with SCCS requirements, therefore there is no risk of microbial contamination.

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The protocol with results of microbiological testing is attached in **Annex**.

Challenge Test ; ISO 11930

The test involves preparing appropriate microorganisms at certain inoculum levels and counting the microorganisms in the sample by sowing from the sample containing the microorganism at specific time intervals

. It is judged whether the protective property of the product is sufficient by observing whether a significant decrease or increase of the microorganisms in the test conditions on days 7, 14 and 28 is observed appropriately

The protocol with results of **Challenge** testing is attached in **Annex**.

4. Impurities, Traces, Informations about the Packaging Material

Grape Seed Soap is presented to the consumer in 135 g packaging.

The product was analyzed according to the packaging standards. Raw material specifications are available upon request.

It consists of suitable cosmetic quality components, which are the packaging materials of the product. There is no negative result with regard to any interaction or deterioration of the packaging material with the product.

5. Normal and Reasonably Foreseeable Use

Warnings on the product label:

Avoid contact with eyes and mouth. In case of contact, rinse thoroughly with plenty of water.

Application of the Product:

Before use, read the instructions of your product at sopna.co, you can access the site with QR code. Keep in a dry place

6. Exposure to the Cosmetic Product

Product type: Leave-on product

The sites of application: Area body

The surface areas of application (cm²): 17500

Estimated amount of product applied (g): 18,67g

The duration and frequency of use: 1,43/day

Retention factor: 0,01

The normal and reasonably foreseeable exposure route: Dermal

Exposed population: Adults

A = 2,79 mg/kg bw /day

(The SCCS's Notes Of Guidance For The Testing Of Cosmetic Ingredients And Their Safety Evaluation 9th Revision 2015)

7. Exposure to the Substances

Dermal absorption reported as a percentage of the amount of substances applied:

$$SED = A \text{ (mg/kg bw/day)} \times C(\%)/100 \times DAp(\%)/100$$

SED A (mg/kg bw/day) :Systemic exposure dosage

A (mg/kg bw/day): Estimated daily exposure to a cosmetic product per kg body weight,based upon the amount applied and the frequency of application

C (%):The concentration of the ingredient under study in the finished cosmetic product on the application site.

DAP (%): Dermal Absorption expressed as a percentage of the test dose assumed to be applied in real-life conditions

A = 2,79mg/kg bw/day. An adult's body weight was accepted 60 kg(Base on The SCCS's Notes Of Guidance For The Testing Of Cosmetic Ingredients And Their Safety Evaluation 9th Revision, 2015.

| | |
|------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Hamaddenin INCI Adı | OLEA EUROPAEA FRUIT OIL |
| Konsantrasyon C | % 50 |
| A (mg/kg vücut ağırlığı/gün) | 2.79 |
| Dermal Absorbsiyon DAp (%) | % 100 |

$SED = A \text{ (mg/kg vücut ağırlığı/gün)} \times C \text{ (%) } / 100 \times DAp \text{ (%) } / 100$

$SED = 2.79 \text{ (mg/kg vücut ağırlığı/gün)} \times 50 \text{ (%) } / 100 \times 100 \text{ (%) } / 100$

$SED = 1.395 \text{ (mg/kg vücut ağırlığı/gün)}$

| | |
|------------------------------|---------------------------|
| Hamaddenin INCI Adı | COCOS NUCIFERA OIL |
| Konsantrasyon C | %15 |
| A (mg/kg vücut ağırlığı/gün) | 2.79 |
| Dermal Absorbsiyon DAp (%) | % 100 |

$SED = A \text{ (mg/kg vücut ağırlığı/gün)} \times C \text{ (%) } / 100 \times DAp \text{ (%) } / 100$

$SED = 2,79 \text{ (mg/kg vücut ağırlığı/gün)} \times 15 \text{ (%) } / 100 \times 100 \text{ (%) } / 100$

$SED = 0,6975 \text{ (mg/kg vücut ağırlığı/gün)}$

| | |
|------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Hamaddenin INCI Adı | JUGLANS REGIA SEED OIL |
| Konsantrasyon C | %15 |
| A (mg/kg vücut ağırlığı/gün) | 2.79 |
| Dermal Absorbsiyon DAp (%) | % 100 |

$SED = A \text{ (mg/kg vücut ağırlığı/gün)} \times C \text{ (%) } / 100 \times DAp \text{ (%) } / 100$

$SED = 2,79 \text{ (mg/kg vücut ağırlığı/gün)} \times 15 \text{ (%) } / 100 \times 100 \text{ (%) } / 100$

$SED = 0,6975 \text{ (mg/kg vücut ağırlığı/gün)}$

| | |
|------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Hamaddenin INCI Adı | RICINUS COMMUNIS SEED OIL |
| Konsantrasyon C | %5 |
| A (mg/kg vücut ağırlığı/gün) | 2.79 |
| Dermal Absorbsiyon DAp (%) | % 100 |

$SED = A \text{ (mg/kg vücut ağırlığı/gün)} \times C \text{ (%) } / 100 \times DAp \text{ (%) } / 100$

$SED = 2,79 \text{ (mg/kg vücut ağırlığı/gün)} \times 5 \text{ (%) } / 100 \times 100 \text{ (%) } / 100$

$SED = 0,1395 \text{ (mg/kg vücut ağırlığı/gün)}$

| | |
|---------------------|---------------|
| Hamaddenin INCI Adı | PARFUM |
| Konsantrasyon C | %2 |

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| | |
|------------------------------|--------------|
| A (mg/kg vücut ağırlığı/gün) | 2.79 |
| Dermal Absorbsiyon DAp (%) | % 100 |

$$\begin{aligned} \text{SED} &= A \text{ (mg/kg vücut ağırlığı/gün)} \times C \text{ (\%)} / 100 \times \text{DAp (\%)} / 100 \\ \text{SED} &= 2,79 \text{ (mg/kg vücut ağırlığı/gün)} \times 2 \text{ (\%)} / 100 \times 100 \text{ (\%)} / 100 \\ \text{SED} &= 0,0558 \text{ (mg/kg vücut ağırlığı/gün)} \end{aligned}$$

| | |
|------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Hamaddenin INCI Adı | VITIS VINIFERA SEED POWDER |
| Konsantrasyon C | %2 |
| A (mg/kg vücut ağırlığı/gün) | 2.79 |
| Dermal Absorbsiyon DAp (%) | % 100 |

$$\begin{aligned} \text{SED} &= A \text{ (mg/kg vücut ağırlığı/gün)} \times C \text{ (\%)} / 100 \times \text{DAp (\%)} / 100 \\ \text{SED} &= 2,79 \text{ (mg/kg vücut ağırlığı/gün)} \times 2 \text{ (\%)} / 100 \times 100 \text{ (\%)} / 100 \\ \text{SED} &= 0,0558 \text{ (mg/kg vücut ağırlığı/gün)} \end{aligned}$$

| INCI NAME | CONCENTRATION (%) | RETANTION FACTOR (R) | DERMAL ABSORPTION DAp (%) | SED (mg/kg bw/day) |
|----------------------------|-------------------|----------------------|---------------------------|--------------------|
| OLEA EUROPAEA FRUIT OIL | 50,0 | 0,01 | 100 | 1,395 |
| AQUA | 25,0 | 0,01 | 100 | 0,6975 |
| COCOS NUCIFERA OIL | 15,0 | 0,01 | 100 | 0,4185 |
| JUGLANS REGIA SEED OIL | 15,0 | 0,01 | 100 | 0,4185 |
| SODIUM HYDROXIDE | 10,0 | 0,01 | 100 | 0,279 |
| RICINUS COMMUNIS SEED OIL | 5,0 | 0,01 | 100 | 0,1395 |
| PARFUM | 2,0 | 0,01 | 100 | 0,0558 |
| VITIS VINIFERA SEED POWDER | 2,0 | 0,01 | 100 | 0,0558 |

8. Toxicological Profile of the Substances Involved in the Formula

8.1. Calculation of Margin of Safety (Mos)

The product itself has not been subjected to animal experiments. Information about raw materials has been benefited from previous studies.

$$\text{MoS} = \frac{\text{NO(A)EL}}{\text{SED}} \geq 100$$

MoS: Margin of safety of an ingredient

NO(A)EL: The highest exposure of a chemical, determined in toxicity tests etc., having no adverse effect (e.g, onset of sickness) even when the chemical is taken (exposed) daily for the rest of one's life. In practice, mice, rats or other animals are forced to take a chemical for a certain period of time. Usually NOAEL is expressed in the amount of a chemical taken daily per kg body weight (e.g., mg/kg/day). Safety limit of raw materials with NOAEL value is calculated and stated in the table below

| INCI Name | SED (mg/kg/bw/day) | NO(A)EL (mg/kg vücutağırlığı/gün) | MoS (NOAEL/SED) | Reference |
|-------------------------|--------------------|--|-----------------|---|
| OLEA EUROPAEA FRUIT OIL | 1,395 | N/A | N/A | according to CIR Expert Panel (2011), for more information see the toxicological profile of OLEA EUROPAEA FRUIT OIL; https://www.cir-safety.org/sites/default/files/118_final_oils_web.pdf |
| AQUA | 0,6975 | - | - | - |
| COCOS NUCIFERA OIL | 0,4185 | No adverse effects were noted in either test group during the test period. The authors concluded that Coconut Oil was as effective and safe as mineral oil when used as a moisturizer. | N/A | https://www.cir-safety.org/sites/default/files/115_buff3e_suppl.pdf |
| JUGLANS REGIA SEED OIL | 0,4185 | 3400 mg/kg/day | 8124,253286 | No Observable Adverse Effect Level (NOAEL) higher than 3400 mg/kg/day in Wistar rats, that corresponds to more than 550 mg/kg/day human intake [178]. https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC6266065/ |
| SODIUM HYDROXIDE | 0,279 | 2000 | 7168,459 | https://www.esr.cri.nz/assets/HEALTH-CONTENT/MoH-reports/FW14001-Bleach-risk-assessment-final.pdf |

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| | | | | |
|-------------------------------|--------|-----|-----|--|
| RICINUS COMMUNIS SEED OIL | 0,1116 | N/A | N/A | <p>The very limited data on acute toxicity in target animals comprise mainly information on castor bean products rather than on purified ricin. Amongst ruminants, cattle appear to tolerate higher intakes than sheep. In horses severe colic and death have been observed after a single dose of approximately 7-8 mg ricin/kg b.w. Toxic effects in pigs and birds have been reported as well as accidental poisonings in dogs with vomiting, depression and diarrhoea as the main clinical signs. No- or lowest observed adverse effect levels (NOAELs or LOAELs) for acute effects of ricin could not be identified for any of the animal species.</p> <p>https://efsa.onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/pdf/10.2903/j.efsa.2008.726</p> |
| PARFUM | 0,0837 | N/A | N/A | = |
| VITIS VINIFERA SEED POWDER | 0,0558 | N/A | N/A | <p>https://www.cir-safety.org/sites/default/files/vitis092012rep.pdf</p> |

- MoS calculation for
 JUGLANS REGIA SEED OIL:

NOAEL: 3400 mg/kg bw/day

SED: 0,4185 mg/kg bw/day

MoS=NOAEL/SED

MoS = 3400 / 0,4185

MoS = 8124,25

MoS > 100

8.2. Toxicological Assessment of the Substances Involved in the Formula

Raw materials and mixtures involved in the formula has been evaluated by classifying according to their trade names:

Olea Europaea (Olive) Fruit Oil

| | | |
|---|---|--|
| 1.6% Olea Europaea (Olive) Fruit Oil in a body lotion | HRIPT with 0.02 ml test material , occluded | 1 subject had slight erythema following the 7th patch that did not reoccur, no other reactions observed. Not a dermal irritant or sensitizer |
| 22% Olea Europaea (Olive) Fruit Oil in a body moisturizer | HRIPT, semi-occluded | Not a dermal irritant or sensitizer |
| 58.7% Olea Europaea (Olive) Fruit Oil in a conditioning not a dermal irritant or sensitizer | HRIPT with 0.2 ml, semi-occluded | Not a dermal irritant or sensitizer |
| 69.6% Olea Europaea (Olive) Fruit Oil in a foundation | HRIPT with 200 µl test material, occluded | Not a dermal irritant or sensitizer |

https://www.cir-safety.org/sites/default/files/118_final_oils_web.pdf

Cocos Nucifera (Coconut) Oil

The oil is obtained from the pulp of coconut palm nuts. Contains triglycerides of fatty acids such as: lauric, myristine, oleic, capric and capron. According to the CIR opinion coconut oil and its derivatives, coconut acid, hydrogenated coconut oil and hydrogenated acid Coconut has been recognized as safe for use in products in current practice use and concentrations (Final Report Cosmetic Ingredient Review Expert Panel Amended Safety Assessment of Cocos Nucifera (Coconut) Oil, Coconut Acid, Hydrogenated Coconut Acid, Hydrogenated Coconut Oil, Ammonium Cocomonoglyceride Sulfate, Butylene Glycol Cocoate, Caprylic / Capric / Coco Glycerides, Cocoglycerides, Coconut Alcohol, Coconut Oil Decyl Esters, Decyl Cocoate, Ethylhexyl Cocoate, Hydrogenated Coco-Glycerides, Isodecyl Cocoate, Lauryl Cocoate, Magnesium Cocoate, Methyl Cocoate, Octyldodecyl Cocoate, Pentaerythrityl Cocoate, Potassium Cocoate, Potassium Hydrogenated Cocoate, Sodium Cocoate, Sodium Cocomonoglyceride Sulfate, Sodium Hydrogenated Cocoate, and Tridecyl Cocoate September 23, 2008 Safety Assessment). Maximum safe concentration in the cosmetic is up to 80%.

https://www.cir-safety.org/sites/default/files/119_draft_decylg_suppl1.pdf

RICINUS COMMUNIS SEED OIL

SUMMARY Ricin is a toxic glycoprotein (with several minor variants) belonging to the type II group of ribosome inactivating proteins (type II RIP) found in the seeds (beans) of the castor oil plant (*Ricinus communis* L. (Euphorbiaceae)). It is composed of two polypeptide chains of approximately 30 kDa joined by a disulfide bond. A limited number of other plants in the same family contain type II RIPs, i.a. subtropical leguminous climber *Abrus precatorius* L. and, *Croton tiglium* L. which contain abrin and croton I, respectively. The seeds of *Croton tiglium* contain a number of other toxins which make it unsuitable as a feed for livestock. In the Terms of Reference, the plant *Jatropha curcas* was also requested to be considered, however, it does not contain a RIP II protein. The toxicity of its seeds can be ascribed to the oil, which contain phorbol esters and this plant is therefore not relevant for this opinion on ricin.

Following extraction of castor oil, ricin is left in the press-cake/castor bean meal². Castor oil production mainly takes place outside the EU. Because of its low value of the press-cake as feed no import to the EU is expected.

Following cell uptake by endocytosis, ricin causes acute cell death by inactivation of ribosomal RNA. Acute symptoms in humans after intake of castor beans are hematemesis (vomiting containing blood), diarrhoea, haemorrhagic necroses in several organs, renal failure, circulatory collapse and death after 6 to 14 days with a fatal oral dose of about 1 mg/kg b.w. (5-10 castor beans). Because of its destruction in the intestinal tract, ricin is approximately 1000-fold more toxic following parenteral administration or

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inhalation, than by the oral route. Oral LD50 values in rats and mice were 20 to 30 mg/kg b.w., and the corresponding intra peritoneal LD50 value for mice is 22 µg/kg b.w. There are no data on chronic or reproductive toxicity, or genotoxicity of ricin. Croton I showed LD50 i.p. values in mice of 20 mg/kg b.w.

The very limited data on acute toxicity in target animals comprise mainly information on castor bean products rather than on purified ricin. Amongst ruminants, cattle appear to tolerate higher intakes than sheep. In horses severe colic and death have been observed after a single dose of approximately 7-8 mg ricin/kg b.w. Toxic effects in pigs and birds have been reported as well as accidental poisonings in dogs with vomiting, depression and diarrhoea as the main clinical signs. No- or lowest observed adverse effect levels (NOAELs or LOAELs) for acute effects of ricin could not be identified for any of the animal species.

<https://efsa.onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/pdf/10.2903/j.efsa.2008.726>

JUGLANS REGIA SEED OIL

CAS NO: 8024-09-7 / 84012-43-1

EC NO: - / 281-688-1

Juglans Regia Seed Oil is the oil derived from the nut meats of the Walnut, *Juglans regia* L., Juglandaceae

The European Commission requested the EFSA Panel on Plant Health to prepare and deliver risk assessments for commodities listed in Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2018/2019 as 'High risk plants, plant products and other objects'. Taking into account the available scientific information, including the technical information provided by the applicant country, this Scientific Opinion covers the plant health risks posed by the following commodities: dormant, free of leaves grafted plants and rootstocks of *Juglans regia* imported from Moldova. A list of pests potentially associated with the commodities was compiled. The relevance of any pest was assessed based on evidence following defined criteria. None of the pests in the list fulfilled all relevant criteria and therefore none were selected for further evaluation. As a result, risk mitigation measures proposed in the technical dossier from Moldova were listed, but not further evaluated. (2)

Certainly, further studies are needed to draw convincing conclusions about walnut activity on humans. (1)

As mentioned, natural products are often proposed in the oncological field to potentiate the cytotoxic activity of traditional anticancer agents and reduce their toxicity. (1)

Indeed, all the studies involving walnut extracts or walnut-enriched diets disclosed a negligible toxicity together with antimutagenic activity and selective effect towards tumour cells. In contrast, different studies regarding walnut-enriched diets showed beneficial properties, such as prevention or delay of tumour initiation. In conclusion, what is certain is that the antitumour potential of walnut finds a solid foundation in its intrinsic chemical composition, but further studies are needed to identify the best approach to exploit this potential, and to confirm this activity on humans, considering both efficacy and safety. (1)

REFEREE

- 1- Natural Products to Fight Cancer: A Focus on *Juglans regia*, Elena Catanzaro , Giulia Greco , Lucia Potenza , Cinzia Calcabrini and Carmela Fimognari; Received: 27 October 2018; Accepted: 9 November 2018; Published: 14 November 2018
- 2- <http://www.noaelproject.it/content/commodity-risk-assessment-juglans-regia-plants-moldova?language=en>

VITIS VINIFERA SEED

CAS NO: 85594-37-2 / 84929-27-1

EC NO: 287-896-9 / 284-511-6

The safety of Vitis Vinifera (Grape) Seed Oil and Hydrogenated Grapeseed Oil was reviewed previously in 2011 by the Cosmetic Ingredient Review (CIR) Expert Panel in the Safety Assessment of Plant-Derived Fatty Acid Oils as Used in Cosmetics, at which time the Panel concluded that these ingredients are safe as used in cosmetics.¹ Consequently, these two ingredients are not included in this safety assessment.

The Vitis vinifera plant parts contain a number of constituents and some of the constituents, such as ascorbic acid, biotin, and malic acid, are cosmetic ingredients for which a CIR safety assessment is available. Others are compounds that have been discussed in previous CIR assessments. For example, Vitis vinifera, and therefore derived extracts, contains a variety of phytochemicals, all present at relatively low concentrations. The Panel has discussed in previous CIR safety assessments that although some of these phytochemicals could exert significant biological effects (e.g., isoflavones), the low levels preclude significant effects. Also, although no dermal absorption data were available, in the Panel's experience, phytosterols and phytosterol esters are not significantly absorbed and do not result in systemic exposure and extensive data are available showing that these phytosterol constituents are not estrogenic, are not reproductive toxicants, are not genotoxic, and are not carcinogenic.

REFEREE

<https://www.cir-safety.org/sites/default/files/vitis092012rep.pdf>

In addition to MoS calculations, the IFRA certificate of conformity provided by the manufacturer was also used in the safety assessment of this product. The perfume concentration (2.0%) in the product is below the maximum concentration that can be used according to the acceptance criteria set by IFRA for this category.

(Class 9A, maximum utilization rate 5.00%)

| INCI Name | Cas NO | SED (mg/kg/bw/day) | NO(A)EL (mg/kg/bw/day) | MoS (NOAEL/SED) | Reference |
|--|--|--------------------|------------------------|-----------------|---|
| 1-(1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8 Octahydro-2,3,8,8-tetramethyl-2-naphthalenyl) ethanone (OTNE) | 54464-57-2 54464-59-4 68155-66-8 68155-67-9 | 0,00074537420 4 | 150 | 201241,201 | https://www.epa.gov/sites/default/files/2020-12/documents/otnemrre.pdf |
| CITRONELLOL | 106-22-9 1117-61-9 141-25-3 26489-01-0 6812-78-8 68916-43-8 | 0,00571392 | 550 | 96256,19039 | https://echa.europa.eu/it/registration-dossier/-/registered-dossier/14242/7/1 |

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|----------------------------------|--|--------------|------|-------------|---|
| | 7540-51-4 | | | | |
| Methyl ionone | 127-42-4 127-43-5 127-51-5 1335-46-2 7779-30-8 79-89-0 1335-94-0 | 0,0004451274 | 3.55 | 7975,24484 | https://echa.europa.eu/cs/registration-dossier/-/registered-dossier/18602/7/6/1 |
| Rose ketones | 23696-85-7 23726-91-2 23726-92-3 23726-93-4 23726-94-5 24720-09-0 33673-71-1 35044-68-9 35087-49-1 39872-57-6 43052-87-5 57378-68-4 70266-48-7 71048-82-3 59739-63-8 87064-19-5 | 0,000087048 | 50 | 574395,7357 | http://fragrancematerialsafetyresource.elsevier.com/sites/default/files/GS11-ionones.pdf |
| alpha-Hexyl cinnamic aldehyde | 101-86-0 | 0,005977854 | 100 | 16728,41123 | https://finefrag.com/wp-content/uploads/2020/08/Hexyl-Cinnamic-Aldehyde-MSDS.pdf |
| GERANIOL | 106-24-1 | 0,000308016 | 300 | 789141,4141 | https://echa.europa.eu/it/registration-dossier/-/registered-dossier/14184/7/6/1 |
| Benzyl salicylate | 93-15-2 | 0,001055178 | 158 | 149737,7694 | https://echa.europa.eu/de/registration-dossier/-/registered-dossier/16100/7/1 |
| α -Amyl cinnamic aldehyde | 122-40-7 | 0,0006417 | 2000 | 3116721,209 | https://www.industrychemicals.gov.au/sites/default/files/Amyl%20and%20hexyl%20cinnamaldehyde_Human%20health%20tier%20II%20assessment.pdf |

| | | | | | |
|-------------------|---|-------------|-----|-------------|---|
| EUGENOL | 97-53-0 | 0,000034596 | 300 | 8671522,719 | https://echa.europa.eu/lt/registration-dossier/-/registered-dossier/13694/7/6/1 |
| Cyclamen aldehyde | 103-95-7 | 0,000096534 | 300 | 3107713,345 | https://echa.europa.eu/de/registration-dossier/-/registered-dossier/5681/7/9/4 |
| LIMONENE | 138-86-3 7705-14-8 5989-27-5 5989-54-8 | 0,000703638 | 250 | 355296,3314 | https://efsa.onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/pdf/10.2903/j.efsa.2015.4053 |
| Allyl esters | - | 0,00025488 | - | - | - |
| linalool | 126-90-9 126-91-0 78-70-6 | 0,001371006 | 117 | 85338,79502 | https://echa.europa.eu/de/registration-dossier/-/registered-dossier/14501/7/9/2 |

MoS>100 is found for perfume components.

9. Undesirable Effects and Serious Undesirable Effects

Not known or reported. Any adverse reactions and serious adverse effects will be reported. Any serious adverse effect will be notified to the Ministry of Health. If the supplier is aware of customer complaints the supplier must bring this to the attention of the safety assessor and submit this formulation for reassessment and notify the competent authorities of corrective actions taken.

10. Information on the Cosmetic Product

The information contained in the report as follows:

- Certificate of Analysis or Specifications of Finished Product
- Certification of Analysis and Specifications of Ingredients
- Formulation of the Product
- Packaging Quality Certificate
- Stability Test report
- Physical and chemical test report
- Challenge test report

COSMETIC PRODUCT SAFETY ASSESSMENT
According to (EC) No 1223/2009 Cosmetic Regulation

Version: 1.0
Prep. Date: 28.05.2022

Form No: 102071
RevisionDate: 28.05.2022

B. COSMETIC PRODUCT SAFETY ASSESSMENT

1. Assessment Conclusion

The safety assessment report of this product is prepared for adults use. MoS>100 is found for raw materials. The calculation was performed assuming that dermal absorption is 100 %. With this worst case study, it is evaluated that the use of this raw material in this product is safe.

In addition to MoS calculations, the IFRA certificate of conformity provided by the manufacturer was also used in the safety assessment of this product. The perfume concentration (2%) in the product is below the maximum concentration that can be used according to the acceptance criteria set by IFRA for this category. (Class 9A, maximum utilization rate 5.00%). MoS>100 is found for perfume components.

The ingredients of the product are permitted ingredients for cosmetics. All raw materials are not toxic under normal or reasonably unforeseeable conditions of use at this concentration. The product does not contain prohibited substances listed in annexes of Regulation (EC) No. 1223/2009. Composition of the product complies with the requirements of the EU Cosmetic Regulations.

Based on all data available it can be assumed that the cosmetic product "GRAPE SEED" soap is safe for human health when used under normal or reasonably foreseeable conditions of use in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 1223/2009.

There are restrictions for SODIUM HYDROXIDE which is allowed in cosmetic products as pH adjuster when pH <11. Based on the fact, that Sodium hydroxide is consumed during the soap-making process and it is not contained in the final product, the restriction does not apply.

The list of ingredients is based on the ingredients that are used to make the soap.

Following review of the information provided for the above product and its ingredients, the product is considered safe for the intended application and complies with EC Regulation 1223/2009.

This safety assessment for human health is based upon information available at this date. Reviews of this assessment will be made as and when new information becomes available.

2. Labelled Warnings and Instructions of Use

Warnings on the product label:

Avoid contact with eyes and mouth. In case of contact, rinse thoroughly with plenty of water.

Application of the Product:

Before use, read the instructions of your product at sopna.co, you can access the site with QR code. Keep in a dry place

3. Reasoning

This report is prepared based on the Regulation (EC) No. 1223/2009 on cosmetic products and The SCCS's Notes of Guidance for the Testing of Cosmetic Ingredients and Their Safety Evaluation 9th Revision 2015. The Product is a body soap. Application area is the body area. Rinse-off Product. 100% use in cosmetic products is safe. Attached information and documents (MSDS's, TDS's, , etc) and the references at the product Microbiology, Stability and Free claim test results Safety information report is also used. Physical-chemical specifications, microbiological data are acceptable. All the ingredients Mos value is above >100. The product is safe to use as cosmetic product according to cosmetic regulations. The margin of safety for ingredients which have no NO(A)EL value could not calculate. The toxicological profile have been assessed for substances that missing NO(A)EL values. components in the product has no risk to the consumers. This type of formulation has been in common use in cosmetics over many

years without any particular concerns. In the table the margin of safety of each of the ingredients used are given. All the results contained in the report in section A reasoning that product is safe.

4. Assessor's Credentials and Approval of Part B

Name : Fatih KEÇELİ, RPh.,

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Ümraniye/ İstanbul , TURKEY

Proof of qualification of safety assessor:

Pharmacist,

Graduated School : Gazi University Faculty of Pharmacy

Master's Degree : Ankara University faculty of Pharmacy

Diploma attached.

Date and signature of safety assessor:

Fatih KEÇELİ

