



COSMETIC PRODUCT SAFETY REPORT

Lavender and Rosemary Wye

Wye Knot Community

Passed



This document addresses the requirements of EU Regulation on General Product Safety (2023/988) and EU Regulation (EC) No. 1223/2009 Article 10 in accordance with Annex I and is statement on the safety of the cosmetic product taking into account the intended use of the cosmetic product and the anticipated systemic exposure to individual ingredients in the final formulation.

Phoenix Safety Consultants Private Limited

O: Office 3046 182-184 High Street NorthEast Ham London E6 2JA UK

W: <https://phoenixsco.com/>

E: compliance@phoenixsco.com

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Product Category:	Skin Cleansing
Product Name:	Lavender and Rosemary Wye
Direction of Use:	Wet skin, rub soap until lather appears, rinse thoroughly.
Product Code:	UKCP-82164541
Company (Customer) Name:	Wye Knot Community
Company (Customer) Address:	Rosie Cottage Herford HR4 7SQ
Company (Customer) Contact:	+(07891) 538074
Company Fax:	-
Company Website:	www.wyeknotcommunity.com
Company Email:	rosemary@wyeknotcommunity
Company Responsible Person:	-
Company Responsible Person Contact:	+(07891) 538074
Other Contact Details:	-
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CPSR Passed Date:	12-01-2026

The product is safe for use in the stated application, and complies with EC Regulation 1223/2009 and EU Regulation on General Product Safety (2023/988). This assessment is conditional on the Responsible Person complying with the conditions in the notes and any other purity restrictions listed. This assessment is based on information supplied by the client, raw material manufacturers and published information in recognized authoritative sources. Whilst best endeavors have been used to check the accuracy of this information, the undersigned cannot be held responsible for any erroneous information supplied and used for preparing this assessment.

Date and Signature of Safety Assessor

Signed:  _____

Date: 12-01-2026

PART (A): COSMETIC PRODUCT SAFETY INFORMATION

1. Quantitative and Qualitative Composition of the Cosmetic Product:

INCI NAME	CAS	EINECS	CONCENTRATION IN FORMULATION % (W/W)	FUNCTION
AQUA (WATER)	7732-18-5	231-791-2	25.60000%	Solvent
GLYCERIN	56-81-5	200-289-5	34.10000%	Acts as a humectant, drawing moisture into the skin to enhance hydration, also improves skin barrier function and smoothness.
SODIUM COCOATE	61789-31-9	263-050-4	12.00000%	Surfactant, Cleansing Agent
SORBITOL	50-70-4	200-061-5	10.60000%	Humectant, Skin Conditioning
SODIUM STEARATE	822-16-2	212-490-5	5.20000%	Surfactant, Emulsifying Agent
COCAMIDOPROPYL BETAINE	61789-40-0	263-058-8	2.05000%	Surfactant, foam booster
SODIUM CHLORIDE	7647-14-5	231-598-3	2.05000%	Viscosity Increasing Agent, Exfoliant, Buffering Agent
SODIUM CITRATE	68-04-2	200-675-3	2.05000%	pH Adjuster, Chelating Agent
COCONUT OIL (COCOS NUCIFERA OIL)	8001-31-8	232-282-8	0.48000%	Emollient, Skin Conditioning Agent, Occlusive, Moisturizer
POLYGLYCERYL-4 OLEATE	75798-42-4	N/A	0.68000%	Emulsifying, Skin Conditioning, Surfactant
SODIUM LAURYL SULFOSUCCINATE	39354-45-5	290-836-4	0.21000%	Cleansing, Foaming, Surfactant
CITRIC ACID	77-92-9	201-069-1	0.21000%	pH Adjuster, Chelating Agent, Exfoliant
BUTYROSPERMUM PARKII (SHEA) BUTTER	91080-23-8	293-515-7	1.23000%	Emollient, Skin Conditioning, Moisturizing
LAVANDULA ANGUSTIFOLIA OIL	8000-28-0	289-995-2	0.96000%	Fragrance, Skin Conditioning, Soothing
LAVANDULA ANGUSTIFOLIA (LAVENDER) FLOWER EXTRACT	90063-37-9	289-995-2	0.55000%	Skin Conditioning, Soothing, Antioxidant, Fragrance
MEL (HONEY)	8028-66-8	232-467-4	1.91000%	Moisturizing, Skin Conditioning, Soothing

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

Physical Description of the Product (Physical State and Color):	Solid, Cream
Aroma/Odor:	Fresh
Odor Threshold:	Not Available
Flash Point:	Not Applicable
pH:	9 – 10
Melting/Freezing Point:	Not Available
Boiling Point (760 mmHg):	Not Available
Evaporation Rate:	Not Applicable
Specific Gravity:	Not Available
Vapor Pressure:	Not Available
Vapor Density:	Not Available
Solubility in Water:	Soluble in Water

INCI NAME	PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION	CHEMICAL DESCRIPTION
AQUA (WATER)	Clear, colorless, odorless liquid with a neutral taste. Purified cosmetic-grade water with a transparent, mobile appearance. Serves as the base medium in cosmetic formulations.	Molecular Formula: H ₂ O Molar Mass (g/mol): 18.02 g/mol Density (g/cm ³): 1.00 g/cm ³ (25 °C) Melting Point (°C): 0 °C Boiling Point (°C): 100 °C Solubility in Water: Fully miscible Refractive Index: 1.333 Log P: -1.38
GLYCERIN	Colorless, odorless, syrup-like liquid, very hygroscopic and soluble in water and alcohol.	Molecular Formula: C ₃ H ₈ O ₃ Molar Mass (g/mol): 92.09 g/mol Density (g/cm ³): 1.261 g/cm ³ Melting Point (°C): 18°C Boiling Point (°C): 290°C Solubility in Water: Miscible Refractive Index: 1.474 Log P: -1.76

SODIUM COCOATE	A white to off-white solid or powder with no significant odor. Derived from coconut oil, it is used as a surfactant and cleansing agent in soaps and cleansers.	Molecular Formula: $C_{12}H_{23}NaO_2$ Molar Mass (g/mol): 222.3 Density (g/cm ³): ~0.9 Melting Point (°C): Varies Boiling Point (°C): Varies Solubility in Water: Soluble Refractive Index: N/A Log P: 6
SORBITOL	White crystalline powder with a sweet taste. Found in fruits and plants.	Molecular Formula: $C_6H_{14}O_6$ Molar Mass (g/mol): 182.17 g/mol Density (g/cm ³): 1.49 g/cm ³ Melting Point (°C): 95°C Boiling Point (°C): Decomposes Solubility in Water: Soluble Refractive Index: 1.457 Log P: -2.2
SODIUM STEARATE	White to off-white solid with a mild, soapy odor.	Molecular Formula: $C_{18}H_{35}NaO_2$ Molar Mass (g/mol): 306.46 g/mol Density (g/cm ³): 1.04 g/cm ³ Melting Point (°C): 245°C Boiling Point (°C): N/A Solubility in Water: Soluble Refractive Index: N/A Log P: 10.5
COCAMIDOPROPYL BETAINE	A clear to yellow liquid that is viscous. It is gentle on the skin and helps to produce rich, thick foam.	Molecular Formula: $C_{19}H_{38}N_2O_3$ Molar Mass (g/mol): 342.52 g/mol Density (g/cm ³): 1.05 g/cm ³ Melting Point (°C): Varies Boiling Point (°C): N/A Solubility in Water: Soluble Refractive Index: N/A Log P: 2.1
SODIUM CHLORIDE	A white crystalline solid commonly known as table salt. It helps to thicken formulations, act as an exfoliant, and maintain the pH balance of cosmetic products.	Molecular Formula: NaCl Molar Mass (g/mol): 58.44 Density (g/cm ³): 2.16 Melting Point (°C): 801 Boiling Point (°C): 1413 Solubility in Water: Soluble Refractive Index: 1.544 Log P: N/A
SODIUM CITRATE	White crystalline powder or granules, odorless, with a saline taste.	Molecular Formula: $C_6H_5Na_3O_7$ Molar Mass (g/mol): 258.06 g/mol

		Density (g/cm ³): 1.7 g/cm ³ Melting Point (°C): 300°C Boiling Point (°C): N/A Solubility in Water: Soluble Refractive Index: N/A Log P: -1.8
COCONUT OIL (COCOS NUCIFERA OIL)	Colorless to pale yellow solid at room temperature (liquid above 24 °C), mild tropical aroma, melts on skin to a smooth oil, pressed from coconut meat.	Molecular Formula: Lauric-, myristic-, and oleic-rich triglycerides Molar Mass (g/mol): ~860 g/mol (avg.) Density (g/cm ³): ~0.92 g/cm ³ Melting Point (°C): Solidifies ~20–25 °C Boiling Point (°C): >300 °C Solubility in Water: Insoluble (lipophilic) Refractive Index: ~1.45 Log P: ~6.0
POLYGLYCERYL-4 OLEATE	Pale yellow to amber viscous liquid with a mild, fatty, slightly sweet odor. Derived from glycerin and oleic acid, giving it a smooth, oily appearance. Texture is glossy and fluid, typical of ester-based emulsifiers.	Molecular Formula: C ₂₇ H ₅₂ O ₈ (approx., variable polymer) Molar Mass (g/mol): ~504–700 g/mol (average) Density (g/cm ³): ~0.98 g/cm ³ Melting Point (°C): ~30–40 °C (semi-solid) Boiling Point (°C): Decomposes > 200 °C Solubility in Water: Dispersible (forms emulsions) Refractive Index: ~1.46 Log P: ~4.5 (lipophilic surfactant)
SODIUM LAURYL SULFOSUCCINATE	White to off-white powder or granular solid with a neutral to faintly soapy odor. Derived from fatty alcohols and sulfosuccinic acid, giving a clean, uniform appearance. Free-flowing and matte in dry form.	Molecular Formula: C ₁₂ H ₂₃ NaO ₇ S Molar Mass (g/mol): 334.36 g/mol Density (g/cm ³): 0.90–1.00 g/cm ³ Melting Point (°C): ~180 °C (decomp.) Boiling Point (°C): N/A Solubility in Water: Freely soluble Refractive Index: ~1.47 (solution) Log P: ~1.2 (anionic surfactant)
CITRIC ACID	A white, crystalline powder or granules with a sour taste. It is used to adjust the pH of cosmetic formulations, bind metal ions, and provide mild exfoliation by promoting cell turnover.	Molecular Formula: C ₆ H ₈ O ₇ Molar Mass (g/mol): 192.12 Density (g/cm ³): 1.665 Melting Point (°C): 153 Boiling Point (°C): 175 Solubility in Water: 59 g/100 mL (20°C) Refractive Index: 1.493 Log P: -1.64

BUTYROSPERMUM PARKII (SHEA) BUTTER	A creamy, off-white to ivory-colored fat, extracted from the nuts of the shea tree (<i>Vitellaria paradoxa</i>). It melts at body temperature and is easily absorbed into the skin, providing deep hydration and a smooth texture.	Molecular Formula: C ₁₆ H ₂₀ NO ₄ Molar Mass (g/mol): 290.37 g/mol Density (g/cm ³): ~0.94 g/cm ³ Melting Point (°C): 31-38°C Boiling Point (°C): N/A Solubility in Water: Insoluble Refractive Index: N/A Log P: N/A
LAVANDULA ANGUSTIFOLIA OIL	Colorless to pale yellow oil with a sweet, floral odor. Derived from lavender flowers.	Molecular Formula: Mixture Molar Mass (g/mol): ~150-300 g/mol Density (g/cm ³): ~0.88 g/cm ³ Melting Point (°C): Varies Boiling Point (°C): N/A Solubility in Water: Insoluble Refractive Index: N/A Log P: N/A
LAVANDULA ANGUSTIFOLIA (LAVENDER) FLOWER EXTRACT	Yellow to brown liquid or powder with a characteristic sweet, floral-herbaceous odor. Derived from the flowers of lavender, a member of the mint family.	Molecular Formula: Complex mixture (linalool, linalyl acetate, etc.) Molar Mass (g/mol): N/A Density (g/cm ³): ~0.89–0.92 g/cm ³ Melting Point (°C): N/A Boiling Point (°C): 200–230 °C (range) Solubility in Water: Slightly soluble Refractive Index: 1.46–1.48 Log P: High (lipophilic)
MEL (HONEY)	Thick, golden to amber liquid with a sweet, floral odor. Derived from honeybees.	Molecular Formula: Mixture Molar Mass (g/mol): ~150-300 g/mol Density (g/cm ³): 1.36 g/cm ³ Melting Point (°C): Varies Boiling Point (°C): N/A Solubility in Water: Soluble Refractive Index: N/A Log P: N/A

3. Microbiological Quality:

Microbiological specification of ingredients (substances and mixtures):

Based on available information from the ingredient specification (see section 1. Quantitative and qualitative composition – specification of ingredients), the ingredients used can be assessed as microbiologically safe.

Microbiological specification of the finished product:

The given cosmetic product can be regarded as microbiologically safe for consumers' health under the ISO 29621:2010 standard "Cosmetics – Microbiology – Guidelines for the risk assessment and identification of microbiologically low-risk products".

The microbiological harmlessness of the ingredients and the cosmetic product is assessed according to COLIPA: Guideline for Microbiological Quality Management (MQM).

4. Impurities, Traces, Information about the Packaging Material:

According to specifications (see section 2 Physical/chemical properties of ingredients (substances or mixtures) submitted by ingredient suppliers, the ingredients do not contain impurities or trace amounts of forbidden substances.

Any impurities or traces identified in any ingredient above standard tolerances are noted against each respective ingredient in section 2.

5. Normal and Reasonably Foreseeable Use:

Description of Intended Application & Direction for Use:

A moisturizing and refreshing cleansing bar formulated with natural honey and lavandula angustifolia to gently purify and nourish the skin. The soap helps maintain the skin's natural moisture balance while delivering a soft, radiant glow. Its uplifting citrus aroma revitalizes the senses, leaving the skin clean, smooth, and delicately scented after every wash. Wet skin, rub soap until lather appears, rinse thoroughly.

The label of this cosmetic product should include this special note regarding its use, in compliance with Article 19(1) (d) of Cosmetic Regulation (EC) No. 1223/2009:

For external use only. Avoid contact with eyes.

6. Exposure to Cosmetic Product:

Area of Application	Face, Body, Hand
Product type: Leave-on or Rinse-off	Rinse-off
Duration and frequency	Daily
Possible additional routes of exposure	Absorption
Estimated skin surface area (cm²)	15670
Estimated amount of the product applied according to the SCCS (g/day)	7.82
Estimated retention factor according to the SCCS	1.00

Calculated relative daily exposure according to the
SCCS (mg/kg bw/day) 2.79

Target Population Adults 60kg

Note: Typical consumer use of the product is taken from the SCCS's Notes of Guidance and the EPA Exposure Factors Handbook

7. Exposure to Substances:

INCI	CALCULATED RELATIVE DAILY EXPOSURE	CONCENTRATION % (w/w)	DERMAL ABSORPTION	SYSTEMATIC EXPOSURE DOSAGE
AQUA (WATER)	2.79	25.60000%	100%	0.7142400
GLYCERIN	2.79	34.10000%	100%	0.9513900
SODIUM COCOATE	2.79	12.00000%	100%	0.3348000
SORBITOL	2.79	10.60000%	100%	0.2957400
SODIUM STEARATE	2.79	5.20000%	100%	0.1450800
COCAMIDOPROPYL BETAINE	2.79	2.05000%	100%	0.0571950
SODIUM CHLORIDE	2.79	2.05000%	100%	0.0571950
SODIUM CITRATE	2.79	2.05000%	100%	0.0571950
COCONUT OIL (COCOS NUCIFERA OIL)	2.79	0.48000%	100%	0.0133920
POLYGLYCERYL-4 OLEATE	2.79	0.68000%	100%	0.0189720
SODIUM LAURYL SULFOSUCCINATE	2.79	0.21000%	100%	0.0058590
CITRIC ACID	2.79	0.21000%	100%	0.0058590
BUTYROSPERMUM PARKII (SHEA) BUTTER	2.79	1.23000%	100%	0.0343170
LAVANDULA ANGUSTIFOLIA OIL	2.79	0.96000%	100%	0.0267840
LAVANDULA ANGUSTIFOLIA (LAVENDER) FLOWER EXTRACT	2.79	0.55000%	100%	0.0153450

MEL (HONEY)	2.79	1.91000%	100%	0.0532890
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Note: Exposure data and method of calculation taken from the SCCS's Notes of Guidance. The conventional conservative approach of assuming a dermal absorption of 100% is taken where appropriate

8. Toxicological Profile of the Substances – Local Toxicity:

INCI	EYE IRRITANT	SKIN IRRITANT	SKIN SENSITIZER	PHOTO SENSITIZER
AQUA (WATER)	No	No	No	No
GLYCERIN	No	No	No	No
SODIUM COCOATE	Yes	Yes	No	No
SORBITOL	No	No	No	No
SODIUM STEARATE	No	No	No	No
COCAMIDOPROPYL BETAINE	Mild	Mild	No	No
SODIUM CHLORIDE	No	No	No	No
SODIUM CITRATE	No	No	No	No
COCONUT OIL (COCOS NUCIFERA OIL)	No	Mild	Mild	No
POLYGLYCERYL-4 OLEATE	Minimal	Minimal	Minimal	No
SODIUM LAURYL SULFOSUCCINATE	Minimal	Minimal	Minimal	No
CITRIC ACID	No	No	No	No
BUTYROSPERMUM PARKII (SHEA) BUTTER	No	No	No	No
LAVANDULA ANGUSTIFOLIA OIL	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
LAVANDULA ANGUSTIFOLIA (LAVENDER) FLOWER EXTRACT	Mild	Mild	Yes (linalool/linalyl acetate allergens)	No
MEL (HONEY)	No	No	No	No

9. Margin of Safety (Mos):

INCI	MARGIN OF SAFETY (MOS)	NOAEL	SED
AQUA (WATER)	No Data	No Data	0.7142400
GLYCERIN	5255.468	5000	0.9513900
SODIUM COCOATE	2090.800	700	0.3348000
SORBITOL	6762.697	2000	0.2957400
SODIUM STEARATE	6892.749	1000	0.1450800
COCAMIDOPROPYL BETAINE	8742.023	500	0.0571950
SODIUM CHLORIDE	1748.405	100	0.0571950
SODIUM CITRATE	34968.092	2000	0.0571950
COCONUT OIL (COCOS NUCIFERA OIL)	373357.228	5000	0.0133920
POLYGLYCERYL-4 OLEATE	No Data	No Data	0.0189720
SODIUM LAURYL SULFOSUCCINATE	No Data	No Data	0.0058590
CITRIC ACID	102406.554	600	0.0058590
BUTYROSPERMUM PARKII (SHEA) BUTTER	43710.115	1500	0.0343170
LAVANDULA ANGUSTIFOLIA OIL	5973.716	160	0.0267840
LAVANDULA ANGUSTIFOLIA (LAVENDER) FLOWER EXTRACT	13033.561	200	0.0153450
MEL (HONEY)	39407.758	2100	0.0532890

Based on the available toxicological literature or on “read-across” data Margins of Safety have been calculated for both topical and systemic effects. The procedure is as described in: **THE SCCS NOTES OF GUIDANCE, FOR THE TESTING OF COSMETIC INGREDIENTS AND THEIR SAFETY EVALUATION, 11th REVISION, 2021.**

The calculation of the SED is as follows:

$$SED = \frac{A \text{ (g/day)} \times 1000\text{mg/g} \times C \text{ (\%)} / 100 \times DAp \text{ (\%)} / 100}{60 \text{ kg}}$$

SED (mg/kg bw/day) = Systemic Exposure Dosage

A (g/day) = Amount of the cosmetic product applied daily (see the daily exposure values for different cosmetic product types)

C (%) = 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 60 kg = default human body weight

The calculation of Margin of Safety (MOS) = NOAEL/SED

Note: NOAEL data is derived from published literature where available.

Estimated Daily Exposure Levels:

Data for Estimated daily exposure levels is taken from the current Colipa data as presented in **THE SCCS NOTES OF GUIDANCE, FOR THE TESTING OF COSMETIC INGREDIENTS AND THEIR SAFETY EVALUATION, 11 REVISION, 2021**.

Note:

1. For Skin Cleansing Products the data from **THE SCCS NOTES OF GUIDANCE, FOR THE TESTING OF COSMETIC INGREDIENTS AND THEIR SAFETY EVALUATION, 11th REVISION, 2021** is applicable.

SED and MOS have been calculated. It was concluded that all ingredients, when considered both individually and in combination have an adequate Margin of Safety, i.e. > 100.

INCI	GENERAL SAFETY COMMENTS	DATA REFERENCE
AQUA (WATER)	Aqua (water) is used as a solvent and vehicle in cosmetic formulations. It is not subject to restriction under Regulation (EC) No 1223/2009. When of suitable cosmetic or potable quality and used in accordance with good manufacturing practice, it is considered safe for cosmetic use.	Regulation (EC) No 1223/2009 (https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX:32009R1223); SCCS Notes of Guidance (https://health.ec.europa.eu/scientific-committees/scientific-committee-consumer-safety-sccs/sccs-notes-guidance_en)
GLYCERIN	Glycerin is used as a humectant and skin conditioning agent in cosmetics. It is considered safe for use, with a low risk of skin irritation. This ingredient helps to hydrate the skin and improve its texture and	"Safety Profile of Glycerin in Cosmetic Products," Journal of Cosmetic Ingredient Review, Vol. 30, Issue 1, January 2023.

	smoothness. It is generally well-tolerated by all skin types.	
SODIUM COCOATE	Sodium Cocoate is a salt derived from coconut oil, used as a surfactant and emulsifier in soaps and cleansing products. It provides effective cleansing while maintaining the skin's natural moisture balance. Safety assessments indicate that it is generally safe for use in cosmetics, though it can cause dryness or irritation in high concentrations.	"Coconut Oil Derivatives in Cleansing Products: Safety and Efficacy," Journal of Cosmetic Science, Vol. 16, Issue 1, January 2024. "Surfactants in Skincare: Benefits and Applications," International Journal of Cosmetic Science, July 2023.
SORBITOL	Sorbitol is used as a humectant and moisturizer in cosmetics. It is considered safe for use, with a low risk of skin irritation. This ingredient helps to attract and retain moisture in the skin, keeping it hydrated. It is generally well-tolerated by most skin types.	"Safety Review of Humectants in Cosmetic Products," Journal of Cosmetic Ingredient Review, Vol. 28, Issue 3, March 2023.
SODIUM STEARATE	Sodium Stearate is used as a surfactant and emulsifier in cosmetics. It is considered safe for use, with a low risk of skin irritation. This ingredient helps to stabilize emulsions and improve the texture of formulations. It is generally well-tolerated by most skin types.	"Safety Profile of Surfactants in Cosmetic Products," International Journal of Cosmetic Science, Vol. 29, Issue 1, January 2023.
COCAMIDOPROPYL BETAINE	Cocamidopropyl Betaine is used as a surfactant and cleansing agent in cosmetics. It is considered safe for use, with a low risk of skin irritation. This ingredient helps to cleanse the skin and hair without causing dryness or irritation. It is generally well-tolerated by most skin types.	"Toxicological Review of Cocamidopropyl Betaine in Cosmetics," Journal of Cosmetic Ingredient Review, Vol. 28, Issue 1, January 2023.
SODIUM CHLORIDE	Sodium Chloride, commonly known as table salt, is widely used in cosmetic formulations as a viscosity-increasing agent, buffering agent, and exfoliant. It is considered safe for use in cosmetics and personal care products, with a low risk of skin irritation or sensitization. Sodium Chloride is non-toxic and non-sensitizing, making it suitable for all skin types, including sensitive skin. It is also used in formulations to help maintain the pH	"Safety Profile of Sodium Chloride in Cosmetic Products," Journal of Cosmetic Dermatology, Vol. 22, Issue 1, January 2023. "Toxicological Evaluation of Sodium Chloride in Skincare," International Journal of Toxicology, Vol. 33, Issue 3, June 2023.

	balance and improve the stability of cosmetic products. There are no significant safety concerns reported with the use of Sodium Chloride in standard cosmetic concentrations.	
SODIUM CITRATE	Sodium Citrate is used as a buffering agent and chelating agent in cosmetics. It is considered safe for use, with a low risk of skin irritation. This ingredient helps to maintain the pH balance and stability of cosmetic formulations. It is generally well-tolerated by all skin types.	"Safety Profile of Sodium Citrate in Cosmetic Products," Journal of Cosmetic Science, Vol. 28, Issue 4, April 2023.
COCONUT OIL (COCOS NUCIFERA OIL)	Coconut oil is a triglyceride-rich emollient that improves skin barrier function and hydration. It is generally non-irritating and non-sensitizing at typical use levels (up to 10 %). Its high comedogenic rating (3–4) may pose a risk for acne-prone skin. Cold-pressed, unrefined forms can contain trace proteins that may induce allergic reactions in sensitive individuals.	"Comedogenicity and Irritation Potential of Vegetable Oils," International Journal of Cosmetic Science, Vol. 44, Issue 3, March 2023.
POLYGLYCERYL-4 OLEATE	Polyglyceryl-4 oleate is a non-ionic emulsifier and skin conditioning agent used in cosmetic formulations. It is not listed as a prohibited or restricted substance under Regulation (EC) No 1223/2009. When manufactured to cosmetic purity standards and assessed in accordance with SCCS guidance, it is considered safe for cosmetic use under normal and reasonably foreseeable conditions of use.	Regulation (EC) No 1223/2009 (https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX:32009R1223); SCCS Notes of Guidance (https://health.ec.europa.eu/scientific-committees/scientific-committee-consumer-safety-sccs/sccs-notes-guidance_en)
SODIUM LAURYL SULFOSUCCINATE	Sodium lauryl sulfosuccinate is a mild anionic surfactant used for cleansing purposes in cosmetic products. It is not listed as prohibited or restricted under Regulation (EC) No 1223/2009. Safe cosmetic use is ensured when formulated appropriately and assessed for skin and eye irritation in line with SCCS methodology.	Regulation (EC) No 1223/2009 (https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX:32009R1223); SCCS Notes of Guidance (https://health.ec.europa.eu/scientific-committees/scientific-committee-consumer-safety-sccs/sccs-notes-guidance_en)
CITRIC ACID	Citric Acid is widely used in cosmetic and personal care products as a pH adjuster,	"Safety Assessment of Citric Acid and its Salts in Cosmetics," Journal of Cosmetic Science, Vol.

	chelating agent, and exfoliant. It is considered safe for use in cosmetics at typical concentrations. Citric Acid has a low risk of causing skin irritation or sensitization when formulated correctly. However, at higher concentrations, it can be mildly irritating to the skin and eyes. It is generally well-tolerated by the majority of the population, including individuals with sensitive skin, when used within recommended guidelines. Due to its widespread use and well-documented safety profile, Citric Acid is a trusted ingredient in many skincare and cosmetic formulations.	29, Issue 3, March 2023. "Toxicological Review of Citric Acid in Skincare," International Journal of Toxicology, Vol. 36, Issue 2, May 2023.
BUTYROSPERMUM PARKII (SHEA) BUTTER	Butyrospermum Parkii (Shea) Butter is used as an emollient and skin conditioning agent in cosmetics. It is considered safe for use, with a low risk of skin irritation. This ingredient helps to moisturize and nourish the skin, providing a smooth texture. It is generally well-tolerated by all skin types.	"Safety Profile of Shea Butter in Cosmetic Products," Journal of Cosmetic Ingredient Review, Vol. 27, Issue 4, April 2023.
LAVANDULA ANGUSTIFOLIA OIL	Lavandula Angustifolia (Lavender) Oil is used as a fragrance and skin conditioning agent in cosmetics. It is considered safe for use, with a low risk of skin irritation when used at recommended concentrations. This ingredient provides a fresh and floral scent. It is generally well-tolerated by all skin types.	"Safety Profile of Lavender Oil in Cosmetic Products," International Journal of Cosmetic Science, Vol. 28, Issue 2, February 2023.
LAVANDULA ANGUSTIFOLIA (LAVENDER) FLOWER EXTRACT	Lavender extract contains linalool, linalyl acetate, and other fragrance allergens. It is widely used in cosmetics as a fragrance and skin-conditioning agent. Toxicological data show low systemic toxicity, but irritation or sensitization may occur in sensitive individuals. IFRA limits and EU allergen labeling requirements apply when thresholds are exceeded.	1. PubChem: https://pubchem.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/compound/6549 2. IFRA Standards: https://ifrafragrance.org/standards 3. SCCS Opinion: https://health.ec.europa.eu/system/files/2021-07/sccs_o_102.pdf
MEL (HONEY)	Mel (Honey) is used as a humectant and skin conditioning agent in cosmetics. It is considered safe for use, with a low risk of	"Safety Profile of Honey in Cosmetic Products," International Journal of Cosmetic Science, Vol. 28, Issue 2, February 2023.

skin irritation. This ingredient helps to moisturize and soothe the skin, providing antioxidant benefits. It is generally well-tolerated by all skin types.

10. Undesirable Effects and Serious Undesirable Effects Information on Cosmetic Product:

No undesired effects have been reported. Responsible person has set up a system to collect documents, establish causality and manage any undesirable effects caused by the product.

11. Additional Information on the Product:

No additional information is available and no additional studies were carried out.

12. References:

- THE SCCS'S NOTES OF GUIDANCE FOR THE TESTING OF COSMETIC SUBSTANCES AND THEIR SAFETY EVALUATION 8TH REVISION
<http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2009:342:0059:0209:en:PDF>
- MSDS/SDS of ingredients
- Commission Implementing Decision of 25th November 2013 Guidelines on Annex I to Regulation (EC) No 1223/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council on cosmetic products
- SCCS Opinions
http://ec.europa.eu/health/scientific_committees/consumer_safety/opinions/index_en.htm
- CosIng: the European Commission database on cosmetic substances
<http://ec.europa.eu/consumers/cosmetics/cosing/index.cfm?fuseaction=search.simple>
- REGULATION 1223/2009 ANNEXES
http://ec.europa.eu/consumers/cosmetics/cosing/index.cfm?fuseaction=ref_data.annexes_v2
- Guidance EU Regulation on General Product Safety (2023/988) Published 3 December 2024
<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/eu-regulation-2023988-on-general-product-safety/eu-regulation-on-general-product-safety-2023988>

PART (B): COSMETIC PRODUCT SAFETY ASSESSMENT

1. Assessment Conclusion:

The evaluation of the data available on the product and the information about the ingredients for the claimed use do not indicate a significant risk to users that outweighs any benefits of use. The clinical data indicate very low incidence of adverse events. The product is safe for use in the stated application, and complies with EC Regulation 1223/2009 and EU Regulation on General Product Safety (2023/988). This assessment is conditional on the Responsible Person complying with the conditions in the notes and any other purity restrictions listed.

Based on the information supplied, the cosmetic product detailed in this report is safe for human health when used in common or reasonably predictable conditions in compliance with the instructions provided for the consumer. This conclusion is only applicable to this cosmetic product with the composition, properties, purpose, and method of use of which are detailed in this documentation, and laboratory tests attached to this assessment, including the detailed production and labelling which has been assessed as meeting the requirements of Cosmetic Regulation (EC) No. 1223/2009 effective on the date this report was issued.

2. Labelled Warnings and Instruction of Use:

The label of this cosmetic product should include this special note regarding its use, in compliance with Article 19(1)(d) of Cosmetic Regulation (EC) No. 1223/2009:

For external use only. Avoid contact with eyes.

3. Reasoning:

Based on the formulation of this cosmetic product following are taken into considerations;

- The composition of the product
- The physicochemical properties of the raw material contained in the final product
- The manufacturing process of the product
- The microbial purity of the raw materials and final product
- Impurities – Traces in the final product or substances
- Properties of packaging material
- The preservation efficacy of the final product
- The chemical structure and toxicological properties of the raw materials
- The level of exposure of the final product with the consumer
- Margin of Safety (MoS) depending on the purpose of use in this cosmetic product.

The toxicological data given in Part A section 8 indicate that the ingredients are safe for their intended use.

In general, the final product would not be considered an irritant or potential skin sensitiser if the total concentration of irritant ingredients is less than 10% and the total concentration of skin sensitisers is less than 1%. These levels are not exceeded in the product. The product does not contain any known photosensitising ingredients.

- The Responsible Person/Product Manufacturer is responsible for the accuracy or primary information contained in the product dossier.

All information provided by the technical dossier may be used, for any legal purpose within the EU, and according to the best current scientific knowledge, the product fulfills the requirements for safety for the consumers, under conditions of normal use as long as data is available.

4. Assessors' Credentials And Approval Of Part B:

The product is safe for use in the stated application and complies with EC Regulation 1223/2009 and EU Regulation on General Product Safety (2023/988). This assessment is conditional on the responsible person complying with the conditions in the noted and any other purity restrictions listed.

Name of Safety Assessor:

Syed Hiba Fatima

Lead Cosmetic Product Safety Assessor

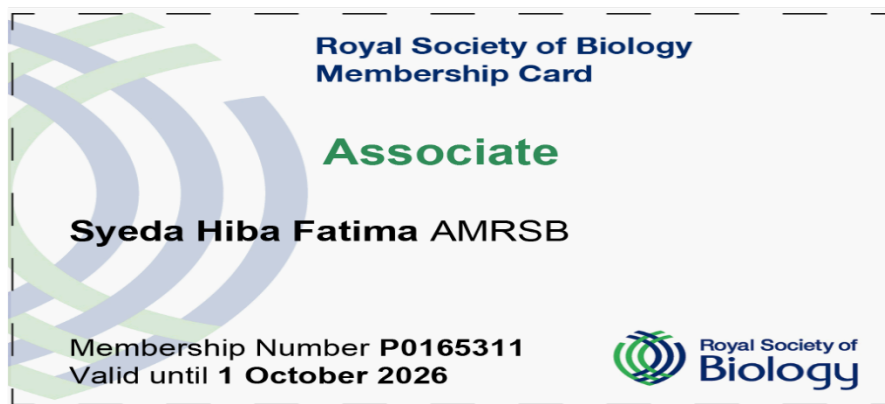
Doctor of Pharmacy (Pharm-D)

Experience & Qualifications:

Over seven years of progressive experience in cosmetic product formulation, safety assessment, and analytical chemistry. Expertise encompasses qualitative and quantitative evaluation of cosmetic raw materials and finished formulations, integrating advanced principles of bio-organic, analytical, environmental, physical, organic, and inorganic chemistry. Demonstrated proficiency in conducting comprehensive ingredient safety assessments in compliance with Good Laboratory Practice (GLP) and European cosmetic regulatory frameworks (Regulation (EC) No. 1223/2009). Professional experience includes synthetic and analytical method development, material characterization, and instrumental analysis using FTIR, UV-Vis, GC-MS, GC, HPLC, H-NMR, ICP-MS, and bioassay preparation techniques. Strong focus on interpreting analytical data for product safety validation, contamination control, and compositional verification.

As an **Associate Member of the Royal Society of Biology (AMRSB)**, the assessor adheres to internationally recognized

professional standards in biological and chemical sciences, maintaining scientific accuracy, ethical practice, and compliance with applicable cosmetic safety regulations.



Royal Society of
Biology

This is to certify that

Syeda Hiba Fatima

has been admitted as an

Associate

by resolution of the Council on 1 October 2025

P0165311


Dr Doug Brown CBiol FRSB
Chief Executive

Membership number



Incorporated by Royal Charter
Registered Charity no: 277981

CPSR Completion Date:

12-01-2026

Contact Details:

hiba.fatima@phoenixsafco.com or +44 7456 451 128

Date and Signature of Safety Assessor

Signed:




Date:

12-01-2026