Vercatech Capryforce ECO
Product Regulatory Information

Date of issue: June 2021 Revision: December 2021 Version: 1.2

SECTION 1: General Information

1.1. Product description

Product form : Liquid

Trade name : Vercatech Capryforce ECO

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

1.2.1. Raw Material Category/Function

Main use category : Industrial
Use of the substance/mixture Industrial cosmetic

1.3. Supplier

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1.4. Raw Material Category/ Function

Multifunctional

SECTION 2: Quality & Registration Status

Quality level (recomended use) : Cosmetic
Classification according to Regulation(EC) No. 1223/2009 : Complies

COMPONENTS	REACH	Nº CAS	Nº CE
Propane-1,3-diol	01-2119489383-28	504-63-2	207-997-3
Octane-1,2-diol	01-2119966905-22	1117-86-8	214-254-7
3-Phenyl-1-propanol	<1tone	122-97-4	204-587-6

SECTION 3: INCI composition

COMPONENTS INCI	SOURCE	%
Propanediol	Natural	50-100%
Capylyl Glycol	Natural	10-25%
Phenylpropanol	Natural	1-5%

Propanediol reference number in the glossary according to decision EU 2019/701: 20457
Caprylyl Glycol reference number in the glossary according decision EU 2019/701: 4510
Phenylpropanol reference number in the glossary according decision EU 2019/701: 18270

Additives: No additives.
Unless mentioned in our PRI under section 2.2 (By products) or 4.1 (CMR), no components which are listed in Annex II of the Regulation (EC) No 1223/2009 and its modifications and updates are added to and are not to be expected in the above-mentioned product due to the raw materials used and the production process

SECTION 4: Regulation and legislation

4.1. Regulation (EC) Nº 1223/2009 cosmetic products

CMR substances : According to Cosmetic Regulation 1223/2009 the use of substances classified as CMR (Carcinogenic, Mutagenic or Reprotoxic) substances of category 1A or 1B or 2, under Part 3 of Annex VI to Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 in cosmetic products shall be prohibited.

EU Nanomaterials : The product is not a nanomaterial according to the definition given by Cosmetics Regulation (EC) No 1223/2009.

Allergens	: Vercatech CAPRYFORCE ECO does not contain none of the 26 ingredients listed as sensitizers in Annex III (nº 67-92) of Cosmetic Regulation 1223/2009 if our product is used according to our dosage use recommendations.
EU Regulation animal testing	: This product complies with regulations.
GMO- Status	: Not applicable (synthetic origin).
Animal testing	: This product complies with regulations 1223/2009

4.2. Others

Food ingredients Regulation (EU) nº 1169/2011.

None of these substances have been intentionally added to our cosmetic raw materials or are formed during the manufacturing process according to our knowledge of the chemistry.

SECTION 5: Toxicological information

Skin Irritation

Vercatech Capryforce ECO : HRIPT (4% In a gel) , 50 volunteers with reactive skin, No incidences, External Report Phdtrials (rep.17900721.B)

Eye Irritation

Vercatech Capryforce ECO: OECD (2019) Test No. 492 EpiOcular OCL-200-EIT(aqueous gel at 2,5%) Non irritating , External Report Gaiker

5.1. Propanediol

Repeated dose toxicity

- Oral: NOAEL(rat/oral)= 1000 mg/kg bw/day

Skin irritation	: Low potential for skin irritation
Eye irritation	: Low potential for eye irritating
Skin Sensitization sensitizing	: Low potential for skin

Mutagenicity	: AMES Test	Not mutagenic.
	: Chromosome aberration e test (human lymphocytes)	Negativ
	Two generation study (rat)	NOAEL F1 and F2: 1000 mg/kg bw/day. IUCLID file on CAS 2163-42-0

Toxicity to reproduction : 1,3-Propanediol is predicted to be of low concern for reproductive toxicity based on the lack of effects in a 90-day sub chronic study for 1,3-propanediol, and reproductive results for structural analogues 1,2-ethanediol, 1,3-butanediol, and 1,4-butanediol.

Mutagenicity : The test substance did not produce mutagenicity or genetic damage when tested in bacterial and mammalian cell cultures or in laboratory animals. Carcinogenicity via genetic mechanisms is not expected. Additionally, no tissue damage or systemic effect were observed during repeated inhalation or oral studies. Carcinogenicity by epigenetic mechanisms is not predicted. The lack of active genetic and epigenetic effects support the position that carcinogenicity is not likely a concern with this test substance.

5.2. Caprylyl Glycol

Acute toxicty

- Oral: According to standard acute method GLP: LD50 (rat): 2000 mg/ kg bw
- Inhalation: Accorgind to OECD Guideline 403 (Acute Inhalation Toxicity): LC50 >7015 mg/L air

Repeated dose toxicity

-Oral: According to OECD 408: NOAEL(rat/oral):>150-<300 mg/kg bw/day

Skin Irritation:	According to guide to Quasi-drug and Cosmetic Regulations in Japan, Yakuji Nippo, Ltd., Feb 2006: Not irritating
Eye irritation:	According OECD EU Method B.5 (Acute Toxixity : Eye Irritation /Corrosion): Irritating (Cat.2)
Sensitization:	According OECD Guideline 406 (Skin Sensitisation)(Mouse): Not sensitising

Genetic Toxicity

- Mutagenicity : The genotoxic potential of octane-1,2-diol was tested in three in vitro Ames (OECD 471 or other adequate references), one in vitro Chromosome aberration (Notification 1604 MHW Japan 1999, similar to OECD 473) and one in vitro gene

mutation (OECD 476) tests, each with and without metabolic activation (+/- S9 mix). In each of these studies, consistent, reproducible and toxicologically relevant indications of genotoxicity were not evident.

LOAEL embryotoxicity/ /teratogenicity: ca. 1000 mg/kg bw/day

5.3. Phenylpropanol

Acute Oral Toxicity	: According to OECD 401	LD50(rat): 2250 mg/kg bw.
Acute Dermal Toxicity	: According to OECD 402	LD50(rat)<5000 mg/kg bw
Repeat Dose Oral	: According to OECD 422	NOAEL(oral/rat): 1000 mg/kg bw/day
Skin irritation	: According to OECD 431	Skin corrosive.
	: According to OECD 439	Skin irritating.
Eye irritation	: Not performed	
Skin Sensitization	: According ECHA study report (Patch Test):	Not sensitising
Mutagenicity	: According to OECD 476 (HPRT)	Not mutagenic.

Toxicity to Reproduction

Reproduction	: According to OECD 422 (rat)	NOAEL (P0): 1000 mg/kg bw/day*. NOAEL (FI): 300mg/kg bw/day **Highest dose in the test*

SECTION 6: Ecotoxicological information

6.1. Propanediol

Biodegradability (aerobic)	: Readily biodegradable. The test substance was shown to be ready degradable in an OECD 301B study. The amount of carbon dioxide evolution was 71% after 28 days.
Bioaccumulation	: Has very low potential to bioaccumulate in aquatic or terrestrial organisms due to its low log Kow (-0.71), and high water solubility (>1000 g/L).

The test substance has very low acute toxicity to aquatic organisms based on the results of testing on fish, invertebrates, and aquatic plants. Chronic aquatic toxicity is of little concern because the substance rapidly biodegrades and does not partition to sediment. A summary of key endpoints from aquatic testing used to derive PNECs is provided below.

Fish: 96 h LC50: >9720 mg/L

Invertebrates: 48h EC50: 7417 mg/L

Algae: 72h ErC50 : >10000 mg/L

6.2. Caprylyl Glycol

Biodegradability(aerobic):	According OECD 301D (Closed Bottle test) Readily biodegradable. GAB report 20031053/01,2003
Biodegradability (anaerobic):	According OECD 311/ISO 11734: Ultimately biodegradable (>70%).

Aquatic Toxicity

- Algae (*Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata*): According OECD 201, EU C.3 — EC50: 35 mg/L; NOEC: 15 mg/L; EC10: 17 mg/l
- Daphnia (*Daphnia magna*): OECD 202, ISO 6341 — EC50 (48h) >100 mg/l.
- *Brachydanio rerio* (fish): OECD TG 203): — LC50 (96h) 2.2-22 mg/L

Bioaccumulation: No bioaccumulation is expected due to log P o/w = 1,0

6.3. Phenylpropanol

Biodegradability (aerobic) : The ready biodegradability of the test substance was investigated according to the OECD 301F (1992). The test substance undergoes 83 % biodegradation after 28 days. The test substance is regarded as readily biodegradable according to OECD guideline.

Aquatic Toxicity:

Algae (*Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata*) : OECD 201	EC 10/72h: 94.1 mg/L. EC 50/72h: 109 mg/L. NOEC/72h: 80mg/L.
Daphnia (*Daphnia magna*): OECD 202 Short term (invertebrates)	EC10/48h: 32.8 mg/L. EC 50/48h: 60.6 mg/L.
Short-tern toxicity to fish : According to OECD 203 (*Danio rerio*)	LC50 (48h): > 61 mg/L*. IUCLID File on CAS 122-97-4 **Highest dose in the test*
Bioaccumulation	No bioaccumulation is expected due to log P o/w = 1,0

SECTION 7: Production Process

7.1. General information

Vercatech Capryforce ECO is 100% Natural Origin according ISO 16128.

Vercatech Capryforce ECO is obtained by mixing of components

Vercatech Capryforce ECO is manufactured in Spain

Vercatech Capryforce ECO is not irradiated.

Vercatech Capryforce ECO does neither contain any volatile compound according to Annex 1 of the Swiss Regulation dated November 12th 1997.

Vercatech Capryforce ECO is produced in the absence of any animal derived material of any tipe.

GMO-Status: The item does not contain moieties from GMO risk crops (including oils and other refined ingredients). During the production no GMOs and derivatives from GMOs are used. All reasonable measures have been taken to avoid cross-contamination with GMOs or derivatives from GMOs.

7.2. Impurities

Residual organic solvents	: Not to be expected
Phtalates	: Not to be expected
Terpenes	: Not to be expected
1,4 Dioxane	: Not to be expected
Polycyclic musk or musk Xylene	: Not to be expected
Free amines	: Not to be expected
Nitrosamines	: Not to be expected
Monochloroacetic acid	: Not to be expected
Pesticides	: Not to be expected
Total heavy metals	: Not to be expected
As, Cd, Co, Cr Hg, Ni, Pb Sb	: Not to be expected
Latex	: not to be expected in the product due to the raw materials used and the production process
Formaldehyde or formaldehyde releasing agents	: Were not intentionally add in Vercatech Capryforce ECO

This information is based on our current knowledge and is intended to describe the product for the purposes of health, safety and environmental requirements only. It should not therefore be construed as guaranteeing any specific property of the product