

Cosmetic Product Safety Report

Easy BuilderGel UV/LED

Responsible person:

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This document has been prepared in compliance with:

- Regulation (EC) No 1223/2009 regarding cosmetic products
- COMMISSION IMPLEMENTING DECISION of 25 November 2013 on Guidelines on Annex I to Regulation (EC) No 1223/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council on cosmetic products.
- SCCS Notes of Guidance for the testing of cosmetic ingredients and their safety evaluation - 12th revision – SCCS/1647/22

Table of contents

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS	3
1. Qualitative and quantitative composition of the cosmetic product	4
1.1. Qualitative composition	4
1.2. The quantitative composition of the cosmetic product, including chemical identity of the substances (INCI, CAS, EINECS/ELINCS, where possible) and their intended function.	4
1.3. Description of the name and code number of the composition and the identity of the supplier.	5
2. Physical/chemical characteristics and stability of the cosmetic product	5
2.1. Product specification	5
2.2. Safety Data Sheets and Technical Data Sheets for raw materials	5
2.3. The stability of the cosmetics product under reasonably foreseeable storage conditions	5
3. Microbiological quality	5
3.1. The microbiological specifications of the raw materials	5
4. Impurities, traces, information about the packaging material	6
4.1. The purity of the raw materials	6
4.2. The relevant characteristics of packaging material, in particular purity and stability	6
5. Normal and reasonably foreseeable use	6
6. Exposure to the cosmetic product	7
7. Exposure to the substances	7
8. Toxicological profile of the substances	8
9. Undesirable effects and serious undesirable effects	9
10. Information on the cosmetic product	9
PART B – COSMETIC PRODUCT SAFETY ASSESSMENT	10
1. Assessment conclusion	10
2. Labelled warnings and instruction of use	10
3. Reasoning	10
4. Assessor’s credentials and approval of Part B	12

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

NOEL – (Non Observed Effect Level). Greatest concentration or amount of a substance, found by experiment or observation, that causes no alteration of morphology, functional capacity, growth, development, or lifespan of the target organism distinguishable from those observed in normal (control) organisms of the same species and strain under the same defined conditions of exposure.

NOAEL – (Non Observed Adverse Effect Level). Greatest concentration or amount of a substance, found by experiment or observation, that causes no detectable adverse alteration of morphology, functional capacity, growth, development, or lifespan of the target organism under defined conditions of exposure.

LOEL – (Lowest Observed Adverse Effect Level). Lowest concentration or amount of a substance, found by experiment or observation, there is still observed alteration of morphology, functional capacity, growth, development, or lifespan of the target organism distinguishable from those observed in normal (control) organisms of the same species and strain under the same defined conditions of exposure.

LOAEL – (Lowest Observed Adverse Effect Level). Lowest concentration or amount of a substance, found by experiment or observation, that is still observed detectable adverse alteration of morphology, functional capacity, growth, development, or lifespan of the target organism under defined conditions of exposure.

DNEL - (Derived No Effect Level). Is the level of exposure to a substance above which humans should not be exposed

LD50 - The amount of a chemical that is lethal to one-half (50%) of the experimental animals exposed to it.

SED – systemic exposure dose

POD – point of departure – is defined as the point on a toxicological dose-response curve established from experimental data or observational data generally corresponding to an estimated low effect level or no effect level.

Fret – dermal retention factor specific for a given type of cosmetic product

MOS – margin of safety

PART A – COSMETIC PRODUCT SAFETY INFORMATION

1. Qualitative and quantitative composition of the cosmetic product

1.1. Qualitative composition

Ingredients: Acrylates Copolymer, Isobornyl Methacrylate, Silica, Polyethylene Terephthalate, Mica, Dimethicone, Ethyl Trimethylbenzoyl Phenylphosphinate, +/-: CI 77163, CI 77491, CI 77492, CI 77891, CI 77007, CI 77266

1.2. The quantitative composition of the cosmetic product, including chemical identity of the substances (INCI, CAS, EINECS/ELINCS, where possible) and their intended function.

Trade name	INCI	Function	Concentration [%]	CAS NO	Annex/Ref
Acrylates Copolymer	Acrylates Copolymer	Film forming	75-85	25035-69-2	-
Isobornyl methacrylate	Isobornyl methacrylate	Film forming	5-15	7534-94-3	-
Dimethicone	Dimethicone	Emollient	0-1	9016-00-6	-
Polyethylene terephthalate	Polyethylene terephthalate	Film forming	0-4	25038-59-9	-
Mica	Mica	Colorant	0-4	12001-26-2	-
Bismuth chloride oxide	CI 77163	Colorant	0-4	7787-59-9	IV/123
Diiron trioxide	CI 77491	Colorant	0-4	1309-37-1	IV/135
Iron hydroxide oxide yellow	CI 77492	Colorant	0-1	51274-00-1	IV/136
Titanium dioxide	CI 77891	Colorant	0-1	13463-67-7	IV/143
Sodium aluminosilicate violet	CI 77007	Colorant	0-1	12769-96-9	IV/120
BLACK 2	CI 77266	Colorant	0-1	1333-86-4	IV/126
Silica	Silica	Viscosity controlling	1-3	7631-86-9	-
Ethyl Trimethylbenzoyl Phenylphosphinate	Ethyl Trimethylbenzoyl Phenylphosphinate	UV absorber	0-1	84434-11-7	-

1.3. Description of the name and code number of the composition and the identity of the supplier.

This formulation does not contain a synthetic fragrance and therefore a fragrance safety evaluation as per IFRA code of practice is not applicable to this product.

2. Physical/chemical characteristics and stability of the cosmetic product

2.1. Product specification

No.	Properties	Requirements
1	Appearance	liquid
2	Color	characteristic of the raw materials used
3	Smell	characteristic of the raw materials used
4	Mechanical impurities	doesn't contain

2.2. Safety Data Sheets and Technical Data Sheets for raw materials

Safety Data Sheets and Technical Data Sheets were provided by the responsible person/entity that developed the recipe.

2.3. The stability of the cosmetics product under reasonably foreseeable storage conditions

The results of the stability and compatibility tests of the mass with the packaging: Stability and packaging compatibility tests have been carried out. Based on the stability and compatibility tests of the mass with the packaging, it can be concluded that the final product is stable in storage conditions during the declared shelf life.

3. Microbiological quality

3.1. The microbiological specifications of the raw materials

Information on the microbiological purity of raw materials is included in the Quality Certificates provided by the raw material manufacturer. Requirements for microbiological purity depend on the type of raw material and its susceptibility to microbial contamination. Many raw materials, such as preservatives and oil components, are not susceptible to microbial contamination. The raw materials used do not raise any objections from the point of view of microbiological purity. In the case of raw materials of low microbiological risk, the assessment of microbiological purity was not carried out.

Based on PN-EN ISO 29621:2017-04 Cosmetics-Microbiology-Guidelines for the risk assessment and identification of microbiologically low-risk products challenge testing is not performed. To comply with "Guidelines on Microbiological Quality of the Finished Cosmetic Product" under SCCS's Notes of Guidance, the following limits apply to this product:

Test	Method	Unit	Criteria
Total Aerobic Mesophilic Microorganisms (Bacteria + yeast and mould)	PN-EN ISO 21149:2017-07 PN-EN ISO 16212:2017-08	tk/1g	≤2x 10 ³
Pseudomonas aeruginosa	PN-EN ISO 22717:2016-01	tk/1g	Not detectable in 1g
Staphylococcus aureus	PN-EN ISO 22718:2016-01	tk/1g	Not detectable in 1g
Escherichia coli	PN-EN ISO 21150:2016-01	tk/1g	Not detectable in 1g
Candida albicans	PN-EN ISO 18416:20016-01	tk/1g	Not detectable in 1g

The shelf life has been set at > 30 months from the date of production. The shelf life was established on the basis of microbiological tests, preservation test and compatibility tests.

4. Impurities, traces, information about the packaging material

4.1. The purity of the raw materials

The non-intended presence of a small quantity of a prohibited substance, stemming from impurities of natural or synthetic ingredients, the manufacturing process, storage, migration from packaging, which is technically unavoidable in good manufacturing practice, shall be permitted provided that such presence poses no risk to human health. A detailed document sustaining this unavoidability must be provided to satisfy this requirement.

4.2. The relevant characteristics of packaging material, in particular purity and stability

It is considered there is no signs of reactions between the product and packaging materials at least until the end of the minimum durability of the product. Cosmetic product is packaged in packages intended for this use (plastic jar: 5 ml; 15 ml; 30 ml; 50 ml; 10 ml glass bottle). According to the presentation and the formula of the product, package is considered unlikely to affect its purity and stability.

5. Normal and reasonably foreseeable use

Product: nail cosmetics for professional use only

Application: nail plate; apply a small amount of the product to the nail plate; cure in a UV lamp

6. Exposure to the cosmetic product

DERMAL EXPOSURE The site of application:

The surface area of application: The amount of product applied: Duration and frequency of use:	Product is applied on the nail plate
Body weight [kg] Retention factor R: The targeted populations: Type of exposure: The normal and reasonably foreseeable exposure route:	4,0 cm ³ according to SCCS and RiVM 0,6 g/day (Ficheux et al., 2014) 1,17 per week (Ficheux et al., 2014) 60
Predictable wrong use:	1,0 Adult Female & Adult Males
	Leave-on
	Nail plate
	Product occasionally might have contact with cuticles but skin contact should be avoided. Contact with eyes should be minimized. If product accidentally enters the mucosa membrane around the eyes, wash out with plenty of water and seek medical assistance if the condition persists. Stop using this product if you develop redness or itching.
INHALATION EXPOSURE	
Time of exposure	5 min
Average product quantity	0,5 g
Room Volume	1 m ³
Area of exposure	25 cm ²
Speed of inhalation	23,1/1min

There are possibility of inhalation exposure to this product due to content of volatile substances, however time of exposure is very short (around 5 min) and the risk low. Moreover nails surface and fingers area are exposure for dermal exposure to the product. It is also secondary way of exposure during product application. Eyes, mucosal and consumption. Risk is assessed as very low. In case of contact with eyes it is necessary to rinse with big amount of water and doctor contact.

7. Exposure to the substances

There are no nanoparticles to be used in this formulation. Systematic Exposure Dose (SED) is derived for each substance, taking into account 50% bioavailability as default value for oral and dermal absorption, and 100% bioavailability for inhalation, unless otherwise specified. Margin of Safety (MOS) is calculated by dividing Point of Departure POD (~NOAEL) by the SED.

Estimated daily exposure:

$$A=1,67 \text{ mg/kg/day}$$

SED (Systemic Exposure Dosage) was calculated:

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

with:

A (mg/kg mc/d) – Estimated daily exposure to a cosmetic,

C (%) – concentration of the substance under study in the finished cosmetic product,

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

The Margin of Safety (MOS) was calculated:

$$\text{MOS} = \text{POD} / \text{SED}$$

INCI	Acrylates	Concentration [%]	DA [%]	SED	POD [mg/kg/d]	MOS
Copolymer		85	50	0,70975	333	469
Isobornyl methacrylate		15	50	0,12525	12,5	100
Dimethicone		1	50	0,00835	166	19880
Polyethylene terephthalate	Mica CI	4	50	0,0334	Does not pose a systemic risk	
77163		4	50	0,0334	Does not pose a systemic risk	
CI 77491		4	50	0,0334	500	14970
CI 77492		4	50	0,0334	500	14970
CI 77891		1	50	0,00835	500	59880
CI 77007	CI 77266	1	50	0,00835	541	64790
Silica		1	50	0,00835	500	59880
Ethyl Trimethylbenzoyl Phenylphosphinate		1	50	0,00835	Does not pose a systemic risk	
		3	50	0,02505	1750	69860
		1	50	0,00835	13	1557

8. Toxicological profile of the substances

The assessment is performed according to the European Cosmetics Regulation (EC) No 1223/2009.

Physicochemical properties and toxicological data of the substances used in the cosmetic product were developed on the basis of data obtained as a result of the review of toxicological databases: National Library of Medicine, NIH, EDETOX, ECHA, RTECS, HERA and the review of opinions and scientific papers on public and independent, private and private cosmetic ingredients organizations such as: CIR (Cosmetic Ingredient Review), SCCS (The Scientific Committee on Consumer Safety), COSING, as well as data contained in points 9 and 11 of the Material Safety Data Sheet of the raw materials used in the product and other publications made available by manufacturers of cosmetic raw materials used in the product included in the product the composition of the evaluated cosmetic product.

9. Undesirable effects and serious undesirable effects

Easy Builder Gel UV/LED is a product placed on the market. In accordance with the requirements set out in Art. 23 of Regulation EC 1223/2009, the responsible person is obliged to document and report an adverse reaction caused by a cosmetic product. Information on the adverse reaction must be kept up to date and made available to the safety assessor for possible changes to the safety report.

10. Information on the cosmetic product

Test	Report	Conclusion
Stability test	Kohana Professional LTD, date: 15.08.2025	Positive results

PART B – COSMETIC PRODUCT SAFETY ASSESSMENT

1. Assessment conclusion

Easy Builder Gel UV/LED is safe when used in accordance with the regulations, in accordance with the application procedure and in predictable situations does not pose a threat to health. The product poses no identifiable risk to human health when used in an intended and gender-compatible manner.

The safety assessment was made on the basis of the quantitative and qualitative composition declared by the manufacturer and in the list of data on ingredients and product.

2. Labelled warnings and instruction of use

It is not necessary to indicate other precautions to be followed during use, resulting from the substances listed in Annexes III-VI to Regulation (EC) No 1223/2009 and any other information on precautionary measures required for cosmetic products for professional use.

Composition: Ingredients: Acrylates Copolymer, Isobornyl Methacrylate, Silica, Polyethylene Terephthalate, Mica, Dimethicone, Ethyl Trimethylbenzoyl Phenylphosphinate, +/-: CI 77163, CI 77491, CI 77492, CI 77891, CI 77007, CI 77266

Recommended labelled warnings and instructions of use: Special warnings are not required. No special instructions for use have been provided, as the product is clearly described and it can be assumed that the consumer uses the product correctly.

Product label

The packaging should include markings in accordance with Regulation (EC) No. 1223/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council, Art. 19., including:

- name and address of the responsible person,
- nominal content of the product,
- expiration date,
- special precautions,
- markings allowing for product identification,
- list of ingredients (Ingredients) and the function of the cosmetic.

3. Reasoning

The evaluation conclusion was drawn up on the basis of:

ü risk assessment of ingredients, which include:

- a) hazard analysis - toxicological data for ingredients, including data on local and systemic toxicity, taking into account the reliability of these data,
- b) analysis of systemic exposure to product components,

- c) risk assessment - in justified cases, safety margins have been determined, ü test results of the finished product.

In addition, the assessment was made on the basis of applicable law, taking into account international recommendations of authorities and associations and own professional experience, taking into account the compatibility of the raw materials used, their toxicological profile, structure, physico-chemical properties, testing of the finished cosmetic product and considering the level of exposure.

The raw materials used in the evaluated product are commonly used in the cosmetics industry.

The lack of complete data and scientific progress impose the obligation of constant analysis and review of literature information and possible verification of toxicological data. All ingredients are used as intended and in the correct amounts.

The analysis of the product composition showed that the substances were used in accordance with the restrictions on use (Annex III), the preservatives used are approved for use in cosmetic products and were used in permitted concentrations (Annex V).

The purity of the raw materials used in the product does not raise any objections. Contamination with prohibited substances or residues of prohibited substances listed in Annex II of Regulation (EC) No. 1223/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council of November 30, 2009 may only be present in trace amounts, provided that their amount is unavoidable from a technological point of view.

The toxicological data of the ingredients was analyzed. On the basis of the collected data, endpoints relevant in terms of safety assessment were determined. The reasoning takes into account the exposure to the cosmetic product and to the individual ingredients of the preparation. For this purpose, 50% of the permeation of the substance has been taken into account in the calculation of the systemic exposure to the components. Quantitative data from adult use are included in the calculations, as the MoS (Margin of Safety) value, which is assumed to be > 100, also takes into account intra-species differences. For the components for which the NOAEL value was determined, a safety margin was calculated. For raw materials for which the calculation of the safety margin is impossible, to confirm their safety, we use scientific information on safe use, as well as opinions of public and independent private organizations, such as: CIR (Cosmetic Ingredient Review), ECHA (European Chemicals Agency), RTECS (The Registry of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances database), SCCS (The Scientific Committee on Consumer Safety).

Taking into account the available data on the product and the intended use, the potential risk does not exist. However, the occurrence of adverse reactions in hypersensitivity to any component of the preparation cannot be ruled out.

NOTE:

- Any change in chemical composition, scope and manner of use or trade name of the product should be re-examined by an safety assessor. The opinion does not apply to
- people who are allergic to any ingredient in this product. This assessment relates only
- to the cosmetic products assessed; their composition, properties, information for customers and other materials essential for assessment shall

agree with the documents submitted for this assessment. The evaluation of the functional properties of the product declared by the manufacturer is not part of this assessment.

4. Assessor's credentials and approval of Part B

Safety report prepared by the Safety Assessor:

Sylwia Dąbrowska