1. Identity of the substance

- Trade name: Exosoap KCO
- INCI name: Potassium Cocoate (and) Potassium Olivate
- Product type: Anionic surfactant
- Manufacturing sites:

EOC Surfactants NV
Durmakker 35
9940 Evergem – Belgium
Phone: +32 (0)55 23 58 58

2. Indicative composition

Indicative composition in view of cosmetic labelling:

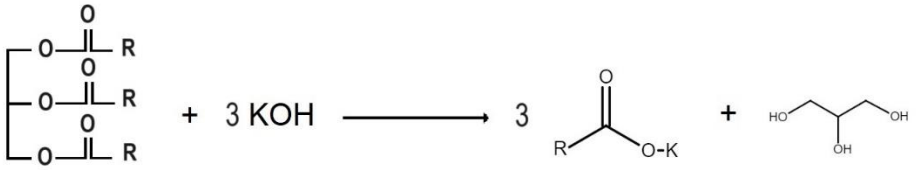
INCI name	CAS number	Quantity (%)
Aqua	7732-18-5	Ca. 59
Potassium Cocoate	61789-30-8	Ca. 37
Potassium Olivate	68154-77-8	Ca. 4
Total		100

3. Information about the raw materials and manufacturing process

3.1 Origin of raw materials:

Vegetable origin	Yes *More info: see PRF*
Synthetic origin	Yes
Animal origin	No

3.2 Description of the manufacturing process



R = C8-C18

3.3 Additives and processing aids

Preservative	Not intentionally added
Antioxidants	Not intentionally added
Solvents	Not intentionally added
Complexing agents	Not intentionally added

4. Microbiological specification

Bacteria (aerobic)	<100 CFU/g (dipslide TTC agar)
Yeasts and moulds	<100 CFU/g (dipslide malt agar)
Data on testing for pathogenic micro-organisms	Challenge tests [1] prove the microbial robustness of Exosoap KCO against: • Staphylococcus aureus • Kocuria rhizophila • Enterobacter gergoviae • Escherichia coli • Klebsiella pneumoniae • Pseudomonas aeruginosa • Pseudomonas fluorescens • Pseudomonas putida • Candida albicans • Aspergillus brasiliensis • Penicillium pinophilum

5. By-products and impurities

Information about residues and by-products:

Substance	Type and concentration	Analytical method
Glycerin	Ca. 4%	

Information about other contaminants:

Substance	Type and concentration
1.4 - dioxane	Not expected to be present due to raw materials/reaction process
Ethylene oxide	Not expected to be present due to raw materials/reaction process
Monomers	Not expected to be present due to raw materials/reaction process
Formaldehyde	No data available
Nitrosamines	Not expected to be present due to raw materials/reaction process
Pesticides	Not expected to be present due to raw materials/reaction process
Polyaromatic hydrocarbons	Not expected to be present due to raw materials/reaction process
Heavy metals[2]	• Pb < 1 ppm • Cd < 1 ppm • Hg < 1 ppm • As < 1 ppm • Co < 1 ppm • Cr < 1 ppm • Sb < 1 ppm • Ni < 1 ppm • Cu < 1 ppm

6. Toxicological data[3]

See SDS

Acute toxicity	The available data indicate that the fatty acid salts exhibit a very low order of toxicity following acute exposure via the oral route
Percutaneous permeation	The available data indicate that fatty acid salts are of low acute toxicity by the dermal route
Skin irritation (dermal irritation)	C10 Irritant. ; C12 Slight irritant. ; >C14 Non-irritating
Mucous membrane irritation (eye irritation)	C10-C12 Irritant. ; >C14 Non-irritating
Sensitization potential	Based on the available data, fatty acids and their salts are not expected to have any skin sensitization potential.
Subchronical toxicity	The available oral and dermal repeated dose toxicity studies demonstrate the low toxicity of fatty acids and their salts. This is consistent with the long history of safe use in foods for both fatty acids and glycerides. Further evidence of their safe use in foods is the Generally Recognised as Safe (GRAS) status of several of the fatty acids. Provided the cation (sodium or potassium) does not add excessively to the normal body load, which will not be the case following exposure to fatty acid salts in household cleaning products, then these substances are not considered hazardous.
Mutagenicity	Based on the available data which show lack of mutagenicity under in vitro conditions, fatty acids and their salts are not mutagenic
Toxicokinetics	Potassium salts are generally readily absorbed from the gastro-intestinal tract. Potassium is excreted by the kidneys; it is secreted in the distal tubules in exchange for sodium or hydrogen ions. The capacity of the kidneys to conserve potassium is poor and urinary excretion of potassium continues even when there is severe depletion. Some potassium is excreted in the faeces and small amounts may also be present in saliva, sweat, bile, and pancreatic juice (Martindale, 1996). Again, exposure to cleaning products containing potassium salts will not increase the body burden of potassium.
Teratogenicity and embryotoxicity	Available data do not provide evidence of significant developmental toxicity of fatty acid salts. Again, the long history of safe use of the fatty acids and their related glycerides and food oils, as well as the GRAS status for several members of the fatty acids

	and their salts, indicate the low potential for developmental toxicity of these chemicals.
Carcinogenicity	Based on the available data as well as the long history of safe use of these chemicals, it is not considered that the fatty acid salts possess carcinogenic activity, as a result of their use in household cleaning products.
Supplementary genotoxicity tests	A three-generation reproductive study on a C10 fatty did not produce any reproductive effects. This along with the long history of safe use of the fatty acids indicate the low potential for reproductive toxicity of these chemicals.
Toxicity by inhalation	The very limited data do not indicate that adverse effects would be expected following inhalation of fatty acid salts. In addition, this is not expected to be a significant route of exposure to these chemicals.

7. Ecological data

See SDS

Disclaimer

All recommendations for use of our products whether given by us in writing, orally, or to be implied from data or test results obtained by us, are based on the current state of our knowledge at the time such recommendations are made. When additional information is obtained, these recommendations may be updated. They may also be influenced by circumstances outside our control. Notwithstanding such recommendations, the user is responsible to determine that the product as supplied by us, is suitable for the process or purpose he intends to use it. The user of the product is solely responsible for compliance with all laws and regulations applying to the use of the product. Since we cannot control the application, use or processing of the products, we do not accept responsibility, therefore. The user shall ensure that the intended use of the products will not infringe in any party's intellectual property rights. This document replaces all previous versions.

References

[1] Test report Schülke nr. 17-0517, 21/06/2017
[2] Test report Intertek, ref. 2022-LCM-2650EN, 10/10/2022
[3] Hera (2002) Fatty Acid Salts Human Health Risk Assessment