

## GLOBAL PRODUCT STRATEGY SAFETY SUMMARY

### EXCEPARL IPM

*This document is a high-level summary provides usage of chemical substances and safety information to the general public. It is not intended to replace the Safety Data Sheet, which is available from suppliers and should be referred to for full details of recommended safety procedures for each type of use. It is not intended to replace or supersede manufacturer's instructions and warnings for their consumer products containing this substance.*

#### 1. Substance Identity

Brand Name: EXCEPARL IPM

Chemical Name: Isopropyl myristate

CAS Number: 110-27-0

#### 2. Uses and Applications

EXCEPARL IPM is widely used in cosmetic and quasi-drug products such as creams and milky lotions as an oil base with emollient effect.

In industrial applications, EXCEPARL IPM is used as an additive for paints and plastics and is also used as a textile oil because of its low damage to fibers.

#### 3. Physical/Chemical Properties

EXCEPARL IPM has no identified physicochemical hazards.

Property	Value
Physical state	Liquid
Color	Colourless clear
Odour	Almost odorless
pH	No information available
Density	0.8475 g/mL (30 °C) (86 °F) 0.8025 g/mL (90 °C) (194 °F)

	0.781 g/mL (120 °C) (248 °F)
Freezing point	5 °C (41 °F)
Boiling point	304 °C (579 °F)
Flash point	164 °C (327 °F) (Cleveland open cup)
Flammability	No information available
Explosive properties	No information available
Self - ignition temperature	No information available
Vapour pressure	No information available
Water solubility	Insoluble in water
Octanol - water partition coefficient (log K <sub>ow</sub> )	No information available
Viscosity	6.6 mPa·s (20 °C) (68 °F) 2.8 mPa·s (60 °C) (140 °F)

#### 4. Human Health Safety Assessment

Consumer: The exposure to EXCEPARL IPM is at safe levels.

Worker: The repeated exposure of EXCEPARL IPM does not cause any toxic effects.

Effect Assessment	Result
Acute Toxicity oral/dermal	Based on the available data, no acute toxicity after oral/ dermal exposure in practical use The substance does not cause damage to any organs following single exposure.
Irritation skin/eye	Based on the available data, unlikely to cause skin/eye irritation.
Sensitization	Based on the available data, unlikely to cause allergic skin reaction.
Toxicity after repeated exposure	Unlikely to cause any toxic effects through prolonged or repeated oral exposure in practical use.
Mutagenicity	Based on the available data, unlikely to cause genetic defects.
Carcinogenicity	Based on the available data, unlikely to cause cancer.
Toxicity for reproduction	Based on the available data, unlikely to be damaging to fertility or the unborn child.

#### 5. Environmental Safety Assessment

The test results with fish, aquatic invertebrates and algae suggest that EXCEPARL IPM is not to cause toxicity for aquatic organism. EXCEPARL IPM is readily biodegradable and do not remain in the environment. It is not concentrated in the food chain.

<b>Effect Assessment</b>	<b>Result</b>
Aquatic Toxicity	Suggests not to cause toxicity for aquatic organism.
Biodegradation	Readily biodegradable.
PBT/vPvB conclusion	Not persistent in the environment, not bioaccumulating in organisms and not toxic nor very persistent and very bioaccumulating.

## **6. Exposure**

### Consumer

The consumer can come into contact with the substance in use of the cosmetic products, but the concentration of EXCEPARL IPM in use is below the level which would give rise harmful effects of concern. When it's used as the recommended use, consumer should always read product information before use and follow the label/ use instructions.

### Worker

The exposure can occur either in EXCEPARL IPM manufacturing facilities or in the various industrial facilities when EXCEPARL IPM is used. Those workers in industrial operations during maintenance, sampling, testing, or other procedures could be exposed with EXCEPARL IPM. Only qualified and trained workers handle the undiluted substance. The manufacturing facilities offer thorough training program for employees and appropriate work processes, as well as safety equipment (goggles and gloves) in place to present an unnecessary exposure. Safety showers and eye-wash stations are accessible nearby. Workers are required to be trained in accordance with the safety measures in the Safety Data Sheet.

### Environment

Since EXCEPARL IPM is used extensively, it is discharged to waste water treatment plants from industrial sites such as manufacturing, preparation, handling, storage and use of the substance as well as from consumer households. However, the substance is readily biodegradable, so that it is removed efficiently in wastewater treatment plants. The substance is biologically degraded in the surface water and is rapidly removed even if it is remained slightly in the wastewater. Hence, the chronic exposure to aquatic organisms of the substance is unlikely to occur. Furthermore, the substance dose not accumulate in the food chain, so that there is no concern of human exposure through environmental pathway.

## **7. Risk management recommendations**

When you use the substance, make sure to be measured the adequate ventilation. Always use appropriate chemical-resistant gloves to protect your hands and skin and always wear eye protection equipment. Do not eat, drink or smoke where the substance is handled, processed or stored. Wash hands and skin after contact with the substance. When the substance attaches to skin (or hair), wash with a large amount of water and soap. When it causes your skin irritation, consult doctor (medical diagnosis/therapy). If the substance gets into your eyes, rinse your eyes thoroughly for several minutes. If you wear contact lens, and

you can take it off easily, take it off and continue to rinse your eyes. Contact to a doctor immediately.

Wastewater containing the substance must be passed the wastewater treatment plants in order to remove the substance. For air emission, no specific measures are needed because it is not expected to be released into the air.

## 8. Regulatory Information / Classification and Labelling

Under GHS classification chemical substances are classified in hazards for physical properties, human health and environment. The hazard information for industrial products is transmitted via specific labels and Safety Data Sheet. GHS offers the standardization for hazard communication. The subjects who could be assumed to be exposed to the substance, workers, consumers, transport workers, and emergency responders, can better understand the hazards of the chemicals in use through the transmission.

### Labeling according to UN GHS

UN GHS is the basis for country specific GHS labeling.

EXCEPARL IPM may be assigned to following GHS classification.

### Classification and Labeling Information

EXCEPARL IPM is not classified as a substance having harmful effects on human health or the environment.

### Hazard Statements:

none

## 9. Conclusion

EXCEPARL IPM is not to cause toxicity for aquatic organism. The risk to environment organisms is negligible due to the rapid degradation of EXCEPARL IPM. In the PBT/vPvB assessments for EXCEPARL IPM, the substance is not applicable to PBT/vPvB. Although EXCEPARL IPM is not considered to exhibit toxicity due to short-term and repeated exposure, workers need to refer to Safety Data Sheet according to standard safety measures. Consumers will usually not come into contact with the substance bulk and the substance is used diluted in consumer products, therefore, it is considered that EXCEPARL IPM gives rise no hazardous effects to human health.

## 10. Contact information within company

For further information on this substance or product safety summaries in general, please contact:

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Additional information can be found at a chemical risk assessment support portal provided by the Japan Chemical Industry Associations, found at <https://www.jcia-bigdr.jp/jcia-bigdr/en/top>.

## 11. Glossary

Acute Toxicity	Adverse effects that result from a single exposure
Sensitization	Inducibility of allergy
Genotoxicity	Effects to induce gene mutations
Carcinogenicity	Action influence to cause a cancer
Toxicity for Reproduction	Adverse effects for teratogenicity, embryotoxicity, and reproductivity
Biodegradation	Biological degradation of a substance in environments
PBT (Persistent, Bioaccumulative and Toxic)	Substances that are environmentally persistent, bioaccumulative, and toxic
vPvB (Very Persistent and Very Bioaccumulative)	Substances with high persistence in the environment and high accumulation in ecology
GHS	Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals

## 12. Date of issue

December 1, 2024