

 **Kimberly-Clark Corporation**

January 25, 2011

SUBJECT: Material Safety -
12053 KIMCARE General Lotion Skin Cleanser;
12053 SCOTT General Lotion Skin Cleanser

To Whom it may concern:

The above mentioned product has been assessed and tested for material and product safety by the Global Product Safety department of Kimberly-Clark. Namely, Cocamide DEA, Methylchloroisothiazolinone, and Methylisothiazolinone contained within the product are at concentrations and qualities which are not to impact human health and within stated regulatory guidelines.

Cocamide DEA CAS 61791-31-9, 68603-42-9

Cocamide DEA is the condensation product of diethanolamine (DEA) and fatty acid methyl esters from coconut oil or lauric acid. This material has been reviewed by the Cosmetic Ingredient Review (CIR) panel as well as tested by the National Toxicology Program (NTP). Data presented in the CIR panel report indicated that cocamide DEA was a minimal eye irritant at 30% and a moderate skin irritant in rabbits when tested at 30% occluded, although reported eye irritation may have been a function of the high pH of the test material. *In vitro* mutagenicity assays were negative for both S9 positive and negative fractions. The LD₅₀ was reported to be 12.2g/kg. Cocamide DEA is not considered a sensitizer or photosensitizer under cosmetic use. The CIR has a revised safe use recommendation for cocamide DEA of concentrations <50% in rinse-off products and <10% in leave-on applications. This recommendation is largely to minimize any irritant properties of the cosmetic. Chronic results which were reported within the NTP studies have been deemed inconclusive and attributed to the high level of free DEA within the test article. The use of Cocamide DEA within KIMCARE General Lotion Skin Cleanser is not expected to be of irritant in nature. The free DEA within the cosmetic grade material sourced is measured to be low and acceptable such that the results generated by the NTP are not directly applicable. Due to the low exposure of cocamide DEA or within the product, dilution, limited exposure time, and rinsing of this material, risk for demonstrating an adverse reaction is expected to be minimal and acceptable.

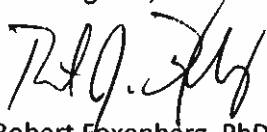
Methylchloroisothiazolinone / Methylisothiazolinone CAS 26172-55-4 / 2682-20-4

The safety of MI/MCI has been extensively evaluated and a summary of testing conducted to date has been prepared by the Cosmetic Ingredient Review (CIR). The CIR has concluded that MI/MCI may be safely used in "rinse-off" products at a concentration not to exceed 15 ppm and in "leave-on" cosmetic products at a concentration not to exceed 7.5 ppm. The stated safe use concentration refers to a mixture containing 23.3 percent MI and 76.7 percent MCI. The irritation and sensitization potential of MI/MCI has been studied extensively. There is general agreement that MI/MCI is a sensitizer, however, the concentrations of MI/MCI in cosmetic products which produced sensitization varies. The available human sensitization test data at concentrations of 50 ppm and above are not in agreement. MI/MCI-CG was not a sensitizer or photosensitizer at a concentration of 15 ppm. The final concentration of these

materials in this product which the consumer would be exposed to prior to dilution with water is 2ppm. While there is a potential of dermal sensitization to these materials, due to the low exposure within the product, dilution, limited exposure time, and rinsing of these materials, risk for demonstrating an adverse reaction is expected to be minimal and acceptable.

Confirmatory human safety testing conducted on this product have supported the assessment and acceptability to the consumer. The information provided herein is based on publically available literature, knowledge of Kimberly-Clark sourcing and manufacturing practices, and a careful review of the information provided to us by our suppliers as a part of our internal review system.

Best Regards,



Robert Foxenberg, PhD
Global Product Safety
Kimberly-Clark Corporation