



SECOND ANNUAL FORUM ON ENDOCRINE DISRUPTORS

Virtual conference 17-18 December 2020

Ongoing activities on endocrine disruptors in cosmetics

Part I

Petra Leroy Čadová
Unit D4 - Consumer Industry
DG GROW, European Commission



Report on the review of Cosmetics Regulation with regard to substances with endocrine-disrupting properties

Adopted : 7/11/2018

Main conclusions:

- *The cornerstone of the Cosmetics Regulation is the scientific **risk assessment** of cosmetic ingredients carried out by the **SCCS**.*
- *Scientific concerns with regard to the endocrine-disrupting properties of substances can be addressed in the **safety assessment** of the SCCS.*
- *The Cosmetics Regulation provides the **adequate tools** to regulate the use of cosmetic substances that present a potential risk for human health and to take the appropriate regulatory measures based on a scientific assessment of available data concerning human health.*



Report on the review of Cosmetics Regulation with regard to substances with endocrine-disrupting properties

Following the Report...

- A ***Fitness Check*** on various legislations concerning Endocrine Disruptors was launched, including the Cosmetics Regulation.
- The Commission established (1st Quarter 2019) a ***priority list*** of substances with potential endocrine disrupting properties that are used in cosmetics.



Priority list of potential EDs in cosmetics

- **Consultation** of the Working Group on Cosmetic Products (Member states, industry stakeholders, SMEs, NGOs, etc.)
- Draft list of **28 substances** (March 2019) divided into:
 - ❑ **Group A** (higher priority), and
 - ❑ **Group B**
- Preparation and launch of **Calls for data**



Group A

- | | |
|---|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Benzophenone-3 (BP-3) | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Triclocarban |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Kojic acid | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Butylated hydroxytoluene (BHT) |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none">• 4-Methylbenzylidene camphor (4-MBC) | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Benzophenone |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Propylparaben | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Homosalate |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Triclosan | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Benzyl salicylate |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Resorcinol | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Genistein |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Octocrylene | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Daidzein |



Group A

➔ **Call for data**

➔ **5 mandates submitted** to the SCCS for risk assessment (February 2020):

UV-filters:



Octocrylene; Benzophenone-3;
Homosalate

Preservatives:



Propylparaben

Hair dyes:



Resorcinol

➔ **3 preliminary SCCS Opinions** published (*Homosalate, Propylparaben, Resorcinol*)

➔ Ongoing call for data for remaining 9 Group A substances: **15 January 2021**



Group B

<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Butylparaben	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Methylparaben
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Tert-butylhydroxyanisole / Butylated hydroxyanisole (BHA)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Cyclopentasiloxane / decamethylcyclopentasiloxane / D5
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Ethylhexyl ethoxycinnamate (EHMC) / octylmethoxycinnamate (OMC) / octinoxate	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Cyclomethicone
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Benzophenone-1 (BP-1)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Salicylic acid
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Benzophenone-2 (BP-2)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Butylphenyl methylpropianol / BMHCA
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Benzophenone-4 (BP-4)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Triphenyl phosphate
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Benzophenone-5 (BP-5)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Deltamethrin

 **Call for data Q1/2021**

THANK YOU !

https://ec.europa.eu/growth/sectors/cosmetics_en