



Scientific Committees

- on consumer products
- on emerging and newly identified health risks
- on health and environmental risks

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Update on SCCP activities

Presentation to the Stakeholders meeting

Risk Assessment Days
Brussels, 25th June 2008



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- on consumer products
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SCCP

- Evaluation of substances for regulation in Cosmetics Directive (on request of DG Enterprise)
 - annex 2 – prohibited
 - annex 3 – restricted
 - annex 6 – preservatives
 - annex 7 – UV filters
- Consumer products: substances/exposures of concern
- Assessment of methodologies
- Guidance on toxicity testing of cosmetic ingredients
- Committee expertise
 - toxicology
 - general, genetic, cancer, endocrine
 - medicine
 - dermatology, allergy, environmental, pharmaceutical
 - chemistry
- Specific working groups
 - fragrances, preservatives, UV filters, hair dyes, guidelines, ad hoc
- Data sources
 - industry dossiers, independent, external



Recent topics

- Tooth whitening products
- Cancer hazard and hair dyes
- Nanotechnology and cosmetic ingredients
- Cutaneous allergy:
 - hair dyes, fragrances, preservatives
- Risk assessment methodologies:
 - quantitative risk assessment for fragrance sensitisation
 - threshold of toxicological concern – use for chemicals in consumer products



Specific Example 1

Tooth whitening products

- Active ingredient: *hydrogen peroxide*
- Points of concern:
 - lack of long term safety data
 - factors that increase individual risk
 - local irritation
- SCCP assessment:
 - safe for general use only at low levels (0.1%)
 - exclusion of risk factors necessary for higher concentrations
 - use by the consumer not safe above 6%



Specific Example 2

Nanomaterials in Cosmetics

- Royal Society & the Royal Academy of Engineering
- Labile - disintegrate on application
 - conventional risk assessment based on mass metrics adequate
- Insoluble particles
 - other metrics required – number, surface area, distribution
 - if systemically available, translocation/ transportation and accumulation in secondary organs may occur
 - *in vitro* studies for hazard identification; *in vivo* for risk assessment



Specific Example 3

Hair Dyes

Cancer risk- systemic safety- allergenic properties

- Some studies indicate excess risks for certain leukaemias
- Exhaustive review of systemic safety of ALL hair dyes for use in EU
- Many of currently used hair dye substances are extreme/strong skin sensitisers:
 - this is of concern for the health of consumers
 - self testing by consumers



Specific Example 4

Risk Assessment Methodologies

- Evaluation of the Quantitative Risk Assessment (QRA)
 - for sensitisation by fragrance substances proposed by the Fragrance Industry
- Assessment of Threshold of Toxicological Concern (TTC)
 - possible use for cosmetic ingredients and other chemicals in consumer products



Finally

- Pivotal role for risk assessment of cosmetic ingredients as required by Cosmetics Directive.
- Analysis and review of issues related to risk assessment from other types of consumer exposures.
- Provides memoranda/position statements of matters of additional specific/general concern.

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