

# ROUND-UP 2024

## INGREDIENTS

01.08

The SCCS adopts its Final Opinion on **Silver Zinc Zeolite**

With a maximum silver content of 2.5%, it is **safe** in spray deodorants and powder foundations at a concentration of **1%**.

01.10

ECHA publishes Hungary's proposal of CLH classification of **Sodium Chlorite**, including Muta. 2. The ingredient could be listed as **CMR** and its use may be banned in Europe.

01.17

ECHA publishes Austria's intention of an harmonised classification and labelling (CLH) for **Dimethylaminopropylamine**, which can be used in cosmetics, notably as a category **1B reprotoxic substance**.

The substance could be classified as **CMR** and its use may be banned in Europe.

02.14

ECHA publishes 2 proposals, 1 from France, 1 from Austria, to modify the harmonized classification and labeling of **4-hydroxy-4-methylpentan-2-one** and **2-amino-2-methylpropanol**, which may be used in cosmetics, notably as **reprotoxic of category 1B**.

These substances could be classified as **CMR** and their use may be banned in Europe.

02.19

ECHA launches consultations on Belgian proposals for harmonized classification and labeling of **Nitromethane**, **Nitroethane** and **1-Nitropropane**, which may be used in cosmetics, notably as **reprotoxics**.

These ingredients could be listed as **CMR** and their use may be banned in Europe.

03.04

ECHA launches a consultation on the German proposal for harmonized classification and labeling of **Drometrizole**, a UV absorber.

03.11

The SCCS publishes its Preliminary Opinion on **Acetylated vetiver** oil in sprayable products.

AVO (with 1% alpha-tocopherol) is **safe** at maximum concentrations of 0.9% (w/w) in fragrance pump sprays, 0.05% (w/w) in deodorant sprays and 0.1% (w/w) in hairsprays and body lotion sprays.

03.11

The SCCS publishes its Final Opinion on the hair coloring ingredient

**Hydroxypropyl p-phenylenediamine and its dihydrochloride salt (A165)**:

It is **safe** in oxidative hair colouring products up to a maximum on-head concentration of **2%**.

03.18

Following ECHA's RAC recommendation to classify **Hexyl salicylate** as "**Toxic for Reproduction**" **Category 2**, the SCCS publishes its Final Opinion on its safety:

It is **safe** at maximum concentrations: hydroalcoholic-based fragrances: 2%; rinse-off products: 0.5%; leave-on products: 0.3%; oral care: 0.001%.

04.03

ECHA publishes Germany's intention of an harmonized classification and labeling for **Acetyl hexamethyl tetralin**, and France's intention for **Sodium fluoride**.

The 1st substance could be classified as "**Reprotoxic**", the 2nd as "**Endocrine Disruptor**", and both may be banned in Europe.

04.08

In the framework of the evaluation of ingredients listed as endocrine disruptors, the SCCS publishes its Preliminary Opinion on the safety of **Triphenyl phosphate**:

Impossible to conclude on its safety; **genotoxicity** potential present.

04.08

In the framework of the evaluation of ingredients listed as endocrine disruptors, the SCCS publishes its Final Opinion on the safety of **Benzophenone-4** :

It is **safe** as a **UV filter** at a maximum concentration of 5% in sunscreen, face and hand cream, lipstick, sunscreen propellant spray and pump spray, used separately or in combination.

Maximum concentration 5% for all other uses.

04.09

Following the SCCS safety assessment of **Citral** with regard to its sensitising potential, the Scientific Committee publishes its Preliminary Opinion.

It is **safe** in relation to the induction of sensitisation at the concentrations proposed (QRA2 methodology).

04.09

The SCCS publishes its Final Opinion on the safety of **aluminum** compounds in cosmetic products:

**Safe** in non-sprayable product categories at the max. levels indicated, in sprayable products at the max. levels indicated for the total formulation only if the % of particles with a diameter < 10 µm does not exceed 20% of the total aerosolised particles.

Talc with aluminium content up to 2% may be used in cosmetic products.

The Opinion does not cover sunscreen aerosol sprays and does not apply to nano forms of aluminium.

04.15

ECHA publishes Finland's proposal to modify the harmonized classification and labeling of **Hydrogen peroxide**.

05.08

ECHA announces that it has received France's proposal for harmonized classification and labeling of **Resorcinol**, in particular as an endocrine disruptor for human health.

This ingredient could be listed as an **endocrine disruptor** and its use may be banned in Europe.

05.27

The SCCS publishes the final version of its Scientific Opinion on **Titanium dioxide**:

**Genotoxicity** potential present for all types of TiO2 used in oral cosmetics.

The conclusions of previous SCCS Opinions on dermally applied cosmetic products AND specific cosmetic products remain unchanged.

05.29

ECHA publishes Sweden's proposal for harmonized classification and labeling of several **strontium** compounds, some of which can currently be used in cosmetics, as "**Reprotoxic category 1B**".

These substances could be classified as **CMR** and their use may be banned in Europe.

06.03

The SCCS assesses the safety of **sodium myristoyl sarcosinate as a coating for titanium dioxide in nano form** used in its UV filter function:

Impossible to conclude that it is safe.

06.05

ECHA announces Norway's intention of harmonized classification and labeling for **Trimethyl pentanyl diisobutyrate**.

This substance could be classified as **CMR** and its use may be banned in Europe.

06.10

ECHA launches a consultation on the Netherlands' proposal for harmonized classification and labeling of **nano-synthetic amorphous silicas (SAS)**.

06.27

ECHA announces Spain's intention of harmonized classification and labeling for several **dimethylaminobenzoate derivatives**, including the UV filter Padimate O.

This substance could be classified as **CMR** and its use may be banned in Europe.

07.03

ECHA announces that Belgium has submitted a proposal for harmonized classification and labeling of **Propylparaben** as an **environmental endocrine disruptor**.

07.08

Following the ECHA's RAC opinion recommending a classification of **silver** as "**Toxic for Reproduction Category 2**", the SCCS publishes its Final Opinion:

**Not safe** for use at concentrations up to 0.2% in rinse-off cosmetics and 0.3% in leave-on cosmetics, used alone or in combination.

**Safe** at maximum concentrations in the following products, used alone or in combination: Eye shadow: 0.2%; Lip balm: 0.2%; Toothpaste: 0.05%; Mouthwash: 0.05%.

07.15

IARC classifies **talc** in **Group 2A of substances** "**probably carcinogenic to humans**".

2nd highest level of certainty that a substance can cause cancer. This concerns mineral or synthetic talc, a hydrated magnesium silicate, including lamellar and fibrous forms of talc.