



The Toxic Twenty Chemicals and Contaminants in Cosmetics

Chemicals and contaminants linked to cancer can be found in food, water and many other everyday products. However, no category of consumer products is subject to less government oversight than cosmetics and other personal care products. Although many of the chemicals and contaminants in cosmetics and personal care products likely pose little risk, exposure to some has been linked to serious health problems, including cancer. Since 2009, 595 cosmetics manufacturers have reported using 88 chemicals that have been linked to cancer, birth defects or reproductive harm in more than 73,000 products.¹

Many of these chemicals should be banned from cosmetics, as proposed in AB 495, the Toxic-Free Cosmetics Act. Among the toxic chemicals² that should be banned are:

- Formaldehyde, a known carcinogen.
- Chemicals that release formaldehyde.
- Mercury, which can damage the kidney and nervous system.
- Lead, a potent neurotoxin.
- Asbestos, a known carcinogen.
- Isobutylparaben, isopropylparaben, butylparaben and propylparaben.
- Toluene, which is toxic to the brain and nervous system.
- Triclosan, which affects the thyroid.
- Per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS), which have been linked to cancer.

Many of these toxic chemicals have been banned or restricted by other nations and have been slated for removal from the store brands of major U.S. retailers, including Target, Rite Aid, Walgreens and CVS Health.³ For example, as of the end of 2019, CVS Health prohibits the use of formaldehyde, many chemicals that release formaldehyde, many parabens, dibutyl phthalate

¹ Cal. Dep't of Pub. Health, Cal. Safe Cosmetics Program, Current Data Summary, <https://www.cdph.ca.gov/Programs/CCDPHP/DEODC/OHB/CSCP/Pages/SummaryData.aspx> (last accessed Mar. 8, 2019). The California Safe Cosmetics Act of 2005 requires cosmetic manufacturers to disclose to the California Department of Public Health all products containing ingredients known or suspected to cause cancer, birth defects or other reproductive toxicity as determined by certain authoritative scientific bodies, including the Environmental Protection Agency, the National Toxicology Program and the International Agency for Research on Cancer.

² Environmental Working Group, the Toxic Twenty Cosmetic Ingredients and Contaminants, accessed at http://cdn3.ewg.org/sites/default/files/u352/Toxic%2020%20List.pdf?_ga=2.36293026.364182527.1554126027-937396664.1520601435&_gac=1.259664632.1553597903.CjwKCAjwm-fkBRBBEiwA966fZF139RiUrtNyeYyEiYAnOqpk3GtURCnrAjqAsTCXwDcJ1oSIgOtY1BoCOKcQAvD_BwE

³ Target, Chemicals, <https://corporate.target.com/corporate-responsibility/planet/chemicals> (last visited Apr. 2, 2019); Rite Aid, Chemical Policy: Restricted Substances List, https://www.riteaid.com/documents/45609410/184110402/rite-aid-restricted-substances-list_1809.pdf/39450b19-0512-73c1-3afb-358987ea5ff6 (last visited Apr. 2, 2019); Walgreens Boots Alliance, Restricted Substances List, https://www.walgreens.com/images/adaptive/si/pdf/WalgreensBootsAllianceRestrictedSubstancesList_11082018.pdf (last visited Apr. 2, 2019); CVS Health, Store Brand Restricted Substances List, <https://cvshealth.com/sites/default/files/cvs-health-restricted-chemical-list-by-category.pdf> (last visited Apr. 2, 2019).

and diethylhexyl phthalate, toluene and triclosan. Some of these are already banned from products sold in Whole Foods.⁴

Some of the chemicals included in AB 495 do not have to be disclosed on the package, because they are components of fragrance and so are exempt from federal labeling requirements. In particular, two phthalates included in AB 495 – dibutyl phthalate and diethylhexyl phthalate – may be included in combinations of chemicals disclosed on the label as “fragrance” but do not have to be disclosed as individual chemicals. Dibutyl phthalate is an endocrine disruptor and a developmental toxicant that harms male reproductive system development. It can cause early puberty in boys and other changes in the reproductive system. Diethylhexyl phthalate harms the reproductive system and can affect the developing fetus. It has also been classified by the International Agency for Research on Cancer as possibly carcinogenic.⁵

THE 'TOXIC TWENTY' COSMETIC INGREDIENTS AND CONTAMINANTS

Chemicals and contaminants linked to cancer can be found in many everyday products. However, no category of consumer products is subject to less government oversight than cosmetics and other personal care products. Although many of the chemicals and contaminants in cosmetics likely pose little risk, exposure to some chemicals and contaminants used in cosmetics and other personal care products has been linked to serious health problems, including cancer. Under the California Safe Cosmetics Act of 2005, 595 cosmetics manufacturers have reported using 88 chemicals that have been linked to cancer, birth defects, or reproductive harm in more than 73,000 products since 2009. Nevertheless, the Food and Drug Administration has banned or restricted only nine chemicals for safety reasons. Here are 20 chemicals or contaminants—the Toxic Twenty—that should finally be banned from our personal care products.

Ingredient/ Contaminant	Health Concerns	Countries or Intergovernmental Organizations with Bans or Restrictions in Personal Care Products	Retailers With Bans or Restrictions	Function In Personal Care Products
Formaldehyde	Formaldehyde is carcinogenic; it also causes allergic reactions and irritates the eyes and respiratory system.	Banned: • Japan—ban on formalin (aqueous formaldehyde) Restricted: • EU • ASEAN • Canada • Australia	Scheduled ban for store brand products: • CVS • Rite Aid • Target • Walgreens Currently banned from any body care product: • Whole Foods	Formaldehyde is used as a hair straightener, nail hardener and preservative.
Formaldehyde releasers	Formaldehyde releasers can have health effects similar to those of formaldehyde.	Certain formaldehyde releasers are restricted by: • EU • ASEAN • Canada	Scheduled ban for certain formaldehyde releasers in store brand products: • CVS • Rite Aid* • Target • Walgreens Certain formaldehyde releasers are currently banned from any body care product: • Whole Foods	Formaldehyde releasers are chemicals that release formaldehyde over time. They are used as preservatives.

* These chemicals are on Rite Aid's Expanded Restricted Substances List. The company screens products against this list and encourages suppliers to eliminate these chemicals.

VIEW FULL CHART

⁴ Whole Foods, Our Body Care Quality Standards, <https://www.wholefoodsmarket.com/about-our-products/body-care-quality-standards> (last visited Apr. 2, 2019); Whole Foods, Premium Body Care Unacceptable Ingredients, <https://www.wholefoodsmarket.com/premium-body-care-unacceptable-ingredients> (last visited Apr. 2, 2019).

⁵ Poursafa, P., Ataei, E., & Kelishadi, R. (2015). A systematic review on the effects of environmental exposure to some organohalogen and phthalates on early puberty. *J Res Med Sci*, 20(6): 613-18, <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC4621657/>; Mylchreest, E., Cattley, R.C., & Foster, P.M. (1998). Male reproductive tract malformations in rats following gestational and lactational exposure to Di(n-butyl) phthalate: an antiandrogenic mechanism? *Toxicol Sci*, 43(1): 47-60, <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/9629619>; Kay, V.R., Bloom, M.S., & Foster, W.G. (2014). Reproductive and developmental effects of phthalate diesters in males. *Crit Rev Toxicol*, 44(6): 467-98, <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/24903855>; Int'l Agency for Research on Cancer, Di(2-ethylhexyl) Phthalate (2013), <https://monographs.iarc.fr/wp-content/uploads/2018/06/mono101-006.pdf>.

Many of these chemicals are rarely used in personal care products and will be easy to replace. For example, in Skin Deep®, our database of cosmetics and other personal care products, EWG found isobutylparaben and isopropylparaben in just 96 and 12 products, respectively, offered for sale since January 2017. Only three products offered for sale since January 2017 contain toluene and only 38 contain triclosan, according to EWG's analysis. A 2018 analysis by EWG found fewer than 200 products contained one of 13 PFAS chemicals.⁶

The cosmetics industry has grown dramatically since 1938, when Congress last enacted cosmetics legislation. When Congress enacted the Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act, the cosmetics industry reported approximately \$1 billion in sales.⁷ In 2016, the personal care products industry reported more than \$169 billion in sales.⁸ Nevertheless, only two pages of the 829-page Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act govern cosmetics, and those provisions provide the Food and Drug Administration no financial resources and sharply limit the its authority to regulate chemicals and contaminants that pose chronic risks.⁹ Although Congress has since given FDA the power to ensure that food additives,¹⁰ color additives¹¹ and pesticides¹² pose “no harm” from repeat exposures, Congress has not given it the same authority to regulate the chronic risks posed by chemicals and contaminants in cosmetics. Instead, FDA largely relies upon self-regulation to address the risks posed by the personal care products industry.

Consumers use a wide variety of cosmetics and personal care products. Few consumer products contribute as many chemical exposures as cosmetics and other personal care products. Each day, American women use an average of 12 personal care products that contain 168 different chemicals. Men use an average of six personal care products that contain 85 different chemicals.¹³ Many of these products are applied directly to the skin, the body's largest organ, where ingredients can be absorbed directly into the bloodstream.¹⁴

⁶ David Andrews and Carla Burns, *Is Teflon in Your Cosmetics?* Env'tl. Working Grp. (Mar. 14, 2018), <https://www.ewg.org/skindeep/2018/03/07/is-teflon-in-your-cosmetics/>.

⁷ Kerry A. Harnett, *Appearing Modern: Women's Bodies, Beauty, and Power in 1920s America* (Apr. 2009), <https://dlib.bc.edu/islandora/object/bc-ir:102409/datastream/PDF/view>.

⁸ Personal Care Products Council, *Economic and Social Contributions Report* (2016), https://www.personalcarecouncil.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/10/PCPC_Economic_Social_Contributions_Report_Web.pdf;

see also Statista, *Revenue of the Cosmetics Industry in the United States from 2002-2016*, <https://www.statista.com/statistics/717673/cosmetics-personal-care-products-markets-revenue/><https://www.statista.com/statistics/243742/revenue-of-the-cosmetic-industry-in-the-us/> (last visited Mar. 2019).

⁹ Section 601(a) of the FDCA (21 U.S.C. § 361(a)) states that a cosmetic is deemed adulterated if it “bears or contains any poisonous or deleterious substance which may render it injurious to users under the conditions of use prescribed in the labeling thereof, or under such conditions of use as are customary or usual.” A cosmetic is also adulterated under the 1938 FDCA if packed in unsanitary conditions that may render it “injurious to health” or its container is composed in whole or part of any poisonous or deleterious substance that may render it “injurious to health.”

¹⁰ Food Additives Amendment of 1958, Pub. L. No. 85-929, 72 Stat. 1784.

¹¹ Color Additives Amendment of 1960, Pub. L. No. 86-618, 74 Stat. 397.

¹² Food Quality Protection Act of 1996, Pub. L. No. 104-170, 110 Stat. 1489.

¹³ Env'tl. Working Grp., *Exposures Add Up- Survey Results* (2004),

<http://www.ewg.org/skindeep/2004/06/15/exposures-add-up-survey-results/>.

¹⁴ Marcy Laub, *Skin deep*, Harvard Univ. (2015), <https://green.harvard.edu/news/skin-deep>.

Consumer use of cosmetics continues to grow dramatically. Since 2010, the U.S. cosmetics market has grown an average of 4.1 percent annually, and Internet sales have expanded to account for 8.4 percent of the total market share.¹⁵ In particular, cosmetic imports are also on the rise. In fiscal year 2016, 2.9 million lines of cosmetics were imported into the United States from 181 different countries.¹⁶ Lines of cosmetic imports doubled over the last decade, with a substantial increase after FY 2011.¹⁷ Cosmetic imports from China increased by 79 percent between FY 2011 and FY 2016.

Although most chemicals in cosmetics pose little or no risk, some chemicals in cosmetics have been linked to serious health problems, including cancer, reproductive and neurological harm, and developmental delays. Cosmetic chemicals enter the body through the skin, inhalation, ingestion, and internal use and pose the same risks as food chemicals.¹⁸ In addition to the risks posed by intentionally added ingredients, cosmetics can be contaminated with heavy metals, including arsenic, cadmium, lead, mercury and nickel.

It is banned in more than 50 nations, but asbestos can also contaminate cosmetics made with talc,¹⁹ such as facial powders. Although there is no formal estimate of the number of cosmetics products that contain talc,²⁰ EWG found more than 2,100 products with it as an ingredient in our database and were offered for sale in the past three years. Of these, about 1,200 are loose or pressed powders that could pose a risk of being inhaled.²¹ Even small amounts of asbestos in talc can cause mesothelioma and other diseases many years after exposure.

Some chemicals used in personal care products pose risks at very low doses²² and can interfere with the hormone system.²³ Research shows that “endocrine-disrupting” chemicals such as

¹⁵ Nilesh Rajput, *Cosmetics Market by Category, Global Opportunity Analysis and Industry Forecast, 2014 - 2022*, Allied Market Research (July 2016), <https://www.alliedmarketresearch.com/cosmetics-market>; see also Statista, *Cosmetics Industry – Statistics & Facts* (2016), <https://www.statista.com/statistics/297070/growth-rate-of-the-global-cosmetics-market/>; Euromonitor Intl., *Colour Cosmetics in the US* (May 2017) <http://www.euromonitor.com/colour-cosmetics-in-the-us/report>.

¹⁶ See Letter from Anna K. Abram, Deputy Comm’r for Policy, Planning, Legislation and Analysis, Food & Drug Admin., to Representative Frank Pallone, Ranking Member, House Energy and Commerce Comm. (June 30, 2017), <https://democrats-energycommerce.house.gov/sites/democrats.energycommerce.house.gov/files/documents/FDA%20Response%20to%20Rep.%20Pallone%20on%20Cosmetic%20Imports.pdf>.

¹⁷ *Id.*

¹⁸ See generally UNL Env’tl. Health and Safety, *Toxicology And Exposure Guidelines* (Jan. 2003), https://ehs.unl.edu/documents/tox_exposure_guidelines.pdf.

¹⁹ Geologically, talc and asbestos can be formed from the same parent rock. As a result, mined talc deposits in many parts of the world can be contaminated with asbestos fibers.

²⁰ Cosmetics companies are not required to register and provide ingredient statements to FDA, so FDA is unable to estimate the number products that contain talc.

²¹ Env’tl. Working Grp., EWG’s Skin Deep® Cosmetics Database, <https://www.ewg.org/skindeep/>.

²² Laura N. Vandenberg *et al.*, *Hormones & Endocrine-Disrupting Chemicals: Low-Dose Effects & Nonmonotonic Dose Responses*, 33 *Endocrine Rev.* 378-455 (2012), <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/22419778>.

²³ Chemicals like phthalates and triphenyl phosphate can disrupt the hormone system by mimicking or blocking a natural hormone. When an endocrine-disrupting chemical mimics a hormone, the chemical tricks the hormone’s receptor into thinking the chemical is the hormone. When the chemical blocks a hormone, the chemical can bind to a receptor and the hormone may not be activated. See Veldhoen N *et al.*, *The bactericidal agent triclosan modulates thyroid hormone-associated gene expression and disrupts postembryonic anuran development*, *Aquat Toxicol* (June 2007), <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/17011055>.

parabens and phthalates may pose the greatest risk during prenatal and early postnatal development, when organ and neural systems are forming.²⁴ Exposure to these chemicals has been linked to endocrine diseases and some types of cancer.²⁵ For example, endocrine disruptors are known to affect how women's bodies use estrogen and thus have been linked to breast cancer.²⁶

Many cosmetics have also been linked to acute risks, including burns and infections. Formaldehyde-based hair-straightening procedures, referred to as "keratin treatments," have been linked to hair loss, rashes, blisters, nosebleeds, bleeding gums, and loss of taste and smell.²⁷ Other cosmetics have caused hair loss.²⁸ FDA continues to find cosmetics contaminated with bacteria, including body wash, face powders, shadows and lotions, or containing banned colors chemicals, including shampoos, soaps, cleaners and temporary tattoos.²⁹

Under the current law, FDA has little authority to review chemicals in cosmetics and other personal care products. Personal care products companies do not have to register with FDA, provide FDA ingredient statements, adopt Good Manufacturing Practices, or GMPs, report adverse events to FDA, or provide FDA access to safety records. FDA does not have the power to suspend registration or order recalls when products pose a risk of serious adverse health consequences or death. By contrast, manufacturers of food, drugs and medical devices must register with FDA, maintain and give FDA access to records, and report adverse events. If food, drugs or devices are unsafe, FDA can suspend production and product licenses. If unsafe food or devices reach the market, FDA can order a recall and take legal action against drug makers that do not recall their products.³⁰

To date, FDA has only banned or restricted nine chemicals due to safety concerns. By contrast, FDA, Environmental Protection Agency, or EPA, and Consumer Product Safety Commission, or CPSC, have broad authority to ensure the safety of chemicals in other consumer products. For example, FDA has the authority to review chemicals in prescription³¹ and over-the-counter drugs,³² and chemicals found in food,³³ and the EPA has the authority to review chemicals in

²⁴ See, e.g., Nat'l Inst. of Env'tl. Health Sci., *Endocrine Disruptors*, <https://www.niehs.nih.gov/health/topics/agents/endocrine/index.cfm> (last visited Apr. 2, 2019).

²⁵ E.g., Andrea C. Gore et al., *Executive Summary to EDC-2: The Endocrine Society's Second Scientific Statement on Endocrine-Disrupting Chemicals*, 36 *Endocrine Rev.* 593-602 (2015), <http://press.endocrine.org/doi/10.1210/er.2015-1093>.

²⁶ *Id.*

²⁷ See, e.g., Env'tl. Working Grp., *Brazilian-Style Blowouts: Still Poisonous, Still in Salons* (2015), <http://www.ewg.org/enviroblog/2015/08/brazilian-style-blowouts-still-poisonous-still-salons>.

²⁸ See, e.g., Eric Lipton & Rachel Abrams, *Their Hair Fell Out. Should the F.D.A. Have the Power to Act?* N.Y. Times, (Aug. 2016), http://www.nytimes.com/2016/08/16/us/politics/cosmetics-industry-congress-regulation-wen.html?_r=0.

²⁹ Scott Faber, *Contaminated Cosmetics Pose Growing Risk to Consumers*, Env'tl. Working Grp. (Feb. 2018), <https://www.ewg.org/news-and-analysis/2018/02/contaminated-cosmetics-pose-growing-risk-consumers#.Wp65FpPwZ-V>.

³⁰ E.g., 21 U.S.C. § 350(d) (food); 21 C.F.R. § 807 (devices); 21 U.S.C. § 360 (drugs); 21 C.F.R. §§ 607.65, 1271 (biologics).

³¹ 21 U.S.C. §§ 351-360fff.

³² 21 C.F.R. § 330.

³³ 21 U.S.C. § 348.

pesticides used in homes and on farms³⁴ and to set limits for pesticide residues on food.³⁵ In 2016, Congress expanded EPA authority to review chemicals in cleaners, paints, solvents and many other consumer products.³⁶

The U.S. has also fallen far behind our international trading partners in the regulation of cosmetics. More than 40 nations have taken steps to ban or restrict, in combination, more than 1,400 chemicals or contaminants in cosmetics and personal care products, including chemicals linked to cancer, reproductive harm and neurological harm.³⁷ Many of the chemicals identified in AB 495 have already been banned by other nations, including isopropylparaben and isobutylparaben, dibutyl phthalate and diethylhexyl phthalate³⁸ and mercury.³⁹ Other nations have restricted the presence of chemicals like formaldehyde⁴⁰ and perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA).⁴¹



³⁴ 7 U.S.C. §§ 136a-136d.

³⁵ 21 U.S.C. § 346a.

³⁶ 15 U.S.C. §§ 2604-05.

³⁷ Alyssa Katzenelson & Scott Faber, *On Cosmetics Safety, U.S. Trails More Than 40 Nations*, Env'tl. Working Grp. (Mar. 20, 2019), <https://www.ewg.org/news-and-analysis/2019/03/cosmetics-safety-us-trails-more-40-nations>.

³⁸ Eur. Comm'n, Annex II: List of Substances Prohibited in Cosmetic Products (last update: 24/04/2018), http://ec.europa.eu/growth/tools-databases/cosing/pdf/COSING_Annex%20II_v2.pdf (last accessed Mar. 8, 2019).

³⁹ Gov't of Canada, *Cosmetic Ingredient Hotlist: Prohibited and Restricted Ingredients*, <https://www.canada.ca/en/health-canada/services/consumer-product-safety/cosmetics/cosmetic-ingredient-hotlist-prohibited-restricted-ingredients.html> (last visited Mar. 2019); Eur. Comm'n, Annex II: List of Substances Prohibited in Cosmetic Products (last update: 24/04/2018), http://ec.europa.eu/growth/tools-databases/cosing/pdf/COSING_Annex%20II_v2.pdf (last visited Mar. 8, 2019).

⁴⁰ Eur. Comm'n, Annex III: List of Substances Which Cosmetic Products Must Not Contain Except Subject to the Restrictions Laid Down (last update: 24/10/2018), http://ec.europa.eu/growth/tools-databases/cosing/pdf/COSING_Annex%20III_v2.pdf (last accessed Mar. 8, 2019); Eur. Comm'n, Annex V: List of Preservatives Allowed in Cosmetic Products (last update: 23/11/2018), http://ec.europa.eu/growth/tools-databases/cosing/pdf/COSING_Annex%20V_v2.pdf (last accessed Mar. 8, 2019).

⁴¹ Eur. Chemicals Agency, Annex XVII to REACH – Conditions of Restriction: Entry 68 Perfluorooctanoic Acid (PFOA), <https://www.echa.europa.eu/documents/10162/7a04b630-e00a-a9c5-bc85-0de793f6643c> (last accessed Mar. 8, 2019). The restriction comes into effect in July 2020.

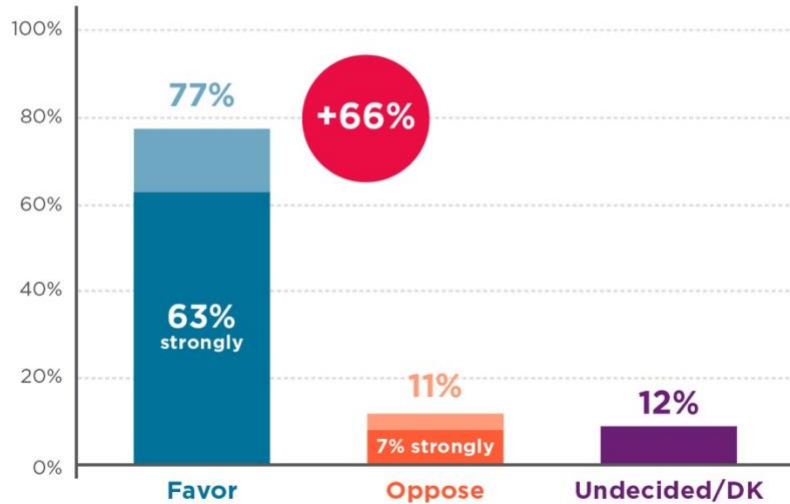
The cosmetics industry has long fought meaningful oversight. Since the early 1950s, it has defeated efforts by Congress to modernize cosmetics law.⁴² Since 2015, some cosmetics companies have supported giving FDA the authority and resources to review and regulate chemicals and contaminants of concern in cosmetics, and have supported requiring manufacturers to register, provide ingredient statements, adopt GMPs and report adverse events. Some companies have also supported giving FDA the power to suspend production of dangerous products and order mandatory recalls.⁴³ However, other companies have not supported FDA review and oversight.

⁴² In October 1951, the House of Representatives authorized a Select Committee, led by then-Rep. James Delaney (D-N.Y.) to investigate the use of chemicals, compounds and synthetics in the production of cosmetics and related health effects. *See* H.R. Rep. No. 82-2182. More than a dozen bills to reform cosmetics have been introduced since then. *See, e.g.*, the Cosmetics Safety Act, S. 683, 93rd Cong. (1st Sess. 1973); H.R. 1527, 93rd Cong. (1st Sess. 1973) (requiring that cosmetics containing mercury or any of its compounds bear labeling stating that fact); H.R. 14805, 93rd Cong. (1st Sess. 1974) (authorizing FDA to halt the sales and distribution of food, drugs, and cosmetics adulterated or misbranded in a manner that presents an imminent hazard to the public health); H.R. 6249, 94th Cong. (1st Sess. 1975) (applying the provisions of the FDCA to hair dyes); the Cosmetics Safety Amendments of 1975, S. 1681, 94th Cong. (2nd Sess. 1976); Cosmetics Act, H.R. 1993, 95th Cong. (1st Sess. 1977); Cosmetics Safety Amendments, S. 2365, 95th Cong. (1st Sess. 1977); Food, Drug, and Cosmetics Amendments of 1980, H.R. 2554, 91st Cong. (1st Sess. 1980) (permitting the inspection of a consulting laboratory in which food, drugs, devices, or cosmetics are being processed, packed, or held); the Safe Cosmetics Act of 2010, H.R. 5786, 111th Cong. (2nd Sess. 2010); the Safe Cosmetics Act of 2011, H.R. 2359, 112th Cong. (1st Sess. 2011); Cosmetics Safety Enhancement Act of 2012, H.R. 4262, 112th Cong. (2nd Sess. 2012); Cosmetics Safety Amendments of 2012, H.R. 4395, 112th Cong. (2nd Sess. 2012); Safe Cosmetics and Personal Care Products Act of 2013, H.R. 1385, 113th Cong. (1st Sess. 2013); Personal Care Products Safety Act, S. 1014, 114th Cong. (1st Sess. 2015); Cosmetics Modernization Amendments of 2015, H.R. 4075, 114th Cong. (1st Sess. 2015); Cosmetics Modernization Amendments of 2017, Personal Care Products Safety Act, S. 1113, 115th Cong. (1st Sess. 2017); Personal Care Products Safety Act, S. 726, 116th Cong. (1st Sess. 2019).

⁴³ The following companies support bipartisan cosmetics reform legislation: Amyris (Biossance), Au Naturale, Babo Botanicals, Beautycounter, California Baby, Coalition of Handcrafted Entrepreneurs, Cote, Earth Mama Organics, Éclair Naturals, Estee Lauder Companies, EO Products, Goddess Garden Organics, Handcrafted Soap & Cosmetic Guild, Handmade Cosmetic Alliance, Herban Lifestyle, the Honest Company, Johnson & Johnson, Juice Beauty, L’Oreal, Made Of, Makes 3 Organics, Milk + Honey, MyChelle Dermaceuticals, OSEA, Peet Rivko, Procter & Gamble, Rahua, Revlon, Seventh Generation, Silk Therapeutics, SkinOwl, S.W. Basics, Tenoverten, Unilever, Vapour Organic Beauty.

**SUPPORT IS OVERWHELMING FOR STRICTER REGULATIONS ON
CHEMICALS TO ENSURE SAFETY**

Do you favor or oppose stricter regulations on chemicals used in the U.S. to ensure their safety?



Source: The Mellman Group and American Viewpoint

Consumers overwhelmingly support federal oversight of cosmetic chemicals. Polling in 2016 conducted by American Viewpoint and the Mellman Group found that two-thirds of consumers believe chemicals in cosmetics are already reviewed by FDA.⁴⁴ Three-fourths of consumers – regardless of age, race or party affiliation – support stricter oversight of chemicals in cosmetics and nearly nine in 10 consider stricter rules very important. In addition, nine in 10 consumers believe cosmetic companies should have to notify FDA if their products harm consumers, support giving FDA mandatory recall authority, and support rules ensuring cosmetics are produced in clean environments.

⁴⁴ Mark Mellman & Linda DiVall, *Findings From a National Survey of Likely 2016 General Election Voters* (Feb. 2016), https://cdn.ewg.org/sites/default/files/u381/cosmetics.pdf?_ga=1.55566627.92668946.1470953450.