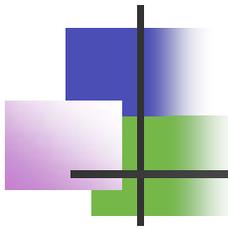


Chemical “Suds” : Toxic Ingredients in Personal Care Products

February 25, 2010
Brantford, Ontario

Presented by:
Renee Griffin of the
Canadian Environmental Law Association (CELA)

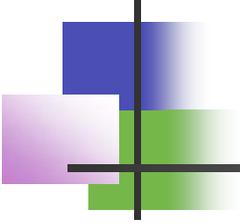
As part of the “Making the Links” Project,
With funding from the Law Foundation of Ontario



Who is CELA?

- A non-profit, public interest group that uses existing laws to protect the environment and to advocate environmental law reform.
- A legal aid clinic representing low-income citizens or citizens' groups in environmental cases before courts and tribunals.
- CELA can provide information, summary advice, and referrals. Intake calls are responded to by our articling student.
- In some cases, CELA can provide formal legal opinions. CELA can also sometimes provide individual representation before courts, tribunals and other administrative bodies.



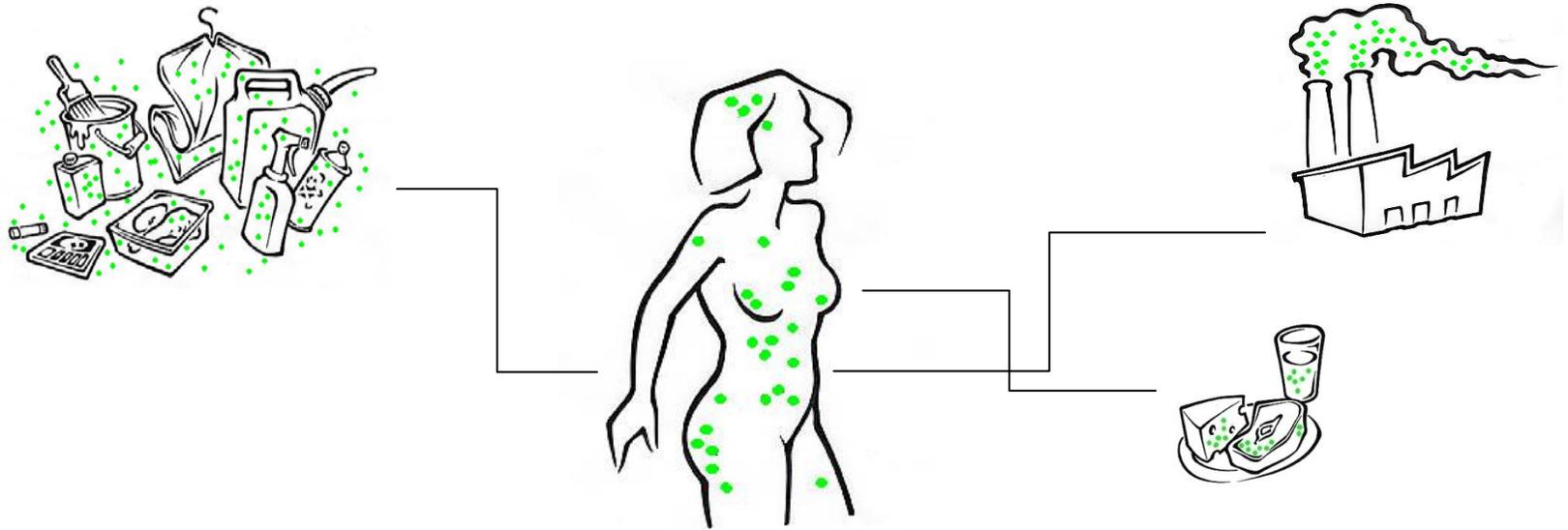


Think About It...

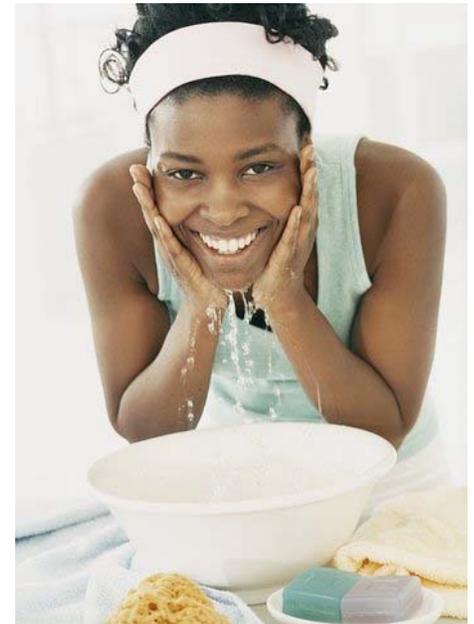
On average, women use 12 personal care products a day while men use 6 products daily.



Environmental Exposures to Toxic Chemicals



“Toxics” in Personal Care Products

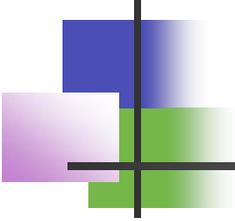


Source: safecosmetics.org

The Story of Cosmetics



<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=pfq000AF1i8>



How is Canada Regulating Cosmetics?

- The sale of cosmetics is regulated under *Food and Drug Act* and the *Cosmetics Regulations* under the Minister of Health
- Ingredients are mostly regulated by industry
- Health Canada also has a Cosmetic Ingredient Hotlist which includes prohibited and restricted cosmetic ingredients

How well does the Hotlist work?

Weaknesses:

Ingredients are not reviewed for safety before they are on the shelf

Warning labels are not required for cosmetics that contain carcinogens

Hotlist does not always consider long term or low dose effects of ingredients

Hotlist does not consider the combinations of chemicals

Strengths:

- Consumers can check labels and refer to the Hotlist to find out if their cosmetics contain ingredients on the list
- Ingredients are added to the Hotlist if they pose a health risk



Cosmetic Ingredients of Concern: Are they on the Hotlist?

Ingredients	Found in	On the Hotlist?
BHA (butyl hydroxy anisole)	Many cosmetics	No
Coal Tar Dyes	Hair dyes	Yes (with exceptions)
Formaldehyde	Nail Treatments	Yes
Petroleum Distillates	Mascara, Perfume, Foundation, Lipstick	No
Parabens	Many cosmetics	No
Phthalates	Nail polish, nail treatments, fragrances, perfumes	No
Synthetic Musks	Fragrances, cosmetics	No
Selenium Sulfide	Shampoo	No
Toluene	Nail polish, nail treatments	Yes
Alpha Hydroxy Acids (AHA)	Facial cleanser, skin cream, moisturizer, bar soap	Yes (with exceptions)

Where can you learn more?

Environmental Working Group's SKIN DEEP
cosmetic safety database

SEARCH [input] [button]

TEEN COSMETICS STUDY

HOME | MAKEUP | SKIN CARE | HAIR CARE | EYE CARE | NAIL CARE | BABY CARE | ORAL CARE | FRAGRANCE

97,178,489 entries since 2005

SKIN DEEP is a safety guide to cosmetics and personal care products brought to you by researchers at the Environmental Working Group.

SKIN DEEP scans ingredients in more than 41,000 products against 50 definitive toxic and regulatory databases, making it the largest integrated data resource of its kind. Who did a small company take on such a big project? Because the FDA doesn't require companies to test their own products for safety.

Get started here to learn what's in your personal care products:

- Search for a product, ingredient, or company
- Sign up for a professional report on a product you see in Skin Deep
- Create your own custom shopping list with an advanced search

TAKE ACTION!

Due to glaring loopholes in federal law, companies can put virtually any ingredient into personal care products. Even worse, the government does not require pre-market safety tests for any of them.

This is unacceptable. Sign Environmental Working Group's petition to Congress to turn this around and make personal care products safe.

Dear Member of Congress,

I support the Environmental Working Group's efforts to protect the public from unsafe chemicals in personal care products. The Congress must require manufacturers to prove the safety of their products before they are allowed to sell them. I always believe that:

- All chemicals used in cosmetics and personal care products must pass a strict safety test that protects the

hormone-disrupting cosmetics chemicals in teens

JOIN THE CAMPAIGN
Find out more about the Campaign for Safe Cosmetics

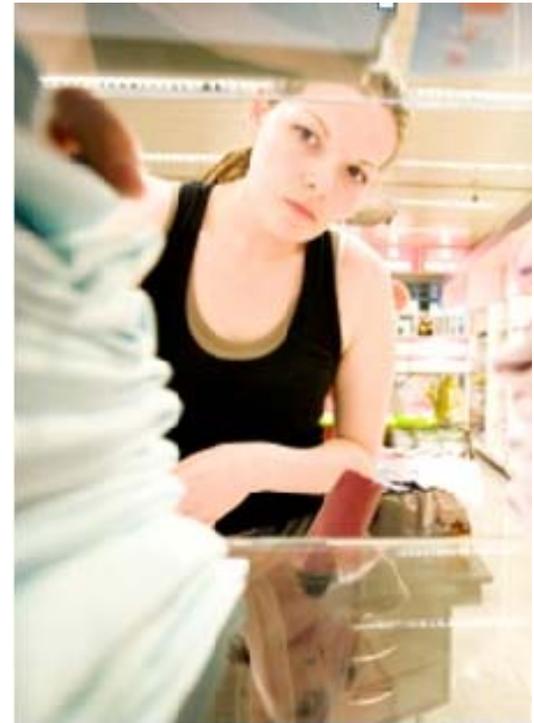
COMPANY/USER LOGIN

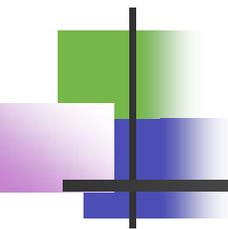
Skin Deep Cosmetic Database:

<http://www.cosmeticsdatabase.com/>

Take Action!

- Inform Yourself
- Limit your use of cosmetics and personal care products
- Skip fragrance
- Inform others by talking about the issue
- Write to government
- Make your own all natural products





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