# **ReReview Summaries**

Isobutane
Laneth Acetates
Sodium Dehydroacetate
Zinc Phenolsulfonate

EXPERT PANEL MEETING December 4-5, 2023

# Safety Assessment of Isobutane, Isopentane, Butane, and Propane as Used in Cosmetics

Status: Re-Review Summary for Panel Consideration

Release Date: November 9, 2023
Panel Meeting Date: December 4-5, 2023

# History

Original Safety Assessment – published 1982
Original Re-Review – published 2005
Most Recent Action – new data considered at the September 2023 Panel meeting; not re-opened

The Expert Panel for Cosmetic Ingredient Safety members are: Chair, Wilma F. Bergfeld, M.D., F.A.C.P.; Donald V. Belsito, M.D.; David E. Cohen, M.D.; Curtis D. Klaassen, Ph.D.; Allan E. Rettie, Ph.D.; David Ross, Ph.D.; Thomas J. Slaga, Ph.D.; Paul W. Snyder, D.V.M., Ph.D.; and Susan C. Tilton, Ph.D. The Cosmetic Ingredient Review (CIR) Executive Director is Bart Heldreth, Ph.D., and the Senior Director is Monice Fiume. This summary was prepared by Regina Tucker, M.S., Scientific Analyst/Writer, CIR.

### **ISOBUTANE, ISOPENTANE, BUTANE, and PROPANE**

The Expert Panel for Cosmetic Ingredient Safety (Panel) first published the Final Report of the safety of Isobutane, Isopentane, n-Butane (now known as Butane), and Propane in 1982.<sup>1</sup> The Panel concluded that these ingredients are considered safe as cosmetic ingredients under the present conditions of concentration and use, as described in that safety assessment. Upon re-review in 2002, the Panel reaffirmed the original conclusion, as published in 2005.<sup>2</sup>

Because it has been at least 15 years since the prior re-review was published, in accordance with Cosmetic Ingredient Review (CIR) Procedures, the Panel again determined whether the safety assessment should be reopened. At the September 2023 meeting, the Panel reviewed updated information regarding product types and ingredient use frequencies as reported in the US Food and Drug Administration (FDA) Voluntary Cosmetic Registration Program (VCRP) database in 2023<sup>3</sup> and maximum use concentrations provided in response to the survey conducted by the Personal Care Products Council in 2022.<sup>4</sup> The frequency and concentrations of use have increased for all ingredients since the rereview was published. According to 2023 frequency of use and 2022 concentration of use data, Isobutane has the greatest frequency and concentration of use and is used in 392 formulations at up to 98% in nail products; in 2001, Butane was reported to be used in 338 formulations at up to 83% in powder products. The cumulative frequency and concentration of use data for all 4 ingredients are presented in Table 1.

In July 2023, an extensive search of the world's literature was performed for studies dated 2000 forward, and new data were found.  $^{5-17}$  Notably, Butane and Isobutane are listed in Annex II of the European Union (prohibited), but only if they contain  $\geq 0.1\%$  butadiene. No evidence of developmental or reproductive toxicity were observed for Isobutane, Butane, or Propane, and genotoxicity studies were all negative. Irritation and sensitization studies on Isopentane were also negative. Additionally, the Panel noted that despite the very high concentrations reported for leave-on products, these ingredients are completely volatile and therefore it is expected to dissipate and not remain on the skin.

In summary, the Panel reviewed 2023 frequency and 2022 concentration of use data, in addition to new, available, relevant safety data. Considering this information, as well as the information provided in the original safety assessment and the prior re-review document, the Panel reaffirmed the 1982 conclusion for Isobutane, Isopentane, Butane, and Propane. The Panel discussed the possibility for these ingredients to be used in cosmetic products which may be incidentally inhaled. A detailed discussion and summary of the Panel's approach to evaluating incidental inhalation exposures to ingredients in cosmetic products is available at <a href="https://www.cir-safety.org/cir-findings">https://www.cir-safety.org/cir-findings</a>.

Table 1. Frequency (2023/2001)<sup>2,18</sup> and concentration (2022/2001)<sup>2,4</sup> of use according to likely duration and exposure and by product category

4,		Iso	butane Isopentane			Butane				Propane						
	# of	Uses	Max Conc	of Use (%)	# of	Uses	Max Conc	of Use (%)	# of	Uses	Max Cond	c of Use (%)	# of	Uses	Max Conc	of Use (%)
	202318	2001 <sup>2</sup>	20224	2001 <sup>2</sup>	202318	2001 <sup>2</sup>	20224	2001 <sup>2</sup>	202318	2001 <sup>2</sup>	20224	20012	202318	2001 <sup>2</sup>	20224	2001 <sup>2</sup>
Totals*	392	338	0.26-98	0.5-83	53	29	0.036-66.7	0.05-37	272	173	1.4-84	1-92	269	248	0.045-25.5	0.2-24
summarized by likely duration and	l exposure	**														
Duration of Use																
Leave-On	246	212	0.26-98	0.5-83	6	2	0.041-66.7	0.05-37	228	128	2.6-84	4-92	171	158	0.045-25.5	0.2-24
Rinse-Off	146	126	0.53-4.5	0.6-38	46	27	0.036-2.5	0.05-35	44	45	1.4-39.9	1-52	98	90	0.65-1	0.4-13
Diluted for (Bath) Use	NR	NR	NR	NR	1	NR	NR	NR	0	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Exposure Type	•		•			•			•	•	•		•			
Eye Area	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	66.7	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Incidental Ingestion	NR	5	NR	38	NR	NR	NR	35	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Incidental Inhalation-Spray	88;	122;	0.26-95,	13-82,	1;1a;1c	1°	0.041-30	15; 35 <sup>a</sup>	113, 55°;	79, 20 <sup>a</sup>	13.8-54.6;	12-54; 4-29°	42;69a,	95; 22ª	0.045-25.5;	6-21; 0.2-9a;
1 3	88°; 5°	45ª, 4°	4.1ª	0.5-38 <sup>a</sup> , 1-82 <sup>c</sup>	, ,			- ,	8°		2.6ª		4°		1.8-12.2ª,	0.5-9°
Incidental Inhalation-Powder	3, 5°	4°	NR	83, 1-82°	3, 1 <sup>b</sup> ,	1°	NR	NR	8°	NR	NR	4-29°	4 <sup>c</sup>	NR	NR	0.5-9°
Dermal Contact	205	157	3.4-51	0.5-83	51	27	0.036-30	0.05-37	122	74	1.9-60.6	1-92	109	130	0.75-22.9	0.2-21
Deodorant (underarm)	38ª	20 <sup>a</sup>	35-51	25-70a	NR	2ª	0.95	0.5-37a	37ª	5ª	24.8-60.6	17-92a	38ª	NR	8.3-22.9	14-16ª
			(aerosol)				(aerosol)				(aerosol)				(aerosol)	
Hair - Non-Coloring	182	158	0.26-71.9	8-32	2	NR	NR	15	120	96	2.6-54.6	12-21	159	114	0.045-25.5	3-20
Hair-Coloring	4	18	0.53-95	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	30	3	1.4-47.5	NR	NR	4	0.65	NR
Nail	1	NR	81.8-98	30	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	84	NR	1	NR	15	24
Mucous Membrane	44	20	4.5	2-38	25	1	0.036	0.05-35	10	12	NR	52	20	12	NR	13
Baby Products	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
as reported by product category	•				•											
Bath Preparations																
Other Bath Preparations					1	NR	NR	NR								
Eye Makeup Preparations																
Mascara					NR	NR	66.7	NR								
Fragrance Preparations																
Cologne and Toilet Water	2	12	NR	54					2	26	19.2	29	1	17	7.8	11
Perfumes	1	NR	NR	NR					1	5	NR	NR				
Powders (dusting/talcum, excl	NR	NR	NR	83												
aftershave talc)																
Sachets	NR	4	NR	32									NR	4	NR	NR
Other Fragrance Preparation	35	6	NR	51-60	NR	NR	0.041	NR	39	1	NR	54	10	5	17.4	7-21
Hair Preparations (non-coloring)																
Hair Conditioner	17	2	NR	NR					4	6	NR	21	13	6	NR	3
Hair Spray (aerosol fixatives)	46	107	0.26-71.9	13-32	1	NR	NR	15	41	47	22-54.6	12-14	31	72	0.045-25.5	6-20
1 3 (			(aerosol)								(aerosol)				(aerosol)	
Shampoos (non-coloring)	52	NR	1.3	NR					31	NR	39.9	NR	51	NR	0.84 (aerosol)	NR
1 ( 2)			(aerosol)								(aerosol)					
Tonics, Dressings, and Other Hair	50	37	4.1	8-20	1	1	NR	NR	32	19	2.6	NR	51	19	1.8-12.2	3-9
Grooming Aids			(mousse)													
Wave Sets	NR	1	NR	NR									NR	1	NR	NR
Other Hair Preparations	17	11	NR	NR	NR	1	NR	NR	12	24	48	NR	13	16	8.8	NR
Hair Coloring Preparations									T							
Hair Dyes and Colors (all types	NR	NR	0.53	NR					NR	NR	1.4	NR	NR	NR	0.65	NR
requiring caution statements and patch tests)			0.00	1,11					1,12	1120		1111	1,11	1.11	0.00	1,11
Hair Tints	NR	17	NR	NR			<b>†</b>		NR	3	NR	NR	NR	3	NR	NR
Hair Color Sprays (aerosol)	4	1	95	NR			1		30	NR	18.4-47.5	NR	NR	1	NR	NR
sprays (acress)			(aerosol)							1.20	-0	1.20	1	1	1,11	1120
	L		1 (4010301)	<b>4</b>	1	.1			.1	<b></b>	<b></b>	i			.1	

Table 1. Frequency (2023/2001)<sup>2,18</sup> and concentration (2022/2001)<sup>2,4</sup> of use according to likely duration and exposure and by product category

Table 1. Frequency (2023/2001)	Isobutane			or use ac	Isopentane				Butane				Propane			
	# of	Uses	Max Conc of Use (%)		# of Uses Max Conc		of Use (%)	6) # of Uses		Max Conc of Use (%)		# of Uses		Max Conc	of Use (%)	
	202318	2001 <sup>2</sup>	20224	2001 <sup>2</sup>	202318	2001 <sup>2</sup>	20224	2001 <sup>2</sup>	202318	2001 <sup>2</sup>	20224	2001 <sup>2</sup>	202318		20224	2001 <sup>2</sup>
Makeup Preparations																
Face Powders	3	NR	NR	NR	3	NR	NR	NR								
Foundations	3	NR	NR	3					1	NR	NR	NR	1	NR	NR	2-3
Leg and Body Paints	2	NR	NR	NR												
Makeup Fixatives	1	NR	NR	NR					1	NR	NR	NR	1	NR	NR	NR
Other Makeup Preparations	1	NR	NR	NR												
Manicuring Preparations (Nail)																
Basecoats and Undercoats	NR	NR	NR	30									NR	NR	NR	24
Other Manicuring Preparations	1	NR	98	NR					NR	NR	84	NR	1	NR	15	NR
			81.8(spray)													
Oral Hygiene Products																
Mouthwashes and Breath	NR	5	NR	38	NR	NR	NR	35								
Fresheners																
Personal Cleanliness Products																
Bath Soaps and Detergents	36	NR	4.5	NR	24	NR	0.036	NR	1	NR	NR	NR	13	NR	NR	NR
Deodorants (underarm)	38	20	35-51	25-70	NR	NR	0.95	0.5-37	37	5	24.8-60.6	17-92	38	21	8.3-22.9	14-16
			(aerosol)				(aerosol)				(aerosol)				(aerosol)	
Feminine Deodorants	2	2	NR	NR					6	NR	NR	NR	2	NR	NR	NR
Other Personal Cleanliness Products	6	13	NR	2-16	NR	1	NR	0.05	3	12	NR	52	5	12	NR	13
Shaving Preparations																
Aftershave Lotion	NR	6	NR	NR												
Mens Talcum									NR	NR	1.9-2.3	NR				
Shaving Cream	15	67	3-4.2	0.6-5	8	6	2.5	1-5	1	24	NR	1-5	7	66	0.75-1	0.4-4
Shaving Soap	3	NR	NR	NR	3	NR	NR	NR								
Other Shaving Preparations	11	19	NR	5	11	19	NR	NR					NR	NR	NR	0.8
Skin Care Preparations																
Cleansing	3	2	NR	0.9	NR	1	NR	NR	3	NR	NR	NR	6	1	0.8	2
Depilatories	3	NR	NR	4					1	NR	NR	NR	3	NR	NR	1
Face and Neck (exc shave)	1	1	NR	5	1	NR	NR	NR								2
Body and Hand (exc shave)	2	1	8-9.2	1-75	NR	NR	0.55	NR	2	NR	13.8-30	4-29	2	NR	8.3-10.4	0.5-9
ì			(spray)				(spray)				(spray)				(spray)	
Foot Powders and Sprays	NR	2	NR	26-82					NR	NR	43.2	NR	NR	NR	18.9 (spray)	NR
											(spray)					
Moisturizing	28	1	NR	0.5-6					16	NR	NR	NR	14	1	NR	0.2-0.4
Skin Fresheners	2	NR	NR	21					2	NR	NR	NR	1	NR	NR	0.8
Other Skin Care Preparations	2	NR	NR	2-24					1	NR	NR	55	2	NR	NR	2-7
Suntan Preparations																
Suntan Gels, Creams, and Liquids	1	NR	30	NR	NR	NR	30	NR	1	NR	19.4-40	NR	NR	NR	8.1 (spray)	NR
			(aerosol)				(aerosol)				(aerosol)					
Indoor Tanning Preparations	2	2	NR	NR					2	1	NR	NR	2	2	NR	NR
Other Suntan Preparations	2	NR	NR	NR					2	NR	NR	NR	1	NR	NR	1

#### NR – not reported

<sup>\*</sup>Because each ingredient may be used in cosmetics with multiple exposure types, the sum of all exposure types may not equal the sum of total uses.

<sup>\*\*</sup>likely duration and exposure are derived based on product category (see Use Categorization https://www.cir-safety.org/cir-findings)

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>a</sup> It is possible these products are sprays, but it is not specified whether the reported uses are sprays.

b It is possible these products are powders, but it is not specified whether the reported uses are powders.

Not specified whether a spray or a powder, but it is possible the use can be as a spray or a powder, therefore the information is captured in both categories

- 1. Elder RL (ed.). Final Report of the Safety Assessment of Isobutane, Isopentane, n-Butane, and Propane. *J Am Coll Toxicol*. 1982 1(4):127-142.
- 2. Andersen FA (ed.). Annual Review of Cosmetic Ingredient Safety Assessments 2002/2003- Isobutane, Isopentane, n-Butane, and Propane 2002/2003 *Int J Toxicol* 2005;24(S3):52-55.
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  Act from CFSAN; requested as "Frequency of Use Data" January 4, 2023; received February 2, 2023.
- 4. Personal Care Products Council. 2022. Concentration of Use by FDA Product Category: Isobutane, Isopentane,n-Butane & Propane. (Unpublished data submitted by Personal Care Products Council on October 31, 2022)
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# Safety Assessment of Laneth-9 Acetate and Laneth-10 Acetate as Used in Cosmetics

Status: Re-Review Summary for Panel Consideration

Release Date: November 9, 2023
Panel Meeting Date: December 4-5, 2023

# History

Original Safety Assessment – published 1982
Original Re-Review – published 2005
Most Recent Action – new data considered at the September 2023 Panel meeting; not re-opened

The Expert Panel for Cosmetic Ingredient Safety members are: Chair, Wilma F. Bergfeld, M.D., F.A.C.P.; Donald V. Belsito, M.D.; David E. Cohen, M.D.; Curtis D. Klaassen, Ph.D.; Allan E. Rettie, Ph.D.; David Ross, Ph.D.; Thomas J. Slaga, Ph.D.; Paul W. Snyder, D.V.M., Ph.D.; and Susan C. Tilton, Ph.D. The Cosmetic Ingredient Review (CIR) Executive Director is Bart Heldreth, Ph.D., and the Senior Director is Monice Fiume. This summary was prepared by Priya Cherian, M.S., Senior Scientific Analyst/Writer, CIR.

### LANETH-9 ACETATE and LANETH-10 ACETATE

The Expert Panel for Cosmetic Ingredient Safety (Panel) first published the Final Report on the Safety Assessment of Laneth-10 Acetate Group in 1982 (this report contained both Laneth-9 Acetate and Laneth-10 Acetate). The Panel concluded that these ingredients are safe for topical application to humans in the present practices of use and concentration, as stated in that report. Upon re-review in 2002, the Panel reaffirmed the original conclusion, as published in 2005. These two ingredients were originally reviewed with three other ingredients (Laneth-5, Laneth-16, and Laneth-25); however, these other three ingredients are not being reviewed herein as they have been included in the Alkyl PEG Ethers report.

Because it has been at least 15 years since the prior re-review was published, in accordance with Cosmetic Ingredient Review (CIR) Procedures, the Panel again determined whether the safety assessment should be reopened. At the September 2023 meeting, the Panel considered updated information regarding product types and ingredient use frequencies as reported in the US Food and Drug Administration (FDA) Voluntary Cosmetic Registration Program (VCRP) database in 2023<sup>3</sup> and maximum use concentrations provided in response to the survey conducted by the Personal Care Products Council in 2022.<sup>4</sup> In 2001, Laneth-10 Acetate was reported to be used in 44 formulations, but concentration of use data were not reported. Additionally, no uses were reported for Laneth-9 Acetate in either the VCRP or the concentration of use survey. Currently, Laneth-9 Acetate and Laneth-10 Acetate have no reported uses, according to 2022 concentration of use and 2023 FDA VCRP data. The cumulative frequency and concentration of use data for Laneth-10 Acetate are presented in Table 1. Because Laneth-9 Acetate had no previous (2001) or current (2022/2023) reported uses, it has not been included in the use table.

In July 2023, an extensive search of the world's literature was performed for studies dated 2000 forward, and no relevant new data were found.

In summary, the Panel reviewed 2023 frequency and 2022 concentration of use data and noted the lack of any new, available, relevant safety data. Considering this information, as well as the information provided in the original safety assessment and the prior re-review document, the Panel reaffirmed the 1982 conclusion.

Table 1. Frequency (2023/2001) and concentration (2022/2001) of use of Laneth-10 Acetate according to likely duration and exposure and by

product category

product category	# 0)	f Uses	Max Conc of Use (%)			
	2023 <sup>3</sup>	20012	20224	2001 <sup>2</sup>		
Totals*	NR	44	NR	NR		
summarized by likely duration and exposure**						
Duration of Use						
Leave-On	NR	27	NR	NR		
Rinse-Off	NR	17	NR	NR		
Diluted for (Bath) Use	NR	NR	NR	NR		
Exposure Type						
Eye Area	NR	NR	NR	NR		
Incidental Ingestion	NR	NR	NR	NR		
Incidental Inhalation-Spray	NR	5; 2 <sup>a</sup> ; 9 <sup>b</sup>	NR	NR		
Incidental Inhalation-Powder	NR	9 <sup>b</sup>	NR	NR		
Dermal Contact	NR	35	NR	NR		
Deodorant (underarm)	NR	NR	NR	NR		
Hair - Non-Coloring	NR	8	NR	NR		
Hair-Coloring	NR	NR	NR	NR		
Nail	NR	1	NR	NR		
Mucous Membrane	NR	11	NR	NR		
Baby Products	NR	2	NR	NR		
as reported by product category		<del> </del>				
Baby Products						
Other Baby Products	NR	2	NR	NR		
Hair Preparations (non-coloring)						
Hair Spray (aerosol fixatives)	NR	5	NR	NR		
Shampoos (non-coloring)	NR	2	NR	NR		
Tonics, Dressings, and Other Hair Grooming Aids	NR	1	NR	NR		
Makeup Preparations						
Foundations	NR	3	NR	NR		
Makeup Bases	NR	1	NR	NR		
Manicuring Preparations (Nail)						
Nail Polish and Enamel Removers	NR	1	NR	NR		
Personal Cleanliness Products						
Bath Soaps and Detergents	NR	7	NR	NR		
Other Personal Cleanliness Products	NR	4	NR	NR		
Shaving Preparations	- :					
Aftershave Lotion	NR	3	NR	NR		
Skin Care Preparations	1110		1110	1110		
Cleansing	NR	3	NR	NR		
Body and Hand (exc shave)	NR	9	NR	NR		
Skin Fresheners	NR	1	NR	NR		
Other Skin Care Preparations	NR	2	NR	NR NR		

NR - not reported

- 1. Andersen FA (ed). Final Report on the Safety Assessment of Laneth-10 Acetate Group. J Am Coll Toxicol. 1982;1(4).
- 2. Andersen FA (ed). Annual review of cosmetic ingredient safety assessments 2002/2003. IJT. 2005;24:56-59.
- 3. US Food and Drug Administration (FDA) Center for Food Safety & Applied Nutrition (CFSAN). 2023. Voluntary Cosmetic Registration Program Frequency of Use of Cosmetic Ingredients. (Obtained under the Freedom of Information Act from CFSAN; requested as "Frequency of Use Data" January 4, 2023; received February 2, 2023). College Park, MD.
- 4. Personal Care Products Council. 2022. Concentration of Use by FDA Product Category: Laneth-9 Acetate and Laneth-10 Acetate. (Unpublished data submitted by Personal Care Products Council on October 31, 2022.)

<sup>\*</sup>Because each ingredient may be used in cosmetics with multiple exposure types, the sum of all exposure types may not equal the sum of total uses.

<sup>\*\*</sup>likely duration and exposure are derived based on product category (see Use Categorization <a href="https://www.cir-safety.org/cir-findings">https://www.cir-safety.org/cir-findings</a>)

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>a</sup> It is possible these products are sprays, but it is not specified whether the reported uses are sprays.

b Not specified whether a spray or a powder, but it is possible the use can be as a spray or a powder, therefore the information is captured in both categories

# Safety Assessment of Sodium Dehydroacetate and Dehydroacetic Acid as Used in Cosmetics

Status: Re-Review Summary for Panel Consideration

Release Date: November 9, 2023
Panel Meeting Date: December 4-5, 2023

# History

Original Safety Assessment – published 1985
Original Re-Review – published 2006
Most Recent Action – new data considered at the September 2023 Panel meeting; not re-opened

The Expert Panel for Cosmetic Ingredient Safety members are: Chair, Wilma F. Bergfeld, M.D., F.A.C.P.; Donald V. Belsito, M.D.; David E. Cohen, M.D.; Curtis D. Klaassen, Ph.D.; Allan E. Rettie, Ph.D.; David Ross, Ph.D.; Thomas J. Slaga, Ph.D.; Paul W. Snyder, D.V.M., Ph.D.; and Susan C. Tilton, Ph.D. The Cosmetic Ingredient Review (CIR) Executive Director is Bart Heldreth, Ph.D., and the Senior Director is Monice Fiume. This summary was prepared by Priya Cherian, M.S., Senior Scientific Analyst/Writer, CIR.

### SODIUM DEHYDROACETATE and DEHYDROACETIC ACID

The Expert Panel for Cosmetic Ingredient Safety (Panel) first published the Final Report on the Safety Assessment of Sodium Dehydroacetate and Dehydroacetic Acid in 1985.<sup>1</sup> The Panel concluded that Sodium Dehydroacetate and Dehydroacetic Acid are safe as used in the present practices of use and concentration, as stated in that report. Upon re-review in 2003, the Panel reaffirmed the original conclusion, as published in 2006.<sup>2</sup>

Because it has been at least 15 years since the prior re-review was published, in accordance with Cosmetic Ingredient Review (CIR) Procedures, the Panel again determined whether the safety assessment should be reopened. At the September 2023 meeting, the Panel considered updated 2023 information regarding product types and ingredient use frequencies as reported in the US Food and Drug Administration (FDA) Voluntary Cosmetic Registration Program (VCRP) database<sup>3</sup> and maximum use concentrations provided in response to the survey conducted by the Personal Care Products Council.<sup>4</sup> According to 2023 FDA VCRP data, the number of uses of both Sodium Dehydroacetate and Dehydroacetic Acid have increased significantly since the previous re-review. Sodium Dehydroacetate and Dehydroacetic Acid were previously reported to be used in 325 and 88 formulations in 2002, respectively, and are now reported to be used in 1233 and 833 formulations, respectively. The 2023 reported concentrations of use for both ingredients (maximum concentrations of 0.6% for Sodium Dehydroacetate and 0.7% for Dehydroacetic Acid) are the same maximum concentrations as reported in 2003. The cumulative frequency and concentrations of use data are presented in Table 1.

In July 2023, an extensive search of the world's literature was performed for studies dated 2000 forward, and new data were found. 5-17 The Panel noted the cases of hypersensitivity followed by topical application of creams containing Sodium Dehydroacetate (cream reported to contain 3% Sodium Dehydroacetate in one study). Concern was mitigated due to the minimal number of case reports, in comparison to the widespread use of these ingredients, and low concentrations of use. In addition, the Panel noted the photoisomerization study, and determined that these ingredients are not likely to cause phototoxicity/photosensitization at concentrations used in cosmetics, as supported by the existing negative phototoxicity/photosensitization data present in the original report.

In summary, the Panel reviewed 2023 frequency and concentration of use data, in addition to any new, available, relevant safety data. Considering this information, as well as the information provided in the original safety assessment and the prior re-review document, the Panel reaffirmed the 1985 conclusion. The Panel discussed the possibility for these ingredients to be used in cosmetic products which may be incidentally inhaled. A detailed discussion and summary of the Panel's approach to evaluating incidental inhalation exposures to ingredients in cosmetic products is available at <a href="https://www.cir-safety.org/cir-findings">https://www.cir-safety.org/cir-findings</a>.

Table 1. Frequency (2023/2002) and concentration (2023/2003) of use according to likely duration and exposure and by product category

• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		`	m Dehydroacetate		Dehydroacetic Acid						
	# of	Uses	Max Conc	# of U		Max Conc of Use (%)					
	20233	2002 <sup>2</sup>	2023 <sup>4</sup>	2023 <sup>3</sup>	2002 <sup>2</sup>	2023 <sup>4</sup>	2003 <sup>2</sup>				
Totals*	1233	325	0.000005 - 0.6	$\frac{2003^2}{0.00003 - 0.6}$	833	88	0.0000029 - 0.7	0.007 - 0.7			
summarized by likely duration and			, ,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	,			, ,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,				
Duration of Use											
Leave-On	1191	293	0.0000005 - 0.6	0.00003 - 0.6	637	68	0.0000029 - 0.5	0.01 - 0.7			
Rinse-Off	42	32	0.00003 - 0.2	0.0001 - 0.3	190	19	0.0000042 - 0.7	0.007 - 0.1			
Diluted for (Bath) Use	NR	NR	NR	NR	6	1	NR	NR			
Exposure Type											
Eye Area	331	110	0.0015- 0.6	0.0006 - 0.5	145	9	0.015 - 0.5	0.1 - 0.3			
Incidental Ingestion	5	1	0.2 - 0.5	0.3 - 0.5	61	NR	0.064	NR			
Incidental Inhalation-Spray	3; 469 <sup>a</sup> ; 96 <sup>b</sup>	52ª; 24 <sup>b</sup>	0.000005ª	$\begin{array}{c} 0.001-0.5 \\ 0.001-0.5^a; \\ 0.00003-0.5^b \end{array}$	4; 131 <sup>a</sup> ; 166 <sup>b</sup>	18 <sup>a</sup> ; 20 <sup>b</sup>	$ \begin{array}{c} 0.0000029 - \\ 0.000008; \\ 0.0000042 - 0.64^a; \\ 0.062^b \end{array} $	0.03 - 0.2 <sup>a</sup> ; 0.01 - 0.08 <sup>b</sup>			
Incidental Inhalation-Powder	83; 96 <sup>b</sup> ; 2 <sup>c</sup>	34; 24 <sup>b</sup>	$0.2 - 0.5; \\ 0.0005 - 0.6^{\circ}$	$0.05 - 0.4; \\ 0.00003 - 0.5^{b;} \\ 0.6^{c}$	24; 166 <sup>b</sup> ; 2 <sup>c</sup>	3; 20 <sup>b</sup>	0.0019 - 0.5; 0.062 <sup>b</sup> ; 0.00008 - 0.048 <sup>c</sup>	0.7; 0.01 – 0.08 <sup>b</sup>			
Dermal Contact	1152	293	0.00004 - 0.6	0.00003 - 0.6	690	85	0.000021 - 0.7	0.007 - 0.7			
Deodorant (underarm)	NR	2ª	0.00004	NR	5ª	NR	NR	NR			
Hair - Non-Coloring	31	7	0.000005 - 0.05	0.2	76	1	0.0000029 - 0.08	0.02 - 0.03			
Hair-Coloring	NR	3	0.1	NR	NR	NR	0.00003	NR			
Nail	2	5	NR	002 - 0.2	NR	2	NR	NR			
Mucous Membrane	9	3	0.00058 - 0.5	0.0001 - 0.3	99	1	0.000043 - 0.85	0.03			
Baby Products	2	NR	0.05 - 0.5	0.6	7	NR	0.048 - 0.071	NR			
as reported by product category  Baby Products					· ·						
Baby Shampoos	NR	NR	0.05	NR	3	NR	NR	NR			
Baby Lotions/Oils/Powders/Creams	2	0.48	NR	0.6	2	NR	0.048	NR			
Other Baby Products	NR	0.071	0.5	NR	2	NR	0.071	NR			
Bath Preparations (diluted for use)	1110	0.071	0.5	1110		1110	0.071	1110			
Bath Oils, Tablets, and Salts	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	1	NR	NR			
Bubble Baths	NR	NR	NR	NR	5	NR	NR	NR			
Other Bath Preparations	NR	NR	NR	NR	1	NR	NR	NR			
Eye Makeup Preparations	1,11	1110	1110	1110		1110	1110	1110			
Eyebrow Pencil	3	NR	NR	0.2 - 0.3	3	NR	NR	NR			
Eyeliner	36	4	0.34 - 0.51	0.05 - 0.5	3	NR	0.15	0.1			
Eye Shadow	204	74	0.3 - 0.6	0.05 - 0.3	99	4	0.05 - 0.5	0.3			
Eye Lotion	8	3	0.0015 - 0.2	NR	16	NR	0.1	0.2			
Eye Makeup Remover	1	1	NR	0.05	4	5	0.084	0.1			
Mascara	43	16	0.3 – 0.5	0.001 - 0.4	5	NR	0.015 - 0.02	0.2			
Other Eye Makeup Preparations	36	12	0.32 - 0.45	0.0006 - 0.4	15	NR	NR	NR			
Fragrance Preparations			0.02	0.0000		1111	1.12	1,12			
Cologne and Toilet Water	1	NR	NR	0.001 - 0.5	NR	NR	NR	NR			
Powders (dusting/talcum, excl	NR	3	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR			
aftershave talc) Other Fragrance Preparation	2	NR	NR	NR	3	NR	NR	NR			
Hair Preparations (non-coloring)		1 117	1110	1117	J	1117	111	1117			
Hair Conditioner	10	NR	0.00003 - 0.015	0.2	27	NR	0.0000042 - 0.08	NR			
Hair Spray (aerosol fixatives)	NR	NR	NR	NR	1	NR	0.0000042 - 0.08 0.0000029 - 0.000008	NR			
Shampoos (non-coloring)	8	2	0.00003 - 0.0005	0.2	33	NR	0.000008	0.02 - 0.03			
Tonics, Dressings, and Other Hair Grooming Aids	5	1	0.00005	NR	5	1	0.0000042 - 0.064	NR			
Other Hair Preparations  Hair Coloring Preparations	2	4	NR	NR	6	NR	0.048 - 0.08	NR			
Hair Dyes and Colors (all types requiring caution statements and	NR	NR	0.1	NR	NR	NR	0.00003	NR			
patch tests)	NID	10	ND.	ND	NID	1	ND	ND			
Hair Tints	NR	12	NR NB	NR NB	NR	1	NR	NR NB			
Other Hair Coloring Preparation  Makeup Preparations	NR	2	NR	NR	NR	2	NR	NR			
Blushers (all types)	69	15	0.3 - 0.45	0.1 - 0.4	31	1	NR	0.05 - 0.2			
Face Powders	83	31	0.3 - 0.45 0.2 - 0.5	0.05 - 0.4	24	3	0.5	0.03 - 0.2			
Foundations	70	10	0.00049 - 0.5	0.0001 - 0.4	1	3	NR	0.1			
Leg and Body Paints	NR	NR	NR	0.1	NR	NR	NR	NR			
Lipstick	5	1	0.2 – 0.5	0.3	60	NR	0.064	NR			
Makeup Bases	5	6	0.00049	0.1	2	NR	NR	NR			
Rouges	1	NR	0.35	NR	NR	1	NR	NR			

Table 1. Frequency (2023/2002) and concentration (2023/2003) of use according to likely duration and exposure and by product category

		Sodiu	m Dehydroacetate	9	Dehydroacetic Acid						
	# of Uses		Max Conc	of Use (%)	# of	Uses	Max Conc o	f Use (%)			
	2023 <sup>3</sup>	2002 <sup>2</sup>	20234	2003 <sup>2</sup>	$2023^{3}$	2002 <sup>2</sup>	20234	2003 <sup>2</sup>			
Makeup Fixatives	NR	1	NR	NR	1	NR	NR	NR			
Other Makeup Preparations	15	4	0.45	0.0003 - 0.2	27	NR	NR	0.07			
Manicuring Preparations (Nail)											
Basecoats and Undercoats	NR	NR	NR	0.02	NR	NR	NR	NR			
Cuticle Softeners	NR	2	NR	NR	NR	1	NR	NR			
Nail Creams and Lotions	NR	3	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR			
Nail Polish and Enamel	1	NR	NR	0.2	NR	1	NR	NR			
Other Manicuring Preparations	1	NR	NR	0.2	NR	NR	NR	NR			
Oral Hygiene Products											
Other Oral Hygiene Products	NR	NR	NR	NR	1	NR	NR	NR			
Personal Cleanliness Products											
Bath Soaps and Detergents	2	2	0.00058	0.0001	16	NR	0.000043 - 0.07	0.03			
Deodorants (underarm)	NR	2	0.00004	NR	5	NR	NR	NR			
Douches	NR	NR	NR	NR	1	NR	NR	NR			
Feminine Deodorants	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	0.062	NR			
Other Personal Cleanliness Products	2	NR	NR	NR	15	NR	0.064 - 0.085	0.03			
Shaving Preparations											
Aftershave Lotion	5	1	NR	0.0003	1	NR	0.000066	NR			
Beard Softeners	NR	NR	NR	NR	2	NR	NR	NR			
Shaving Cream	4	4	NR	NR	1	NR	0.000024 - 0.003	NR			
Other Shaving Preparations	NR	1	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR			
Skin Care Preparations											
Cleansing	8	13	0.0003 - 0.2	0.0003 - 0.3	65	8	NR	0.007 - 0.02			
Face and Neck (exc shave)	96	4	0.0005 - 0.5	0.008 - 0.2	102	11	NR	0.01 - 0.08			
Body and Hand (exc shave)	19	20	0.3 - 0.6	0.00003 - 0.5	64	9	NR	0.03 - 0.05			
Moisturizing	455	39	0.1	0.001 - 0.3	96	10	NR	NR			
Night	5	5	NR	0.003 - 0.2	20	20	NR	0.03			
Paste Masks (mud packs)	1	6	0.00027 - 0.1	0.03 - 0.2	23	6	NR	NR			
Skin Fresheners	4	2	NR	NR	7	NR	NR	NR			
Other Skin Care Preparations	15	25	NR	0.00003 - 0.1	31	16	NR	0.03			
Suntan Preparations											
Suntan Gels, Creams, and Liquids	NR	1	0.01 - 0.05	0.2	2	NR	0.05	0.2			
Indoor Tanning Preparations	NR	2	NR	0.4	NR	5	NR	NR			
Other Suntan Preparations	NR	2	0.5	0.1	1	NR	NR	NR			

### NR - not reported

- 1. Andersen FA (ed). Final Report on the Safety Assessment of Sodium Dehydroacetate and Dehydroacetic Acid. *J Am Coll Toxicol*. 1985;4(3):123-159.
- 2. Andersen FA (ed). Annual review of cosmetic ingredient safety assessments 2004/2005. IJT. 2006;25:65-68.
- 3. US Food and Drug Administration (FDA) Center for Food Safety & Applied Nutrition (CFSAN). 2023. Voluntary Cosmetic Registration Program Frequency of Use of Cosmetic Ingredients. (Obtained under the Freedom of Information Act from CFSAN; requested as "Frequency of Use Data" January 4, 2023; received February 2, 2023). College Park, MD.
- 4. Personal Care Products Council. 2023. Concentration of use by FDA product category: Sodium Dehydroacetate and Dehydroacetic Acid. (Unpublished data submitted by Personal Care Products Council on February 23, 2023.)
- 5. Du HJ, Tong GH, Ning JY, et al. A repeated dose 28-day oral toxicity study of sodium dehydroacetate (DHA-S) in Wistar rats. *Regul Toxicol Pharmacol.* 2023;137:105313.
- 6. Zhang Y, Ying D, Liu H, et al. Serum pharmacokinetics and coagulation aberration induced by sodium dehydroacetate in male and female Wistar rats. *Sci Rep.* 2017;7:46210.

<sup>\*</sup>Because each ingredient may be used in cosmetics with multiple exposure types, the sum of all exposure types may not equal the sum of total uses.

<sup>\*\*</sup>likely duration and exposure are derived based on product category (see Use Categorization https://www.cir-safety.org/cir-findings)

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>a</sup> It is possible these products are sprays, but it is not specified whether the reported uses are sprays.

b Not specified whether a spray or a powder, but it is possible the use can be as a spray or a powder, therefore the information is captured in both categories

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>c</sup> It is possible these products are powders, but it is not specified whether the reported uses are powders.

- 7. Chen X, Hao F, Zhang M, et al. Sex Metabolic Differences and Effects on Blood Coagulation Among Rats Exposed to Sodium Dehydroacetate. *Front Pharmacol.* 2021;12:727084.
- 8. Fang J, Liu HB, Zhi Y, et al. Subchronic Oral Toxicity Evaluation of Sodium Dehydroacetate: A 90-day Repeated Dose Study in Rats. *Biomed Environ Sci.* 2022;35(4):296-311.
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- 12. Foti C, Bonamonte D, Conserva A, et al. Allergic and photoallergic contact dermatitis from ketoprofen: evaluation of cross-reactivities by a combination of photopatch testing and computerized conformational analysis. *Curr Pharm Des.* 2008;14(27):2833-2839.
- 13. Foti C, Antelmi A, Guida S, Romita P, Bonamonte D. Sodium dehydroacetate: an emerging allergen. *Dermatitis*. 2012;23(5):243.
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- 17. EUR-Lex. Access to European Union Law. <a href="https://eur-lex.europa.eu/homepage.html">https://eur-lex.europa.eu/homepage.html</a>. Last Updated: 2023. Accessed: August 4, 2023.

# Safety Assessment of Zinc Phenolsulfonate as Used in Cosmetics

Status: Re-Review Summary for Panel Consideration

Release Date: November 9, 2023
Panel Meeting Date: December 4-5, 2023

### History

Original Safety Assessment – published 1986 Original Re-Review – published 2006

Most Recent Action - new data considered at the September 2023 Panel meeting; not re-opened

The Expert Panel for Cosmetic Ingredient Safety members are: Chair, Wilma F. Bergfeld, M.D., F.A.C.P.; Donald V. Belsito, M.D.; David E. Cohen, M.D.; Curtis D. Klaassen, Ph.D.; Allan E. Rettie, Ph.D.; David Ross, Ph.D.; Thomas J. Slaga, Ph.D.; Paul W. Snyder, D.V.M., Ph.D.; and Susan C. Tilton, Ph.D. The Cosmetic Ingredient Review (CIR) Executive Director is Bart Heldreth, Ph.D., and the Senior Director is Monice Fiume. This summary was prepared by Regina Tucker, M.S., Scientific Analyst/Writer, CIR.

### **ZINC PHENOLSULFONATE**

The Expert Panel for Cosmetic Ingredient Safety (Panel) first published the Final Report on the Safety of Zinc Phenolsulfonate in 1986. The Panel concluded that Zinc Phenolsulfonate is safe as a cosmetic ingredient in the present practices of use and concentration as described in that safety assessment. Upon re-review in 2004, the Panel reaffirmed the original conclusion, as published in 2006. The Panel reaffirmed the original conclusion, as published in 2006.

Because it has been at least 15 years since the prior re-review was published, in accordance with Cosmetic Ingredient Review (CIR) Procedures, the Panel again determined whether the safety assessment should be reopened. At its September 2023 meeting, the Panel reviewed updated (2023) information regarding product types and ingredient use frequency as reported in the US Food and Drug Administration (FDA) Voluntary Cosmetic Registration Program (VCRP) database<sup>3</sup> and maximum use concentrations provided in response to the survey conducted by the Personal Care Products Council.<sup>4</sup> According to these data, the frequency and concentrations of use of Zinc Phenolsulfonate have decreased. In 2023, Zinc Phenolsulfonate is reported to be used in 1 formulation; however, concentration of use data were reported for several product categories, with a maximum leave-on concentration of 1% in deodorant pump spray products. In 2002, Zinc Phenolsulfonate was reported to be used in 23 formulations, and according to 2004 concentration of use data, it was used at up to 4% in deodorant formulations. The cumulative frequency and concentration of use data are presented in Table 1.

In July 2023, an extensive search of the world's literature was performed for studies dated 2001 forward, and new data were found. 5.6 Zinc Phenolsulfonate is categorized in Annex III of the European Union, i.e., the list of substances which cosmetic products must not contain except subject to the restrictions laid down. Zinc Phenolsulfonate is confined to use in deodorants, antiperspirants, and astringent lotions at a maximum concentration of 6% (as % anhydrous substance), and eye contact is to be avoided. 5 Additionally, according to 21CFR 310.545, there are inadequate data to establish general recognition of the safety and effectiveness of Zinc Phenolsulfonate in over-the-counter (OTC) drug products. 6

In summary, the Panel reviewed 2023 frequency and concentration of use data, in addition to new, available, relevant safety data. Considering this information, as well as the information provided in the original safety assessment and the prior re-review document, the Panel reaffirmed the 1986 conclusion. The Panel discussed the possibility for Zinc Phenolsulfonate to be used in cosmetic products which may be incidentally inhaled. A detailed discussion and summary of the Panel's approach to evaluating incidental inhalation exposures to ingredients in cosmetic products is available at <a href="https://www.cir-safety.org/cir-findings">https://www.cir-safety.org/cir-findings</a>.

Table 1. Frequency (2023/2002) and concentration (2023/2004) of use according to likely duration and exposure and by product category

	# of	Uses	Max Conc of Use (%)			
	20233	2002 <sup>2</sup>	20234	2004 <sup>2</sup>		
Totals	1	23	0.041-1	3-4		
summarized by likely duration and exposure*			·			
Duration of Use						
Leave-On	1	23	0.041-1	3-4		
Rinse-Off	NR	NR	NR	NR		
Diluted for (Bath) Use	NR	NR	1	NR		
Exposure Type						
Eye Area	NR	NR	NR	NR		
Incidental Ingestion	NR	NR	NR	NR		
Incidental Inhalation-Spray	NR	1ª; 3 <sup>b</sup>	0.42	3 <sup>b</sup>		
Incidental Inhalation-Powder	NR	1; 3 <sup>b</sup>	0.1-0.2°	3 <sup>b</sup>		
Dermal Contact	1	23	0.041-1	3-4		
Deodorant (underarm)	NR	15ª	0.041-1 (spray)	4ª		
Hair - Non-Coloring	NR	NR	NR	NR		
Hair-Coloring	NR	NR	NR	NR		
Nail	NR	NR	NR	NR		
Mucous Membrane	NR	NR	1	NR		
Baby Products	NR	NR	NR	NR		
as reported by product category						
Bath Preparations						
Bath Oils, Tablets, and Salts	NR	NR	1	NR		
Fragrance Preparations						
Powders (dusting and talcum, exc aftershave talc)	NR	1	NR	NR		
Personal Cleanliness						
Deodorants (underarm)	NR	15	0.041 (spray)	4		
			1 (pump spray)			
Shaving Preparations						
Aftershave Lotion	NR	2	NR	NR		
Skin Care Preparations						
Face and Neck (exc shave)	NR	NR	0.2 (not spray)	NR		
Body and Hand (exc shave)	NR	2	0.1 (not spray)	NR		
			0.42 (spray)			
Foot Powders and Sprays	NR	1	NR	3		
Moisturizing	NR	1	NR	NR		
Other Skin Care Preparations	1	1	0.25	NR		

#### NR - not reported

- 1. Elder RL (ed.). Final Report on the Safety Assessment of Zinc Phenolsulfonate. J Am Coll Toxicol. 1986;5(5):373-390.
- 2. Andersen, FA (ed.). Annual Review of Cosmetic Ingredient Safety Assessments—2004/2005. Int J Toxicol 2006;25(S2):89.
- 3. U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) Center for Food Safety and Applied Nutrition (CFSAN). 2023. Voluntary Cosmetic Registration Program- Frequency of use of Cosmetic Ingredients. Obtained under the Freedom of Information Act from CFSAN; requested as "Frequency of Use Data" January 4, 2023; received February 2, 2023.
- 4. Personal Care Products Council. 2023. Concentration of Use by FDA Product Category: Zinc Phenolsulfonate. (Unpublished data submitted by Personal Care Products Council on April 28, 2023).
- 5. European Union. EUR-Lex: Access to European law <a href="https://eur-lex.europa.eu/homepage.html">https://eur-lex.europa.eu/homepage.html</a>. Last Updated 2023. Accessed July 14, 2023.
- 6. Code of Federal Regulations. <a href="https://www.ecfr.gov">https://www.ecfr.gov</a>. Last Updated July 21, 2023 Accessed July 26, 2023.

<sup>\*</sup>likely duration and exposure are derived based on product category (see Use Categorization https://www.cir-safety.org/cir-findings)

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>a</sup> It is possible these products are sprays, but it is not specified whether the reported uses are sprays.

b Not specified whether a spray or a powder, but it is possible the use can be as a spray or a powder, therefore the information is captured in both categories

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>c</sup> It is possible these products are powders, but it is not specified whether the reported uses are powders.