



EUROPEAN COMMISSION

Directorate-General for Internal Market, Industry, Entrepreneurship and SMEs

Dir F: Ecosystems I: Chemicals, food, Retail

Unit F2: Bioeconomy, Chemicals & Cosmetics

SCIENTIFIC COMMITTEE ON CONSUMER SAFETY (SCCS)

Request for a scientific opinion on Triphenyl Phosphate (CASNo.204-112-2, EC No.115-86-6)

Commission Department requesting the Opinion: **Directorate-General for Internal Market, Industry, Entrepreneurship and SMEs**

1. Background on substances with endocrine disrupting properties

On 7 November 2018, the Commission adopted the review¹ of Regulation (EC) No 1223/2009 on cosmetic products ('Cosmetics Regulation') regarding substances with endocrine disrupting (ED) properties. The review concluded that the Cosmetics Regulation provides the adequate tools to regulate the use of cosmetic substances that present a potential risk for human health, including when displaying ED properties.

The Cosmetics Regulation does not have explicit provisions on EDs. However, it provides a regulatory framework with a view to ensuring a high level of protection of human health. Environmental concerns that substances used in cosmetic products may raise are considered through the application of Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 ('REACH Regulation').

In the review, the Commission commits to establishing a priority list of potential EDs not already covered by bans or restrictions in the Cosmetics Regulation for their subsequent safety assessment. A priority list of 28 potential EDs in cosmetics was consolidated in early 2019 based on input provided through a stakeholder consultation. The Commission carried out a public call for data in 2019² for 14 substances (Group A)³ and a second call in 2021⁴ for 10 substances (Group B)⁵ in preparation of the safety assessment of these substances. Triphenyl Phosphate is one of the above-mentioned substances for which the call for data took place.

2. Background on Triphenyl Phosphate

Triphenyl Phosphate (or TPP) (CAS No. 204-112-2, EC No. 115-86-6) is included in the European database for information on cosmetic substances and ingredients (CosIng) with the

¹<https://ec.europa.eu/transparency/regdoc/rep/1/2018/EN/COM-2018-739-F1-EN-MAIN-PART-1.PDF>

²https://ec.europa.eu/growth/content/call-data-ingredients-potential-endocrine-disrupting-properties-used-cosmetic%20products_en

³Benzophenone-3, kojic acid, 4-methylbenzylidene camphor, propylparaben, triclosan, Homosalate, octocrylene, triclocarban, butylated hydroxytoluene (BHT), benzophenone, homosalate, benzyl salicylate, genistein and daidzein

⁴https://ec.europa.eu/growth/content/call-data-ingredients-potential-endocrine-disrupting-properties-used-cosmetic-products-0_en

⁵ Butylparaben, Methylparaben, Ethylhexyl Methoxycinnamate (EHMC)/Octylmethoxycinnamate (OMC)/Octinoxate, Benzophenone-1 (BP-1), Benzophenone-2 (BP-2), Benzophenone-4 (BP-4), Benzophenone-5 (BP-5), BHA/Butylated hydroxyanisole/tert-butyl-4-hydroxyanisole, Triphenyl Phosphate and Salicylic Acid

reported function of ‘plasticiser’, meaning that it is used to soften or make supple various synthetic polymers that otherwise could not be easily deformed, spread, or worked out.

Triphenyl Phosphate is used in nail products, including nail polishes, enamels, or manicuring preparations, but it has additional functions as fire retardant and plasticizer in various industrial and other consumer materials. Currently, Triphenyl Phosphate is not regulated under the Cosmetic Regulation (EC) No. 1223/2009.

During the call for data, stakeholders submitted scientific evidence to demonstrate the safety of Triphenyl Phosphate as a plasticiser in nail products. The Commission requests the SCCS to carry out a safety assessment on Triphenyl Phosphate in view of the information provided.

3. Terms of reference

- (1) *In light of the data provided and taking under consideration the concerns related to potential endocrine disrupting properties of Triphenyl Phosphate, does the SCCS consider Triphenyl Phosphate safe when used as a plasticiser in nail products up to a maximum concentration of 5%?*
- (2) *Alternatively, what is according to the SCCS the maximum concentration considered safe for use of Triphenyl Phosphate in nail products?*
- (3) *Does the SCCS have any further scientific concerns with regard to the use of Triphenyl Phosphate in nail products?*

4. Deadline

9 months.

5. Supporting documents

Input from the call for data on the safety of Triphenyl Phosphate in Cosmetic Products.

→ The SCCS approved this mandate by written procedure on 17 April 2023.