"Safe" Beauty E-Summit

Preservatives

September 18th, 2022

Samir Sliman, Evonik

dr.straetmans 0°





Life is beautiful...















...and water is life!



Water supports life...









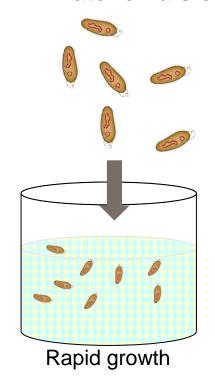


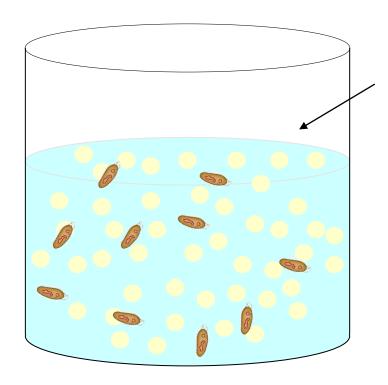


...EVERYWHERE!



Oil in water emulsion





Microorganisms live in the aqueous phase and feed on the oil phase

J.Jänichen, Modern preservation of decorative cosmetics, Darmstadt, 7.11.2012



Preservation of a cosmetic product is necessary, ...

... to protect the esthetical aspect and the functionality of the product







Source: http://healthy-lifestyle.most-effective-solution.com/2011/05/17/natural-antibiotics-for-staph-infections/



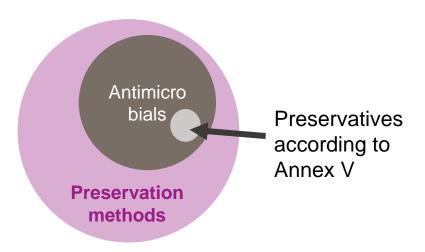
- Unprotected or insufficiently protected cosmetic products can have a significant impact on the market image of a cosmetic product
- Unprotected or insufficiently protected cosmetic products can pose risk to the health of the user of the cosmetic product

Better "wrong" then "none"



What is preservation?

Technical definition



Antimicrobials: Substances impairing the conditions for microorganisms to survive in a given product matrix.

The mechanism of antimicrobial action can be physical or chemical and the efficacy of an individual substance depends on the given matrix itself and the target microorganism.

Thousands of substances

Legal definition

Article 14

Restrictions for substances listed in the Annexes

- 1. Without prejudice to Article 3, cosmetic products shall not contain any of the following:
- (i) Preservatives other than those listed in Annex V and preservatives which are listed there but not in accordance with the conditions laid down in that Annex;

This directive defines the term "preservative" as:

(I) "preservative" means substances which are exclusively or mainly **intended** to inhibit the development of microorganisms in the cosmetic Product;

59 substances



Legal framework

... for the use of preservatives in cosmetic

	Europe	US
First common cosmetic regulation	Guideline 76/768/EC	Federal Food, Drug & Cosmetic Act 1938
First definition of a cosmetic preservative	Directive 82/369/CE	n.a.
Positive list for preservatives	yes	no
Current legal framework	Directive 1223-2009 EC	Federal Food, Drug & Cosmetic Act 1938
Expert Panels	SCCS	PCPC



Legal framework EU

... for the use of preservatives in cosmetic

The legal basis for the production of cosmetic products is the EU-directive 1223/2009/CE. Article 14 refers to the annex V as a positive list of permitted preservatives.

Article 14

Restrictions for substances listed in the Annexes

- 1. Without prejudice to Article 3, cosmetic products shall not contain any of the following:
- (i) Preservatives other than those listed in Annex V and preservatives which are listed there but not in accordance with the conditions laid down in that Annex;

This directive defines the term "preservative" as:

(I) "preservative" means substances which are exclusively or mainly intended to inhibit the development of microorganisms in the cosmetic Product;



Legal framework USA

... for the use of preservatives in cosmetic

Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (FD&C Act)

The Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act and subsequent amending statutes are codified into Title 21 Chapter 9 of the United States Code.

FDA doesn't have special rules that apply only to preservatives in cosmetics. The law treats preservatives in cosmetics the same as other cosmetic ingredients.

Under the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (FD&C Act), cosmetic products and ingredients, other than color additives, do not need FDA approval before they go on the market.

However, it is against the law to market a cosmetic in interstate commerce if it is adulterated or misbranded. This means, for example, that cosmetics must be safe for consumers when used according to directions on the label or in the customary way, and they must be properly labeled.



Legal framework USA

... for the use of preservatives in cosmetic

Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (FD&C Act)

The Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act and subsequent amending statutes are codified into Title 21 Chapter 9 of the United States Code.

Prohibited & Restricted Ingredients in Cosmetics

Although it's against the law to use any ingredient that makes a cosmetic harmful when used as intended, FDA has regulations that specifically prohibit or restrict the use of the following ingredients in cosmetics:

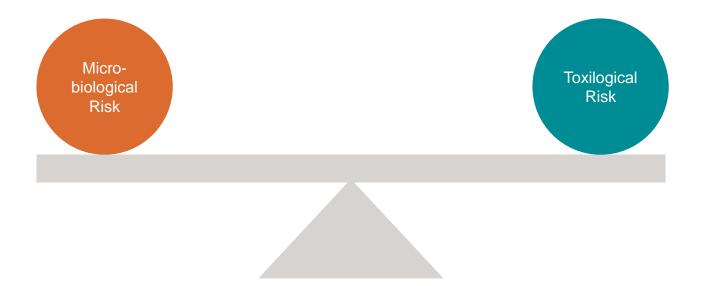
Bithionol; Chlorofluorocarbon propellants; Chloroform; Halogenated salicylanilides (di-, tri-, metabromsalan and tetrachlorosalicylanilide; Hexachlorophene; Mercury compounds; Methylene chloride; Prohibited cattle materials; Sunscreens in cosmetics; Vinyl chloride; Zirconium-containing complexes.



- Unprotected or insufficiently protected cosmetic products can have a significant impact on the market image of a cosmetic product
- Unprotected or insufficiently protected cosmetic products can pose risk to the health of the user of the cosmetic product

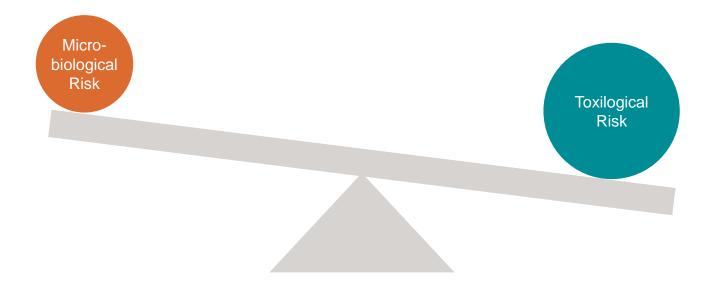
Better "wrong"
then "none" ?





Microbiological and toxicological risks have to be balanced out





If the microbiological risks become smaller, we can reduce the amount of preservatives





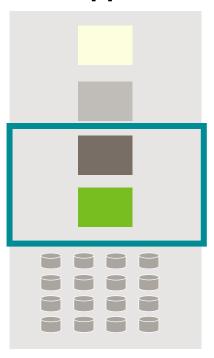
Responsible preservation: Using as much preservatives as necessary but as little as possible



Sources of microbiological contamination

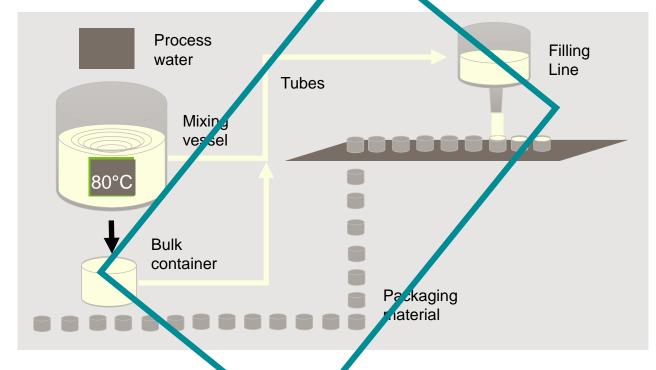
Risk assessment from raw material supplier to consumer

Supplier



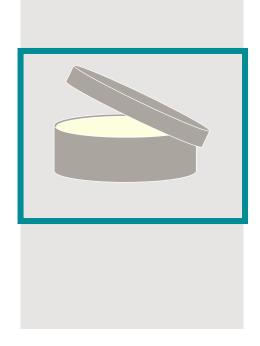
Raw and packaging materials

Production Site



Manufacturing equipment and facilities

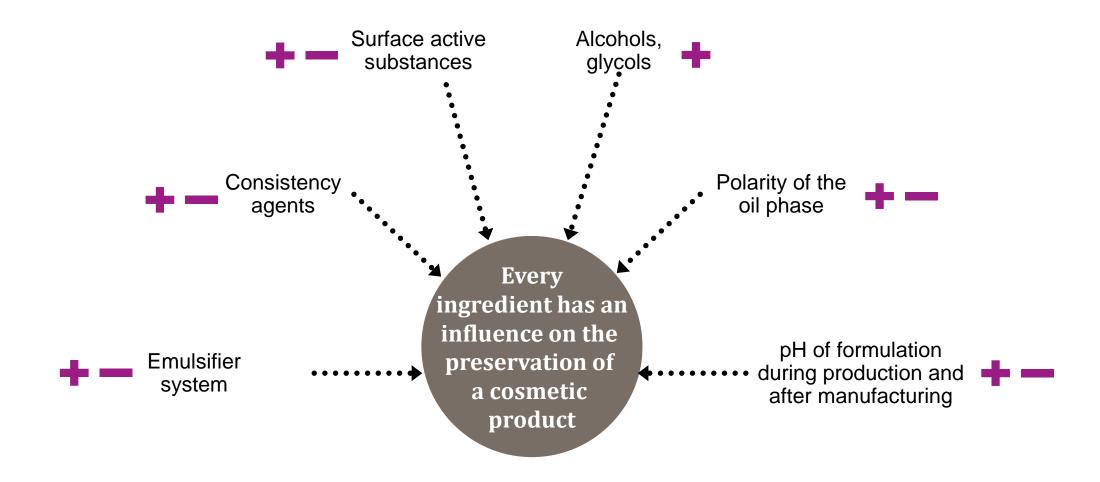
Consumer



Finished product

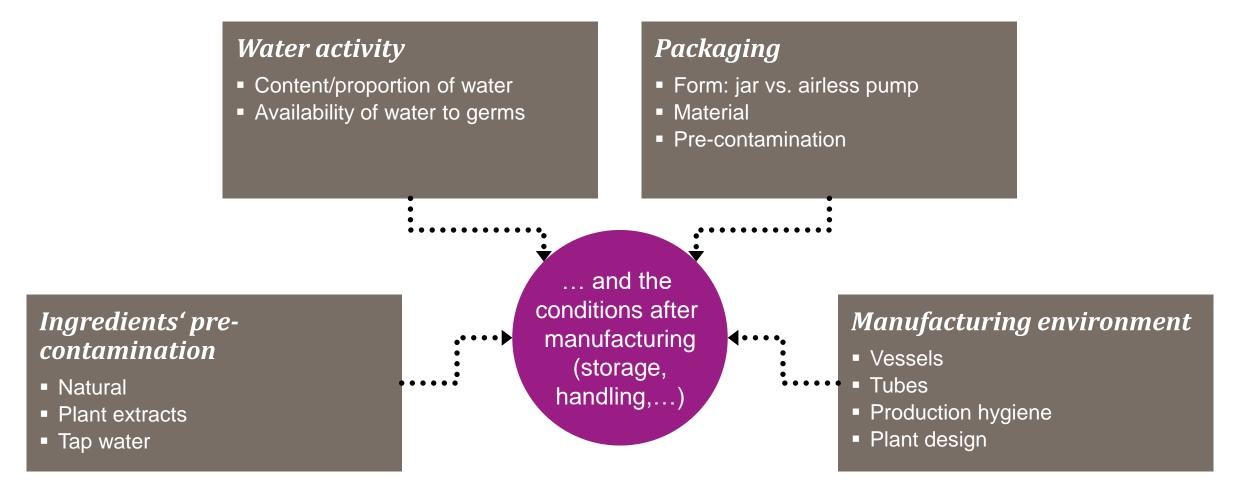


Which factors may have an influence on the preservation of a cosmetic product?





Which factors may influence the risk of contamination of a cosmetic product?

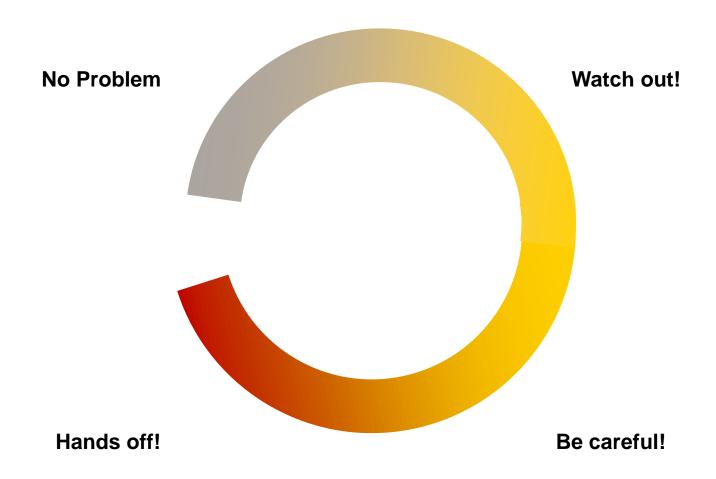




Intermediate Summary

- In the majority of cosmetic products preservation is mandatory to protect the product against microbiological deterioration in order to:
 - safeguard the consumer's health
 - to maintain the quality of the product within the specified limits
- Sources of microbiological contaminations can be:
 - raw materials or packaging
 - the production environment
 - the consumer or the use environment of the product
 - with being the consumer or the use environment the most important source of contamination.









studies / press releases



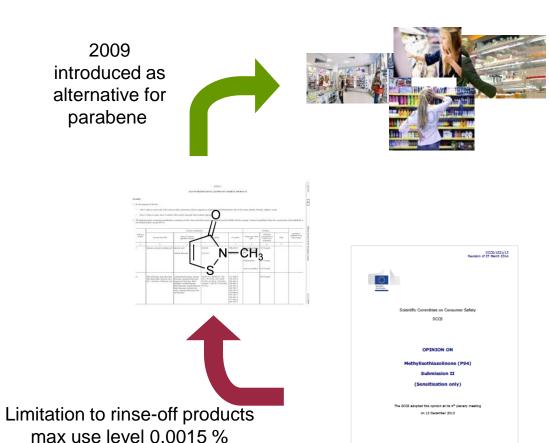
Cosmetic

directive

Annex V

Example:

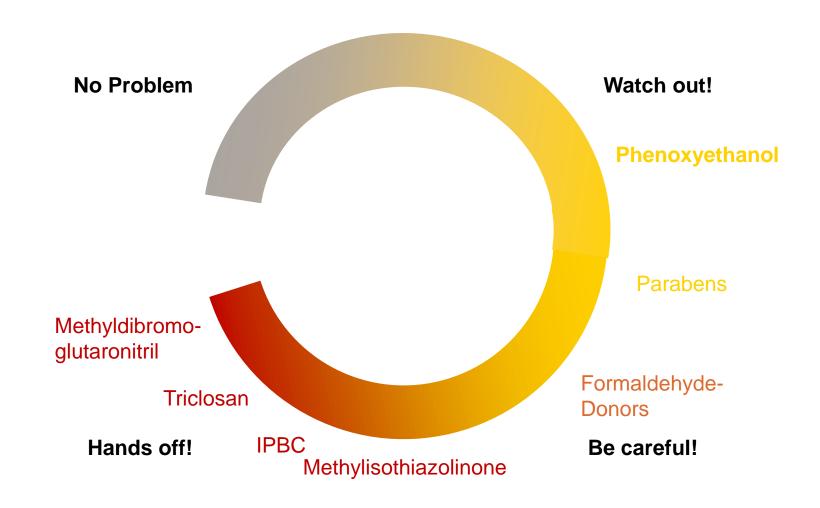
Methylisothiazolinone / Chlormethylisothiazolinone (MIT / CMIT)



as combination









Preservation in conventional cosmetic market

Preservation of cosmetic products is of critical importance for consumer safety

Cosmetic ingredients image plays an increasing role on consumers product selection!

We discovered the challenges...

...what about the solutions

Where does this image come from?

- Media (Press / social)
- Cosmetic manufacturer
- Scientific world
- Legal framework
- Competitors



Choosing the right system A preservation guide

Do I have to follow a specific concept? Natural cosmetics Traditional cosmetics What type of formulation do I want to preserve? W/O emulsion O/W emulsion Aqueous system Surfactant based What is the desired pH of the formulation? pH 4.5 - 5.5pH 5.5 - 6.5pH > 6.5



Choosing the right system A preservation guide



3 questions about your individual product concept will lead you to our recommendations to ensure the antimicrobial safety of your formulation:

Evonik Dr. Straetmans Personal Care Protection Guide

Available as brochure and digital tool

Visit intoBeauty.Evonik.com



