

IND/179
COSMETICS

Brussels, 12 January 1982

R E P O R T
of the Section for Industry, Commerce,
Crafts and Services
on the
Proposal for a Council Directive amending
Directive 76/768/EEC on the Approximation
of the Laws of the Member States relating
to Cosmetic Products
(COM(81) 653 final)

Rapporteur: Mr MASPRONE

I. INTRODUCTION

In a letter dated 30 November 1981, the Council of the European Communities asked the Economic and Social Committee for an Opinion on the

Proposal for a Council Directive amending Directive 76/768/EEC on the Approximation of the Laws of the Member States relating to Cosmetic Products.

On 8 December 1981, the Chairman of the Economic and Social Committee instructed the Section for Industry, Commerce, Crafts and Services to prepare an Opinion and a Report on the matter.

II. GIST OF THE COMMISSION PROPOSAL

The present proposal amends for the fourth time parent Directive No. 76/768/EEC on cosmetic products. Its purpose is to add two substances (nicomethanol fluorohydrate and 6-methyl coumarin) to Annex III. Annex III lists substances that can be used in cosmetic products subject to certain restrictions and conditions.

III. GENERAL COMMENTS

Some members feel that when new substances are added to an approved list, it would be a good idea to reconsider the authorization of other substances used for the same purpose, so that some of them may, in the long run, be replaced by others which are safer and more effective.

IV. SPECIFIC COMMENTS

4.1. Nicomethanol fluorohydrate

Although the toxicological file on this substance appears to be fairly comprehensive, some members would like to draw attention to the possibility of nitrosamines being formed from amines in general. They think it would be worth taking this aspect into consideration when drawing up toxicological files on fluorodised amines.

4.2. 6-Methylcoumarin

It has been shown that this substance is a photoallergen. It is therefore essential not to use it in products to be applied to the skin, especially suntan lotions. However, its authorization as a flavouring in toothpaste poses no problem if the maximum quantity permitted is limited to 30 ppm, i.e. the same as that recommended for foodstuffs by the Council of Europe.

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of the
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