

Name	Government Bans or Regulation	Prop 65 Listing	Planned or Active Retailer Bans or Restrictions	Health Effects	Reference Studies	Function, Main Findings
Dibutyl phthalate (DBP)	<p>Banned in EU Annex II/675</p> <p>Banned in ASEAN Annex II/675</p> <p>Banned in Australia (Schedule 10)</p>	YES	CVS, Target, Rite Aid, Whole Foods, Amazon, Walgreens	Endo, Repro	<p>This 2003 National Toxicology Program (NTP) report states that there is enough scientific evidence to conclude that DBP may affect human reproduction or development if exposure rates are high enough. https://ntp.niehs.nih.gov/ntp/ohat/phthalates/dbp/dbp_monograph_final.pdf</p> <p>OEHHA document that states Dibutyl phthalate is going to be listed under Proposition 65 for having the following toxicological endpoints: developmental toxicity, female reproductive toxicity, and male reproductive toxicity. https://oehha.ca.gov/media/downloads/proposition-65/chemicals/120205final3phthalates.pdf</p> <p>EU lists DBP as causing testicular atrophy and prostate atrophy. http://ec.europa.eu/environment/archives/document/pdf/bkh_main.pdf</p> <p>OEHHA document on how they chose the MADL for DBP. List multiple studies from the 2000s showing the reproductive toxicity of DBP. https://oehha.ca.gov/media/downloads/proposition-65/chemicals/dbpmadl062907.pdf</p> <p>Main 1998 study showing the reproductive affects on DBP on males. DBP caused testicular atrophy and hypospadias in male rats. https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/9629619</p> <p>2015 study review of 6572 participants showing high exposure to DBP can lead to early puberty in human boys. www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC4621657/</p>	Used in cosmetics as a perfume solvent and fixative; a suspension agent for solids in aerosols; a lubricant for aerosol valves; an anti-foamer; a skin emollient and a plasticizer in nail polish (NICNAS).

					<p>2015 review article that shows how phthalates, like DBP, can affect normal ovarian function, lead to premature ovarian failure, anovulation, infertility, and decreased steroidogenesis. Reviews both animal and human studies) https://www.frontiersin.org/articles/10.3389/fendo.2015.00008/full</p> <p>2013 study of 168 girls and boys Measured Twice a Year During a 5-Year Period shows that high exposure to DBP was associated with earlier age at pubarche in boys. (Human study) https://academic.oup.com/jcem/article/98/9/3755/2833254</p>	
Diethylhexyl phthalate (DEHP)	<p>Banned in EU Annex II/677</p> <p>Banned in Canada</p> <p>Banned in ASEAN Annex II/677</p> <p>Banned in Australia (Schedule 10)</p>	YES	CVS, Rite Aid, Target, Walgreens, Whole Foods, Amazon	Endo, Repro, eye irritant	<p>Scientific Committee on Consumer Products (SCCP) opinion on phthalates in cosmetics. SCCP identifies that DEHP can cause testicular and developmental toxicity. https://ec.europa.eu/health/ph_risk/committees/04_sccp/docs/sccp_o_106.pdf (pg. 12)</p> <p>OEHHA document stating that DEHP is going to be listed under Proposition 65. Document lists DEHP as having female reproductive toxicity and male reproductive toxicity. https://oehha.ca.gov/media/downloads/proposition-65/chemicals/120205final3phthalates.pdf</p> <p>2015 Swan study showing that first trimester phthalate exposure is inversely associated with anogenital distance in male newborns, but not females. (Part of TIDES study, n=737) The findings suggest that even at low levels, exposure to DEHP can negatively affect male genital development resulting in reproductive tract changes that can impact reproductive health later in life. https://academic.oup.com/humrep/article/30/4/963/613595</p> <p>Systematic review of literature that shows that DEHP can negatively affect the development of the male reproductive tract and semen quality.</p>	Diethylhexyl phthalate can be found in eyelash adhesives and as an ingredient in fragrances.

					<p>(looks at animal and human studies)https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/24903855</p> <p>On Tedx's list of potential endocrine disruptors. Lists 5 older studies that provide evidence as to why DEHP is a potential endocrine disruptor. https://endocrinedisruption.org/popup-chemical-details?chemid=505</p>	
Formaldehyde and Formaldehyde releasers	<p>Formaldehyde - Restricted in EU (Nail hardening products – 5% maximum concentration, warning required) Annex III/13 (oral products – 0.1% max concentration as free formaldehyde; other products – 0.2% max concentration as free formaldehyde; not to be used in aerosol dispensers) Annex V/5</p> <p>Restricted in Canada (not permitted in aerosol products; .01% max concentration in non-aerosol products which release formaldehyde vapours when used according to directions; 0.1% max concentration in oral products; 0.2% max concentration in non-oral products as preservative; 5.0% max concentration in nail hardener, sold with nail shield and directions for use)</p> <p>Restricted in ASEAN (5% max concentration in nail hardening products) Annex III/13 (as preservative, 0.2% except oral hygiene products which are 0.1%, not allowed in aerosol dispensers) Annex VI/5</p> <p>Formalin prohibited in Japan (Appendix 1/29)</p> <p>Restricted in Australia (oral hygiene 0/1%; aerosols 0.005%; nail hardener 5%; other preparations 0.2% with warning)</p>	YES	CVS, Rite Aid, Target, Walgreens, Whole Foods, Amazon	Cancer, endo, respiratory harm, eye irritant	<p>NTP Report on Carcinogens Background Document for Formaldehyde: Classifies formaldehyde as carcinogenic when its fumes are inhaled. https://ntp.niehs.nih.gov/ntp/roc/twelfth/2009/november/formaldehyde_bd_final.pdf</p> <p>OSHA Hazard Alert on hair smoothing products that could release formaldehyde. The alert states that formaldehyde can cause allergic reactions of the skin, eyes, and lungs. Also states that if a product containing formaldehyde gets sprayed in the eyes, it can cause eye damage and even cause blindness. https://www.osha.gov/SLTC/formaldehyde/hazard_alert.html</p> <p>OEHHA report lists formaldehyde as a toxic air contaminant. https://oehha.ca.gov/media/downloads/air/document/formaldehyde.pdf</p> <p>Formaldehyde (gas) is on the Proposition 65 list as a carcinogen. This report from OEHHA states that “there is a high level of concern over exposure to formaldehyde” and a “medium-high level of developmental/reproductive toxicity concern over formaldehyde.” (lists studies that they analyzed to make decision) https://oehha.ca.gov/media/downloads/cnr/gro-up.pdf</p>	Formaldehyde is a carcinogenic impurity released by multiple cosmetic preservatives. Some hair smoothing and straightening product also contain formaldehyde. Formaldehyde is on the Prop 65 list as a chemical that causes cancer. The International Agency for Research on Carcinogens (IARC) classifies formaldehyde as “carcinogenic to humans”. OSHA states that formaldehyde presents a health hazard— it can irritate the eyes and nose; cause allergic reactions of the skin, eyes, and lungs; and it is also linked to nose and lung cancer.

	[For Bronopol (2-bromo-2-nitropropane-1,3-diol), see EU Annex V/21, ASEAN Annex VI/21, and Canada's Hotlist for examples of restrictions on certain formaldehyde releasers]				2012 study finds that personal care products containing formaldehyde releasers do release formaldehyde into the air to then be inhaled, but the study finds that the amount of formaldehyde that is inhaled from PCP is not enough to pose risk to human health. https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/22406137	
Lead and its compounds	Banned in EU (annex II/289) Banned in Canada (lead acetate and lead and its compounds) Banned in ASEAN (Annex II/289) FDA restrictions (lead acetate, nonbinding guidance) Restricted in Australia (Caution/ Poison; Schedules 5 and 6)	YES	Whole Foods; presumed banned/limited per FDA restrictions	Cancer, repro and neuro toxicity	Lead is on the Proposition 65 list as causing cancer and for causing developmental toxicity, male reproductive toxicity, and female reproductive toxicity. https://oehha.ca.gov/proposition-65/chemicals/lead-and-lead-compounds FDA testing of 400 lipsticks finds that all but two lipsticks have detectable levels of lead. https://www.fda.gov/Cosmetics/ProductsIngredients/Products/ucm137224.htm 2002 study shows that lead intoxication in gestational and lactation periods alters the development of male reproductive organs in rats. https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S014765130292230X 2002 study found that lead delayed the timing of puberty in female rats. The levels of lead are relevant to human health concerns. https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/12220594	Lead, a potent neurotoxic metal, occurs as a contaminant in cosmetic products such as lipsticks, eye shadows, blushes, compact powders, shampoos, and body lotions. The FDA has a current limit of 10ppm of lead in cosmetic lip products. In 2012, the FDA tested 400 lipsticks and found lead in every lipstick product. As of 2018, the FDA no longer allows lead acetate to be used as a colorant in hair dyes. Lead and lead compounds are currently listed on Prop 65 as cancer causing and causing developmental toxicity, male reproductive toxicity, and female, reproductive toxicity.

<p>Mercury and related compounds including Thimerosal</p>	<p>Global Minimata Treaty</p> <p>Banned in Canada</p> <p>Banned in Japan (Appendix 1/13)</p> <p>Banned in EU Annex II/221; thimerosal max concentration of 0.007% in eye products (Annex V/16)</p> <p>Banned in ASEAN (annex II/221); “thiomersal” and “phenylmercuric salts” allowed in eye cosmetics at max 0.007% (Annex VI/16&17)</p> <p>FDA ban with restrictions (as preservative in eye products, 0.0065% max concentration allowed; trace contamination must be under 1ppm) 21 CFR 700.13</p>	<p>YES</p>	<p>Presumed banned/limited per FDA</p>	<p>Endo and repro toxicity</p>	<p>Mercury is currently listed on the Proposition 65 list as causing developmental toxicity. https://oehha.ca.gov/chemicals/mercury-inorganic</p> <p>The FDA only allows mercury to be used in cosmetics applied to the eye area with a 65 parts per million limit of mercury, as a metal. In all other cosmetic products the concentration of mercury must be less than 1 mg/kg. The FDA also states that mercury compounds are readily absorbed through the skin on topical application, accumulate in the body, may cause allergic reactions, skin irritation, or neurotoxic problems. https://www.fda.gov/Cosmetics/GuidanceRegulation/LawsRegulations/ucm127406.htm</p> <p>The World Health Organization lists the main adverse effect of mercury in cosmetics as kidney damage. https://www.who.int/ipcs/assessment/public_health/mercury_flyer.pdf</p>	<p>Mercury is a highly toxic heavy metal that is used as a skin lightening agent and preservative in cosmetic products.</p>
<p>Isobutyl paraben</p>	<p>Banned in EU (with sodium salt or salts of isobutylparaben) (annex II/1375)</p> <p>Banned in ASEAN (exception for Indonesia for sodium salt or salts of isobutylparaben) Annex II/1375</p> <p>Restricted in Japan as preservative (max concentration for all “p-oxybenzoic acid esters and their sodium salts” is 1.0g per 100g) appendix 3/1</p>	<p>NO</p>	<p>CVS, Rite Aid, Target, Walgreens, Whole Foods, Amazon</p>	<p>Endo, skin and eye irritant</p>	<p>SCCS states that there are not enough studies on isobutylparaben to evaluate the safety of its use in cosmetics, so the use of isobutylparaben is banned. http://ec.europa.eu/health/scientific_committees/consumer_safety/docs/sccs_o_132.pdf</p> <p>2010 study showing the effects of parabens on female reproductive development in rats. Parabens can suppress hormone response and alter the morphology of reproductive tissues. Isobutylparaben was found to have the strongest binding affinity to estrogen receptors. (animal study) https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/20132880</p> <p>2002 study showing that isobutylparaben increases oestrogenic activity more than butylparaben. Study supports isobutylparaben’s</p>	<p>Isobutylparaben is used as a preservative in cosmetic products.</p>

					<p>endocrine disruption capabilities. (in vitro and in vivo study)</p> <p>https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/12210538</p> <p>2015 study found that isobutylparaben was a strong sensitizer in this study. Sensitization potencies were correlated with the side chain length of the parabens.</p> <p>https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/25395006</p>	
Isopropyl paraben	<p>Banned in EU (with sodium salt or salts of isopropylparaben) (Annex II/1374)</p> <p>Banned in ASEAN (with sodium salt or salts of isopropylparaben, exception for Indonesia) (Annex II/1374)</p> <p>Restricted in Japan as preservative (max concentration for all "p-oxybenzoic acid esters and their sodium salts" is 1.0g per 100g) (Appendix 3/1)</p>	NO	CVS, Rite Aid, Target, Walgreens, Whole Foods, Amazon	Endo, skin and eye irritant	<p>SCCS states that there are not enough studies on isopropylparaben to evaluate the safety of its use in cosmetics, so the use of isopropylparaben is banned.</p> <p>http://ec.europa.eu/health/scientific_committee/consumer_safety/docs/sccs_o_132.pdf</p> <p>2010 study showing the effects of parabens on female reproductive development in rats. Parabens can suppress hormone response and alter the morphology of reproductive tissues. Study also found that isopropylparaben exposure caused statistically significant delays in vaginal opening. (animal study)</p> <p>https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/20132880</p>	Isopropylparaben is used as a preservative in cosmetic products.
Butyl Paraben	<p>Restricted in EU (butylparaben and its sodium and potassium salts) (max concentration is 0.14% for the sum of the individual concentrations of butyl and propyl, max concentration is 0.8% for mixtures of all parabens (methyl, ethyl, propyl, butyl, etc. – butyl+propyl may not exceed 0.14% still); not to be used in leave on nappy area products for kids under 3yo) (Annex V/12bis)</p> <p>Restricted in ASEAN (butyl paraben and sodium and potassium salts) (max concentration is 0.14% for sum</p>	NO	CVS, Rite Aid, Target, Whole Foods, Amazon	Endo	<p>SCCS opinion on parabens in cosmetics. Explains how the limits were set for butylparaben in cosmetics. States that "adequate evidence has not been provided for the safe use of propyl- or butylparaben in cosmetics."</p> <p>http://ec.europa.eu/health/scientific_committee/consumer_safety/docs/sccs_o_132.pdf</p> <p>In 2011, Denmark banned propyl- and butylparaben in cosmetic products for children up to three years of age.</p> <p>http://ec.europa.eu/health/scientific_committee/consumer_safety/docs/sccs_o_069.pdf</p>	Used as a preservative and antibacterial agent in cosmetics. Geer et. al. shows that butylparaben decreases gestational age at birth. Another study showed a significant negative relationship between butylparaben concentrations in urine and shortened cycle length in women.

	<p>of individual concentrations of butyl and propyl, max concentration is 0.8% for mixtures of butyl, propyl, ethyl, methyl, etc. with butyl+propyl still not exceeding 0.14%; not to be used in leave-on products for nappy area for kids under 3yo) Annex VI/12a</p> <p>Restricted in Japan as preservative (max concentration for all "p-oxybenzoic acid esters and their sodium salts" is 1.0g per 100g) appendix 3/1</p>				<p>Association of birth outcomes with fetal exposure to parabens, triclosan and triclocarban in an immigrant population in Brooklyn, New York. (Human study) https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/27156397</p> <p>In 2014, the EU banned the use of propylparaben and butylparaben in leave-on products designed for the diaper area of young children below the age of three due to concern of increased skin penetration. http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release_IP-14-1051_en.htm</p> <p>Association between paraben exposure and menstrual cycle in female university students in Japan. (human study) https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/27189314</p>	
Propyl Paraben	<p>Restricted in EU (propylparaben and its sodium and potassium salts) (max concentration is 0.14% for the sum of the individual concentrations of butyl and propyl, max concentration is 0.8% for mixtures of all parabens (methyl, ethyl, propyl, butyl, etc. – butyl+propyl may not exceed 0.14% still); not to be used in leave on nappy area products for kids under 3yo) (Annex V/12bis)</p> <p>Restricted in ASEAN (propyl paraben and sodium and potassium salts) (max concentration is 0.14% for sum of individual concentrations of butyl and propyl, max concentration is 0.8% for mixtures of butyl, propyl, ethyl, methyl, etc. with butyl+propyl still not exceeding 0.14%; not to be used in leave-on products for nappy area for kids under 3yo) Annex VI/12a</p>	NO	CVS, Rite Aid, Target, Whole Foods, Amazon	Endo	<p>States that "adequate evidence has not been provided for the safe use of propyl- or butylparaben in cosmetics." http://ec.europa.eu/health/scientific_committee/consumer_safety/docs/sccs_o_132.pdf</p> <p>In 2011, Denmark banned propyl- and butylparaben in cosmetic products for children up to three years of age. http://ec.europa.eu/health/scientific_committee/consumer_safety/docs/sccs_o_069.pdf</p> <p>In 2014, the EU banned the use of propylparaben and butylparaben in leave-on products designed for the diaper area of young children below the age of three due to concern of increased skin penetration. http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release_IP-14-1051_en.htm</p> <p>2013 study found that propyl paraben may be associated with diminished ovarian reserve. (human study)</p>	Used as a preservative and antibacterial agent in cosmetics, foods, food packaging, perfumes, fragrances, and pharmaceuticals. Propylparaben may be associated with diminished ovarian reserve. Geer et al. found that Propylparaben decreased body length in their study.

	Restricted in Japan as preservative (max concentration for all "p-oxybenzoic acid esters and their sodium salts" is 1.0g per 100g) Appendix 3/1				<p>https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/23912598</p> <p>2016 study shows potential adverse birth outcomes from exposure to parabens. Specifically, propyl paraben was shown to cause decreased body length in babies. (human study showing developmental toxicity) https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/27156397</p> <p>2002 study shows that Propylparaben has an adverse effect on hormonal secretion and the male reproductive functions. (Rat study) https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/12004923</p>	
Toluene	<p>Restricted in EU (max concentration of 25% in nail products) Annex III/185</p> <p>Restricted in ASEAN (max concentration of 25% in nail products) Annex III/185</p>	YES	CVS, Rite Aid, Walgreens, Whole Foods, Amazon	Endo, repro and neuro toxicity, skin and eye irritant	<p>Scientific Committee on Consumer Products Opinion on Toluene (its use as a solvent in nail cosmetics): https://ec.europa.eu/health/ph_risk/committees/04_sccp/docs/sccp_o_076.pdf</p> <p>Toxnet NLM (has sources for different human exposure studies, epidemiology studies, and has case reports) https://toxnet.nlm.nih.gov/cgi-bin/sis/search/a?dbs+hsdb:@term+@DOCNO+131</p> <p>Female reproductive toxicity was removed from prop 65 in 2014, but toluene is still listed as causing developmental toxicity on the Proposition 65 list. https://oehha.ca.gov/proposition-65/chemicals/toluene</p> <p>A review study of toluene. Concludes that toluene is associated with developmental toxicity from the results of multiple animal studies. https://ehp.niehs.nih.gov/cms/attachment/f6d4b3de-c18d-4445-b40d-6655b85722e1/ehp.94-1567945.pdf</p>	Toluene is typically found in nail polish, nail treatments, and hair dyes. Listed as category 3: toxic for reproduction. Listed as causing developmental toxicity by prop 65.

					<p>Neurotoxic properties of toluene expressed in a study of 33 young healthy volunteers. The study found that those exposed to toluene had lower rate of correct responses compared to the control group (human study). https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0161813X15000327?via%3Dihub</p>	
Triclosan	<p>USFDA ban in soap, EU ban in Biocides,</p> <p>EU restriction in cosmetics (max concentration of 0.3% in toothpaste, hand soap, body soap/shower gel, deodorant (nonspray), face powder, blemish concealer, nail product for cleaning nails before application of artificial nails; max concentration of 0.2% in mouthwash) annex V/25</p> <p>Restricted in Canada (max concentration of 0.3% in mouthwash, 0.3% in other cosmetics, other conditions concerning impurities)</p> <p>Restricted in ASEAN (max concentration of 0.3% in toothpaste, hand soap, body soap, shower gel, deodorant (nonspray), face powder, blemish concealer, nail products for cleaning nails before applying artificial nails, shampoos, hair conditioners, facial cleansers; max concentration of 0.2% in mouthwash) annex III/288 (pending) & annex VI/25</p> <p>Restricted in Japan (max amount of 0.10g per 100g) Appendix 3/1</p> <p>Restricted in Australia (schedule 6 poison unless contains less than 0.3%)</p>	NO	CVS, Rite Aid, Walgreens, Whole Foods, Amazon	Endo, skin and eye irritant	<p>FDA Final Rule on Consumer antiseptic products. Triclosan was banned from use in soap products in 2016 after a USFDA risk assessment, but is still allowed in toothpaste, hand sanitizer, and mouth wash. https://www.federalregister.gov/documents/2016/09/06/2016-21337/safety-and-effectiveness-of-consumer-antiseptics-topical-antimicrobial-drug-products-for</p> <p>CIR safety assessment of triclosan states that triclosan is safe as used in cosmetics. https://www.cir-safety.org/sites/default/files/FR569.pdf</p> <p>2008 study shows that triclosan exposure significantly impacts thyroid concentrations in male juvenile rats. (animal study) https://academic.oup.com/toxsci/article/107/1/56/1664314</p> <p>2010 study shows that triclosan affected estrogen mediated responses in female rats and also suppressed the thyroid hormone. (Animal study) https://academic.oup.com/toxsci/article-abstract/117/1/45/1682020?redirectedFrom=fulltext</p> <p>Florence Statement on Triclosan and Triclocarbon https://ehp.niehs.nih.gov/doi/10.1289/ehp1788</p> <p>Study shows that triclosan decreased the synthesis of androgens and decreased sperm production in male rats treated with triclosan. (animal study)</p>	Antimicrobial compound used in acne cream, deodorants, shaving cream, and toothpaste. Triclosan may function in cosmetic formulations as a cosmetic biocide, deodorant agent, or preservative. Triclosan was banned from use in soap products in 2016 after a USFDA risk assessment, but is still allowed in toothpaste, hand sanitizer, and mouth wash.

					https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/19118620	
Carbon Black (D & C Black No. 2) [CAS# 1333-86-4]	<p>Restricted in the United States (21 CFR 74.2052 – link in health column)</p> <p>Restricted in EU (purity >97%, with an impurity profile with limits for ash, sulfur, PAH, benzo(a)pyrene, dibenz(a,h)anthracene, arsenic, lead, mercury) Annex IV/126</p> <p>Nano particles – same restrictions as above, but max concentration is 10% and not to be used in applications which may lead to exposure of the end user’s lungs to inhalation; primary particle size 20nm; Annex IV/126a</p> <p>[on community rolling action plan to be evaluated by France in 2019] LINK</p> <p>Restricted in ASEAN (color index number 77266, Annex IV) (purity 97%, impurity profile; additional conditions for nano: 10% max concentration, primary particle size >= 20nm, not to be used where may expose end user’s lungs by inhalation)</p>	YES	No retailer restrictions	Cancer, organ system toxicity	<p>Proposition 65 lists carbon black (airborne, unbound particles of respirable size) as causing cancer. https://oehha.ca.gov/media/downloads/proposition-65/chemicals/22103not.pdf</p> <p>SCCS opinion on carbon black (nanoform): carbon black can be used as a colorant in cosmetic products with a concentration up to 10% and the purity should be greater than 97%. https://ec.europa.eu/health/scientific_committees/consumer_safety/docs/sccs_o_144.pdf</p> <p>FDA restrictions on carbon black in cosmetics. https://www.accessdata.fda.gov/scripts/cdrh/cfdocs/cfcfr/CFRSearch.cfm?fr=74.2052</p> <p>IARC lists carbon black as possibly carcinogenic to humans. (pg.200) https://monographs.iarc.fr/wp-content/uploads/2018/06/mono93.pdf</p>	Carbon black is a dark black pigment used as a coloring agent in cosmetics such as eyeliner, mascara, and lipstick. The FDA allows the use of carbon black in eyeliner, brush-on-brow, eye shadow, mascara, lipstick, blush, makeup and foundation, and nail enamel in “amounts consistent with current good manufacturing process”.

PFAS	<p>Under REACH Annex XVII, as of July 2020, PFOA shall not be manufactured or placed on market as substance on its own; shall not be placed on market as constituent of other substance or in mixture at concentration above 25ppb PFOA or 1000ppb PFOA-related substances</p>	YES – PFOA/ PFOS	No retailer restrictions	Cancer, immunotoxicity	<p>https://www.atsdr.cdc.gov/pfas/health-effects.html</p> <p>https://www.atsdr.cdc.gov/toxprofiles/tp.asp?id=1117&tid=237</p>	<p>PFAS is a class of more than 4,000 chemicals. They have been found in sunscreen, foundation, concealer, eyeliner, shaving cream and hairspray.</p>
Asbestos	<p>Crocidolite (blue asbestos) is banned in EU (annex II/762) and ASEAN (annex II/762)</p>	YES	No retailer restrictions	cancer	<p>https://monographs.iarc.fr/wp-content/uploads/2018/06/mono100C-11.pdf</p>	<p>Asbestos is a contaminant. It may be found in products containing talcum powder.</p>