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Cosmetic Ingredient Hotlist

September 2009

List of Prohibited and Restricted Cosmetic Ingredients (The Cosmetic Ingredient Hotlist)

Current Hotlist: September 2009

This September 2009 Cosmetic Ingredient Hotlist replaces the March 2007 version. Please refer to the document entitled "[September 2009 changes to the Cosmetic Ingredient Hotlist](#)" to view the changes made.

To help cosmetic manufacturers satisfy the requirements for sale of a cosmetic, Health Canada developed the Hotlist - a list of substances that are restricted and prohibited in cosmetics. The Hotlist takes its basis from the following sections of legislation:

- Section 2 of the *Food and Drugs Act* addresses the definitions of products regulated under the Act. Should an ingredient lack a cosmetic purpose (or functional purpose in a cosmetic formulation) it should not be used in a cosmetic product. For example, fluoride in oral care products has no cosmetic purpose to cleanse, improve or alter the appearance of the body. Its purpose is to prevent dental caries (a disease state), which is therapeutic in nature. It is subsequently classified as a drug (in this case, a natural health product) ingredient. Therefore, fluoride is inappropriate in cosmetic oral care products, and is indicated as such on the Hotlist.
- Section 16 of the *Food and Drugs Act* states, among other things, that no person shall sell a cosmetic product that has in it any substance that may injure the health of the user when the cosmetic is used according to its customary method. Section 16 permits Health Canada to restrict or prohibit any ingredient it deems unsafe. Should an ingredient become of concern, it is not necessary for the substance to be indicated on the Hotlist in order for Health Canada to take action.
- Section 24 of the *Cosmetic Regulations* requires that the label of a cosmetic product presenting an avoidable hazard includes directions for safe use. This appears in the form of an ingredient restriction on the Hotlist, where a cautionary statement or direction for use associated with an ingredient mitigates the hazard of the product. Caution statements and directions for safe use must appear in both English and French.

Note: The Hotlist also includes all individual prohibitions and restrictions outlined in the *Cosmetic Regulations*.

The Hotlist is a science-based document that is reviewed and updated a few times per year as new scientific data becomes available. In this way, the Hotlist serves to keep the cosmetic industry aware of new substances Health Canada considers inappropriate for cosmetic use, or which require avoidable hazard labelling. It is recommended to check the Cosmetics Program website regularly, or contact the Cosmetics Division directly to ensure the most accurate information.

If a cosmetic contains an ingredient which appears on the Hotlist, the manufacturer may be advised, depending on the substance, to:

- Remove the ingredient from the formulation;
- Reduce the concentration of the ingredient to an acceptable level;

- Consider marketing the product as a non-prescription drug or natural health product, with appropriate claims and application for a Drug Identification Number (DIN) or Natural Product Number (NPN);
- Provide evidence that the product is safe for its intended use;
- Confirm that the product is labelled as required;
- Confirm that the product is sold in a child-resistant package

Depending on the response of the manufacturer, the cosmetic may be found to be unacceptable for sale in Canada. In such a case, the product would be:

- Referred to a regional Product Safety Officer for appropriate action; or
- Referred to the Health Products and Food Branch (HPFB) Inspectorate.

Note:

1. If a cosmetic contains a restricted ingredient, the notifying company must indicate, in their cosmetic notification form, the exact concentration at which it is present in the product.
2. Unless otherwise stated, substances listed on the Cosmetic Ingredient Hotlist are prohibited in cosmetic products. Substances listed with specific condition(s) outlined are restricted in cosmetic products.

Example: 8 - Hydroxyquinoline and its sulfate

Permitted as stabilizers for hydrogen peroxide in hair-care preparations, with a concentration equal to or less than

- a) 0.3% in rinse-off preparations
- b) 0.03% in leave-on preparations

This means that 8-Hydroxyquinoline and its sulfate are prohibited in cosmetics unless used as a stabilizer in a hair product at the indicated concentrations.

The Hotlist lists ingredients in alphabetical order. Please be aware of discrepancies between nomenclature, as one substance may have several synonyms. Whenever possible, ingredients on the Hotlist will appear under International Nomenclature of Cosmetic Ingredients (INCI) form, followed by a Chemical Abstracts Service number (CAS #). In the case that an INCI name or CAS # does not exist, ingredients may be listed by one of the following:

1. Latin name
2. International Non-Proprietary Names (INN) recommended by the World Health Organization
3. European or U.S. Pharmacopoeia name
4. International Union of Pure and Applied Chemistry (IUPAC) name or Chemical Abstracts Service (CAS) name
5. Common name

Synonyms can be found by performing an internet search engine query. If in doubt, please [contact the Cosmetics Division](#).

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Acenocoumarol (152-72-7)

Acetonitrile (75-05-8)

Acetylcholine (β -acetoxyethyl trimethyl ammonium hydroxide) (51-84-3) and its salts

Acetylsalicylic acid (50-78-2)

Aconitine (302-27-2) and its salts

***Aconitum napellus* L.** leaves, roots and galenical preparations

***Adonis vernalis* L.** and its preparations

Alkali earth metal sulfides (including, but not limited to barium sulfide (21109-95-5), calcium sulfide (20548-54-3), magnesium sulfide (12032-36-9), and strontium sulfide (1314-96-1))

Permitted at concentrations equal to or less than 6% sulfur in hair removal (depilatory) products only

Alkali pentacyanonitrosylferrate (2-)

Alkali sulfides (including, but not limited to lithium sulfide (12136-58-2), potassium sulfide (1312-73-8), or sodium sulfide (1313-82-2))

Permitted at concentrations equal to or less than 2% sulfur in hair removal (depilatory) products only

O-Alkyldithiocarbonic acids, salts of

Alkyne alcohols and their esters, ethers and salts

Alloclamide (5486-77-1) and its salts

Allyl isothiocyanate (57-06-7)

2-(4-Allyl-2-methoxyphenoxy)-N,N-diethylacetamide (305-13-5) and its salts

Alpha-hydroxy acids (AHAs) (including, but not limited to citric acid (77-92-9), glycolic acid (79-14-1), lactic acid (50-21-5), malic acid (6915-15-7), glycolic acid + ammonium glycolate, alpha-hydroxyethanoic acid + ammonium alpha-hydroxyethanoate, alpha-hydroxyoctanoic acid, alpha-hydroxycaprylic acid, hydroxycaprylic acid, mixed fruit acid, triple fruit acid, tri-alpha hydroxy fruit acids, alpha hydroxy and botanical complex, L-alpha hydroxy acid and glycomer in cross-linked fatty acids alpha nutrium)

Permitted at total concentrations equal to or less than 10%, with a pH equal to or greater than 3.5

Preparations containing higher concentrations of AHAs may be permitted for professional use if the manufacturer provides Health Canada with evidence of their safety, pH levels, and the directions for use.

The inner and outer labels of all leave-on skin products containing AHAs at concentrations equal to or greater than 3% shall carry cautionary statements to the effect: "Use only as directed", "Avoid contact with the eyes", "If irritation persists, discontinue use and consult a physician", "It is recommended that prior to exposure to the sun, users cover areas where AHAs have been applied with sunscreen", "Contact of the product with the skin must be of limited frequency and duration."

Preparations intended to be diluted in bath water may contain levels of citric acid exceeding 10%.

Ambenonium salts

2-Amino-1,2-bis(4-methoxyphenol) ethanol (530-34-7) and its salts

Aminocaproic acid (1319-82-0) and its salts

2-Amino-4-nitrophenol (99-57-0)

2-Amino-5-nitrophenol (121-88-0)

4-Amino-2-nitrophenol (119-34-6)

Aminophylline (58-55-9, 317-34-0)

4-Aminosalicylic acid (65-49-6) and its salts

Amitriptyline (50-48-6) and its salts

Ammi majus and its galenical preparations

Amydracaine (alypine) (1,1-bis (dimethylaminomethyl) propyl benzoate) (963-07-5) and its salts

Amylocaine (644-26-8) and its salts

Anaesthetic effects, substances with

Analgesics

***Anamirta cocculus* L.** fruit

Androgenic effects, substances with (including but not limited to testosterone (58-22-0) and prasterone (53-43-0))

Aniline (62-53-3), its salts and, its halogenated and sulfonated derivatives

Anthracene (120-12-7) oil

Antiandrogens with steroid structure

Antibiotics

Antihistamines

Antimony (7440-36-0) and its compounds

Apocynum cannabinum L. and its preparations

Apomorphine (58-00-4) and its salts

Apronalide (528-92-7)

Arecoline (63-75-2)

Aristolochic acid (313-67-7) and its salts

Arsenic (7440-38-2) and its compounds

Atropa belladonna L. and its preparations

Atropine (51-55-8), its salts and derivatives

Azacyclonol (115-46-8) and its salts

Azamethonium salts

Barbiturates

Barium salts

Permitted only as barium sulfide (21109-95-5) in hair removal products (see “Alkali earth metal sulfides”), as barium sulfate (7727-43-7), or as a colouring agent or lake for preparation of other colouring agents

Basic Violet 1 (CI 42535) (8004-87-3)

Basic Violet 3 (CI 42555, CI 42555:1, CI 42555:2) (548-62-9)

Basic Violet 10 (CI 45170) (81-88-9)

Bemegrade (64-65-3)

Benactyzine (302-40-9)

Bendroflumethiazide (73-48-3) and its derivatives

Benzalkonium chloride (8001-54-5, 61789-71-7, 68391-01-5, 68424-85-1)

Permitted at concentrations equal to or less than 0.1% as a preservative only (i.e. benzalkonium chloride with chain lengths ≤ 14 C)

Permitted at concentrations equal to or less than 3% in rinse-off hair care products only, as a conditioning agent (i.e. benzalkonium chloride with chain lengths ≥ 16 C)

The inner and outer label of all products containing more than 0.1% benzalkonium chloride shall carry a cautionary statement to the effect: “Avoid contact with eyes.”

Benzatropine (86-13-5) and its salts

Benzazepines

Benzene (71-43-2)

Benzethonium chloride (121-54-0)

Permitted at concentrations equal to or less than 0.2% in leave-on products and 0.3% in rinse-off products

Not permitted in products to be applied to mucous membranes

Benzidine (92-87-5)

Benzilonium bromide (1050-48-2)

Benzodiazepines

Benzimidazol-2(3H)-one

Benzoyl peroxide (94-36-0)

Permitted at concentrations equal to or less than 10% for use only as a catalyst in products to be applied to the fingernails or in hair dyes

Not permitted in products to be applied to the skin

Benzyl cyanide (140-29-4)

Benzylidene acetone (122-57-6)

4-Benzyloxyphenol (monobenzene) (103-16-2)

Beryllium (7440-41-7) and its compounds

Betoxycaine (3818-62-0) and its salts

Bietamiverine (479-81-2)

Biphenamine (3572-52-9) and its salts

Bispyrithione (3696-28-4)

Bithionol (97-18-7)

Boric acid (10043-35-3, 11113-50-1) and its salts

Permitted at concentrations equal to or less than 5%

The label of the cosmetic shall carry cautionary statements to the effect: "Do not use on broken or abraded skin, not to be used by children under three years of age." Warning is not required when boric acid is used as a pH adjuster and the concentration is equal to or less than 0.1%

Bovine tissues and ingredients derived from the skull, brain, trigeminal ganglia, eyes, spinal cord, and dorsal root ganglia of cattle aged 30 months or older and the small intestine and tonsils of cattle of all ages

This prohibition does not apply to tallow derivatives, or to gelatin, collagen and hydrolyzed proteins prepared from bovine hides and skins

Bretylium tosilate (61-75-6)

Bromine (7726-95-6), elemental

Bromisoval (496-67-3)

2-Bromo-2-nitropropane-1,3-diol (52-51-7)

Permitted at concentrations equal to or less than 0.1%

Not permitted in formulations that contain amines or amides

5-Bromo-5-nitro-1,3-dioxane (30007-47-7)

Permitted at concentrations equal to or less than 0.1%

Not permitted in formulations that contain amines or amides

Brompheniramine (86-22-6) and its salts

Brucine (357-57-3)

Permitted at concentrations equal to or less than 0.1%

Butanilicaine (3785-21-5) and its salts

Butopiprine (55837-15-5) and its salts

Butoxyethanol (111-76-2)

Permitted at concentrations equal to or less than 10% in hair dyes and nail products

1-Butyl-3-(N-crotonoylsulfanyl) urea (52964-42-8)

4-tert-Butylphenol (98-54-4)

4-tert-Butylpyrocatechol (98-29-3)

Cadmium (7440-43-9) and its compounds

Calcium peroxide (calcium dioxide) (1305-79-9) (see "Peroxide and peroxide generating compounds")

Camphor (76-22-2)

Permitted at concentrations equal to or less than 3%

Cannabis sativa seed oil (Hemp seed oil) (8016-24-8, 68956-68-3)

Permitted at concentrations less than 10 µg/g THC (delta-9-tetrahydrocannabinol), as per the *Industrial Hemp Regulations*

Cantharides

Cantharidin (56-25-7)

Cantharis vesicatoria

Captan (N-(trichloromethylthio)-4-cyclohexene-1,2-dicarboximide) (133-06-2)

Captodiamide (486-17-9)

Caramiphen (77-22-5, 125-85-9) and its salts

Carbamide (urea) peroxide (124-43-6) (see “Peroxide and peroxide generating compounds”)

Carbazole (86-74-8), nitroderivatives of

Carbon disulfide (75-15-0)

Carbon tetrachloride (56-23-5)

Carbromal (77-65-6)

Carbutamide (339-43-5)

Carisoprodol (78-44-4)

Catalase (9001-05-2)

The inner label and the outer label of the cosmetic shall carry a cautionary statement to the effect: “This product is not intended for use on broken or abraded skin.”

Cephaeline (483-17-0) and its salts

Cephaelis ipecacuanha Brot. and related species roots, powder, and galenical preparations

Chenopodium ambrosioides essential oil (8006-99-3)

Chloral hydrate (302-17-0)

Chloramine T (127-65-1)

Chlorhexidine (55-56-1) and its salts

Permitted at concentrations equal to or less than 0.14%, calculated as chlorhexidine (55-56-1) free base; 0.19%, calculated as chlorhexidine diacetate (56-95-1); 0.20%, calculated as chlorhexidine digluconate (18472-51-0); and 0.16%, calculated as chlorhexidine dihydrochloride (3697-42-5)

Chlorine (7782-50-5)

Chlormethine (51-75-2) and its salts

Chlormezanone (80-77-3)

Chloroacetamide (79-07-2)

N-5-Chlorobenzoxazol-2-ylacetamide and its salts

Chloroethane (75-00-3)

N,N-bis(2-Chloroethyl)methylamine N-oxide and its salts

Chloroform (67-66-3)

Chlorophacinone (2-(2-4-chlorophenyl)-2-phenylacetyl indan-1,3-dione) (3691-35-8)

Chlorphenoxamine (77-38-3)

Chlorpropamide (94-20-2)

Chlorprothixene (113-59-7) and its salts

Chlortalidone (77-36-1)

Chlorzoxazone (95-25-0)

Cholecalciferol (vitamin D3) (67-97-0)

Average daily absorption must be equal to or less than 25 µg per day

Choline (62-49-7) salts and their esters

Chromic acid (1308-14-1, 7738-94-5, 13530-68-2) and its salts

Chromium (7440-47-3)

Chrysoidine citrate hydrochloride

CI 12140 (3118-97-6)

CI 13065 (587-98-4)

CI 42640 (1694-09-3)

Cinchocaine (85-79-0) and its salts

Cinchophen (132-60-5), its salts, derivatives and salts of these derivatives

Citrus reticulata leaf oil (8014-17-3)

Permitted at concentrations equal to or less than 0.1% in leave-on products

Claviceps purpurea Tul., its alkaloids and galenical preparations

Clobetasone (54063-32-0)

Clofenamide (671-95-4)

Clofenotane (DDT) (50-29-3)

Clostridium botulinum

Coal tar dye, coal tar dye base or coal tar dye intermediate (including by not limited to toluene-2,5-diamine (95-70-5) and toluene-2,5-diamine sulfate (615-50-9)). See also "p-Phenylenediamine"

According to section 14 of the *Cosmetic Regulations*, "no person shall sell a cosmetic for use in the area of the eye that contains any coal tar dye, coal tar dye base or coal tar dye intermediate." "Area of the eye" is defined by the area bound by the supraorbital and infraorbital ridges and includes the eyebrows, the skin underlying the eyebrows, the eyelids, and eyelashes, the conjunctival sac of the eye, the eyeball and the soft tissue that lies below the eye and within the infraorbital ridge.

The following coal tar dyes are permitted in the area of the eye: Blue 1 (3844-45-9) and lake, Green 5 (4403-90-1), Red 40 (25956-17-6) and lake, Yellow 5 (1934-21-0) and lake.

Permitted in hair dye provided:

(a) the inner label and the outer label of the cosmetic shall carry statements to the effect:

"CAUTION: this product contains ingredients that may cause skin irritation on certain individuals and a preliminary test according to accompanying directions should first be made. This product must not be used for dyeing the eyelashes or eyebrows. To do so, may cause blindness.

MISE EN GARDE: Ce produit contient des ingrédients qui peuvent causer de l'irritation cutanée chez certaines personnes: il faut donc d'abord effectuer une épreuve préliminaire selon les directives ci-jointes. Ce produit ne doit pas servir à teindre les sourcils ni les cils: en ce faisant, on pourrait provoquer la cécité."; and

(b) instructions to the following effect accompany each package of hair dye:

(i) the preparation may cause serious inflammation of the skin in some persons and a preliminary test should always be carried out to determine whether or not special sensitivity exists; and

(ii) to make the test, a small area of skin behind the ear or on the inner surface of the forearm should be cleansed, using either soap and water or alcohol, and a small quantity of the hair dye as prepared for use should be applied to the area and allowed to dry. After 24 hours, the area should be washed gently with soap and water. If no irritation or inflammation is apparent, it is usually assumed that no hypersensitivity to the dye exists. The test should, however, be carried out before each application. On no account should the hair dye be used for dyeing eyebrows or eyelashes as severe inflammation of the eye or even blindness may result.

Coal tars (crude and refined) (8007-45-2)

Cobalt benzenesulfonate

Colchicine (64-86-8), its salts and derivatives

Colchicoside (477-29-2) and its derivatives

***Colchicum autumnale* L.** and its galenical preparations

Coniferyl alcohol (4-hydroxy-3-methoxycinnamyl alcohol) (458-35-5), except for naturally occurring in plant extracts

Coniine (458-88-8)

***Conium maculatum* L.** fruit, powder and galenical preparations

Convallatoxin (508-75-8)

Coumetarol (4366-18-1)

Creosote (coal tar creosote (8001-58-9), wood creosote (8029-39-4))

Crimidine (2-chloro-6-methylpyrimidin-4-yl dimethylamine) (535-89-7)

Croton tiglium oil (8001-28-3)

Curare (8063-06-7, 2251-14-9)

Curarine (22260-42-0)

Curarizants, synthetic

Cyanoacrylate-based adhesives including, but not limited to ethyl cyanoacrylate (7085-85-0), methyl cyanoacrylate (137-05-3), and isopropyl cyanoacrylate (10586-17-1)

For adhesives used for nail and hair (excluding those used in the area of the eye):

The inner and outer label of the cosmetic shall carry cautionary statements to the effect of:

“WARNING. BONDS SKIN INSTANTLY. AVOID CONTACT WITH EYES, MOUTH AND SKIN. KEEP AWAY FROM CHILDREN. Eyelid bonding: consult a physician. Skin bonding: soak and ease apart gently. Not for use in the area of the eye.

ATTENTION. COLLE INSTANTANÉMENT À LA PEAU. ÉVITER TOUT CONTACT AVEC LES YEUX, LA BOUCHE ET LA PEAU. TENIR HORS DE LA PORTÉE DES ENFANTS. Paupières collées: consulter un médecin. Peau collée: tremper et séparer graduellement. Ne pas utiliser dans la région oculaire.”

For adhesives used in the area of the eye for the application of false eyelashes:

Manufacturers and/or distributors of glues must submit the following information to Health Canada to demonstrate safety of the product:

- (a) Description of training method
- (b) Submission of all training materials
- (c) Description of measures taken by notifying company to limit the sale and access of the product to qualified and trained individuals.

The label of the cosmetic shall carry cautionary statements to the effect of:

“WARNING. BONDS SKIN INSTANTLY. AVOID CONTACT WITH EYES, MOUTH AND SKIN. KEEP AWAY FROM CHILDREN. Eyelid bonding: consult a physician. Skin bonding: soak and ease apart gently.

ATTENTION. COLLE INSTANTANÉMENT À LA PEAU. ÉVITER TOUT CONTACT AVEC LES YEUX, LA BOUCHE ET LA PEAU. TENIR HORS DE LA PORTÉE DES ENFANTS. Paupières collées : consulter un médecin. Peau collée : tremper et séparer graduellement.”

Cyclarbamate (5779-54-4)

Cyclizine (82-92-8) and its salts

Cyclocoumarol (518-20-7)

Cyclomenol (5591-47-9) and its salts

Cyclophosphamide (50-18-0) and its salts

Datura stramonium L. and its galenical preparations

Deanol aceglumate (3342-61-8)

Decamethylenebis (trimethylammonium) salts

Dextromethorphan (125-71-3) and its salts

Dextropropoxyphene (469-62-5)

O,O'-Diacetyl-N-allyl-N-normorphine

Dialkanolamines, secondary (including, but not limited to diethanolamine (DEA) (111-42-2) and diisopropanolamine (DIPA) (110-97-4))

2,4-Diaminophenylethanol and its salts

5-(α , β -Dibromophenethyl)-5-methylhydantoin (511-75-1)

Dibromosalicylanilides

Dichloroethanes (ethylene chlorides)

Dichloroethylenes (acetylene chlorides)

2,3-Dichloro-2-methylbutane (507-45-9)

Dichlorosalicylanilides

Dicoumarol (66-76-2)

3-Diethylaminopropyl cinnamate

Diethyl maleate (141-05-9)

Diethyl 4-nitrophenyl phosphate (311-45-5)

Diethyl toluamide (DEET) (134-62-3)

Diethylene glycol (DEG) (111-46-6)

Not permitted in oral or leave-on products (see also "Glycerin")

Diethylhexyl phthalate (DEHP) (117-81-7)

Difenclozazine (5617-26-5)

Digitaline (71-63-6)

Digitalis purpurea L., all heterosides of

Dihydrocoumarin (119-84-6)

Dihydrotachysterol (67-96-9)

2,4-Dihydroxy-3-methylbenzaldehyde (6248-20-0)

4,4'-Dihydroxy-3,3'-(3-methylthiopropylidene) dicoumarin

5,5'-Diisopropyl-2,2'-dimethylbiphenyl-4,4'-diyl dihypiodite

Dimethoxane (2,6-dimethyl-1,3-dioxan-4-yl acetate) (828-00-2)

Dimethylamine (124-40-3)

4,6-Dimethyl-8-*tert*-butylcoumarin (17874-34-9)

Dimethyl citraconate (617-54-9)

7,11-Dimethyl-4,6,10-dodecatrien-3-one (26651-96-7)

Permitted at concentrations equal to or less than 2% only as an impurity in methylionones

Dimethylformamide (68-12-2)

1,3-Dimethylpentylamine (105-41-9) and its salts

Dimethyl sulfoxide (DMSO) (67-68-5)

6,10-Dimethyl-3,5,9-undecatrien-2-one (141-10-6)

Dimevamide (60-46-8) and its salts

Dinitrophenol isomers (25550-58-7)

Dioxane (1,4-dioxane) (123-91-1)

Dioxethedrin (497-75-6) and its salts

Diphenhydramine (58-73-1) and its salts

Diphenoxylate hydrochloride (3810-80-8)

Diphenylamine (122-39-4)

5,5-Diphenyl-4-imidazolidone (3254-93-1)

Diphenylpyraline (147-20-6) and its salts

Disulfiram (97-77-8)

Doxylamine (469-21-6) and its salts

Emetine (483-18-1), its salts and derivatives

Endrin (72-20-8)

Ephedrine (299-42-3) and its salts

Epinephrine (51-43-4)

1,2-Epoxybutane (106-88-7)

Ergocalciferol (vitamin D₂) (50-14-6)

Average daily absorption should be equal to or less than 25 µg per day

Eserine (57-47-6) and its salts

Estil (305-13-5) and its salts

Estradiol (50-28-2)

Estrogens

Estrone (53-16-7)

Ethinylestradiol (57-63-6)

Ethionamide (536-33-4)

Ethoheptazine (77-15-6) and its salts

Ethoxyethanol (110-80-5)

Ethoxyethanol acetate (111-15-9)

4-Ethoxyphenol (622-62-8)

4-Ethoxy-m-phenylenediamine (5862-77-1) and its salts

Ethyl biscoumacetate (548-00-5) and salts of the acid

Ethylenediamine (107-15-3)

Ethylene oxide (75-21-8)

Ethyl methacrylate (97-63-2)

The label of the cosmetic shall carry a cautionary statement to the effect: "Avoid skin contact."

Ethyl PABA (benzocaine) (94-09-7)

Ethylphenacemide (90-49-3)

β-Eucaine (500-34-5)

Eucalyptus oil (8000-48-4)

Permitted at concentrations equal to or less than 25%

Fenadiazole (1008-65-7)

Fenozolone (15302-16-6)

Fenyramidol (553-69-5)

Ficus carica leaf absolute (68916-52-9)

Fluanisone (1480-19-9)

Fluoresone (2924-67-6)

Fluoride (16984-48-8) containing substances (including, but not limited to sodium fluoride (1333-83-1, 7681-49-4), calcium fluoride (7789-75-5), stannous fluoride (7783-47-3) and sodium monofluorophosphate (10163-15-2))

Not permitted in oral products

Fluorouracil (51-21-8)

Formaldehyde (50-00-0)

Not permitted in aerosol cosmetics

Permitted at concentrations equal to or less than 0.1% in oral products

Permitted at concentrations equal to or less than 0.2% in non-oral products as a preservative only

Permitted at concentrations equal to or less than 5% in nail hardeners only. Nail hardeners containing formaldehyde must be sold with nail shields, directions for use, and a cautionary statement on the inner and outer labels to the effect: "This product contains formaldehyde which has the potential to cause skin sensitivity."

Furazolidone (67-45-8)

Furfuryltrimethylammonium salts

Furocoumarins (66-97-7), except for naturally occurring in plant extracts

Permitted at concentrations less than 1 mg/kg in sun tanning products

Galantamine (357-70-0)

Gallamine triethiodide (65-29-2)

Glucocorticoids (1524-88-5)

Glutarimide (1121-89-7) and its salts

Glutethimide (77-21-4) and its salts

Glycerin (56-81-5)

Manufacturers of oral and leave-on products containing glycerin must ensure the raw material used is within the specifications of an accepted pharmacopoeia with respect to diethylene glycol (DEG) impurities (e.g. Glycerin Official Monograph in the most current edition of the USP)

Glycyclamide (664-95-9)

Gold salts (including, but not limited to gold chloride HCl (16903-35-8), gold acetylmethionate (105883-47-4), and gold aspartate/glutamate)

Guaifenesin (93-14-1)

Guanethidine (55-65-2) and its salts

Haloperidol (52-86-8)

trans-2-Heptenal (18829-55-5)

Hexachloroethane (67-72-1)

Hexachlorophene (2,2'-dihydroxy-3,3',5,5',6,6'-hexachlorodiphenylmethane) (70-30-4)

Hexaethyl tetraphosphate (757-58-4)

Hexamethonium salts

Hexapropymate (358-52-1)

Human origin, substance of (including, but not limited to human placental extracts, human placental enzymes, human placental lipids, human placental protein, human umbilical extract, hydrolyzed human placental protein (73049-73-7), hydrolyzed keratin from human hair, lyophilized human placental extract)

Manufacturers using substances of human origin must provide the following information to Health Canada:

- (a) source of the substance;
- (b) a description of the method of production;
- (c) quality control data, particularly those relating to microbial limits (including viruses) and the absence of estrogenic substances;
- (d) product labelling

Hydrastine (118-08-1) and their salts

Hydrastinine (6592-85-4) and their salts

Hydrazides and their salts

Hydrazine (302-01-2), its derivatives and their salts

Hydroabietyl alcohol (13393-93-6)

Hydrofluoric acid (7664-39-3), its normal salts, its complexes and hydrofluorides

Hydrogen cyanide (74-90-8) and its salts

Hydrogen peroxide (7722-84-1) (see “Peroxide and peroxide generating compounds”)

Hydrolyzed Hemp seed protein

Permitted at concentrations less than 10 µg/g THC (delta-9-tetrahydrocannabinol), as per the *Industrial Hemp Regulations*

Hydroquinone (123-31-9)

Not permitted in products to be applied on the skin or mucous membranes

p-Hydroxyanisole (4-methoxyphenol) (150-76-5)

Permitted at concentrations equal to or less than 0.02% (after mixing), for professional use only, in artificial nail systems

The inner label and the outer label of the cosmetic shall carry statements to the effect: “For professional use only, avoid skin contact, read use directions carefully.”

11- α -Hydroxypregn-4-ene-3,20-dione (80-75-1) and its esters

8-Hydroxyquinoline (148-24-3) and its sulfate (134-31-6)

Permitted at concentrations equal to or less than 0.3% as stabilizers for hydrogen peroxide in rinse-off hair-care preparations, and 0.03% in leave-on preparations

Hydroxyzine (68-88-2)

Hyoscine (51-34-3), its salts and derivatives

Hyoscyamine (101-31-5), its salts and derivatives

***Hyoscyamus niger* L.** leaves, seeds, powder, and galenical preparations

3-Imidazol-4-ylacrylic acid (104-98-3) and its ethyl ester (urocanic acid (108-98-3))

Imperatorin (482-44-0)

Inproquone (436-40-8)

Inula helenium oil (97676-35-2)

Iodine (7553–56-2)

Isocarboxazide (59-63-2)

Isodrin (465-73-6)

Isomethoptene (503-01-5) and its salts

Isophorone (78-59-1)

Isoprenaline (7683-59-2)

Isopropamide (N-(3-carbamoyl-3,3-diphenylpropyl)-N,N-diisopropylmethylammonium) salts

6-Isopropyl-2-decahydronaphthalenol (34131-99-2)

Isosorbide dinitrate (87-33-2)

***Juniperus sabina* L.** leaves, essential oil (68916-94-9) and galenical preparations

Keratin (see “Human origin, substances of” and/or “Bovine tissues and ingredients”)

***Laurus nobilis* L.**, oil (8007-48-5) from the seeds of

Lead (7439-92-1) and its compounds

Lead acetate (301-04-2)

Levophacetoperane (24558-01-8) and its salts

Lidocaine (137-58-6)

Lindane (58-89-9)

***Lobelia inflata* L.** and its galenical preparations

Lobeline (90-69-7) and its salts

Lysergide (50-37-3) and its salts

Magnesium peroxide (1335-26-8) (see “Peroxide and peroxide generating compounds”)

Malononitrile (109-77-3)

Mannomustine (576-68-1) and its salts

Mecamylamine (60-40-2)

Mefeclozazine (1243-33-0) and its salts

Mephesisin (59-47-2) and its esters

Meprobamate (57-53-4)

Mercury (7439-97-6) and its compounds (including, but not limited to mercuric oxide (21908-53-2), phenyl mercuric acetate (62-38-4), phenyl mercuric benzoate (94-43-9), phenyl mercuric borate (102-98-7, 6273-99-0) and thimerosal (54-64-8))

Mescaline (3,4,5-trimethoxyphenethylamine) (54-04-6) and its salts

Metaldehyde (9002-91-9)

Metamfepramone (15351-09-4) and its salts

Metethoheptazine (509-84-2) and its salts

Metformin (657-24-9) and its salts

Methacrylic acid (79-41-4)

The inner label and the outer label of a cosmetic that contains more than 5% methacrylic acid shall carry a cautionary statement to the effect: "This product contains methacrylic acid, is poisonous, is to be kept out of reach of children and, in the case of accidental ingestion, a Poison Control Centre or physician is to be contacted immediately."

Methapyrilene (91-80-5) and its salts

Metheptazine (469-78-3) and its salts

Methocarbamol (532-03-6)

Methotrexate (59-05-2)

2-(4-Methoxybenzyl-N-(2-pyridyl)amino) ethyldimethylamine maleate

7-Methoxycoumarin (531-59-9)

1-Methoxy-2,4-diaminobenzene (2,4-diaminoanisole, CI 76050) (615-05-4) and their salts

1-Methoxy-2,5-diaminobenzene (2,5-diaminoanisole) (5307-02-8) and their salts

Methoxyethanol (109-86-4)

4-(4-Methoxyphenyl)-3-butene-2-one (943-88-4)

4-Methoxy-m-phenylenediamine (615-05-4) and its sulfate salts

4-Methoxy-m-phenylenediamine-HCl

Methyl alcohol (67-56-1)

The principal display panel of the inner label and the outer label of the container of a cosmetic, other than a disposal metal container designed to release pressurized contents by the use of a manually operated valve that forms an integral part of the container, that contains an amount of methyl alcohol equal or greater than 5 mL, shall display:

- (a) the hazard symbol set out in column II of item 1 of Schedule II of the *Consumer Chemicals and Containers Regulations*, as they read on September 30th, 2001, in accordance with paragraphs 16(a) and (b) of those Regulations; and

(b) for each of the particulars set out in column 1 of items 1 to 5 of the *Consumer Chemicals and Containers Regulations*, the signal word and statements set out in column III and IV of those items which shall be located on the labels in accordance with paragraphs 15(2)(a) to (c) of those Regulations and printed in accordance with paragraphs 17(a) and (b), 18(a), (b) and 19(1)(a) and (b) and subsection 19(2) of those Regulations.

α -Methylanisalacetone (1-(4-Methoxyphenyl)-1-pentene-3-one) (104-27-8)

Methyl-*trans*-2-butenolate (623-43-8)

Methylene chloride (75-09-2)

Not permitted in aerosol preparations

Methyl eugenol (93-15-2)

Permitted as a naturally occurring component in botanical extracts at concentrations equal to or less than 0.01% in fine fragrances, 0.004% in eau de toilette, 0.002% in a fragrance cream, 0.0002% in other leave-on products and in oral hygiene products, and 0.001% in rinse-off products

2-Methylheptylamine (540-43-2) and its salts

5-Methyl-2,3-hexanedione (13706-86-0)

Methylisothiazolinone (2682-20-4)/ **Methylchlorisothiazolinone** (26172-55-4), in combination

Permitted at concentrations equal to or less than 0.0015% (15 $\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$ or 15 ppm) in rinse-off products and 0.00075% (7.5 $\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$ or 7.5 ppm) in leave-on products

Methylisothiazolinone (2682-20-4)

Permitted at concentrations equal to or less than 0.01% for use as a preservative

Methyl methacrylate monomer (80-62-6)

Methyl N-methyl anthranilate (85-91-6)

Permitted at concentrations equal to or less than 0.1%

Methylphenidate (113-45-1) and its salts

2-Methyl-m-phenylenediamine (823-40-5)

4-Methyl-m-phenylenediamine (95-80-7) and its salts

Methyl salicylate (119-36-8)

Permitted at concentrations equal to or less than 1%

Methyprylon (125-64-4) and its salts

Metyrapone (54-36-4)

Minoxidil (38304-91-5), its salts and derivatives

Mixed cresols (1319-77-3) and derivatives

Mofebutazone (2210-63-1)

Morpholine (110-91-8) and its salts

Musk ambrette (4-*tert*-butyl-3-methoxy-2,6-dinitrotoluene) (83-66-9)

Musk tibetene (5-*tert*-butyl-1,2,3-trimethyl-4,6-dinitrobenzene) (145-39-1)

Nalorphine (62-67-9), its salts and ethers

Naphazoline (835-31-4) and its salts

1-Naphthol (90-15-3), and its salts

Permitted at concentrations equal to or less than 2% in hair dyes as an oxidizing colouring agent only

Permitted at concentrations equal to or less than 1% when used in combination with hydrogen peroxide

2-Naphthol (135-19-3)

1-and 2-Naphthylamines (134-32-7 and 91-59-8, respectively) and their salts

3-(α -Naphthyl)-4-hydroxycoumarin (39923-41-6)

Narcotics, natural and synthetic

Neodymium (7440-00-8) and its salts

Neostigmine (59-99-4) and its salts

Nicotine (54-11-5) and its salts

Nitrites, amyl

Nitrites (14797-65-0), inorganic, except sodium nitrite

Nitrobenzene (98-95-3)

Nitrocresols (12167-20-3) and their alkali metal salts

Nitrofurantoin (67-20-9)

Nitroglycerin (55-63-0)

Nitrosamines (including but not limited to N-nitrosodiethanolamine (1116-54-7))

Nitrostilbenes, their homologues and their derivatives

Nitroxoline (4008-48-4) and its salts

Noradrenaline (51-41-2) and its salts

Noscapine (128-62-1) and its salts

Octamoxin (4684-87-1) and its salts

Octamylamine (502-59-0) and its salts

Octodrine (543-82-8) and its salts

Oleandrin (465-16-7)

Oxanamide (126-93-2) and its derivatives

Oxypheneridine (546-32-7) and its salts

PABA (4-aminobenzoic acid), esters of; with a free amino group

Paramethasone (53-33-8)

Parathion (O,O'-diethyl O-4-nitrophenyl phosphorothioate) (56-38-2)

Parethoxycaine (94-23-5) and its salts

Pelletierine (2858-66-4) and its salts

Pemoline (2152-34-3) and its salts

Pentachloroethane (76-01-7)

Pentaerythrityl tetranitrate (78-11-5)

Pentamethonium salts

Pentyl dimethyl PABA (14779-78-3) (amyl 4-dimethylaminobenzoate), mixed isomers

2-Pentylidenecyclohexanone (25677-40-1)

Peroxide and **peroxide-generating compounds** (including, but not limited to urea (carbamide) peroxide (124-43-6), calcium peroxide (calcium dioxide) (1305-79-9), hydrogen peroxide (7722-84-1), magnesium peroxide (1335-26-8), sodium perborate (7632-04-4), and zinc peroxide (1314-22-3))

The labels of oral cosmetics containing peroxides or peroxide generating compounds shall carry cautionary statements to the effect:

“If irritation (such as redness, swelling, soreness) of the gums or the mouth occurs, discontinue use and consult a dentist”;

“Products containing peroxides are not recommended for use by children under 12 years of age”;

“Use for periods of longer than 14 days is to be only under the supervision of a dentist”;

“Avoid swallowing the cosmetic or part thereof”; and

“Avoid contact of the product with the eye”

Tooth whitening system cosmetics shall carry an additional cautionary statement to the effect:

“Avoid direct contact of the active surface of the tooth whitening product with the gums and/or salivary flow”

Manufacturers of oral products containing peroxides or peroxide-generating compounds must submit the following information to Health Canada:

(a) data on the pH of the cosmetic product, when it is applied to the tooth or teeth, to ensure that the product is in compliance with section 13 of the *Cosmetic Regulations*, i.e. that the pH is greater than or equal to 4.0; and

(b) product labelling demonstrating that all cautionary statement requirements have been met

If an oral cosmetic contains more than 3% hydrogen peroxide (or equivalent), notifiers must submit safety evidence that the product does not cause the saliva or soft tissue of the oral cavity to exceed 3% hydrogen peroxide, and is safe when used as directed. Evidence may include analog studies from recognized sources or independent clinical research.

NB: Be aware of the conversion factor between hydrogen peroxide and other peroxide generating compounds. For example, 10% carbamide (urea) peroxide is approximately equivalent to 3% hydrogen peroxide.

Petrichloral (78-12-6)

Phenacemide (63-98-9)

Phenaglycodol (79-93-6)

Phenetamine (3590-16-7)

Phenindione (83-12-5)

Phenmetrazine (134-49-6), its derivatives and salts

Phenol (108-95-2)

Phenolphthalein (77-09-8)

Phenothiazine (92-84-2) and its compounds

Phenprobamate (673-31-4)

Phenprocoumon (435-97-2)

Phenylbutazone (50-33-9)

o-Phenylenediamine (95-54-5) and its salts

p-Phenylenediamine (106-50-3)

Permitted only in oxidative hair dyes provided:

(a) the inner label and the outer label of the cosmetic products carry the following warning:

“CAUTION: This product contains ingredients that may cause skin irritation on certain individuals and a preliminary test according to accompanying directions should first be made. This product must not be used for dyeing the eyelashes or eyebrows. To do so may cause blindness.

MISE EN GARDE: Ce produit contient des ingrédients qui peuvent causer de l'irritation cutanée chez certaines personnes: il faut donc d'abord effectuer une épreuve préliminaire selon les directives ci-jointes. Ce produit ne doit pas servir à teindre les sourcils ni les cils: en ce faisant, on pourrait provoquer la cécité.”, and

(b) instructions to the following effect accompany each package of hair dye:

(i) the preparation may cause serious inflammation of the skin in some persons and a preliminary test should always be carried out to determine whether or not special sensitivity exists; and

(ii) to make the test, a small area of skin behind the ear or on the inner surface of the forearm should be cleansed, using either soap and water or alcohol, and a small quantity of the hair dye as prepared for use should be applied to the area and allowed to dry. After 24 hours, the area should be washed gently with soap and water. If no irritation or inflammation is apparent, it is usually assumed that no hypersensitivity to the dye exists. The test should, however, be carried out before each application. On no account should the hair dye be used for dyeing eyebrows or eyelashes as severe inflammation of the eye or even blindness may result.

Not permitted in products intended for use on the skin

Pheromones

Phosphorus (7723-14-0) and metal phosphides

***Physostigma venenosum* Balf.**

Phytolacca spp. and their preparations

Picric acid (88-89-1)

Picrotoxin (124-87-8)

Pigment Orange 5 (CI 12075) (3468-63-1) and its lakes, pigments and salts

Pigment Red 53 (CI 15585) (2092-56-0)

Pilocarpine (92-13-7) and its salts

***Pilocarpus jaborandi* Holmes** and its galenical preparations

Pipazetate (2167-85-3) and its salts

Piper methysticum extract (kava kava) (9000-38-8)

Pipradrol (467-60-7) and its salts

Piprocuarium salts

Placental extracts (see “Human origin, substances of” and “Bovine tissues and ingredients”)

Poldine methylsulfate (545-80-2)

Potassium bromate (7758-01-2)

The inner label and the outer label of a cosmetic that contains an amount of potassium bromate equal to or greater than 50 mg shall carry a cautionary statement to the effect: “This product contains potassium bromate, is poisonous, and is to be kept out of the reach of children” and, “In case of accidental ingestion, a Poison Control Centre or physician is to be contacted immediately.”

Cosmetics containing an amount of potassium bromate equal to or greater than 50 mg must be packaged in a child-resistant container, according to part II of the *Consumer Chemicals and Containers Regulations* as they read on September 30th, 2001.

Pramocaine (140-65-8)

Probenecid (57-66-9)

Procainamide (51-06-9), its salts and derivatives

Progestogens

Propatylnitrate (2921-92-8)

Propyphenazone (479-92-5)

Prunus laurocerasus L.

Psilocybine (520-52-5)

Pueraria mirifica

Pyrethrum album L. and its galenical preparations

Pyrocatechol (catechol) (120-80-9)

Pyrogallol (87-66-1)

Radioactive substances

Rauwolfia serpentina alkaloids and their salts

Retinol (vitamin A) (68-26-8) and its esters; retinyl acetate (127-47-9), retinyl palmitate (79-81-2)

Permitted at concentrations equal to or less than 1%

Safrole (94-59-7) except when naturally occurring in plant extracts

Salicylic acid (69-72-7)

Permitted at concentrations equal to or less than 2%

α -Santonin (481-06-1)

Schoenocaulon officinale Lind. seeds and galenical preparations

Selenium (7782-49-2) and its compounds, excluding selenium sulfide (7488-56-4)

Siloxanes and Silicones, 3-[(2-aminoethyl)amino]-2-methylpropyl Me, di-Me, reaction products with N,N,N-trimethyloxiranemethanaminium chloride (495403-02-6),

For concentrations exceeding 4%, the company must submit a skin sensitization study and other data requirements to Environment Canada's New Substances Program at least 90 days prior to the manufacture of the product, as per Significant New Activity Notice No. EAU-135 under the Canadian Environmental Protection Act's *New Substances Notification Regulations*, November 13, 2004.

Silver (7440-22-4) and its salts

Permitted at concentrations equal to or less than 0.04% in mouthwash

Any cosmetic containing silver and/or its salts shall carry cautionary statements to the effect: "This product contains silver and/ or silver salts, avoid contact with broken or abraded skin."

Sodium borate (borax, sodium tetraborate) (1303-96-4)

Permitted at concentrations equal to or less than 5%

The inner and outer label of the cosmetic shall carry cautionary statements to the effect: "Do not use on broken or abraded skin", "Not to be used by children under three years of age." Warnings are not required where sodium borate is used as a pH adjuster, and the concentration is equal to or less than 0.1%

Sodium bromate (7789-38-0)

The inner label and the outer label of a cosmetic that contains an amount of sodium bromate equal to or greater than 600 mg shall carry a cautionary statement to the effect: "This product contains sodium bromate, is poisonous, is to be kept out of the reach of children and, in case of accidental ingestion, a Poison Control Centre or physician is to be contacted immediately."

Cosmetics containing an amount of sodium bromate equal to or greater than 600 mg must be packaged in a child-resistant container, according to part II of the *Consumer Chemicals and Containers Regulations* as they read on September 30th, 2001.

Sodium hexacyclonate (7009-49-6)

Sodium perborate (7632-04-4) (see "Peroxide and peroxide generating compounds")

Sodium picramate (831-52-7)

Permitted at concentrations equal to or less than 0.1%

Sodium pyrrithione (3811-73-2)

Solanum nigrum L. and its galenical preparations

Solvent Blue 35 (CI 61554) (17354-14-2)

Solvent Red 24 (CI 26105) (85-83-6)

Solvent Red 49:1 (CI 45170:1) (81-88-9)

Sparteine (90-39-1) and its salts

Spirolactone (52-01-7)

Steroids

Strontium (7440-24-6) and its salts, other than nitrite

Permitted at concentrations equal to or less than 6.6% in salt, or equal to or less than 2.1% elemental strontium, whichever represents the smallest amount of strontium (depending on the salt)

Permitted at concentrations equal to or less than 3.5% strontium in depilatory products

Not permitted in aerosol products

Strontium nitrite (13470-06-9)

Strontium polycarboxylate

Strophanthines, their aglucones and derivatives

Strophantus spp. and their galenical preparations

Strychnine (57-24-9) and its salts

Strychnos spp. and their galenical preparations

Succinonitrile (110-61-2)

Sulfinpyrazone (57-97-5)

Sulfonamides (63-74-1) and their salts obtained by substitution of one or more H-atoms of the -NH₂ groups

Sultiame (61-56-3)

Sympathicomimetic amines

Symphytum spp. (comfrey), with the exception of *Symphytum officinale*

Tagetes oil (8016-84-0) and absolute

Permitted at concentrations equal to or less than 0.01% in leave-on products

Talc

The inner and outer label of preparations in powder form intended for infants and children shall carry cautionary statements to the effect: "Keep out of reach of children, keep powder away from child's face to avoid inhalation which can cause breathing problems."

TBHQ (t-butylhydroquinone) (1948-33-0)

Permitted at concentrations equal to or less than 0.1%

Tefazoline (1082-56-0) and its salts

Tellurium (13494-80-9) and its compounds

Tetrabenazine (58-46-8) and its salts

Tetrabromosalicylanilides

Tetracaine (94-24-6) and its salts

2,3,7,8-Tetrachlorodibenzo-p-dioxin (1746-01-6)

Tetrachloroethylene (127-18-4)

Tetrachlorosalicylanilides

Tetraethyl pyrophosphate (107-49-3)

Tetrahydrozoline (84-22-0) and its salts

Tetrylammonium bromide (71-91-0)

Thalidomide (50-35-1) and its salts

Thallium (7440-28-0) and its compounds

Theophylline (58-55-9)

***Thevetia neriifolia* Juss.** glycoside extract

Thiamazole (60-56-0)

Thimerosal (54-64-8) (see "Mercury and its compounds")

Thioglycolic acid (68-11-1) and its salts

Permitted at concentrations equal to or less than 8% with a pH of 7 to 9.5 in hair waving and straightening products

The label of the cosmetic shall carry directions for use and cautionary statements to the effect: "Avoid direct skin contact, wear suitable gloves."

Permitted at concentrations equal to or less than 11% with a pH of 7 to 9.5 in hair waving and straightening products for professional use

The label of the cosmetic shall carry, in addition to the above directions, a statement to the effect: "For professional use only."

Permitted at concentrations equal to or less than 5% with a pH of 7 to 12.7 in depilatory products

The label of the cosmetic shall carry cautionary statements to the effect: "Avoid contact with eyes and, in the event of contact with eyes, rinse immediately with plenty of water and seek medical attention."

Thiotepa (52-24-4)

Thiourea (62-56-6) and its derivatives, with the exception of thioglycolic acid and its salts and esters

Thiuram (137-26-8)

Thiuram disulfides

Thiuram monosulfides

Thyropropic acid (51-26-3) and its salts

Thyrothricine (1404-88-2)

Tiratricol (51-24-1)

Tolboxane (2430-48-8)

Tolbutamide (64-77-7)

Tolnaftate (2398-96-1)

Toluene-2,4-diamine (95-80-7)

Toluidines (26915-12-8), their isomers, salts and halogenated and sulfonated derivatives, except 4-hydroxy-2-nitro-toluidine and hydroxyethyl-2-nitro-p-toluidine

Toxins

Tranlycypromine (155-09-9) and its salts

Tretamine (51-18-3)

Tretinoin (retinoic acid) (302-79-4)

Triamterene (396-01-0) and its salts

Tribromoethanol (75-80-9)

Tribromosalicylanilide (1322-38-9)

Trichlormethine (817-09-4) and its salts

Trichloroacetic acid (76-03-9)

Trichloronitromethane (76-06-2)

Triclosan (3380-34-5)

Permitted at concentrations equal to or less than 0.03% in mouthwashes

Permitted at concentrations equal to or less than 0.3% in other cosmetic products

All oral products must meet the following conditions:

(a) the labels of oral cosmetics shall carry statements to the effect: "The product is not to be used by children under the age of 12." In the case of mouthwashes, the labels shall also carry a statement to the effect of "Avoid swallowing.";

(b) manufacturers must ensure that polychlorinated dibenzo-p-dioxin (PCDD) and polychlorinated dibenzofuran (PCDF) impurities must not be present in quantities that exceed:

(i) 0.1 ng/g 2,3,7,8-tetra-chlorodibenzo-p-dioxin and
2,3,7,8-tetra-chlorodibenzofuran

(ii) 10 µg/g total other PCDD/PCDF impurities, with no individual impurity greater than 5 µg/g

(c) manufacturers must possess the following:

(i) raw material specifications for triclosan;

(ii) identification of the method of analysis used to determine the levels of PCDDs and PCDFs in triclosan;

(iii) finished product specifications

Tricresyl phosphate (tritolyl phosphate) (1330-78-5)

Trifluoperidol (749-13-3)

3,6,10-Trimethyl-3,5,9-undecatrien-2-one (1117-41-5)

Triparanol (78-41-1)

Tripelennamine (91-81-6)

Tuaminoheptane (123-82-0), its isomers and salts

Urea (57-13-6)

Permitted at concentrations equal to or less than 10%. Cosmetics intended to be diluted in bath water may contain levels exceeding 10% urea.

Urea (carbamide) peroxide (124-43-6) (see "Peroxide and peroxide generating compounds")

***Urginea scilla Stern.* and its galenical preparations**

Vaccines

Valnoctamide (4171-13-5)

Veratrine (62-59-9), its salts and galenical preparations

Veratrum spp. and their preparations

Versalide (88-29-9)

Vinyl chloride monomer (75-01-4)

Warfarin (81-81-2) and its salts

Xanthinol (2530-97-4)

Xylidines (1300-73-8), their isomers, salts and, halogenated and sulfonated derivatives

Xylometazoline (526-36-3) and its salts

Yohimbine (146-48-5) and its salts

Zinc peroxide (1314-22-3) (see "Peroxide and peroxide generating compounds")

Zirconium (7440-67-7) and its compounds, except the complexes, zirconium lakes, salts and pigments of zirconium colouring agents

Permitted as aluminum zirconium complexes and as zirconium lakes, salts and pigments of colouring agents only

Not permitted in aerosol dispensers

Aluminum zirconium chloride hydroxide complexes $Al_xZr(OH)_yCl_z$ and aluminum zirconium chloride hydroxide glycine complexes are permitted in deodorants only, at concentrations equal to or less than 20%, as anhydrous aluminum zirconium chloride hydroxide and equal to or less than 5.4% as zirconium

The inner and outer label of cosmetics containing aluminum zirconium chloride hydroxide complexes and aluminum zirconium chloride hydroxide glycine complexes shall carry a cautionary statement to the effect: "Do not apply to irritated or damaged skin"

Note: The ratio of the number of aluminum atoms to that of zirconium atoms must be between 2 and 10. The ratio of the number of (Al + Zr) atoms to that of chloride atoms must be between 0.9 and 2.1.

Zoxazolamine (61-80-3)