

The Soap Kitchen, in conjunction with...

ADVANCED DEVELOPMENT & SAFETY LABORATORIES LIMITED
South/South-West Technical Division

Have produced the following guide to correct **COSMETIC LABELLING**.

The cosmetic product container and packaging requires information on ingredients, name and address of supplier by (post code), durability (shelf-life), batch code, precautions and or product function if not obvious. This must be displayed in indelible, easily legible and visible lettering. The ingredients listing should appear on the packaging.

As discussed there are exceptions for cosmetic products sold loose if the manufacturer so wishes for products where it is impossible for the information to appear where it maybe too small. In this case, the following applies:

- The information can appear on a leaflet, label, tag, tape or card enclosed with or attached to the product (in which case the packaging should refer to where the information can be found, either using an abbreviation or the 'Hand and Book' symbol as specified in Schedule 8 (Part 1) of the 2008 Regulations).
- If the ingredients list can fit onto the container instead of the above, and still be easily legible, they should be on the container.
- Name and address of the manufacturer/supplier and best before date must appear on the container and packaging.
- Batch code should appear on the packaging.

In addition all Safety Data Sheets on the ingredients in the products concerned are should be available for inspection at premises in the UK by an officer of the DTI or Trading Standards at any time.

All ingredients should be listed in priority order from largest dosage to smallest, except when the 1% threshold is reached. After this level the ingredients can be placed in any order with colour last. Therefore for marketing perspectives extracts and fragrances are normally at this mark to denote higher levels of inclusion, whereas preservatives are normally near to colour.

Under new amendments, allergens from the fragrances/aroma should be listed for rinse-off products, such as shampoos, bubble baths etc if they contained within a given formula at above 0.01%. Whilst for leave-on products, that is undiluted preparations, such as lotions, creams, toners etc above 0.01% needs to be marked on the label. This is traditionally where we are seeing raw materials such as Linalool, Limonene, Butyl Methylpropional, Benzyl Salicylate and many more allergens.