## Making Safety Decisions for a Sunscreen Active Ingredient

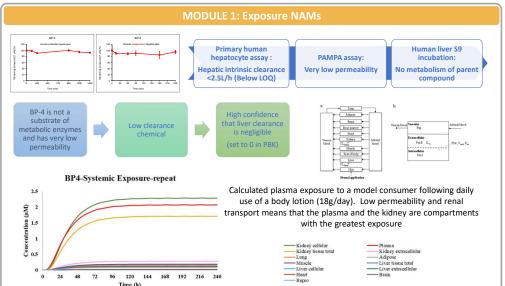
## **Using Next-Generation Risk Assessment: Benzophenone-4 Case Study**

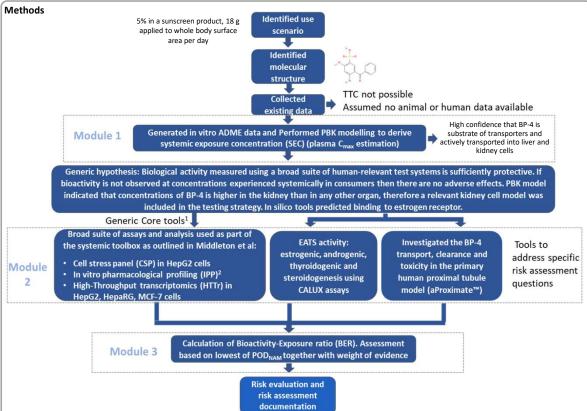
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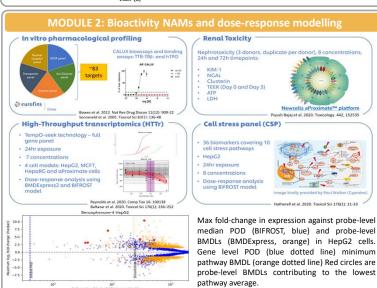
# Cosmetics Europ

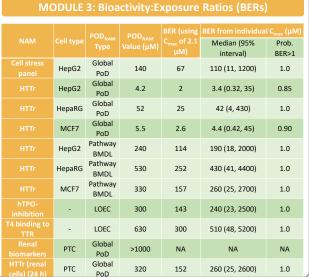
#### Introduction

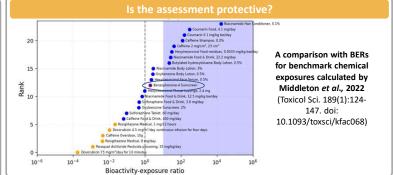
The purpose of this work was to see if new approach methodologies (NAMs) could be used to evaluate the systemic safety of a UV filter present at a high level (up to 5%) in a sunscreen lotion. The exposure-led and hypothesis driven safety assessment was based on the International Cooperation on Cosmetics Regulation principles of Next Generation Risk Assessment and the Safety Evaluation Ultimately Replacing Animal Testing (SEURAT-1) *ab initio* safety assessment workflow. The overall hypothesis was that if biological activity measured using a broad suite of human-relevant test systems is not observed at concentrations experienced systemically by sunscreen users, there can be no adverse effects associated with product use. Different assays assessing bioactivity and exposure were used to test this hypothesis.











#### Conclusion

Using highly conservative approaches in the calculation of BERs, the systemic exposure concentration is not likely to lead to perturbations in bioactivity that could lead to an adverse outcome in the human body when benzophenone-4 is used at 5% in a sunscreen body lotion product.

### Acknowledgements

This research was funded by Cosmetics Europe's Long Range Science Strategy.