

Survey and Health Assessment of the exposure of 2 year-olds to chemical substances in Consumer Products

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Appendices

Appendix A: Chemical substances in sunscreens

Appendix B: Chemical substances in moisturising creams

Foreword

The project on investigation of the exposure of 2 year-olds to chemical substances through contact with consumer products was carried out from July 2008 to September 2009.

The present report describes the results of this project, including a survey of the products as well as chemical analyses and risk assessments of a number of selected products that 2 year-old children come into contact with throughout the course of a day.

A total of 12 product groups were included in the survey phase. Selected products from 10 of these product groups were subsequently included in a screening phase and several problematic substances were subjected to quantitative analysis.

Risk assessment was also performed for a number of problematic substances.

The results of this report will be followed up by an information campaign primarily targeting parents and grandparents of 2 year-old children. This information campaign will be launched during calendar week 43, 2009.

This project has been carried out through a cooperation between the Danish Consumer Council, Operate, FORCE Technology, DHI and the Danish Technological Institute.

Project management was undertaken by Kasper Westphal Pedersen, area director and communications advisor at Operate, and Kathe Tønning M.Sc. (Arch.) of the Danish Technological Institute.

Analyses were performed by Eva Jacobsen, Laboratory Manager and Eva Pedersen, Consultant, from the Danish Technological Institute; and Marianne Strange B.Sc. Ph.D from FORCE Technology. Risk assessments were performed by Pia Brunn Poulsen MSc (Polytechnical) from FORCE, Lise Møller MSc (Biology), and Helle Buchardt Boyd MSc (Food sciences) from DHI.

Operate's communications advisor Michael Minter participated as executive supervisor for the information campaign. Environmental policy representative Claus Jørgensen from the Danish Consumer Council participated.

The project was followed up by an advisory group consisting of
Shima Dobel, Danish Environmental Protection Agency
Tina Wissendorff, Danish Environmental Protection Agency
Kathe Tønning, Danish Technological Institute

The project is funded by the Danish Environmental Protection Agency.

Summary and conclusions

Since 2001 an extensive series of projects have been carried out to evaluate the risks inherent in use of various product groups. These projects focused primarily on peoples' exposure to chemical substance from individual products. The primary objective in the current project has been to look at the total exposure of the 2 year-old child to chemical substances over the course of one day.

Two-year-olds are exposed to many chemical substances in daily life. Furthermore, they are particularly susceptible due to their physical size (large surface area/small volume). The primary focus will be on consumer products, but because the 2 year-old's exposure to chemical substances involves not only food products but also food contact materials and articles, focus has also been placed on these sources. Exposure from indoor air and dust has also been evaluated based on existing measurements.

The project will result in an information campaign intended to disseminate the report's conclusions and provide active advice. The primary target group for the campaign is parents and grandparents who are in daily contact with 2 year-olds, but the project is also expected to have a knock-on effect on Danes in general, raising awareness of their chemical exposure in daily life and generating an understanding that it is possible to reduce unnecessary exposure to chemicals.

Several substances were selected and focussed on in the risk assessment. They were selected for their known endocrine disrupting effects in animal studies, and an anticipated exposure of 2 year-old children to these substances through food products, indoor air and dust, or consumer products. The following substances were selected:

Antiandrogens (androgen antagonists):

- DEHP (di-ethyl-hexyl-phthalate) (117-81-7)
- DINP (di-iso-nonyl-phthalate) (68515-48-0)
- DBP (di-butyl-phthalate) (84-74-2)
- DIBP (di-iso-butyl-phthalate) (84-69-5)
- BBP (butyl-benzyl-phthalate) (85-68-7)
- Prochloraz (67747-09-5)
- Tebuconazole (107534-96-3)
- Linuron (330-55-2)
- Vinclozolin (50471-44-8)
- Procymidone (32809-16-8)
- PCBs (poly-chlorinated-biphenyls)
- Dioxins
- DDTs/DDDs (dichloro-diphenyl-trichlorethane/dichloro-diphenyl-dichloroethene).

Oestrogen-like:

- Propylparaben (94-13-3)
- Butylparaben (94-26-8)

- Isobutylparaben (4247-02-3)
- Bisphenol A (80-05-7).

Initially the following substances were investigated in addition to the abovementioned priority substances; DEP (diethyl phthalate), propiconazole, perfluorinated and polyfluorinated compounds, organotin compounds and the UV filters, 3-benzylidene camphor and 2-ethylhexyl-4-methoxycinnamate were all excluded during the selection phase. For DEP and propiconazole no animal studies revealed sufficient evidence for endocrine disrupting effects. And for perfluorated and polyfluorated compounds insufficient data on migration of these substances (these analyses could not be performed) led to exclusion. Furthermore organotin compounds were excluded, as they were not identified in the migration analyses of the selected products. The two UV filters were excluded, as they were only used in two sunscreen lotions for children purchased in the autumn of 2008. The two manufacturers involved in the manufacturing of these sunscreen products have informed that the UV filters will not be a component of the products for sale in 2009.

In addition to performing quantitative risk assessments for the above potential endocrine disruptors, the aim was to achieve a more detailed profile of children's total exposure to substances posing a potential health hazard. Therefore, a review of available literature on substances with potential endocrine disrupting and allergenic effects was carried out, and a series of consumer products was screened for content of organic substances. The substances identified in the screening were subsequently reviewed for any endocrine disrupting and allergenic effects and for classification of other health hazards. A preliminary rough exposure assessment (Tier 1) was carried out for all substances. The screening was also used to select substances for quantitative analysis of content and migration, which was subsequently used in a more detailed exposure assessment.

The screening included the following 12 product groups:

1. Outdoor clothes in the form of impregnated textiles (jackets), i.e. jackets marked as waterproof or water-resistant (PVC-rainwear was also a selection criterion but was not found).
2. Mittens of the same material as all-in-one suits.
3. Footwear in the form of rubber clogs.
4. Footwear in the form of unlined rubber boots.
5. Pacifiers, primarily pacifiers in which the plastic coverage is polycarbonate.
6. Bath soap packaging formed as various figures/animals, but also other containers manufactured from PVC for children's soap.
7. Non-slip figures and non-slip mats for bathtubs.
8. Soft toys with fragrance to be warmed in a microwave oven.
9. Diapers.
10. Sunscreen lotion.
11. Moisturising cream/lotion/oil-based cream.
12. Bed linen (junior bed linen).

Sunscreen lotions and moisturising creams/lotion/oil-based creams have been mapped, and ingredients have been registered based on packaging and information from the manufacturer/importer/retailer.

The route of exposure relevant for the individual product will depend on the product type and the chemical substance in question. Assessment of exposure is based on ingestion, skin exposure and inhalation of volatile substances from the product. For example, the 2 year-old may be affected via inhalation of substances from bed linen and clothing, and from substances that evaporate from soft toys, etc. Skin exposure (dermal exposure) must, on the other hand, be considered relevant, as children have direct skin contact with all these products. Ingestion, resulting from a 2 year-old sucking a product, is also pertinent for all product groups with the exception of footwear and diapers. The framework for the exposure period and other data for use in the exposure scenarios are presented below.

Summary of analysis results

Outdoor clothes (jackets and mittens), footwear (rubber clogs and rubber boots), pacifiers, bath soap packaging, non-slip figures and mats, soft toys, diapers and bed linen were analysed.

Below follows a summary of the analysis results, including the results for potential endocrine disruptors. A quantitative risk assessment for the selected substances is presented in Chapter 7.

Endocrine disruptors

Phthalates

The content of phthalates has been quantified in a series of products and several concentrations have been detected that indicate that the phthalates have been added as a softener. Examination of exposure scenarios with sweat and saliva simulators, however, demonstrated that only a small amount of the phthalates DIBP, DBP, DEHP and DEP migrate out of the products, and that the highest molecular weight phthalates, DINP and DNOP, do not migrate under the applied conditions.

Phthalates are found in the following product types (the figure in parentheses indicates the number of products with detected phthalate content)

- Jackets - Outer material (1 - DIBP) and in reflectors (1 - DEHP) and in the zip strap (1 - DBP, DEHP)
- Mittens - Outer material (1 - DEHP) and label with product name on the back of the hands (2 - DEHP, DINP)
- Rubber clogs (3 - DIBP, DBP, DEHP)
- Rubber boots (1 - 1-Butyl-2-isobutyl phthalate)
- Soap packaging (5 - DEHP, DINP, DNOP, DEP) - All products manufactured from PVC
- Bath mats (3 - DEHP, DINP) - Highest content in products made from PVC
- Soft toys (2 - DBP, 1-Butyl-2-isobutyl phthalate).

In five out of five soap packagings, the content of DEHP, DINP and/or DNOP exceeded the permitted limit of 0.1% stipulated in the Statutory Order on the ban on phthalates in toys and childcare articles. The Danish Safety Technology Authority subsequently determined that these products can be considered toys. Sale of these products has therefore been stopped.

Low concentrations of phthalates were also detected in the coverage of all inspected pacifiers (5 products - DEHP, DINP), but the migration analyses showed no migration from the materials to the saliva and sweat simulators

under the applied conditions. The coverage from one product has a DINP content slightly over the threshold value of 0.1% as indicated in the statutory order on the ban on phthalates in toys and childcare articles.

Bisphenol A

Bisphenol A has been detected in the coverage of pacifiers made of polycarbonate, but the analyses revealed no migration from the materials to the saliva and sweat simulators.

Allergens

Formaldehyde

Formaldehyde was detected in jackets (5 products), mittens (5 products), diapers (3 products, low content at the detection threshold) and bed linen (3 products, both before and after washing). The highest content was detected in bed linen. Ten-hour sweat migration tests of a set of bed linen showed higher content than the quantitative analyses, which involved water extraction for 1 hour.

Isocyanates

Various isocyanates were found in all jackets (5 products) and mittens (5 products) investigated. Studies of select products for MDI and 2,4-TDI with saliva simulators revealed that only a minor amount of isocyanates migrate.

Fragrances

Two soft toys designed to be warmed in the microwave contained numerous fragrances. These soft toys were examined before and after warming. Higher concentrations and more fragrances were detected after than before warming.

Other results

Analysis of jackets, mittens and bed linen revealed a large number of organic compounds. Studies of triphenylphosphate, diglycidylbisphenol and o-toluidine in exposure scenarios with saliva simulators demonstrated that these migrate.

There are no indicators that jackets and mittens have been impregnated with flame retardants.

Washing textiles

Bed linen were analysed before and after washing. The results show that many of the organic substances cannot be detected after washing the products. Several substances can, however, still be found in low concentrations after 1 wash. The remaining textiles (jackets and mittens) were not examined before and after washing, but it is assumed that the same would apply.

Summary of risk assessment

The project's risk assessments focused on the 2 year-old child's total exposure to selected endocrine disruptors in consumer products, foods, indoor air and dust. Exposure calculations are based on the present project; the analysis results from previous survey projects; and on estimates of exposure from cosmetic products, indoor air, dust and food.

The risk to which a 2 year-old is exposed was calculated for both the summer and winter periods. In these calculations the summer scenario included:

- Contact with sunscreen lotion
- Contact with rubber clogs
- Dermal contact with toys for 9 hours in the summer
- Ingestion of 50 mg dust.

The winter scenario included:

- Dermal contact with toys for 6 hours in the winter
- Contact with jackets/mittens for 3 hours
- Ingestion of 100 mg dust.

Common to both scenarios were:

- Ingestion of foods
- Contact with objects other than toys, i.e. moisturising cream, bath articles and other textiles other than winter clothing (jackets/mittens).

The results show that regardless of whether calculations are based on the summer scenario or the winter scenario, the RCR values (Risk Characterisation Ratio = Exposure/DNEL = Exposure/(NOAEL/AF)) are greater than 1 for the substances DBP and dioxins and dioxin-like PCBs. This means that at each exposure to each of these substances there will be a risk for endocrine disrupting effects, and there will also be a risk for these affects based on the other assumptions in this report. For DBP and dioxins and dioxin-like PCBs, the highest amounts are contributed by foods, indoor air and dust.

For propylparabens, the RCR is above 1 for the summer scenario, while RCR is 0.83 for the winter scenario. For the summer scenario RCR is high (0.7) for butylparaben but nevertheless under 1. The parabens originate from use of lotions, including sunscreens, and is the reason that their contribution is greatest in the summer scenario.

The concentrations used in the risk assessment of the parabenes are based on a small survey of the concentration used in products on the Danish Market. If the highest allowed in the cosmetics directed were used, RCR would be far above 1.

By grouping the substances into anti-androgenic, oestrogen-like substances, and substances that may have both effects, the cumulative RCR is calculated and stated in Table 0.1.

Table 0.1 Cumulative RCR for oestrogenic and anti-androgenic substances

Substance category	Summer scenario excluding rubber clogs and excluding the lowest contribution from phthalates from toys (i.e. minimum values)		Winter scenario excluding the lowest contribution from phthalates from toys (i.e. minimum values)	
	RCR (50%)	RCR (95% and max)	RCR (50%)	RCR (95% and max)
Antiandrogens	<i>3.73</i>	<i>9.19</i>	<i>3.89</i>	<i>9.96</i>
Oestrogen-like	<i>3.74</i>	<i>3.76</i>	<i>1.04</i>	<i>1.06</i>
Anti-androgenic plus oestrogen-like	<i>7.47</i>	<i>12.95</i>	<i>4.93</i>	<i>11.02</i>

The results show that cumulative RCR for the anti-androgenic substances and the oestrogen-like substances is above 1 for both the summer and winter scenarios. DBP and dioxins and dioxin-like PCBs contribute most to the RCR for anti-androgenic effect. These contributions originate from their presence in foods, indoor air and dust. Propyl and butylparaben contribute most to the RCR for oestrogen-like effect. These contributions originate from their presence in sunscreen lotions and oil-based creams.

The present investigation, however, is based on random samples of individual consumer products and product groups. There may therefore be other chemical substances with suspected endocrine disrupting effects and other products on the market that add to this risk. In addition to the exposure contribution covered by these calculations, there may be other contributing factors that could increase the overall risk; for example, any presence of the prioritised substances in medicine and medical devices has not been included. In addition to this, there could be substances that the child already has in their body from earlier exposures, such as those passed from mother to child during the foetal period and nursing.

In addition, there may be a greater contribution from some of the consumer products, as some values (such as for toys) may be underestimated because it has been necessary to estimate the weight of the products in the calculations. In addition, the actual number of products used by the 2 year-old may further contribute to the calculated risk; for example, it should be expected that pacifiers are changed more often than mittens and jackets.

It should also be noted that the project's calculations also include many parameters that are based on estimates. This is due to the fact that there is no clear documentation for the areas concerned. Such types of estimates can produce distorted results and may mean that overall exposure is estimated at a higher level than is actually the case.

For propyl- and butylparaben in particular, which are included in the cumulative risk assessments, the selected LOAEL-based effects have been found in only a few studies conducted by a Japanese group (Oishi et al 2001, and Oishi et al 2002 in SCCP opinion; SCCP (2005)). In the SCCP opinion from 2005, doubt is raised concerning the validity of these results, and SCCP has asked the industry to provide results from developmental toxicity studies that can determine whether propyl, butyl and isobutylparaben have endocrine disrupting effects in animals. SCCP is, however, still awaiting the information from the industry which could decide whether the parabens induce endocrine disrupting effects or not. In addition, skin absorption for parabens is estimated at 10%. There is currently no documentation for skin absorption, metabolism and excretion of parabens. The EU's Scientific Committee for consumer products has stated that the documentation will be available shortly, after which a more exact risk assessment of parabens can be performed. The estimate at 10% is based on worst-case scenarios and may produce distorted results, as results in cumulative exposure are being estimated at a higher level than actually occurs.

Based on the assumptions made in the report, it can be concluded that:

- A few exposures to a high content of an endocrine disruptor, such as that of DBP in rubber clogs may result in a critical risk for the 2 year-old.
- The amounts that 2 year-olds absorb, in particular from the phthalate DBP (mostly from foods) and dioxins and dioxin-like PCBs (mostly from foods, and partly from indoor air and dust), constitute a risk for anti-androgen disruptions to the endocrine system.
- The amounts that 2 year-olds absorb from the parabens propylparaben and butylparaben, in particular, can constitute a risk for oestrogen-like disruptions of the endocrine system. This contribution originates predominantly from cosmetic products such as oil-based creams/moisturising creams/lotions and sunscreen.

In summary, it can be concluded that not only is there a need to reduce exposure to anti-androgens and oestrogen-like substances from food products, indoor air and dust, but also to reduce exposure to the studied product groups, as these contribute to both indoor air and dust and to direct exposure, based on the assumptions made in this report. A reduction of the potential cumulative risk requires knowledge of the sources of the contents of food products, indoor air and dust. However, there is also a need to reduce possible contributions from other sources, such as propyl-, butyl- and isobutyl paraben in cosmetics, and phthalates in footwear (such as light-weight sandals and rubber boots).

1 Introduction

1.1 Project background

The continuing increase in asthma and allergy among children and the suspicion that chemical substances may result in serious symptoms such as reduced reproductive ability, premature puberty, and reduced learning ability, have resulted in a desire to reduce childhood exposure to chemical substance in Denmark.

In a series of previous projects, the Danish Environmental Protection Agency evaluated the risk associated with individual consumer products. In most cases products do not contain problematic substances in quantities sufficient to constitute a risk in general or isolated use.

These projects did not focus on the cumulative effect of a single substance from the many different sources to which one was exposed during a day. Neither has the degree to which certain substances may have harmful effects when in combination with other substances been examined.

2 year-olds are exposed to a huge number of products in their daily life and are thereby exposed to many chemical substances. They are also particularly susceptible because of their physical size (large surface area/small volume). The primary focus is on consumer products, but because the 2 year-old's exposure to chemical substances is comprised in part of food products and the materials that are in contact with these food products, certain food products and materials and objects that come into contact with these food products have also been examined. Exposure from the indoor climate has also been evaluated based on existing measurements of substances in indoor air and dust.

The project will result in an information campaign intended to disseminate the report's conclusions and provide active advice. The primary target group for the campaign is parents and grandparents who are in daily contact with 2 year-olds, but the project is also expected to have a knock-on effect on Danes in general, raising awareness of their chemical exposure in daily life and generating an understanding that it is possible to reduce unnecessary exposure to chemicals.

Background on allergens and endocrine disruptors

The project initially focuses on substances that are allergen and/or endocrine disruptive and with which the 2 year-old is in contact in their daily life. For this reason the analyses have focused on both areas, but risk assessment has not been performed for the allergens. In the course of the project, it was decided to focus on the endocrine disruptor in order to limit the scope of the assignment.

Allergy

Approximately one in five adults in Denmark has contact allergies and at least as many have an allergic respiratory illness.¹

The frequency of allergy is increasing. More than 200,000 Danes have experienced allergic contact eczema at some time within the last year. This condition develops through dermal contact with chemical substances in the immediate environment, typically from cosmetic products containing perfumes and preservatives as well as cleaning products and certain types of toys¹.

Contact allergy can be prevented if the sufferer is aware of which substances cause the allergic reaction, as the condition only occurs when exposed to sufficient concentrations of chemical allergens in the environment².

Endocrine disruptors

Endocrine disruptors are, according to the EU's definition from the Weybridge workshop in 1996, an "exogenous substance that causes harmful effects in an organism or its offspring as a result of changes in the function of the endocrine system."

Endocrine disruptors may affect hormone balance in many different ways. They can bind to one of the body's many hormone receptors, where they can have either an agonistic or antagonistic effect. They can alter the number of hormone receptors and influence cofactors involved in the activation of various receptors. In addition, these substances can alter the synthesis of hormones, change the binding of hormones to proteins and alter the breakdown of hormones (Pharma, 2008).

This project focused on anti-androgenic substances and oestrogen-like substances. Anti-androgenic substances are substances that can counteract the production or effects of male sex hormones (androgens), including testosterone. In animal studies, the presence of anti-androgenic substances during the foetal stage may result in nipple retention, reduced anogenital distance, increased occurrence of deformed genitals, incomplete descent of testicles in male offspring, and reduced sperm quality in adult animals. In humans, these substances are thought to play a role in the occurrence of, reduced sperm quality, increased occurrence of congenital deformities in the male sex organs, and increased occurrence of incomplete descent of testicles in young boys. Oestrogen-like substances are substances that can affect the organism in the same way as the female sex hormone, oestrogen. Animal studies have shown that oestrogen-like substances can lead to early development of mammary tissue, early onset of puberty and reduced sperm quality. In humans, these substances are thought to play a role in the development of early onset of puberty and breast cancer.

Substances that have been shown to have endocrine disrupting effects in animal studies are typically classified because they have produced serious effects such as cancer, or reproductive damage, in animal studies. In the EU, a candidate list of potential endocrine disruptors is being drawn up that will be

¹ Source: Jeanne Duus Johansen, MD., Centre leader for Videncenter for Allergi [Allergy Knowledge Centre], Gentofte County Hospital

² Source: Jeanne Duus Jensen, Knowledge Centre for Allergy, Chronic: **Allergi overfor kemiske stoffer kan forebygges** (Allergy to chemical substances can be prevented) (MiljøDanmark 4/2002), <http://glwww.mst.dk/udgiv/12090200.htm>

prioritised for further studies for their endocrine disrupting effects. As background for this work, lists of endocrine disruptors are being collected from various organisations and countries. These lists have been compared and have resulted in the establishment of a collective EU list of 553 candidate substances for further study of their endocrine disrupting effects. In order to prioritise this effort, the substances have been categorised according to criteria that have resulted in one group of substances for which there is documentation of endocrine disrupting activity in at least one study on a living organism (category 1); one group of substances without sufficient evidence of endocrine disrupting effects, but where there is documentation indicating biological activity related to endocrine disruption (category 2); and substances for which there are no indications of endocrine disrupting properties, or which cannot be evaluated because of insufficient data (categories 3a + 3b).

This prioritisation has been carried out in several stages, and all 553 substances as well as a further 33 substances added in the last stage, have now been through the prioritisation process. Subsequently, it is intended to transfer these lists to a dynamic working list, to which substances can be added or deleted as increasing documentation on the endocrine disrupting effects of these substances becomes available.

Category 1 includes 194 substances. This does not necessarily mean that there is final proof that the substance is an endocrine disruptor, but there is more or less comprehensive documentation for endocrine disrupting effects in living animals and therefore the substance should be prioritised for closer study of endocrine disrupting properties. Many of the substances in category 1 are already prohibited or partly restricted (this applies to many biocides and pesticides). Some of the substances are subject to an approval process where a risk assessment is performed of the substance's use in a specific context (such as biocides, medicinal products, etc.). This also applies to the positive lists of cosmetic ingredients, where the Scientific Committee has evaluated the risk at use. A number of substances have also been subjected to closer study in compliance with applicable EU legislation.

A detailed description of EU prioritisation work can be found on the EU website, where one can also access the database containing all the substances. http://ec.europa.eu/environment/endocrine/strategy/short_en.htm.

The majority of the chemical substances that surround us have however not been tested for endocrine disrupting effects. We therefore do not know with any certainty how many endocrine disruptors we are exposed to in daily life.

Endocrine disruptors are thought to be the reason for a ³:

- Sperm quality below the level set as normal by WHO in one in five Danish men between the ages of 18 and 20.
- Large increase in testicular cancer over the last 60 years in Denmark, and a higher incidence than any other country in Europe. Almost 1% of Danish men are at risk of developing testicular cancer.
- 9% incidence of cryptorchidism (testicles not fully descended into the scrotum) in Danish boys. This is significantly higher than in the 1960s. Cryptorchidism is associated with an increased risk of low sperm quality and testicular cancer.

³ Source: University Department for Growth and Reproduction, Copenhagen University Hospital and IndenRigs (newsletter for employees of the Copenhagen University Hospital)

- Decrease in the testosterone levels in the blood of Danish men. Men born after the 1930s-1940s have lower testosterone levels than their fathers and grandfathers had at the same age. A 30-40 year-old man today has the same level as a 70 year-old did at that time.

There is, however, no conclusive proof that the above symptoms can be attributed to endocrine disruptors in our environment. There may be many other causes, such as lifestyle, including changes in diet, smoking habits and alcohol intake.

Combination effects

Combination effects, also known as cocktail effects, can be defined as effects on a biological system or an organism after exposure to multiple substances at the same time. These substances may originate from the same source or from multiple sources. Combination effects of endocrine disruptors are thought to be a contributing factor in the abovementioned symptoms.

New research projects are providing greater knowledge of these combination effects, such as:

- "0+0+0+0 gives 7"⁴, "Seriously deformed sex organs are the consequence when rats are exposed to multiple chemicals in concentrations that do not produce effects when rats are exposed to them individually," where, among other things, the phthalate DEHP alone and at a relatively low dose produces no effect but then suddenly produces clear effects when combined with three other substances in concentrations that do not produce effects independently.
- "Simultaneous exposure to multiple endocrine disruptors in experimental studies - a dangerous cocktail?"⁵, in which results from the EU EDEN project are discussed. The results demonstrate that concurrent exposure to 3 potential endocrine disruptors with the same mechanism of action resulted in clear combination effects at doses of individual substances around or below NOAEL (No Observed Adverse Effect Level), and that the combination effects could be predicted on the basis of the individual substances' effects when using dose-addition. These results are presented in the article "Combined Exposure to Anti-Androgens Exacerbates Disruption of Sexual Differentiation in the Rat"⁶.
- "New studies on pregnant rats reveal that the foetus is only sensitive to endocrine disruptors during a very early stage of pregnancy"⁷, in which it is recommended that "Women should abstain from cosmetics, lotions and food products that contain endocrine disruptors such as phthalates and pesticides - both before and during pregnancy." At a meeting held at the Rigshospitalet/Copenhagen University Hospital on 23 May 2008 on endocrine disruptors, it was advanced by several researchers that new studies indicate that there is probably a "programming window" of a few days early on in pregnancy during which the foetus' exposure to chemicals has a significant effect on sexual development and, especially for boys, a later risk of reproductive problems and development of cancer.

⁴ Ingeniøren no. 8, 2007

⁵ *Miljø og sundhed* [Environment and Health] supplement no. 7, September 2007

⁶ Hass et al. *Environmental Health Perspectives* Volume 115, Number S-1, December 2007

⁷ http://www.videnskab.dk/content/dk/krop_sundhed/hormonforstyrrende_stoffer_virker_tidligt_i_graviditeten

"We have a good basis from which to say that there is a connection between exposure to phthalates and conditions such as asthma and allergy. This has been shown in studies from Sweden and Bulgaria, and similar studies are underway here in Denmark. This connection has led researchers to wonder whether there might also be a connection with other conditions such as diabetes, obesity and autism, which like asthma and allergy have increased massively over recent years," says Professor Bjarne Olsen, DTU. Researchers can see a connection between effect of phthalates and respiratory symptoms, asthma and other allergic symptoms, but are not sure of the underlying biological mechanism. Instead of only looking at phthalates, one should perhaps include similar substances, such as bisphenol A, brominated flame retardants, pesticides, etc. There are many open questions, such as why do boys have a four times higher incidence of autism and two times higher incidence of asthma than girls? The cause could be attributed to effects early in life from chemicals that are similar to female sex hormones, explains Carl-Gustaf Bornehag (DTU, 2008).

The focus of the project is the 2 year-old's total exposure to chemical substances in consumer products with which the child is in contact in daily life. In the following, emphasis has therefore been placed on prioritising the potential endocrine disruptors and allergen substances that occur in products that 2 year-olds are in daily contact with, and which also constitute a significant level of exposure. However, no risk assessments have been performed for the allergen substances. In the course of the project, it was decided to focus on potential endocrine disruptors in order to limit the scope of the assignment.

2 year-olds are exposed, like other family members, directly and indirectly, to many products and materials that release chemicals into the indoor climate (both evaporation into indoor air and deposition on dust). These sources include:

- Household fittings/furnishings (carpets, furniture, flooring, electrical devices, etc.)
- Building materials (children suck on/eat paint flecks, previously the most significant exposure to lead in poor residential areas).
- Travel time in cars and other means of transport.
- Leisure/holiday time (public swimming pools, etc.).

These other sources of exposure are included in the risk assessment to the extent that data was available for the selected substances.

In addition, 2 year-olds, like the rest of the population, are affected by other factors, such as air pollution (from traffic, wood burning stoves, etc.) that are not covered by the project.

1.2 Project purpose

The focus of the project is the 2 year-old's total exposure to chemical substances in consumer products with which the child is in contact in daily life.

Since 2001, numerous projects have been carried out to assess the risk associated with use of various product groups. These projects have primarily

looked at peoples' exposure to chemical substances from individual products, but the primary aim of the present project is to examine the 2 year-old's total exposure to chemical substances during 24 hours.

The purpose of the project is to:

1. Generate knowledge on:
 - the chemical substances with which a 2 year-old comes into contact
 - the concentrations of chemical substances to which a 2 year-old is exposed
 - and
 - combination effects at simultaneous exposure to multiple substances
 - whether the substances found and the concentrations of these substances are potentially harmful to children.
2. Develop an information campaign with action-oriented advice, including, for example:
 - products/product types that should be avoided and why
 - products/product types that should be treated with particular caution at use and why
 - how consumers should deal with a possible identified risk
 - awareness of certain substance groups
 - good stories on unproblematic products and product groups
 - how consumers can think across product groups and minimise children's exposure to chemical substances.

1.3 The project's target group

The project's target group includes:

1. Individuals who have frequent contact with 2 year-olds, i.e. parents and grandparents. The information campaign will disseminate information on potential health risks at use of the products and advice on how to minimise risks and drawbacks. Such information can also be used by the staff of institutions.
2. Consumer organisations will be informed of the factual component of the project and the messages of the information campaign, and will have opportunity to publish scientifically-based information and guidance concerning the products.
3. Authorities will gain an overview of certain product types that children can come into contact with, the ingredients used, and their potential health risks. The results of the project can also be used for the future regulation of substances in the EU.
4. Manufacturers, distributors and retailers will have an increased incentive to take measures to reduce children's exposure to potential endocrine disruptors.

The primary target group is parents and grandparents of 2 year-olds, who will be the primary recipients of the information campaign.

The campaign works with information aimed directly at the primary target group and has also established a cooperation with organisations, companies, retailers and authorities that can serve as channels for the project's messages.

Institution personnel in nurseries and day-care providers constitute a secondary target group. Apart from encountering the campaign in the media and on the internet (netdoktor.dk), we are also intending to establish cooperation with trade publications that are read by institutional staff. Finally, working with municipal bodies we will disseminate the campaign to institution personnel.

1.4 Report structure

The report's introduction gives the background for the project as well as the project's objective and target group.

Chapter 3 - "Selected substances and products" explains the inclusion and exclusion of substances and products in the project. In addition, a 2 year-old's possible exposure to other potential endocrine disrupters, allergens and substances with other harmful health effects. This is done through a literature review, screening analyses of consumer products, and use of (Q)SAR models.

Chapter 4 - "Legislation" describes the legislation that refers to the product groups which are studied in the present project as part of the surveying process (Chapter 5 of the report). This involves the statutory order on toys; the statutory order on use of phthalates in toys; the statutory order on cosmetics; regulation of other substances, such as nickel, brominated flame retardants, TRIS, TEPA, PBB, PFOS, arsenic and mercury, regulation of nitroamines, and general rules on limitations on use for certain substance (transferred as of 1 June 2009 to the REACH regulations).

Chapter 5 - "Survey" maps out the 12 selected product groups. This entails outdoor clothes in the form of impregnated textile outer clothing (jackets), mittens of the same material as snowsuits, footwear in the form of rubber clogs, footwear in the form of unlined rubber boots, pacifiers, bath soap containers, non-slip figures and bath mats, soft toys, diapers, sunscreen, moisturising cream/oil-based cream/lotion and bed linen.

Chapter 6 - "Chemical analyses" - describes the analysis programme, exposure scenarios, results of the screening analyses, quantitative analyses and migration analyses. The results are divided into product groups.

Chapter 7 - "Risk assessments" - first presents the methodological considerations for setting up the exposure scenarios, including route of exposure, exposure scenarios (exposure times, etc.). It then discusses the methodical conditions concerning calculation of risk, the most important exposure sources and calculations of exposure via dust and air in the indoor environment. Subsequently, risk assessments of the selected substances are presented. Finally, a cumulative risk assessment of endocrine-like substances is presented.

2 Definitions

2.1 2-year-olds

2 year-olds means children from the day they turn 2 until they reach the age of 3.

2.2 Toys for 2 year-olds

Toys for 2 year-olds are defined as toys which a 2 year-old may like to play with. In other words, toys intended both for very young children and toys for children over three years of age, as younger siblings often play with the toys of their older siblings. Furthermore, some parents - perhaps grandparents in particular - have a tendency to purchase toys for children that are intended for an age group higher than the actual age of the child. It is characteristic that children of about 2 years old, play with almost anything they can get their hands on.

2.3 Relevant substances

Throughout the project and report, the phrase "relevant substances" is used. This refers to chemical ingredients that are pertinent to the project's focus area, i.e. that they are potential endocrine disruptors or allergen.

2.4 Relevant products

Throughout the project and report, the phrase "relevant products" is used. This refers to consumer products that are considered pertinent for a 2 year-old, i.e. products that a 2 year-old may come into contact with during one day.

The project is limited to focusing on consumer products that are subject to the Ministry of the Environment's area of responsibility; in other words, food products or materials that come into contact with food products, such as tableware and baby bottles, are not analysed in this project. However, the project does include some of the already existing information on relevant chemical substances in food products. No distinction is made between substances in food products originating from environmental pollution and substances originating from packaging, processing equipment, etc. No new analyses have been performed on this area in the project.

2.5 Endocrine disrupters

Endocrine disrupters are, according to the EU's definition from the Weybridge workshop in 1996, an "exogenous substance that causes harmful effects in an organism or its offspring as a result of changes in the function of the endocrine system."

Endocrine disrupters may affect hormone balance in many different ways. They can bind to one of the body's many hormone receptors, where they can have either an agonistic or antagonistic effect. They can alter the number of hormone receptors and influence cofactors involved in the activation of various receptors. In addition, these substances can alter the synthesis of hormones, change the binding of hormones to proteins and alter the breakdown of hormones (Pharma, 2008).

2.5.1 Oestrogenic substances or oestrogen-like substances

Oestrogen-like substances are substances that can affect the organism in the same way as the female sex hormone oestrogen. In animal studies, effects of oestrogen-like substances may lead to early development of mammary tissue, early onset of puberty and reduced sperm quality. In humans, these substances are thought to play a role in the development of early onset of puberty and breast cancer.

2.5.2 Anti-androgenic substances

Anti-androgenic substances are substances that can counteract production from or effects of male sex hormones (androgens), including testosterone. In animal studies, the presence of anti-androgenic substances during the foetal stage may result in nipple retention, reduced anogenital distance, increased occurrence of deformed genitals, incomplete descent of testicles in male offspring, and reduced sperm quality in adult animals. In humans, these substances are thought to play a role in the incidence of reduced sperm quality, increased incidence of congenital deformities in the male sex organs, and increased incidence of incomplete descent of testicles in young boys.

2.6 Combination effects

Combination effects, also known as cocktail effects, can be defined as effects on a biological system or an organism after exposure to multiple substances at the same time. These substances may originate from the same source or from multiple sources.

2.7 Allergens

Allergens are substances classified as R42, may cause sensitisation by inhalation, and/or R43, may cause sensitisation by skin contact, on the List of hazardous substances or on the Danish Environmental Protection Agency's list of guidelines for self-classification. It is also well-known that preservatives, perfumes and colouring agents are used in cosmetic products and these can in certain cases provoke contact allergies. For perfume substances in cosmetic products, there is a requirement for 26 listed substances to be declared on the list of ingredients on the product. This is because their allergen properties have been documented, and this can be a tool for consumers who are aware that they are hypersensitive to one or more of these substances. There is a large difference in the allergen potential of these 26 substances, and other perfume agents.

3 Selected substances and products

This chapter explains the inclusion and exclusion of the substances and products which will be the focus of the rest of the project. In addition, a 2 year-old's possible exposure to other potential endocrine disruptors, allergens and substances with classifications for other harmful health effects. This is performed through a literature review, screening analyses of consumer products, and use of (Q)SAR models.

3.1 Quantitative risk assessment of potential endocrine disruptors

Focus for the quantitative risk assessment in this project is the 2 year-old's total exposure to substances with potential endocrine disruptive properties, including anti-androgenic substances and oestrogen-like substances. Cumulative risk assessment of substances with endocrine disruptive properties is, according to the Danish Environmental Protection Agency, both possible and necessary (Kortenkamp, 2009). The report also points out that the dose addition method can be used to calculate cumulative effects. This method is used in this project and described in greater detail in Chapter 7. In order to utilise this method, it is necessary to know the substances' NOAEL (No Observed Adverse Effect Level) or LOAEL (Lowest Observed Adverse Effect Level) values. It is therefore a prerequisite that there are reliable animal studies on anti-androgens or oestrogen-like effects for substances included in the quantitative risk assessment. One of the criteria for selection of substances for risk assessment in this project has been a known endocrine disrupting effect of the substances from animal studies. Another criterion has been anticipated exposure of the 2 year-old child to the substances through food products, indoor climate or consumer products. The substances selected are the following:

Antiandrogens:

- DEHP (di-ethyl-hexyl-phthalate) (117-81-7)
- DINP (di-iso-nonyl-phthalate) (68515-48-0)
- DBP (di-butyl-phthalate) (84-74-2)
- DIBP (di-iso-butyl-phthalate) (84-69-5)
- BBP (butyl-benzyl-phthalate) (85-68-7)
- Prochloraz (67747-09-5)
- Tebuconazol (107534-96-3)
- Linuron (330-55-2)
- Vinclozoline (50471-44-8)
- Procymidon (32809-16-8)
- PCBs (poly-chlorinated-biphenyls)
- Dioxins
- DDTs/DDDs (dichloro-diphenyltrichloroethane/dichloro-diphenyldichloroethane).

Oestrogen-like:

- Propylparaben (94-13-3)
- Butylparaben (94-26-8)

- Isobutylparaben (4247-02-3)
- Bisphenol A (80-05-7).

These substances were selected because they are believed to account for a significant part of the 2 year-old's exposure to potential endocrine disruptors. It has also been a condition that there is data concerning the exposure/migration of these substances from consumer products, food products and/or indoor climate.

The phthalates DEHP, DINP, DBP, DIBP and BBP occur in consumer products. They have been identified in screenings of consumer products in this project and in the Danish Environmental Protection Agency's previous surveying projects. In addition, some phthalates are used in materials and objects that come into contact with food products. They are also found in food products as a result of environmental pollution. The pesticides prochloraz, tebuconazole, linuron, vinclozoline and procymidone may occur as food product contaminants. PCBs, dioxins and DDTs occur in food products as a result of environmental pollution. PCBs are also found in our indoor climate. Parabens occur in cosmetics, and finally, bisphenol A is found in products of the plastic type polycarbonate, and also exists as an environmental contaminant.

In addition to the substances prioritised above, DEP (diethylphthalate), propiconazol, perfluorinated and polyfluorinated compounds, organotin compounds and the UV filters 3-benzylidene camphor and 2-ethylhexyl-4-methoxycinnamate were also studied initially, but were deselected during the surveying process. DEP and propiconazole were excluded because no animal studies revealed sufficient evidence for their endocrine disruptor effects. Perfluorated and polyfluorated compounds were identified in the analyses in this project, but were excluded due to insufficient data for migration of these substances (these analyses could not be performed). Organotin compounds were excluded because they were not identified in the migration analyses of the selected products, and the two UV filters were excluded as these UV filters were only used in two sunscreen lotions for children purchased in the autumn of 2008. Furthermore, the two manufacturers of these sunscreen lotions state that they would not use these UV filters in the products to be sold in 2009.

3.2 Exposure to other substances with potentially harmful effects

In addition to performing quantitative risk assessments for the above potential endocrine disruptors, the aim was to achieve a more detailed profile of children's total exposure to substances posing a potential health hazard. Therefore, a review of available literature on substances with potential endocrine disrupting and allergenic effects was carried out, and a series of consumer products was screened for content of organic substances. The substances identified in the screening were subsequently reviewed for any endocrine disrupting and allergenic effects and for classification of other health hazards. A preliminary rough exposure assessment (Tier 1) was carried out for all substances. The screening was also used to select substances for quantitative analysis of content and migration, which was subsequently used in a more detailed exposure assessment.

3.3 Literature review

The Danish Environmental Protection Agency's previous surveying projects and certain other sources have been reviewed for potential endocrine disruptors and allergens. The results of these reviews are described in sections 0 and 3.11.

3.4 Selection of products for screening

Selection of products for survey and chemical analysis was made on the basis of the following criteria:

- There must be a frequent/lasting use of the product for the 2 year-old (the results from CASA's working paper for the Danish Environmental Protection Agency are included).
- There is an assumption that there are potential endocrine disruptors in the products.
- The 2 year-old must be exposed to these substances (through ingestion, inhalation, or contact).
- There is something to report for each individual reporting arena (see below).

3.4.1 Reporting arenas

In the following, reference is made to a series of reporting arenas. The arenas mentioned below are those that were used as a starting point for the selection of product groups for survey. The arenas used in the information campaign, etc. are therefore not identical with those mentioned here.

Review of previously completed investigations of consumer products divided by arena is given in Table 3.1.

Table 3.1 Overview of number of products studied by the Ministry of the Environment's survey projects and related arenas of reporting

Arena of reporting	Number of products investigated distributed by arenas of reporting ¹	Number of products investigated - containing relevant substances only ²
1: Good morning - child is dressed, eats breakfast and brushes teeth etc.	22	15
2: On the way to day-care	14	13
3: Day-care - inside	82	59
4: Day-care - outside	17	17
5: Back home - playing in the child's room	101	69
6: Children's TV programmes in sitting room	18	15
7: Evening meal in kitchen	14	12
8: Bathtub	25	21
9: Goodnight - bed in the child's room	25	18

¹12 products fit into all arenas.

²11 products fit into all arenas.

This illustrates that it is largely only reporting arenas 3 and 5, the indoor arenas which include use of toys that are well covered, in that there were many products that were investigated.

Previous surveys were used as the starting point, with the understanding that some of the results will be out of date as a result of new legislation. This applies to toys, for example, where 6 phthalates are now prohibited. Results that are not in compliance with applicable legislation were sorted out if possible when processing the results further.

If we are able to conclude something on all of these reporting arenas, it is therefore also important that the new product types that are mapped cover these slightly “weaker” reporting arenas:

- 2: On the way to day-care
- 4: Day-care - outside
- 6: Children’s TV programmes in sitting room
- 7: Evening meal in kitchen.

The final 12 products were selected for study based on the selection criteria. Many toy products in particular were ruled out, as there has been an EU ban on 6 of the most commonly used phthalates in toys and childcare articles since 2007. It is therefore expected that children are not exposed to phthalates with endocrine disrupting effects from toys and childcare articles.

Screening analyses were performed on 10 of the 12 product groups that were investigated further. The 12 selected product groups are:

- Jackets
- Mittens
- Rubber clogs
- Rubber boots
- Pacifiers
- Soap containers
- Non-slip figures and bath mats
- Soft toys
- Diapers
- Bed linen
- Sunscreen
- Moisturising cream/oil-based cream/lotion.

No analyses were performed for the last two product groups, namely sunscreen and moisturising cream/oil-based cream/lotion. Instead a list of ingredients and permitted use of the selected substance in the products were used in exposure assessments.

3.5 Screening results

Screening analysis of the 10 product groups identified more than 175 different substances. For 21 of these substances it was not possible, based on the screening, to perform a unique identification of the substances, i.e. the substances were not identified with a CAS number. Some of the individual substances also cover, for example, the total of aliphatic hydrocarbons or similar, and for some substances more than one possible CAS number was identified.

Table 3.2 presents the substances identified in the screening analyses in this project. The table indicates whether the substances are classified on the List of hazardous substances (List of Harmonised Classification, which is currently

(March 2009) identical to the List of Hazardous Substances), the Danish Environmental Protection Agency's guidelines list to self-classification of hazardous substances (Danish Environmental Protection Agency, 2001) or the EU candidate list of potential endocrine disruptors. A Tier 1 exposure calculation was then performed using the procedure described in REACH.

The table presents the substances sorted by the worst case exposure concentration (Tier 1) to which the 2 year-old could be exposed from the products examined.

3.6 Tier 1 exposure assessment

A Tier 1 exposure assessment is based on the measured values and the assumption of full migration and full absorption, i.e. 100%. In all cases it is assumed that all the substance in the product migrates instantaneously and is absorbed into the body (whether by sucking or through dermal contact). In other words, the Tier 1 calculations are an expression of the maximum possible exposure to which the two year-old may be subject under the given conditions. For individual products it is, however, assumed that the child sucks on or has contact with a small part of the product, such as bath mats and soap containers, for example. This factor f_{andel} is therefore included in the calculation. Allowance is also made for the fact that far more diapers than jackets are used in a year, for example. A multiplication factor n is therefore used (n =number of products used per day). On this basis, a worst case exposure is calculated as mg/kg body weight per day.

The calculations are made using the following formula:

Exposure to a substance from a product =

$$\frac{\text{Analysis value } (\mu\text{g} / \text{g}) \cdot \text{weight of product (g)} \cdot f_{\text{percentage}} \text{ (decimal fraction ml. 0 – 1)} \cdot n \text{ (per day)}}{\text{body weight for a 2 – y.o. (kg)}}$$

For highly volatile substances, such as formaldehyde, which can be inhaled, the same formula is used, as it is assumed that all the substance in the product is instantaneously evaporated and inhaled by the 2 year-old.

For each substance, the values for all the different products are summated, because the two year-old is exposed to DEHP via jackets, mittens, rubber clogs, pacifiers, soap containers and bath mats.

The parameters and assumptions that are used in the Tier 1 calculations are stated in the report segment on analyses and reproduced here:

- The weight of a 2 year-old is as the worst case set to 10.3 kg (minimum weight for 2 year-old girls).
- Jackets: The maximum measured value for each substance is used, and an estimate is made of how large a part of the total weight of the product, the outer material or a zipper strap, for example, would constitute. Two jackets per year were used and it was assumed that 100% of the measured values from the jacket were absorbed:
- Mittens: The maximum measured value for each substance is used and an estimate is made of how large a part of the total weight of the product, the outer material or a Velcro strap, for example, would

constitute. 2 pairs of mittens per year were used and it was assumed that 100% of the measured values from the mittens were absorbed:

- Rubber clogs: The maximum measured value for each substance was used and the total weight for a pair of rubber clogs was used, (i.e. the weight of one shoe was doubled). Two pairs of clogs per year were used and it was assumed that 100% of the measured values from the clogs were absorbed:
- Rubber boots: The maximum measured value for each substance was used and the total weight for a pair of rubber boots was used, (i.e. the weight of one boot was doubled). 2 pairs of rubber boots per year were used and it was assumed that 100% of the measured values from the boots were absorbed
- Pacifiers: The maximum measured value for each substance is used and it is estimated that the nipple constitutes 20% of the pacifier's total weight. 12 pacifiers per year were used and it was assumed that 100% of the measured values from the pacifier were absorbed:
- Soap containers: The maximum measured value for each substance was used and it was assumed that the two year-old touches or sucks on a maximum of 10% of the product. An exposure of only 10% of the content in the products is therefore calculated. Two soap containers per year were used.
- Bath mats: The maximum measured value for each substance was used and it was assumed that the two year-old touches or sucks on a maximum of 10% of the product. 1 bath mat was used every 2 years.
- Soft toys: The maximum value for each substance was used and it was assumed that all the evaporated material is inhaled and everything that was in the soft toy was absorbed (2 year-old sucks, squeezes and touches the soft toy over the entire object). 5 soft toys per year were used and it was assumed that 100% of the measured values from the soft toys were absorbed:
- Diapers: The maximum measured value for each substance was used and it was assumed that primarily the materials from the filling, elastic/vlieseline and interior waistband were absorbed. Values that are only measured in the stretch closure and the print edge are, however, also included if the substance is not measured in other parts of the diaper. Five diapers per day were used and it was assumed that 100% of the measured values from the diapers were absorbed:
- Bed linen: The maximum measured value for each substance was used and it was assumed that all the substance in the bed linen was absorbed, even if the bed linen has two sides and not all the substance came into contact with the skin. Area of the pillowslip was also included. Two sets of bed linen per year were used and it was assumed that 100% of the measured values from the bed linen were absorbed

In other words, the Tier 1 calculations accounted for the amount of the substance in the product, how often the 2 year-old is in contact with the product, and how great a part of the product the 2 year-old is in contact with. The substance with the highest Tier 1 exposure amount is DINP, which is therefore listed first in Table 3.2.

Table 3.2 Substances identified in the screening analyses performed for the 10 consumer products in this project. It is stated if the substances are classified in accordance with the list of hazardous substances or the Danish Ministry of the Environment's self-classification, and if the substances are on the EU candidate list of potential endocrine disruptors

Substance name	CAS no.	Candidate list of potential endocrine disruptors	LIST OF HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES Classification	DANISH MINISTRY OF the ENVIRONMENT self-classification	Total exposure (µg/kg bodyweight.)
Diisononyl phthalate, DINP	28553-12-0	Group 2	-	-	High ⁸
Long-chain aliphatic hydrocarbons > C24	N/A				86560.9
Aliphatic hydrocarbons C10-C24	N/A				52704.5
Diethylhexyl phthalate, DEHP	117-81-7	Group 1	REP2;R60-61	-	3244.5
Dibutyl phthalate, DBP	84-74-2	Group 1	REP2;R61 REP3;R62 N;R50	N;R51/53	1872.4
Phthalates with large alkyl groups (unknown)	N/A				772.6
1,4-Dioxane-2,5-dione, 3,6-dimethyl-	95-96-5	-	-	XN;R22	741.9
Butylisobutyl phthalate	17851-53-5	-	-	N;R51/53	715.6
Limonene	138-86-3	-	One of the 26 perfume substances	-	631.5
2,4-bis (1-phenylethyl)-phenol	2769-94-0	-	-	R43 N;R50/53	478.5
Butylated hydroxytoluene (BHT)	128-37-0	-	-	XN;R22 N;R50/53	376.8
p,p'-Diphenyl methane diisocyanate or Diphenyl methane diisocyanate	101-68-8 or 26447-40-5	-	XN;R20 XI;R36/37/38 R42/43	R43	175.7
Total aliphatic hydrocarbons					140.4
Total fluoro compounds (FTOH, PFOA, PFOS, N-Me-FOSE)		Observed hormonal effects			117.8
Phthalate (phthalic acid, butylisobutyl ester or phthalic acid, diisobutyl ester)	17851-53-5 or 84-69-5	-	-	N;R51/53 or N;R50/53	103.4
2,2'-Oxydiethanol	111-46-6	-	XN;R22	-	62.7
2,4-di-tert-butylphenol	96-76-4	-	-	N;R51/53	61.1
Tert. Butylphenol	98-54-4	Group 2	-	R43	56.2
Bisphenol A	80-05-7	Group 1	XI;R37-41 R43 REP3;R62	-	55.8
Isocyanate benzene	103-71-9	-	-	XN;R22 R43	44.5
Formaldehyde	50-00-0	-	T;R23/24/25 C;R34 CARC3;R40 R43	-	40.7
DNOP	117-84-0	-	-	-	37.5
2,4-Diisocyanato-1-methylbenzene (2,4-Diisocyanate toluene)	584-84-9	-	TX;R26 XI;R36/37/38 CARC3;R40 R42/43 R52/53	-	35.5
2-Ethylhexyl fumarate	141-02-6	-	-	R43	34.5
2,5-Dichloraniline, 2,3-dichloraniline or 1,4-dichloraniline	95-82-3, 608-27-5 or 95-76-1	Group 1 (3,4 dichloraniline)	T;R23/24/25 XI;R41 R43 N;R50/53	-	27.8
Dipropyl phthalate Phthalic acid, dipropylester	131-16-8	Group 3	-	-	26.5
Isophorone diisocyanate or equivalent	4098-71-9	-	T;R23 XI;R36/37/38 R42/43 N;R51/53	-	17.9
Diglycidyl bisphenol A	1675-54-3	Group 2	XI;R36/38 R43	-	8.6
2-Ethylhexyl maleate	142-16-5	-	-	R43	7.8
Oleamide (3-Amino-4-methoxy-N-phenyl-benzamide)	301-02-0	-	-	R43 N;R51/53	7.2
Methyl hydroxyl stearate	141-23-1	-	-	N;R51/53	6.2
1-Amino-4-hydroxy-2-phenoxy anthraquinone	17418-58-5	-	-	MUT3;R40	5.4

⁸ The screening analyses could not provide a more precise number because the concentration in the analyses was too high (the apparatus is most precise at low concentrations)

Substance name	CAS no.	Candidate list of potential endocrine disruptors	LIST OF HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES Classification	DANISH MINISTRY OF the ENVIRONMENT self-classification	Total exposure (µg/kg bodyweight.)
Aniline	62-53-3	-	T;R23/24/25-48/23/24/25 CARC3;R40 XI;R41 R43 MUT3;R68 N;R50	-	5.1
3-Amino-4-methoxy-N-phenylbenzamide	120-35-4	-	-	MUT3;R40	4.7
2-Butoxy-ethanol phosphate	78-51-3	-	-	R52/53	4.7
Triphenyl phosphate	115-86-6	-	-	N;R50/53	3.6
N,N-dimethyl-1-tridecanamin	17373-29-4	-	-	XN;R22 R43 N;R50/53	3.5
Trimethylpyridine	695-98-7	-	-	XN;R22	3.0
Methyl (2E,4E,6E)-2-cyan-7-(dimethylamine)-2.4.6-heptatrieneoate and Toluene 2.4-Diisocyanate	58064-21-4 and 584-84-9	-	TX;R26 XI;R36/37/38 CARC3;R40 R42/43 R52/53	-	2.9
1.6-Diisocyanatohexane	822-06-0	-	T;R23 XI;R36/37/38 R42/43	-	2.8
Non-identified isocyanate			Isocyanates may have the classification: TX;R26 XI;R36/37/38 CARC3;R40 R42/43 R52/53		2.8
DEP	84-66-2	Group 3	-	-	2.8
1,2-Dichlorobenzene, 1,3-dichlorobenzene or 1,4-dichlorobenzene	95-50-1, 541-73-1 or 106-46-7	-	XN;R22 XI;R36/37/38 N;R50/53 or XN;R22 N;R51/53 or XI;R36 CARC3;R40 N;R50/53	-	2.5
Tinuvin (R) 292	41556-26-7	-	-	N;R51/53	2.3
Linalool	78-70-6	-	One of the 26 perfume substances	-	2.1
Bis(2.2.6.6-tetramethyl-4-piperidiny) sebacate (Tinuvin 770)	52829-07-9	-	-	N;R51/53	2.0
Triethylenglycol monododecyl ether, Tetraethylenglycol monododecyl ether or Pentaethylenglycol monododecyl ether	3055-94-5, 5274-68-0 or 3055-95-6	-	-	N;R50/53	1.8
Diisobutyl phthalate (DIBP)	84-69-5	-	Approved classification; Rep 2; R-61, Rep 3, R62	N;R50/53	1.8
Melamine	108-78-1	-	-	R43	1.7
2,3-Dihydroxypropyl hexadecanoic acid ester	542-44-9	-	-	N;R50/53	1.6
Phenol	108-95-2	-	T;R23/24/25 C;R34 XN;R48/20/21/22 MUT3;R68	-	1.6
2-Methoxybenzamine	90-04-0	-	CARC2;R45 T;R23/24/25 MUT3;R68	-	1.3
Isophoron or Methyltetrahydro-2H-pyran-2-on	78-59-1 or 106251-09-6	-	XN;R21/22 XI;R36/37 CARC3;R40	-	1.1
Kodaflex txib or equivalent	6846-50-0	-	-	R43	1.1
Toluene	108-88-3	-	F;R11 XI;R38 XN;R48/20-65 REP3;R63 R67	-	1.1
Hexadecyl dimethylamine	112-69-6	-	-	R43 N;R51/53	1.0

Substance name	CAS no.	Candidate list of potential endocrine disruptors	LIST OF HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES Classification	DANISH MINISTRY OF the ENVIRONMENT self-classification	Total exposure (µg/kg bodyweight.)
2,6-Dibrom-4-nitroaniline or 4,6-Dibromo-2-nitroaniline	827-94-1 or 827-23-6	-	-	R43 N;R51/53	0.9
Isophoron	78-59-1	-	XN;R21/22 XI;R36/37 CARC3;R40	-	0.9
4-Chloro-2,5-dimethoxy-benzamine or 5-Chloro-2,4-dimethoxy-benzamine	6358-64-1 or 97-50-7	-	-	MUT3;R40 R43	0.8
3-(4-methoxyphenyl)-2-Propenoic acid 2-ethylhexyl ester	5466-77-3	-	-	N;R50/53	0.8
Styrene	100-42-5	Group 1	R10 XN;R20 XI;R36/38	-	0.8
1-Methylnaphthalene (and isomers)	90-12-0	-	-	XN;R22 R43 N;R50/53	0.7
6-Chlor-2,4-dinitroaniline	3531-19-9	-	-	R43 N;R51/53	0.7
2,6-Dichlor-4-nitroaniline	99-30-9	-	-	R43 N;R51/53	0.6
Butyl octyl phthalate	84-78-6	-	-	N;R51/53	0.5
DIBP	84-69-5	-	-Approved classification: Rep 2; R61; Rep 3; R62	N;R50/53	0.5
Triphenyl phosphite (Stabilizer P 36)	101-02-0	-	XI;R36/38 N;R50/53	-	0.5
bis(2-Methylpropyl)-hexanedioic acid ester	141-04-8	-	-	N;R51/53	0.5
di-p-Tolylsulfone	599-66-6	-	-	R43 N;R51/53	0.5
1,2-Dibrom-4-nitrobenzene or Tridecyl bromide	5411-50-7 or 765-09-3	-	-	XN;R22 N;R51/53	0.5
Ethylhexyl chlorformate	24468-13-1	-	-	XN;R22	0.4
5-Hexene-2-on	109-49-9	-	-	XN;R22	0.3
Xylene	1330-20-7	-	R10 XN;R20/21 XI;R38	-	0.3
2-Brom-4,6-dinitrobenzenamine (2-Brom-4,6-dinitroaniline)	1817-73-8	-	-	N;R51/53	0.2
Isocyanato benzene or 1H-Benzotriazole	103-71-9 or 95-14-7	-	-	XN;R22 R43	0.2
Benzaldehyde	100-52-7	-	XN;R22	-	0.2
N-(Phenylmethyl)benzenmethanamine	103-49-1	-	-	XN;R22	0.2
N-butyl-1-butanamine	111-92-2	-	R10 XN;R20/21/22	-	0.1
2-(Methylthio)benzothiazole	615-22-5	-	-	XN;R22 R43	0.1
Phenoxybenzamine	59-96-1	-	-	MUT3;R40 Carc3;R40 R43 N;R50/53	0.1
Salicylic acid benzyl ester	118-58-1	-	One of the 26 perfume substances	R43 N;R50/53	0.1
Camphene	79-92-5	-	-	N;R50/53	0.1
2(3H)-Benzothiazolone	934-34-9	-	-	XN;R22	0.1
p-Nitroaniline or m-Nitroaniline	100-01-6 or 99-09-2	-	T;R23/24/25 R33 R52/53	-	0.1
Diocetyl ether	629-82-3	-	-	N;R51/53	0.0
2-Mercaptobenzothiazole	149-30-4	-	R43 N;R50/53	-	0.0
o-Toluidine	95-53-4	-	CARC2;R45 T;R23/25 XI;R36 N;R50	-	0.0

Carc = Carcinogenic, MUT = Mutagenic, Rep = Reproductive toxicity, Xi = Irritant, XN = Harmful, Tx = Very toxic, T = Toxic, N = Dangerous for the environment

R10 Flammable

R20 Harmful by inhalation, R22 Harmful if swallowed, R21/22 Harmful in contact with skin and if swallowed., R20/21/22 Harmful by inhalation, in contact with skin and if swallowed

R23 Toxic by inhalation, R23/24/25 Toxic by inhalation, in contact with skin and if swallowed

R26 Very toxic by inhalation

R36 Irritating to eyes, R37 Irritating to respiratory system, R36/37 Irritating to eyes and respiratory system, R36/38 Irritating to eyes and skin R36/37/38 Irritating to eyes, respiratory system and skin

R41 Risk of serious damage to eyes
 R40 Limited evidence of a carcinogenic effect, R45 May cause cancer
 R42 May cause sensitisation by inhalation, R43 May cause sensitisation by skin contact, R42/43 May cause sensitisation by inhalation and skin contact
 R48 Danger of serious damage to health by prolonged exposure
 R50 Very toxic to aquatic organisms, R51 Toxic to aquatic organisms, R52 Harmful to aquatic organisms, R50/53 Very toxic to aquatic organisms; may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment, R51/53 Toxic to aquatic organisms; may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment R52/53 Harmful to aquatic organisms; may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment
 R60 May impair fertility, R61 May cause harm to the unborn child, R62 Possible risk of impaired fertility, R63 Possible risk of harm to the unborn child
 R67 Vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness
 R68 Possible risk of irreversible effects

3.7 Identified substances with potential endocrine disrupting properties

Eleven of the substances identified in the product screening are on the EU's candidate list of suspected endocrine disruptors because they have shown signs of endocrine disrupting effects or are suspected of having such effects. These are:

- DINP (*Group 2⁹, DG Environment, 2007*)
- DEHP (*Group 1¹⁰, DG Environment, 2007*)
- DBP (*Group 1, DG Environment, 2007*)
- DIBP (Repr. Cat. 2; R61- Repr. Cat. 3; R62, EU, ESIS, 2009)
- Bisphenol A (*Group 1, DG Environment, 2007*)
- *Polyfluoro compounds (Nordström Joensen et al, 2009)*
- *tert Butylphenol (98-54-4) (Group 2, DG Environment, 2007)*
- *Dichloraniline (95-76-1)(Group 2, DG Environment, 2007)*
- *Diglycidyl bisphenol A(1675-54-3)(Group 2, DG Environment, 2007)*
- *Styrene (100-42-5) (Group 1, DG Environment, 2007).*

The substances in italics are not included in the exposure calculations in this project. Common to these substances is the fact that they are exclusively identified in textile products, i.e. jackets, mittens and bed linen, and are measured in relatively small concentrations.

3.8 Literature review of endocrine disruptors

Previous surveying projects by the Danish Environmental Protection Agency also identified the following substances suspected of endocrine disrupting effects in products of relevance for 2 year-old children.

- BBP (in vinyl flooring and modelling wax)
- *Dimethylformamide (68-12-2) (Group 3¹, DG Environment, 2007) (in tents and tunnels for children).*

Of these substances, BBP is a focus substance in the exposure calculations included in this project.

⁹ Group 2: Potential for endocrine-like effect. *In vitro* data indicates potential for endocrine disruptor effects in intact organisms. Also includes *in vivo* effects that are, or are not, indirectly endocrine disruptor.

¹⁰ Group 1: Clear indication of endocrine-like effect. At least 1 *in vivo* study shows a clear indication of an endocrine disruptor effect in an intact organism.

Furthermore, two year-old children can be affected by endocrine disruptors from medicinal products and medical devices, which can constitute a considerable exposure. These sources, however, are not included in the exposure calculations for this project, partly because this type of exposure is only expected to affect a small number of children and partly because the exposure is considered to be necessary in all cases in which it occurs.

3.9 (Q)SAR predictions for substances with potential endocrine disrupting effects

Substances included in the cumulative risk assessment are chosen on the basis of prior knowledge of their effects. Animal studies have demonstrated that they have an endocrine disrupting effect.

However, many chemical substances are not tested on animals for their endocrine disrupting effects. We cannot therefore exclude that they have these effects. In recent years, a number of computer models have been developed, which can predict the properties of chemical substances on the basis of their structure ((Q)SAR: (Quantitative) Structure Activity Relationships).

(Q)SAR predictions from two different models have been used to identify whether some of the substances found in the screening, which had not previously been identified as having endocrine disrupting effects, do in fact have them (Jensen et al, 2008)

- Oestrogen reporter gene activation in in-vitro experiments
- Antagonism of androgen receptor activation in in-vitro experiments

The QSAR models used predict whether the substances have oestrogen-like or antiandrogenic effects in in-vitro (test tube) experiments, in which it is not possible to imitate the metabolism of chemical substances that occurs in the body. In these models, the substances are characterised as either positive or negative.

A (Q)SAR model is developed on the basis of the results of experiments on concrete chemical substances in the test for which the model is designed. The substances in this test are called the "training set". The model can then be used to predict the effects of substances that appear similar to the chemicals in the training set. Among other things, the applicability of a model depends on how many different types of substance are tested. The prediction of the model is therefore always accompanied by an assessment of whether the substance, the effect of which is being tested, resembles the substances in the training set enough to be a reliable indicator, i.e. that the predictions of the model lie within its applicability domain. This analysis uses only reliable predictions.

Substances tested *in vitro* have the same uncertainties associated with this type of data. For example, bio-accessibility, absorption and metabolism are not included in *in vitro* experiments, but can be of crucial importance in terms of the harmful effects of substances on living organisms. Furthermore, it is not known whether the positively predicted substances have been tested on animals. It is therefore difficult to assess their potential potency and endocrine disrupting effects in humans. These are important parameters that enable prediction of the endocrine disrupting effect of the substances in humans.

The above reservations in terms of *in vitro* data also apply to (Q)SAR predictions as the models used to predict *in vitro* effects. There is also an element of uncertainty with (Q)SAR predictions. The model's sensitivity, i.e. its ability to predict positive results correctly, and specificity, i.e. its ability to predict negative results correctly, are two important parameters to take into consideration when assessing the applicability of (Q)SAR models (see REACH guidelines R6: (Q)SARs and grouping of chemicals). However, there are no hard and fast rules for how high these figures can be – this depends completely on the context in which the models are to be used. Similarly, (Q)SAR model predictions should only be used within the applicability domain. Table 3.3 shows the two models together. Sensitivity and specificity are reached through repeated cross-validation of the models.

Table 3.3 Robustness of the (Q)SAR models

QSAR Model	Number of chemical substances in training set	Sensitivity	Specificity
Oestrogen reporter gene	481	46.4%	94.9%
Androgen receptor antagonism	523	64.4%	84.2%

3.9.1 Procedure

The 177 chemical substances with CAS numbers that were identified in the screening analysis were tested in the latest version of the Danish (Q)SAR database in relation to the two models in the above table. Of the 177 CAS numbers, 22 were not found in the database and are therefore not included in this analysis.

3.9.2 Results

Using the (Q)SAR models, other substances were also identified, which could have endocrine disrupting effects, in addition to the substances already included in the cumulative risk assessment.

Of the 177 substances identified in the screening analysis, we had already included one of them in the cumulative risk assessment for oestrogen-like effects (bisphenol A) and 4 of them in the cumulative risk assessment for antiandrogenic effects (4 phthalates).

A given prediction also provides information on whether the substance was included in the training set, and whether it tested positive or negative. Thus, with some of the substances tested, there were model predictions available for their properties, as well as information on whether they were tested using the *in vitro* model and its result.

Using the (Q)SAR model, 6 substances were identified as potentially oestrogen-like (Table 3.4). Three of the substances were identified as potential anti-androgens (Table 3.5). Some of the substances were also tested *in vitro* because they were included in the training set.

3.9.3 Oestrogen-like effects

In the (Q)SAR model for oestrogen-like activity, six substances from the screening analysis tested positive. Three of these also tested positive *in vitro* and are therefore also included in the training set. In this project, only

bisphenol A is included in the cumulative risk assessment for oestrogen-like activity.

Table 3.4. Substances with positive (Q)SAR predictions for oestrogen-like effects in in vitro experiments

CAS no.	Name	ER activation in vitro QSAR prediction	ER activation in vitro Test result
80-05-7	bisphenol A	Positive	Positive
2081-08-5	4,4-ethyldiphenol	Positive	Positive
106-46-7	1,4-dichlorobenzene	Positive	Positive
99-30-9	2,6-dichloro-4-nitroaniline	Positive	Not tested
827-94-1	2,6-dibromo-4-nitroaniline	Positive	Not tested
36443-68-2	Irganox 245	Positive	Not tested

Bisphenol A is already included in the cumulative risk assessment for oestrogen-like effects. In the screening analysis, 4,4-ethyldiphenol is found in bed linen prior to washing but not after. 2,6-dichloro-4-aniline and 2,6-dichloro-4-nitroaniline are found in jackets. Irganox 245 is found in diapers.

3.9.4 Antiandrogenic effects

In the model for antiandrogenic effects in the *in vitro* tests, three substances from the screening analysis tested positive. None of the substances were previously included in the cumulative risk assessment for antiandrogenic effects in this project.

Table 3.5. Substances with positive (Q)SAR predictions for anti-androigene effects in in vitro experiments

CAS no.	Name	Antiandrogenic in vitro QSAR prediction	Antiandrogenic in vitro Test result
80-05-7	bisphenol A	Positive	Positive
2081-08-5	4,4-ethyldiphenol	Positive	
52829-07-9	Tinuvin 770	Positive	

In the screening analysis, bisphenol A was found in the plastic parts of children's pacifiers, although the migration analysis shows no release of the substance from the pacifiers. Bisphenol A is in any case commonly found in foodstuffs. 4,4-ethyldiphenol was detected in bed linen before, but not after, washing. Tinuvin 770 was detected in children's mittens.

3.9.5 Conclusion on (Q)SAR predictions

QSAR predictions show that in the selected in vitro experiments, many of the 177 chemical substances have, or can be predicted to have endocrine disrupting effects. The identified substances, which are not already included in the quantitative risk analysis, have not been further assessed for endocrine disrupting effects in animals. However, it would seem obvious to proceed in this direction in future analyses of endocrine disruptors.

3.10 Conclusion on the identification of substances with potentially endocrine disrupting effects

In conclusion, the screening analysis, review of relevant literature and the (Q)SAR predictions show that 2 year-old children can be expected to be exposed to a variety of potential endocrine disruptors over and above those chosen as the focus for the quantitative risk assessment in this project. No further risk assessment has been performed for any of the identified substances that were not originally included in the quantitative risk assessment. However, these findings should be taken into consideration in future studies,

3.11 Identified substances with allergenic effects

Thirty-three of the identified substances are classified as R42 (may cause sensitisation by inhalation), or/and as R43 (may cause sensitisation by skin contact), by the EU or have the Danish Environmental Protection Agency (DEPA) advisory classification for these effects.

- Bisphenol A (EU classification R43)
- Formaldehyde (EU classification R43)
- p,p'-Diphenylmethane diisocyanate or Diphenylmethane diisocyanate (EU classification R42/43)
- 2,4-Diisocyanato-1-methylbenzene (2,4-Diisocyanate toluene) (EU classification R42/43)
- 2,5-Dichloraniline, 2,3-dichloraniline, or 1,4-dichloraniline (EU classification, R43)
- Isophorondiisocyanate-1-methylbenzene or similar (EU classification R42/43)
- Bisphenol A diglycidyl (EU classification R43)
- Aniline (EU classification R43)
- Toluene 2,4-Diisocyanate (EU classification R42/43)
- 1,6-Disocyanatohexane (EU classification R42/43)
- An unidentified isocyanate (EU classification R42/43)
- 2-Mercaptobenzothiazole (EU classification R43)
- 2,4-bis (1-phenylethyl)-phenol (Danish Environmental Protection Agency (DEPA) advisory classification, R43)
- Tert. Butylphenol (DEPA advisory classification, R43)
- Isocyanatobenzene (DEPA advisory classification, R43)
- 2-Ethylhexyl fumarate (DEPA advisory classification, R43)
- 2-Ethylhexyl maleate (DEPA advisory classification, R43)
- Oleamide (3-Amino-4-methoxy-N-phenyl-benzamide) (DEPA advisory classification, R43)
- Melamine (DEPA classification, R43)
- Kodaflex txib or similar (DEPA advisory classification, R43)
- Hexadecyldimethylamine (DEPA advisory classification, R43)
- 2,6-Dibromo-4-nitroaniline or 4,6-Dibromo-2-nitroaniline (DEPA advisory classification, R43)
- 4-Chloro-2,5-dimethoxy-benzamine or 5-Chloro-2,4-dimethoxy-benzamine (DEPA advisory classification, R43)
- 1-Methylnaphthalene (and isomers) (DEPA advisory classification, R43)
- 6-Chloro-2,4-dinitroaniline (DEPA advisory classification, R43)
- 2,6-Dichloro-4-nitroaniline (DEPA advisory classification, R43)

- Di-p-Tolyl sulfone (DEPA advisory classification, R43)
- Isocyanatobenzene or 1H-Benzotriazol (DEPA advisory classification, R43)
- 2-(Methylthio)benzothiazole (DEPA advisory classification, R43)
- Phenoxybenzamine (DEPA advisory classification, R43)
- Salicylic acid benzoyl ester (DEPA advisory classification, R43) (one of the 26 allergen compounds in perfumes and aromas)
- Limonene (EU classification R43) (one of the 26 allergenic compounds in perfumes and aromas)
- Linalool (one of the 26 allergenic compounds in perfumes and aromas)

3.12 Literature review of allergens

Previous surveys undertaken by the Danish Environmental Protection Agency and others¹ into chemical substances in consumer products have produced a long list of allergens which can occur in cosmetic products. Below is a list of allergens identified in these surveys. Substance names written in italics have also been identified at screening of the ten product groups represented in this project.

- 2,2,4-trimethyl-1,3-pentanediol diisobutyrate (TXIB) (R43)
- 2,6-Dimethoxy Benzoquinone (R43)
- ***2-mercaptobenzothiazole (MBT) (R43)***
- 2-Propenenitrile (R43)
- 2-Propenoic acid 2 methyl-methyl ester (R43)
- 4-chloro-3-methylphenol (R43)
- 4-Hydroxy-3,5-dimethoxy-benzaldehyde (R43)
- 4-Nonylphenol (R43)
- ***Aniline (R43)***
- Benzothiazole (MBT) (R43)
- Benzyl salicylate (2-hydroxybenzoic acid, benzyl ester) (R43)
- ***Bisphenol A (R43)***
- Butylphenyl methylpropional (Lillial) (R43)
- Chloromethyl and methylisothiazolones (Kathon) (R43)
- Citral (3,7-dimethyl-2,6-octadienal) (R43)
- ***D-Limonene (R43)***
- ***Formaldehyde (R43)***
- Hydroxycitronellal (3,7-Dimethyl-7-hydroxy octanal) (R43)
- IPPD (R43)
- Isoeugenol (2-Methoxy-4-(1-propenyl)phenol) (R43)
- Lillial (2-methyl-3-(4-tertbutylbenzyl)propionaldehyde) (R43)
- Nickel (R43)
- Nonylphenols (NP) (R43)
- O-toluenesulfonamide (R43)
- p-toluenesulfonamide (R43)
- TXIB= 1,3-Pentanediol, 2,2,4-trimethyl-, diisobutyrate (R43).

¹² As well as DEPA's earlier surveys of chemical substances in children's toys, previous tests also include the Danish Consumer Council's test on toys, tests from TÆNK (DCC's magazine) and surveys on consumer products (clothes) undertaken by Greenpeace.

Table 3.3 illustrates the types of consumer products in which the identified allergens have been identified.

Table 3.3 The allergens have been identified in the following consumer products.

Consumer products tested in this project	Consumer products tested previously
Jackets Mittens Pacifiers Bed linen Rubber boots	Plasticine Carpets Textiles Clothes Air fresheners Electrical and electronic products (computer game joysticks, computer screens, TV's, transformers) Toothbrushes Tents and shelters Cosmetic products (lip balm, soap, baby oils, massage oils, children's' shampoo, body shampoo for children, children's soap, body lotion for children) Toys (wooden toys, slimy toys, aromatic toys etc) Baby changing mats/cushions Felt-tip pens Car interior care products Impregnated textiles Hobby paints Books Children's make-up sets Rubber pacifiers

The significance of exposure of 2 year-old children to allergens is not within the scope of this project even though, in general, children's exposure to these substances should be reduced as much as possible.

3.13 Chemical substances identified in the screening with classification for other effects harmful to health

As can be seen in table 3.2 83 83 substances have been identified with the following general classifications, (according to the List of dangerous substances or The Danish Environmental Protection Agency's advisory classification). Note that a substance can occur in more than one category:

- Irritant, Xi (18 substances)
- Harmful, Xn (25 substances)
- Toxic, T (9 substances)
- Very toxic, Tx (3 substances)
- Dangerous for the environment, N (34 substances)
- May cause sensitisation by inhalation and/or skin contact, R42 and/or R43 (33 substances)
- Carcinogenic, Carc (10 substances)
- Mutagenic, MUT (7 substances)
- Toxic to reproduction, Rep (11 substances)

A number of products have been classified as irritants (Xi), harmful (Xn), toxic (T), or very toxic (Tx). The current project has not focused on these substances, although they quite probably occur in the products with which 2 year-olds come into contact. Many of the classified substances are either carcinogenic or mutagenic, a fact that is also supported by Danish Environmental Protection Agency surveys of the same target group. The concentrations contained in these products are often very small and it has not been within the scope of this project to determine whether these constitute a

health hazard. Instead, the project has focused exclusively on their endocrine disrupting effects.

4 Legislation

The following describes the relevant legislation for the product groups tested in the survey in this project:

- The statutory order on toys – relevant for toys (soft toys) and for bath soap packaging (cosmetic products for children), which the Danish Safety Technology Agency categorises as toys.
- The statutory order on the use of phthalates in toys – relevant for toys (soft toys) and for bath soap packaging (cosmetic products for children), which the Danish Safety Technology Agency categorises as toys.
- REACH regulation, Annex XVII, entry 43 on azo colouring agents in textiles – relevant for outdoor clothes, mittens, soft toys and bed linen.
- The statutory order on cosmetics – relevant for suntan lotion and oil-based cream.
- Regulation of other substances such as nickel, brominated flame retardants, TRIS, TEPA, PBB, PFOS, arsenic and mercury – relevant for products with textiles (mainly in REACH).
- Regulation of nitrosamines – relevant for pacifiers
- General regulations for limitation of use of various substances (transferred to REACH regulation as of 1 June 2009)

4.1 Toys

4.1.1 Safety requirements for toys

The statutory order on safety regulations for toys and products which, due to their appearance, can be mistaken for foodstuffs (BEK no. 1116, 2003) applies to toys. Toys are defined as “any product or material designed, or clearly intended for use in play by children younger than 14 years of age”. Thus, the statutory order on safety regulations for toys also applies to cosmetic products designed for children, that resemble a popular article or figure, such as a dragon, Barbie, Mickey Mouse, mobile telephone etc.

According to the statutory order on Toys (BEK 1116, 2003), toys can only be placed on the market if they satisfy EU legislation on safety requirements for toys, or if they are produced in compliance with a prototype that has been approved by a competent body in an EU country. Toys that meet these safety conditions must be marked with a CE mark before they can be placed on the market.

The EU legislation on safety requirements for toys also includes the standards covered in the statutory order on Toys annex 3 (BEK 1116, 2003). These are the EN71 series on safety requirements for toys and the High Voltage Declaration for electrical toys. One of the points covered by EN71-3 (Section 3: Migration of specific substances) concerns threshold limits for the migration of metals when children put toys into their mouths.

In addition, toys must not contain dangerous substances or preparations, as defined in directive 67/548/EEC and 88/379/EEC in amounts that can harm the health of children.

A revised toy directive has recently been passed by the EU.

4.1.2 Ban on phthalates in toys

The statutory order on the ban on phthalates in toys and childcare products that came into force in September 2009 (BEK 855, 2009) includes a ban on phthalates in childcare products and toys for children up to 3 years of age.

According to REACH, Annex XVII, entries 51 and 52, it is forbidden to use, import or sell toys and childcare products for children less than 14 years of age containing the phthalates DEHP, DBP and BBP in concentrations above 0.1%. DINP, DIDP and DNOP are forbidden to use, import or sell in concentrations above 0.1% in toys and childcare products that children are able to put in their mouths.

According to the statutory order it is forbidden to use all other phthalates in concentrations above 0.05% in all toys and childcare products for children from 0-3 years of age.

4.1.3 REACH

The REACH regulation 1907/2006 also covers aromatic toys (products which intentionally have a smell). In these cases, the aroma produced by the toy must be registered with the Chemicals Agency if the amount equals or exceeds 1 ton per year (EU regulation no. 1907/2006)

4.2 Textiles

Textiles must not contain a number of chemical substances. The regulations also include textiles used in toys:

- Brominated flame retardants, penta -and octabromodiphenylethers (penta and octa-BDE) are banned for any usage, including textiles. (REACH, Annex XVII, entries 44 and 45) Threshold limit is 0.1% (w/w).
- Impregnants tris (2, 3-dibrompropyl) phosphate (TRIS), tris (1-aziridinyl) phosphineoxide (TEPA), (CAS no. 5455-55-1) and polybrominated biphenyls (PBB) (CAS no. 59536-65-1) must not be used in textiles which are intended to come into contact with the skin, e.g. articles of clothing or linen. The ban covers both import and sale (REACH, Annex XVII, entries 4, 7 and 8).
- Import, sale and export of mercury or products containing mercury are prohibited (BEK 627, 2003). This ban also includes textiles.
- The sale, import or production of products containing cadmium is banned (BEK 858, 2009) if the cadmium is used as a stabiliser in plastic, cadmium coatings or pigmentation. Cadmium is also regulated in REACH, Annex XVII, entry 23.
- The import or sale of products containing lead is prohibited (BEK 856, 2009). The ban also includes textiles.
- Textiles must not contain pentachlorophenol (PCP). The import, export, sale or use of products containing 5ppm or above of

pentachlorophenol, or of its salts or esters is prohibited (BEK 854, 2009)

- Textiles must not contain certain azo colouring agents. The regulations also apply for textiles used in toys. It is prohibited to import, sell or use a specific blue azo colouring agent and azo colouring agents, which can release carcinogenic substances, as well as certain other products, which contain azo colouring agents (REACH, Annex XVII, entry 43).
- Products which are designed for direct or long-term contact with the skin must not contain nickel if the nickel emission exceeds 0.5 mg/cm²/week (REACH, Annex XVII, entry 27).
- In accordance with REACH, Annex XVII, entry 53 PFOS (perfluorooctane sulfonate and its derivatives) are prohibited in products, including textiles, from 27 June 2008. Special notice should be taken of the ban on textiles or other materials with a coating, if the amount of PFOS comprises 1 µg/m² or more of the coated material.

4.3 Statutory order on cosmetics

Cosmetic products for children are, like other cosmetic products, regulated by the statutory order on Cosmetic Products (BEK 422, 2006) and its amendments. The statutory order implements European resolutions on cosmetics and contains a number of decisions relating to the use of chemical substances in cosmetics and their marking. The cosmetic directive has recently been revised and will become applicable throughout the EU.

In accordance with the statutory order on Cosmetics, section 10, products marketed in the EU must not be harmful to health when they are used under “normal conditions, or under conditions that can be reasonably predicted”. An evaluation must be conducted prior to marketing on the safety with regards to human health at use of the finished cosmetic product. This must include specific evaluation of the cosmetic products intended for children younger than three years old. The statutory order on Cosmetics also imposes a number of limitations on use of chemical substances in cosmetic products. Companies or organisations marketing cosmetics are responsible for making sure that the rules are adhered to in accordance with the statutory order.

4.3.1 List of ingredients

The following special conditions are applicable for the list of ingredients for cosmetic products (BEK 422 section 25, 2006):

- Impurities present in raw materials are not considered ingredients.
- Perfume and aromatic compounds and raw materials for these will be declared as either “perfume”, or “aroma”. In accordance with Annex 3 of the statutory order, 26 allergens in perfumes and aromas substances must be indicated in the list of ingredients if their concentration exceeds 0.001% in leave-on products, and 0.01% in rinse-off products. This rule on the 26 allergens in perfumes and aromas came into force in 2005 and applies to all cosmetics produced after 10 March 2005.
- Ingredients with a concentration of less than 1% can be declared in any order following those with a concentration higher than 1%.
- Colouring agents can be declared in any order after those with a colour index number (or name from Annex 4 on colouring agents).

- Ingredients can be declared by their common name, in accordance with common nomenclature (INCI name) for cosmetic ingredients.
- With small cosmetic products, or packaging that is so small that it is impossible to print a list of ingredients of contents, the ingredients must be printed on an accompanying label, tape, or card that can be attached to the product. If it is not possible to fasten information of this type onto the product, the list of ingredients must be clearly displayed close by.

INCI is an abbreviation for “International Nomenclature Cosmetic Ingredients” and is a common nomenclature for use on lists of ingredients of content for cosmetic products in the EU. An INCI name can cover many different chemical substances. The INCI list is indicative, which means that it is not a list of permitted ingredients in cosmetics, but indicates which ingredients have been used. If there is no INCI name for a substance, its chemical name must be used and an INCI name must be applied for (BEK 422, 2006)

4.3.2 Substances with restrictions on use in cosmetic products

The statutory order on Cosmetics (BEK 422, 2006) places a number of restrictions on use of substances in cosmetic products, e.g. which substances may not be used in cosmetic products, which substances may only be used under certain conditions (e.g. maximum concentration), and which substances may only be used (positive lists) within a specific group (e.g. colouring agents, preservatives).

Substances which are not permitted in cosmetic products

In accordance with the statutory order on Cosmetics section 12, substances which are included in Annex 2 of the statutory order must not be used as ingredients in cosmetic products.

Substances which are permitted in cosmetic products with certain restrictions

In accordance with the statutory order on Cosmetics section 13, substances which are included in Annexes 3-6 can only be allowed in cosmetic products in accordance with the stipulated restrictions and conditions of the annexes.

Colouring agents permitted in cosmetic products

The statutory order on Cosmetics section 14, states that cosmetic products (with the exception of the colouring agents used exclusively in hair colours) may only contain the colouring agents and sprays, salts and pigments, which are named in Annexes 3 and 4, including their stipulated limitations and conditions.

Preservatives permitted in cosmetic products

In accordance with the statutory order on Cosmetics section 15, cosmetic products must not contain preservatives other than those named in Annex 5. There are exceptions, which can be seen in section 15 of the statutory order.

UV filters permitted in cosmetic products

In accordance with the statutory order on Cosmetics section 16, cosmetic products must not contain UV filters other than those named in Annex 6 (of the statutory order). There are, however, other UV filters, which are only used in cosmetic products to protect the products themselves from being broken down by UV radiation, which are not included in Annex 6.

4.4 Pacifiers

For pacifiers, see Directive 93/11/EEC from 15 March 1993 on the emission of N-nitrosamines and N-nitrosatable substances from baby's bottle teats and pacifiers made with elastomers and rubber (Directive 93/11, 1993).

This states that pacifiers and bottle teats must not release N-nitrosamines and N-nitrosatable substances, which are dissolvable in saliva in amounts that exceed the following:

- 0.01 mg total amount released N-nitrosamines/kg (from those parts of the pacifier or bottle teat made with elastomers or rubber).
- 0.1 mg total amount emitted N-nitrosatable substances/kg (from those parts of the pacifier or bottle teat made with elastomers or rubber).

4.5 General regulations for limitations on use of certain substances

There is a comprehensive list of regulations on the limited usage of certain substances, which in many cases apply generally.

These general limitations on use are:

- (EU/DK) REACH, Annex XVII, entry 23 and Statutory order No. 858 of 5 September 2009 on the ban on sale, import and production of goods containing cadmium.
- (DK) Statutory order No. 854 of 5 September 2009 on the ban on import, sale, use and export of goods containing pentachlorophenol (PCP)
- (EU) REACH, Annex XVII, entry 27 on ban on the import and sale of certain products containing nickel (metal parts and parts with long-term contact with the skin).
- (EU) REACH, Annex XVII, entry 43 on the ban on import, sale and use of certain azo colouring agents.
- (EU) REACH, Annex XVII, entry 53 on the limitation of import, sale and use of perfluorooctane sulphonates (PFOS).
- (EU/DK) REACH, Annex XVII, entries 51 and 52 and Statutory order No. 855 of 5 September 2009 on the ban on phthalates in toys and childcare articles.

4.6 Foodstuffs, assessment of pollution from EFSA (European Food Safety Authority)

Substances such as pesticides, phthalates and bisphenol A, mentioned in this report, are assessed by the EFSA based on studies on possible health risks. Pesticides require 2nd generation studies, which include studies on potential endocrine disrupting effects.

The analysis typically concludes with a figure for tolerable daily intake (TDI), which is given as mg/kg body mass/day, or acceptable daily intake (ADI). Legislated threshold limits are set using this evaluation, and are intended to ensure that there are no health risks associated with intake of these substances during a lifetime.

The the threshold limits for phthalates in food contact materials and articles, have been set taking into account substances originating in other sources.

5 Survey

Twelve product groups were selected based on knowledge of previously examined substances and products.

The aim of the survey has been to:

- Add to existing knowledge/surveys of products used daily by 2 year-old children.
- Identify within each product type the products most used by 2-year-olds.
- Find out what materials the individual product types are made from.
- Attempt to gather together all information available on the materials – including constituent substances.
- Obtain products for chemical analysis.

The survey comprises the following 12 product groups:

- Outdoor clothes made from impregnated textiles, e.g. jackets, which are marketed as being waterproof, or water-resistant (PVC rain wear are also included if the articles appear as part of the survey).
- Mittens of the same material as all-in-one suits.
- Footwear in the form of rubber clogs.
- Footwear in the form of unlined rubber boots.
- Pacifiers, primarily those in which the plastic part is made of polycarbonate.
- Bath soap packaging shaped like popular figures/animals as well as other containers for children's soap made from PVC.
- Non-slip figures and bath mats.
- Soft toys.
- Diapers.
- Sun cream.
- Moisturising cream/oil-based creams/lotions.
- Children's bed linen.

The product groups have been chosen according to; exposure, expected content of substances, relevant reporting arenas, and existing product information.

A complete survey of all products within the individual product groups has not been undertaken although it includes as many of the most sold products/brands as possible. This has been achieved partly through contact with trade associations and other retail organisations to gather information on which shops carry the greatest range for each product group, and partly by contact with individual shops (retail and internet), and talking to employees about which products/models sell best.

The following first describes the general delimitation and then general conditions of the survey. Subsequently, the product types will be described individually.

5.1 Delimitation

The survey focusses exclusively on consumer products for 2-year-old children.

This survey only covers products that are marketed in Denmark, either through retail outlets, or in Danish web shops.

5.2 General conditions of the survey

The premise is that, in relation to the rest of the population, parents of small children are frequent net shoppers and that it is mostly mothers who purchase the products for their 2-year-olds.

5.2.1 Contacts

Initially, a number of trade associations and large supermarket chains, toy chains and other outlets were contacted to find out which products, out of the individual product groups and product categories in the survey, were the most sold products on the Danish market.

5.2.2 Sizes

Childrens' clothing products were purchased in sizes 92-98 and shoe sizes 23-26, which are considered to be average sizes for 2-year-olds.

Retailers were also contacted and asked in advance, whether they considered the soft toys and bath toys that were to be sampled in the survey, to be suitable for 2-year-olds.

5.3 Outdoor clothes

The survey focuses on outdoor clothes made with impregnated textiles, i.e. outdoor clothes which are marketed as being waterproof, water-resistant, or dirt-resistant.

As the campaign week for the project was originally set for week 25, i.e. during the summer, it was aimed at finding clothing suitable for that time of year (windcheaters and other lightweight outdoor clothing). However, as the survey actually took place in October, it was impossible to find that type of clothing in the shops, so lined jackets and winter jackets were added to the samples.

Mittens made from impregnated material and marketed as being waterproof, water-resistant, or dirt-resistant are also included.

5.3.1 Legislation

Legislation applying to outdoor clothing has different limitations on use of substances such as brominated flame retardants, impregnation substances, PFOS and its derivatives, heavy metals, nickel, etc. These are described further in section 4.2 Textiles.

5.3.2 Delimitation

The survey includes impregnated outdoor clothes, for instance, textile jackets or coats suitable for season changes (spring/autumn) and lined jackets/winter jackets.

Mittens made from the same material as all-in-one suits were also included. The survey focuses on outdoor clothes and mittens, which are marketed as being either waterproof, or water resistant.

Skiwear is not included in the survey.

Rainwear is not generally included in the systematic survey, but is included whenever the survey encountered PVC rainwear. Internet searches were made for PVC rainwear and during shop visits enquiries were made as to whether the retailer stocked PVC rainwear.

5.3.3 Description of product type in use

The types of impregnated jackets and coats that were originally targeted in the survey were primarily those that could be used during spring and autumn, however, this type of clothing can also be used during the winter months in situations in, which all-in-one suits are inappropriate, e.g. car journeys.

As mentioned previously, it was not possible to find this type of clothing during visits to retailers in October, so lined jackets and winter jackets for normal outdoor use were also included in the survey.

Two-year-old children are primarily exposed to substances in their outdoor clothes and mittens either by sucking cuffs and mittens, or by sucking/playing with hanging parts - reflectors, zips etc.

5.3.4 Survey of the range of outdoor clothing

5.3.4.1 Procedure

An enquiry was made to The Danish Chamber of Commerce for contacts with trade associations.

Coop, Dansk Supermarked, Jysk and Matas were contacted to ask which brands and trade names they carried, which were the best sellers and how large a proportion of total sales in Denmark they accounted for.

A number of retail chains (baby chains) specialising in baby articles were also contacted, including BabySam, Ønske Børn and BabyVest.

A number of retailers in the Århus area were visited for the survey on jackets and mittens. These included the following:

- Føtex
- Bilka
- Kvickly
- BabySam
- BabyVest (not nation wide, but has shops in Jylland and on Fyn)
- LIC (Lærernes indkøbscentral – a purchasing cooperative for teachers)
- H&M

- Magasin
- Salling (not nation wide, but has shops in Aalborg and Århus)
- Kære Børn
- Name It
- Zara
- Lego Shop (shop in the Århus area)
- Krutter (shop in the Århus area)
- Made in (shop in the Århus area)
- Hønsfødder (shop in the Århus area)
- Kits (shop in the Århus area)
- Millemarengs (shop in the Århus area)
- Okker Gogger (shop in the Århus area)
- Prinsessen og Ridderen (shop in the Århus area)

In addition, catalogues, advertisements etc, were also surveyed.

The Google search engine was used, using various search words and combinations of the same. This was done in order to gain a general impression of the market for impregnated jackets and mittens and to find net vendors and retailers which stock these products.

The search also included a number of specific websites.

5.3.5 Survey results

5.3.5.1 Products

This survey focuses on outdoor clothes made with impregnated textiles, i.e. clothes which are marketed as being waterproof, water-resistant, or dirt-resistant.

The products are generally supplied with information on the construction of outer material and lining. In most cases, the product has washing instructions.

In the survey of impregnated jackets, information from stockists on product materials was registered. This concerned jackets with an outer material of 100% nylon, coated cotton, beaver nylon, 100% cotton, 100% Eco-Tex certified wool, polyester and polyamide/polyurethane.

With mittens, outer materials of nylon, polyamide, polyester and cotton were registered.

Textiles marketed as being waterproof can be impregnated or coated, typically with PU (polyurethane).

To become waterproof, or water-resistant, clothes can have:

- Impregnated outer surfaces.
- Plastic coatings on the outer surface or rear.
- Membranes on the rear, or as a laminate in between the outer and inner materials.

The impregnation will most probably contain fluorine (certain exceptions can be use of a silicone compound to provide the water-resistant effect). Most common will be fluorocarbon compounds, but fluorotelomers can also be found. There is also a probability that membranes will contain fluoro-polymer

compounds. Plastic coatings can be of polyurethane or polyvinyl chloride and perhaps other types of polymer, which may also contain fluoro-compounds.

5.3.5.2 Results of surveying via trade associations and large retail chains

The Danish Chamber of Commerce

The Danish Chamber of Commerce did not consider itself able to contribute information to the survey. The organisation says that companies cannot be expected to furnish information on which products sell best, as this could mean that these products would almost certainly be selected for analysis and possibly "exposed". The Danish Chamber of Commerce therefore suggested that contact be made directly with the larger baby retailers.

Coop

No reply was received to our inquiry about trade names and market share. Information was received that waterproof coatings are used.

Dansk Supermarked

No replies were received to our request.

Baby chains

No replies were received to our request.

5.3.5.3 Result of surveying via the web

Jackets

Several websites were visited and, using Google, eight relevant online webshops were found.

Six different search criteria were used. "Windcheaters children" returned around 8,290 results, "spring/autumn jackets children" returned around 4,540 results, "windcheaters baby" returned around 10,900 results and "anorak children" returned around 108,000 results.

With the first search criterion, "windcheaters children", the first 11 pages were further examined for possible vendors. Each page contained 10 results, i.e. 110 results in all. This was done either via the search engine's short summaries, or by visiting the individual websites.

The number of visited pages fell in the subsequent searches, as there were many repeats from previous searches.

Mittens

Several websites were visited and, using Google, and eleven relevant online webshops were identified.

"Waterproof mittens" - returned 13,000 results. The first 11 pages were examined for possible vendors. Each page contained 10 results, i.e. 110 results in all. This was done either via the search engine's short summaries, or by visiting the individual websites.

5.3.5.4 Results of shop visits

Jackets

It proved impossible to find thin, impregnated jackets in the shops during the actual period of the survey (October 2008), which would have been possible

during the originally planned campaign week (week 25, 2009). Shop personnel reported that they just did not stock that type of clothing at this time of year.

A number of winter jackets were examined during the shop visits.

One retail chain reported that they no longer stocked PVC rainwear and that PVC had been phased out in their shops a number of years previously. The retailer doubted that it would at all be possible to find PVC rainwear for children these days. When asked if they stocked PVC rainwear, all the other shops visited also replied that they did not.

Mittens

The general picture is that supermarkets stock one brand, which can be found in a range of colours and possibly, designs.

5.3.5.5 Product list

Product list - jackets

Table 5.1 and Table 5.2 present a range of products registered during the course of the survey.

Table 5.1 Examples of waterproof/water-resistant jackets from the survey - webshops

Webshop	Product name	Description (directly from website)	Item price	Sizes	Direct link
Maelkechokolade.dk	Nalle D Anorak	Wind and water-resistant. Fleece lining. Made of coated cotton. Lining: sports anti piling fleece.	499 kr.	2-8 Years	http://www.maelkechokolade.dk/shop/anorak-til-drenge-645p.html
www.prinsessebutikken.dk	Mini A Ture Anorak	Windproof, waterproof and breathable. Outer material: 100% nylon. Inner material: 100% polyester fleece. Lining: 100% High Performance polyester. Waterproof at 3000 mm.	700 kr.	2-10 Years	http://prinsessebutikken.dk/product.asp?product=48822
Butik-bambino.dk	Cupcake Jacket	Wind and waterproof. Breathable. Waterproof at 7000 mm. Outer material: 100% nylon Inner material: 100% polyester.	899 kr.	1-4 Years	http://www.butik-bambino.dk/product.asp?product=20631
Ansos.dk	Troll Windcheater	Windproof, waterproof and breathable windcheater. Jacket without lining	299 kr.	80-122 cm	http://www.ansos.dk/searchadv.asp?job=search&keyword=troll+vindjakke
Tinyzone.dk	Tinyminymo Spring/Autumn jacket	Wind and water-resistant. With cotton lining	150 kr.	68-92 cm	http://www.tinyzone.dk/product.asp?product=3779 We now run into the problem that certain jackets such as this one have been "taken off" the website.
Raskedrenge.dk	Ocean SoftShell	Wind and waterproof. Material: 3 layer bonded elastic micro-fleece.	359 kr.	2-10 Years	http://raskedrenge.dk/drengetj/drengetoej_0210_aar/drenge_overtoej/ocean_soft_shell_jakke_521_da.html
Mille-mi.dk	Minymo Anorak	100% waterproof and breathable. 100% beaver nylon. Fleece lining: 100% polyester.	500 kr.	80-134 cm	http://mille-mi.dk/product.asp?product=18650
Bonaparte.dk	Bonaparte jacket	Wind and water-resistant. Perforated lining. Polyester filled.	429 kr.	80-150 cm	http://www.bonaparte.dk/pigetoej/jakker/group/208

Webshop	Product name	Description (directly from website)	Item price	Sizes	Direct link
		Lightly shining quality. 100% cotton			9665/product/5630823/Produktdetaljer.produktdetail_s_dk.0.html?&ftu=015c1cb4b882aaafd62e1042b0b782d6

The following list shows products which have been registered during visits to retailers. All products are of sizes suitable for 2 year-olds.

Table 5.2 Examples of jackets from survey - shop visits

Retailer	Product name	Product description (directly from garment)	Price
Føtex	JDL Essentials	Outer material: polyester Lining: Fleece, polyester.	99.75 kr.
Lego Butikken	Lego-Tec Wear	Windproof, waterproof and breathable. Produced by Kaboki. Made from 100% Oxford polyamide or polyester. Extra impregnated. Lego-Tec jacket is made from flying-suit (all-in-one) material.	700 kr.
Okker Gokker.	Okker Gokker	Outer material: 100% Nylon Cordura. Stitching: 100% Polyester. Padding: 3M Thinsulate.	649 kr.
Magasin	Reima-Tec: Malli	Windproof, waterproof and breathable. Outer material of 73% Polyamide, 27% polyethane. Lining: 100% Polyamide. Also available as all-in-one suit.	800 kr.
Magasin	Ver de Terre: Moon	Shell Fabric: 100% nylon. Padding: 100% polyester. Thermolite plus (which is what makes it waterproof – according to the sales assistant).	1200 kr.
Magasin	Mini A Ture: Elvin 301	Shell: 100% nylon. Downproof and water-repellent. Lining: 100% nylon. Filling: 70% down and 30% feather.	1299 kr.
Magasin	CupCake: CC-501-296-arm	Windproof, waterproof and breathable. Shell: 100% nylon. Lining and padding: 100% polyester. Also available as all-in-one suit.	899 kr.
Magasin	Molo: Arctic	Thermolite. Outer material: 100% Polyamide. Lining and padding: 100% Polyester. Magasin in Århus stock 7 brands, which are classified as waterproof, meaning that they can withstand a water pressure of 5000 mvp or above (according to the sales assistant).	900 kr.
Salling	Ticket to Heaven: Janus	Windproof, waterproof and breathable. The jacket is guaranteed waterproof. The outer material is of nylon and the lining and stitching of polyester.	On offer: 299 kr.
Salling	Mala: Maria	Thinsulate 3M. Outer material: 100 5 cordura. Lining: 100% polyester. Also available as all-in-one-suit.	659 kr.
Salling	Me Too: Karla	Windproof, waterproof and breathable. Outer material: 100% nylon. Lining: 100% nylon. Padding: 100% polyester.	599 kr.
Salling	Minymo: Vega 3	Anorak. Windproof, waterproof and breathable. Thinsulate. 100% Nylon Oxford.	499 kr.
Salling	Noa Noa	Waterproof (WP7000) and breathable. Made from polyamide and polyester. Salling stock 8 brands, which are classified as waterproof, meaning that they can withstand a water pressure of 5000 mvp or above (according to the sales assistant).	Forgot to note price
H&M	H&M	Water-resistant. Made from polyamide and polyester.	298 kr.
H&M	H&M	Water-resistant. Made from polyester. Detachable hood.	349 kr.

5.3.5.6 Product prices

During the survey, jackets were registered in a price range from 100 – 1,299 kr.

5.3.5.7 Selected products

There is no information on whether the examined jackets were impregnated or not, but all were marketed as either waterproof, or water-resistant. As mentioned previously, jackets that are marketed as waterproof, or water-resistant can be either impregnated or coated – sometimes both. It is not possible to see whether a jacket is impregnated, or not.

Five products were selected from the product group for detailed studies.

Every effort was made to select popular brands from a wide price range.

Product list - mittens

Table 5.3 and Table 5.4 show a range of products registered in connection with the survey.

Table 5.3 Examples of waterproof/water-resistant mittens from survey - webshops

Webshop	Product name	Description (directly from website)	Item price	Sizes	Direct link
Mille-mi.dk	Cupcake	Waterproof and breathable. 100% polyester. Linings: 100% cotton, fleece lining.	269 kr.	92-116 cm	http://mille-mi.dk/product.asp?product=18428&attrib=1&attrib1=8611
Miniature.dk	Miniature	Windproof, waterproof and breathable. Zip and velcro	270 kr.	2-7 Years	http://www.miniaturen.dk/product.php?id=3286
Tinyzone.dk	Minymo	Waterproof. Effective down to -20C	99 kr.	1-10 Years	http://www.tinyzone.dk/product.asp?product=2249
Tinyzone.dk	ABEKO	100% waterproof. Lined with cotton fleece. With design.	89 kr.	1-10 Years	http://www.tinyzone.dk/product.asp?product=469
Smartkids.dk	Legowear Lego	100% waterproof. 100% nylon. Rubber-grip on palms. With design.	149,75 kr.	1-7 Years	http://www.smartkids.dk/baby pige/VisVare.asp?ID=19533&mid=0
Smartkids.dk	Legowear Duplo	100% waterproof. 100% nylon.	99,75 kr.	1-7 Years	http://www.smartkids.dk/baby pige/VisVare.asp?ID=19538&mid=0
Smartkids.dk	Fransa Kids	Wind and waterproof at 3000mm. Outer material 100% polyamide, lining 100% polyester.	149,75 kr.	S-L 1-2 Years 3-4 Years 5-7 Years	http://www.smartkids.dk/minipige/visvare.asp?id=20498
Børnebiksen.dk	Reima tec-mittens	Windproof, waterproof and breathable. Mittens contain X-static which is an effective fibre system with silver fibres. Silver has natural anti-bacterial properties that resist the growth of bacteria and mould in the material. Fleece lining The fibres are therefore effective against odours. Silver also has superior thermo-dynamic properties which keep the fingers extra warm. X-static prevents static electricity and retains its properties for the entire product lifetime.	239,95 kr.	0-4 Years	http://www.bornebiksshop.dk/product.asp?product=275
Modebanditten.dk	Troll	Wind and waterproof. Wool lining.	289 kr.	1-5 Years	http://www.modebanditten.dk/product_info.php?products_id=186
Prinsesserogpirater.dk	Hesta	Water-resistant.	200 kr.	0-3 Years	http://www.prinsesserogpirater.eu/shop/hestra-luffer-m-36446p.html
Prinsesserogpirater.dk	Reima Corno mittens	Can be tumble-dried...Same technical properties as	239 kr.	2-4 Years	http://www.prinsesserogpirater.eu/shop/reima-corno-

Webshop	Product name	Description (directly from website)	Item price	Sizes	Direct link
		"Sommen" all-in-one-suit.			green-27167p.html
Miniature.dk	Ticket.	Windproof, waterproof and breathable. Fleece lining	149,95 kr.	0-2 Years	http://www.miniaturen.dk/product.php?id=3260
Babysmart.dk	Alfons Åberg.	Waterproof. With design. Rubber-grip on palms. Reflective tape.	79 kr.	1-3 Years	http://www.babysmart.dk/shop/alfons-aaberg-luffer-2778p.html
Noahogvictoria.dk	Didrikson	Waterproof. With design. Reflective tape.	149,95 kr.	0-4 Years	http://www.noahogvictoria.dk/product.asp?product=14173
Olgasoldebørn.dk	Mini A Ture	100% waterproof. Outer material: 100% breathable, windproof and waterproof nylon Inner material: 100% polyester fleece Lining: 100% High Performance polyester. With design.	249 kr.	2-9 Years	http://www.olgasoldeboern.dk/shop/mini-a-ture-3663p.html
Babytex.dk	Zipizi	Wind and waterproof. Plush lining With design.	75 kr.	1-4 Years	http://babytex.dk/vanter_og_regnbukser/vanter_luffer_bla_a_str_1_aar_da.html

The following list shows products which have been registered during visits to retailers. All products are of a size suitable for 2 year-olds.

Table 5.4 Examples of waterproof/water-resistant mittens from survey - webshops

Product name	Retailer	Price	Comments
Alpine junior mitten	Bilka	49.95 kr.	Available in several colours
Units children's' mitten	Kvickly	79,95 kr. (2 pack)	Nylon - Available in several colours
Mikk-line	BabySam BabyVest	69 kr. On offer, normal price 129 kr.	Available in several colours
Reima Tec x-static	BabyVest Magasin	299 kr. 240 kr.	Available in several colours
Reima	BabyVest Magasin	99 kr.-99 kr.	Available in several colours
No name Thinsulate lining	Bilka	49.95 kr. 79 kr.	Various models - Available in several colours
No name Thinsulate lining	H&M	79 kr.	Various models - Available in other colours
No name	H&M	79,95 for 2 pack	Available in several colours Only information "Made in China"
Hello Kitty	H&M	49,75 kr.	
Friends	Kvickly	69.95 kr.	Various colours and patterns
Coop Unitsport	Kvickly	79.95 kr.	Various colours
North Field	Føtex	49,85 kr.	Available in several colours
Ticket	Magasin	149,95 kr.	Available in several colours
No name	Magasin	69.95 kr.	Available in several colours
Cupcake	Magasin	269 kr.	Available in several colours
Molo	Magasin	150 kr.	Available in several colours

At all shop visits in Table 5.4 (except those at Bilka and Føtex), information was available on whether the mittens were waterproof, or water resistant. At Bilka and Føtex, however, it was not possible to find staff who knew anything about children's clothes.

The sales assistant in the children's department at Magasin said that all mittens are waterproof to a certain extent. The most waterproof are Reima-tec, then Ticket, Cup Cake and Molo. There are also standard Reima mittens, although these are not as waterproof as Reima-tec. The sales assistant said, without being asked, that mittens are often made of the same material as all-in-one suits, but are coated with a substance that makes them waterproof.

H&M say that four of the types of mitten they sell are water-resistant and 100% polyester. All types are unnamed. Three of them are termed "ski-mittens" on the H&M website, while the fourth is simply "mittens". Hello Kitty mittens are not stated as water-resistant on the H&M website, even though on a shop visit they were said to be so.

Mikk-line mittens are made of Kaporous material, which is a registered trade name like Teflon, Gore-tex, etc. Kaporous material is claimed to be wind and waterproof.

Coop says that their waterproof mittens have a PU coating.

5.3.5.8 Product prices

The survey registered mitten prices varying from 40 kr. per pair (2 pack 79.95) and 299 kr. per pair.

5.3.5.9 Selected products

There is no information on whether the mittens in the survey are of the same material as the all-in-one suits (according to product specifications, all-in-one suits are made of various materials, although are often stated as being 100% nylon).

The survey has only looked at mittens where the material "looks like" that of all-in-one suits and where the shop personnel have stated that the mittens were either waterproof, or water-resistant.

In all, five products were selected for detailed study from the product group – mittens.

Every effort was made to select popular brands from a wide price range.

5.4 Footwear

The survey focuses on footwear which could be expected to be worn during the campaign period for the project (originally week 25), which is during the summer. Thus, two types of footwear were examined; rubber boots and rubber clogs.

5.4.1 Legislation

The legislation applicable to footwear has different limitations on use of substances such as PFOS and its derivatives, heavy metals, nickel, etc.

5.4.2 Delimitation

In the survey, rubber boots are defined as waterproof boots made from either plastic or rubber. The survey is limited to rubber boots without lining.

The expression "rubber clogs" describes a clog-like product, probably of a thermo-plastic material (TPE), for example, an EVA-type.

5.4.3 Description of product type in use

Rubber boots are presumed to be used primarily in spring, summer and autumn, although unlined boots, often worn with thick woollen socks, are also likely to be worn in the milder winter months.

Rubber boots are probably also only worn for a limited number of hours, or at a maximum, during the 120 rainy days which the DMI (Danish Meteorological Institute) says is normal for Denmark.

Rubber clogs are worn both indoors and outdoors, during the summer, but during the winter, primarily as indoor shoes. Some models have a detachable lining.

Children are mainly exposed to the substances used in rubber boots and rubber clogs if they wear them with bare feet, or if the material comes into contact with bare legs (edges of rubber boots). If the children sweat, there is an even greater risk of migration from the product. It is also quite conceivable that 2 year-olds may suck their rubber clogs – especially if they are being used indoors at home.

5.4.4 Survey of the range of footwear

5.4.4.1 Procedure

An enquiry was made to The Danish Chamber of Commerce for contacts with trade associations.

Coop and Dansk Supermarked were contacted to ask which brands and trade names they stocked, which were the best sellers and how large a proportion of total sales in Denmark they accounted for.

An enquiry was made to Crocs Danmark concerning: the material the footwear is made from; which models are available and stocked in Denmark for 2 year-old children; and if similar products are available.

A number of retail chains specialising in baby articles were also contacted, including BabySam, Ønske Børn and BabyVest.

Several retail outlets were visited. These include the following:

- Føtex
- Bilka
- Kvickly
- H&M
- LIC (Lærernes indkøbscentral – a purchasing cooperative for teachers)
- Tops Sko
- BabySam

- BabyVest
- Deichmann sko
- Intersport
- Magasin

In addition, catalogues, advertisements etc, were also surveyed.

Google was used for the survey, using various search words and combinations of the same. This was done to find general details of rubber clogs and rubber boots on the market and to identify a number of webshops selling them.

A number of specific websites were also searched.

5.4.5 Results of survey

5.4.5.1 Products

On their website, Crocs state that their clogs are made from "Croslite TM with closed cells which are neither plastic, nor rubber". This could indicate that they are made from a thermoplastic elastomer (TPE), for example an EVA type.

Crocs Danmark say that the content of Crocs is secret and that they cannot reveal any more details of the composition of the material.

Rubber boots, on the other hand, are usually made from natural rubber, although an alternative can be chloroprene, PVC and polyurethane.

5.4.5.2 Results of survey via trade associations and large retail chains

The Danish Chamber of Commerce

The Danish Chamber of Commerce did not consider itself able to contribute information to the survey. The organisation says that companies cannot be expected to furnish information on which products sell best, as this could mean that these products would almost certainly be selected for analysis and possibly "exposed". The Danish Chamber of Commerce therefore suggested that contact be made directly with the larger baby retailers.

Coop

No replies were received to our enquiry.

Dansk Supermarked

No replies were received to our enquiry.

Baby chains

No replies were received to our enquiry.

Crocs

Reply to enquiry: Crocs Danmark say that the content of Crocs is secret and that they can not reveal any more details of the composition of the material.

5.4.5.3 Result of surveying via the web

A number of website were visited and 17 relevant online webshops were found using Google.

Rubber clogs

The search words "Crocs children" were used, which gave around 380,000 results. The first 11 pages were examined for possible retailers. Each page contains 10 results, which is 110 results in all. The survey was carried out using Google's short summaries, or by visiting the actual website. In addition, a search for "clogs children" gave around 1,910 results, out of which two webshops selling Crocs-like products to the age group were found.

Rubber boots

Four different search criteria have been used:

- "Unlined rubber boots children" - returned approx. 71 results.
- "Textile lined rubber boots" - returned approx. 8 results.
- "Textile lined rubber boots children" - returned 5 results.
- "Rubber boots children lined" - returned approx. 62,000 results.

Using the search words "unlined rubber boots children", around 20 websites were visited and the rest were checked using the Google short summaries. Using the search words "textile lined rubber boots", 6 out of 8 hits were visited and with "textile lined rubber boots children", two websites were visited. Using the search words "rubber boots children lined", the first 11 pages were checked for possible retailers. Each page contained 10 results, giving 110 results altogether. This survey was done using the Google short summaries or by visiting individual websites.

5.4.5.4 Results of shop visits

Rubber clogs

There were only a few shops at this time of year that stocked rubber clogs in children's sizes. Kvickly stocked one model with a detachable lining, as did Deichmann Sko.

At Bilka, rubber clogs (without name) were found in a box with left-over items at reduced price.

In their direct-mail catalogue for week 41, Kvickly advertise a rubber clog with detachable lining for 69.96 kr.

A rubber clog called "iplay" was found at Layette baby articles in Allerød.

Rubber boots

Tops Sko registered many different types of rubber boot. The sales assistant said they had a large range, but could not really say which the best were. They did not, however, sell many of the small sizes in the Hunter range (a relatively expensive boot, retailing at 499.75 kr).

Ecco Sko stocked only one model. The sales assistant said they hardly ever sold rubber boots. In spite of a reduction in price from 499 kr to 299 kr. they still did not sell "People get them cheaper at Føtex".

5.4.5.5 Product list

The following tables; Table 5.5 and Table 5.6 present a list of products within the product group rubber clogs registered during the survey. All the products were sold in sizes suitable for a 2 year-old (23-26).

Table 5.5 Examples of rubber clogs from the survey - webshops

Webshop	Product name	Description (directly from website)	Price	Size EU	Direct link
Skosnuden.dk	Crocs Kids Cayman	Light and soft. Easy to wash and dry off. Available in many colours. A comfortable and cool sandal which forms itself to the child's foot. Unique design with orthopaedic non-slip soles. Made from Croslite™, which is waterproof.	299 kr.	21-36	http://www.skosnuden.dk/shop/black-2035p.html
Skosnuden.dk	Crocs Kids Georgie	Soft and insulating effect. Same material as other Crocs and 100% waterproof. Available in many colours. Orthopaedic and non-slip soles. Made from Croslite™, which is waterproof.	399 kr.	25-36	http://www.skosnuden.dk/shop/kids-georgie-lime-2408p.html
Growingfeet.dk	Crocs Athenes	Flip-flop sandal with elastic at heel.	299 kr.	23-36	http://www.growingfeet.dk/shop/crocs-athens-taasandal-4222p.html
Growingfeet.dk	Crocs Mary Jane	Attractive girl's sandal from Crocs with all the great features of Kids Cayman sandals. A comfortable and cool sandal which forms itself to the child's foot. Unique design with orthopaedic non-slip soles. Made in Croslite™, which is waterproof.	399 kr.	23-36	http://www.growingfeet.dk/shop/crocs-mary-jane-3643p.html
Butiklea.dk	Crocling Crocs	Very shock absorbent. Forms itself to the child's foot Resists bacteria and prevents odour Extremely lightweight. Very shock absorbent. Forms itself to the child's foot Resists bacteria and prevents odour Extremely lightweight.	399 kr.	20-36	http://www.butiklea.dk/group.asp?group=122
Butiklea.dk	Crocs Kids Mammoth	Great outdoors in cold weather and also as an indoor shoe.	299 kr.	25-36	http://www.butiklea.dk/product.asp?product=527
Babyshoe.dk	Holy Soles	Machine washable at 40°C Many colours Colourfast – does not mark. Completely safe – made from EVA and air. No PVC! No phthalates. Resistant to odour, liquids and bacteria.	299 kr.	23-31	http://www.babyshoe.dk/shop/holey-soles-moerkeblaa-956p.html
TrendZet		Plastic clogs Machine washable at 40°C	40 kr.	27-28	http://www.trendzet.dk/shop/blaa-clogs-351p.html

Table 5.6 Examples of rubber clogs from the survey - shop visits

Product name	Retailer	Price	Comments
No name	Bilka	On offer: 10 kr.	
No name	Bilka	On offer: 10 kr.	
Iplay	Layette baby articles, Allerød	50 kr.	
No name	Kvickly	69.95 kr.	With detachable lining
Sahara	Deichmann sko	99 kr.	With detachable lining

Table 5.7 and Table 5.8 present a range of products from the product group - rubber boots registered during the course of the survey. All products stocked in sizes suitable for 2 year-olds (23-26).

Table 5.7 Examples of rubber clogs from the survey - webshops

Webshop	Product name	Description	Price	Size EU	Direct link
Hallgrensko.dk	Viking Rubber boots	100% pure rubber	299 kr.	24-33	http://www.hallgrensko.dk/bornesko/gummistoevlertilboernogvoksne/700092/
Frkolga.dk	Molo Rubber boots	Rubber boots with multi-coloured stripes and star reflector at rear.	199 kr.	20-37	http://www.frkolga.dk/commodity/686

Webshop	Product name	Description	Price	Size EU	Direct link
Heartwear.eu	Viking Fish Mini Rubber boots	Rubber boots with tropical fish design. Made from natural rubber with rubber outer sole. Anatomically formed EVA inner sole and MAX GRIP	200 kr.	19-26	http://www.heartwear.eu/product.asp?product=4689
Sundbaby.dk	Minymo Rubber boots	Rubber boots with turquoise or dark brown arrow design.	200 kr.	20-30	http://sundbaby.dk/shop/minymo-gummistoevler-73085p.html
Brandos.dk	Moomin Hanna Rubber boots	Waterproof, unlined rubber boots. Waterproof rubber. Top part of boot in nylon. Inner lined with material.	249 kr.	19-24	http://www.brandos.dk/moomin/hanna-5995/
Ellos.dk	Kompis rubber boots	Material lined. Rubber sole. Laces in front. Many styles.	199 kr.	22-28	https://www.ellos.dk/DetailPages/DetailPage.aspx?categoryId=23960&productId=201202&sellingflag=Prediction&ST=Predictor%20-%20prodde1
Mille-mi.dk	Celavi rubber boot	Rubber boot in olive green with lime green edging. Made from natural rubber.	130 kr.	19-34	http://www.mille-mi.dk/product.asp?product=2096
Smartkids.dk	ABEKO rubber boots	Black with white edge.	80 kr.	20-35	http://www.smartkidz.dk/shop/abeko-gummistoevle-i-1086p.html
Skosnuden.dk	Bundgaard rubber boot	Laces at top, with striped material lining. Made from natural rubber.	199 kr.	23-32	http://www.skosnuden.dk/shop/chokoladebrun-gummistoevle-1015p.html
Konceptkids.dk	Celavi Dino rubber boot	Dinosaur print. Light lining and made with 48% natural rubber. 100% waterproof.	199 kr.	19-29	http://www.konceptkids.dk/dino-gummistoevle-p-1344.html
Niceliving.dk	T2H rubber boots		250 kr.	22-35	http://www.niceliving.dk/product.asp?product=502
Niceliving.dk	Ticket rubber boots	Pink edge above, below and behind. Striped.	270 kr.	24-28	http://www.niceliving.dk/product.asp?product=2030
Prinsesseskabet .dk	Fifi rubber boots	Material lined	199 kr.	20-26	http://prinsesseskabet.dk/shop/fifi-gummistoevler-6374p.html
Prinsesseskabet .dk	Kennedy rubber boots	Quality footwear. Good fit. Many styles.	99 kr.	19-27	http://prinsesseskabet.dk/shop/noddy-gummistoevle-2113p.html
Tinyzone.dk	Barney Boots	Tape fastening at top of boot to keep water out. Made from natural rubber which lets the skin breathe. With "puddle measurer" the tape can measure how deep a puddle or snow is.	159 kr.	22-33	http://www.tinyzone.dk/product.asp?product=10082

Table 5.8 Examples of rubber clogs from the survey - shop visits

Product name	Retailer	Price in DKK	Comments
No name	Bilka	49,95 kr.	Various colours and patterns
No name	H&M		
Adi	Tops Sko	199,75 kr.	Natural rubber.
Viking Play Kids Line	Tops Sko Intersport Magasin	199,75 kr.	Many different styles
The Hunter	Tops Sko	499,75 kr.	
CeLaVi	Tops Sko	149,75 kr.	
Bundgaard	Tops Sko Magasin	199,50 kr. 200 kr.	
Barney Boots	Tops Sko Magasin	199,75 kr. and 299,75 kr. 200 kr.	Many colours and patterns
No name	Tops Sko	299,75 kr.	With "puddle measurer" and lace at top
Miniature	Magasin		

Product name	Retailer	Price in DKK	Comments
Noa Noa	Magasin		
Molo	Magasin		
Dille	Føtex	99.95 kr.	
Abeka	BabyVest	129 kr. and 149 kr.	
Units	Kvickly	59.95 kr.	
No name	Deichmann	99 kr.	No name but with a dinosaur on the bottom
Marvel, Spider man	Deichmann	99 kr.	
No name	Deichmann	99 kr.	Very stiff material
Elefanten	Deichmann	199 kr.	
No name99	Deichmann	99 kr.	Print with "Soccer Sport"

5.4.5.6 Product prices

The survey registered rubber clogs at prices from 10 kr. per pair (on offer) to 399 kr. per pair.

The survey registered rubber boot prices from 49.95 kr. per pair to 499 kr. per pair.

5.4.5.7 Selected products

Five products were selected within the product group rubber clogs for detailed studies.

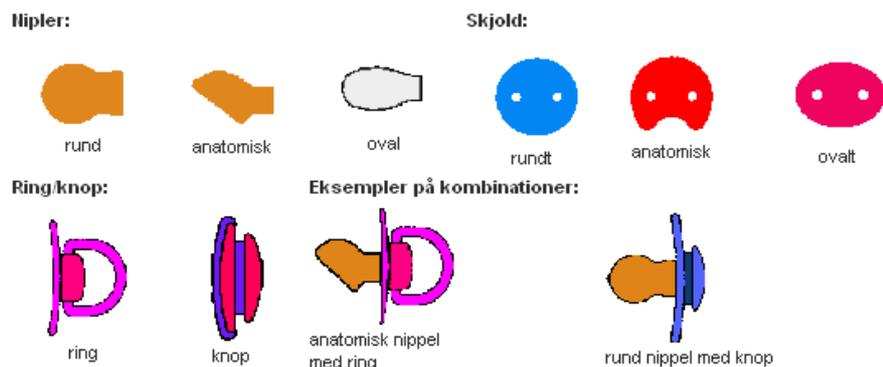
Every effort was made to select popular brands from a wide price range.

Five products were selected within the product group rubber boots for detailed studies.

Every effort was made to select popular brands from a wide price range.

5.5 Pacifiers

A pacifier comprises a teat, a coverage and a ring, or knob in various shapes and combinations.



Pacifiers are sold in "sizes"; from 0-3 months, 3-6 months, 6-18 months or 3-36 months.

5.5.1 Legislation

The legislation relevant for pacifiers is the EU directive concerning the release of nitrosamines and nitrosatable substances from teats and pacifiers, and the various limitations on use of certain substances such as heavy metals, nickel etc. These are described further in Chapter 4.

5.5.2 Delimitation

The survey primarily focuses on pacifiers with polycarbonate coverage.

As the survey showed that many pacifiers are produced with a polypropylene coverage, these were also included.

Pacifiers with no information regarding the composition of the coverage were also included.

As a general rule, teat material is always stated (usually latex or silicone).

This survey is only concerned with pacifiers for 2 year-olds.

5.5.3 Description of product type in use

Pacifiers are used as a comfort substitute for a mother's breast and can be used both day and night.

How much pacifiers are used varies with the child, although most 2 year-old children use pacifiers at some time or another.

Children go through many pacifiers and some may have more than one at the same time.

The Pharmacy writes: "Use: As comfort and substitute for breast or bottle from 0 – 3 years. From 3 years, it is recommended that the child be weaned off the pacifier so as not to hinder the development of teeth".

2 year-olds are directly exposed to the substances in the pacifier when they suck on it. Many children go round for long periods holding their pacifier, so it is not only the teat which comes into contact with the child.

5.5.4 Survey of the range of pacifiers

5.5.4.1 Procedure

An enquiry was made to The Danish Chamber of Commerce for contacts with trade associations.

Coop, Dansk Supermarked and Matas were contacted to ask which brands and trade names they stocked, which were the best sellers and how large a proportion of total sales in Denmark they accounted for.

A number of retail chains specialising in baby articles were also contacted, including BabySam, Ønske Børn and BabyVest.

Several retail outlets were visited. These include the following:

- Føtex
- Bilka

- Kvickly
- Matas
- H&M
- Pharmacies
- LIC (Lærernes indkøbscentral – a purchasing cooperative for teachers)
- BabySam
- BabyVest
- Irma
- Magasin

In addition, catalogues, advertisements etc, were also surveyed.

Google was used for the survey, using various search words and combinations of these. This was done to find general details of the range of pacifiers on the market and to identify a number of webshops selling them.

A number of specific websites were also searched for.

5.5.5 Results of survey

5.5.5.1 Products

In more or less all the pacifiers in the survey, information was available on the composition of the teat. This was however not always the case with the coverage and the ring, and even less so if the pacifier had a knob.

As a general rule, teat material is always stated (usually latex or silicone).

Where information on the composition of the coverage or ring was available, it was usually either polycarbonate or polypropylene. There were also pacifiers in which the coverage was of polypropylene and the knob of polycarbonate.

Polypropylene is a cheaper plastic material than polycarbonate.

As polycarbonate is an amorphous thermoplastic, it can be produced in a transparent version, whereas polypropylene can not. Polycarbonate is also stronger.

Polycarbonate can contain residues of catalysts and solvents from the polymerisation process. These can be triethylamine and tributylamine which are catalyst residues, as well as dichloromethane and monochlorobenzene, which are solvents.

Polypropylene can contain residues of catalysts such as oxides of zirconium, vanadium and chromium.

Silicone rubber, which is peroxide vulcanised, can contain residues of peroxides and their by-products. Platinum vulcanised silicone rubber is regarded as being very clean and free from harmful substances. This is why platinum-catalysed types are often used in medical utensils, food production and pharmaceutical products.

Latex and natural rubber can contain residues of sulphur vulcanisation agents and their by-products, such as dithiocarbonates, dibutyl amine and other aliphatic amines and nitrosamines.

The products are available as neutral pacifiers in white, pale blue or pale pink and with designs (soft toys, skulls, crossbones, and teeth), name, photo, free text or company logo.

5.5.5.2 Results of surveying via trade associations and large retail chains

The Danish Chamber of Commerce

The Danish Chamber of Commerce did not consider itself able to contribute information to the survey. The organisation says that companies cannot be expected to furnish information on which products sell best, as this could mean that these products would almost certainly be selected for analysis and possibly "exposed". The Danish Chamber of Commerce therefore suggested that contact be made directly with the larger baby retailers.

Coop

Coop has stated that they stock Bibs, Nuk, MAM, Tommee Tippee.

Matas

No available information

Dansk Supermarked

Dansk Supermarked have stated they do not have a common buying policy and enquiries should be addressed to the individual subsidiary chains, e.g. Føtex, Bilka, Netto, Tøj & Sko, Salling and A-Z.

5.5.5.3 Result of surveying via websites

A number of relevant websites were visited and 17 relevant online webshops were found using Google.

Five different search criteria have been used:

- "Pacifiers" - returned approx. 2,250 results
- "Pacifiers - 36 months" - returned approx. 400 results
- "Polycarbonate pacifiers" - returned approx. 250 results
- "Polycarbonate pacifiers" - returned approx. 650 results
- "Polypropylene pacifiers" - returned just under 40 results.

Over 200 websites were surveyed. The survey was performed through the search engine's short results or by visiting individual sites.

The www.bambino-mam.se/dk website states the following: "Pacifiers with a silicon teat are becoming more and more popular. But there are still those who think that silicon feels hard and smooth. After many years research, MAM is therefore launching a new silicon surface which completely replaces the old one. Silk Teat TM is as soft and supple as a mother's skin".

5.5.5.4 Results of shop visits

There is a strong convergence of brands seen in the shops visited, although Matas markets its own brand, as do pharmacies.

The Avent brand was stocked by many of the shops visited. In both BabyVest and BabySam they stated that it was the best-selling brand. However, this

brand has not been included further in the project because it is aimed at ages up to 18 months and therefore falls outside the project target group.

5.5.5.5 Product list

Table 5.9 and

Table 5.10 present a range of products registered in the course of the survey.

Table 5.9 Examples of pacifiers from the survey - webshops:

Product name	Material, teat	Material, coverage	Material ring	Website	Comments
Gumlo	Silicon	Polypropylene	Polypropylene	www.Gumlo.dk	
Narresut anatomisk ass.	Natural rubber	Polypropylene	Polypropylene	www.e-handel.abena.dk	
Pussycat sut	Natural rubber	Polypropylene	Polypropylene	www.dreamchild.dk	
NUK	Natural rubber	Polypropylene	Polypropylene	www.puslekassen.dk	
Esska	Latex and silicon	polycarbonate	Not stated	www.navnesutten.dk	Meets EU standard EN 1400, pacifier contains no PVC or phthalate
Min personlige sut	Latex	polycarbonate	Polycarbonate	www.barnevognshuset.dk	
Anatomisk sut med navn	Latex	polycarbonate	Polycarbonate	www.minegenverden.dk	Meets EU standard EN 1400
Anatomisk sut med navn	Silicon	polycarbonate	Polycarbonate	www.babyrum.dk	Dansk Varefakta approved
Min personlige sut	Silicon/latex	polycarbonate	Polycarbonate	www.prinsessebutikken.dk	Available with latex or silicon teat
Anatomisk sut med navn	Natural rubber	Polycarbonate	Polycarbonate	www.minegenverden.dk	
Anatomisk sut med navn	Natural rubber	Polypropylene	Polypropylene	www.babysutten.dk	
Klassisk sut	Natural rubber	Not stated	Not stated	www.0107.dk	Dansk Varefakta approved
Avent	Silicon	Not stated	Not stated	www.med24.dk	
Runde sutter	Natural rubber	Polycarbonate	Polycarbonate	www.minegenbamse.dk	Meets EU standard EN 1400
Sutter med begreber	Natural rubber	Polycarbonate	Polycarbonate	www.kjoellers.dk	Meets EU standard EN 1400
MAM	Silicon/latex	Polypropylene	Not stated	www.bambino-mam.se/dk	Knob material stated: polycarbonate
Baby-Nova skånesut	Silicon	Not stated	Not stated	www.med24.dk	
Pigeon	Not stated	Not stated	Not stated	www.tojbamsen.dk	
Pussycat	Natural rubber	Polypropylene	Polypropylene	www.dreamchild.dk	
Gomotto sut	Not stated - whole pacifier appears to be of the same material	Not stated - entire pacifier appears to be of the same material	Not stated - entire pacifier appears to be of the same material	www.dreamchild.dk	Test winner in German consumer magazine "Öko-test". The physiological Gommotte pacifier contains no allergens or carcinogenic substances which can be transferred to the child.

Product name	Material, teat	Material, coverage	Material ring	Website	Comments
	Natural rubber	Polycarbonate	Not stated Could be polypropylene	Seen in a pharmacy	Meets EU standard EN 1400 Pacifiers made of natural rubber can provoke allergic reactions

Table 5.10 Examples of pacifiers from survey - shop visits

Product name.	Retailer	Price in DKK	Comments
Apotekets Narresut	Pharmacies	45.95 for pack with two items.	Teat:: Natural rubber Coverage: Polycarbonate. Stated on pack: Meets EU standard EN 1400. Pacifiers made of natural rubber can provoke allergic reactions.
Avent	BabySam BabyVest		Teat: Natural rubber. Coverage and ring: Polycarbonate. Only sold for ages up to 18 months.
Bambino	Bilka Føtex	19.45 for 2 pack	Teat: Silicon.
Bambino – MAM	Bilka Føtex Kvickly Irma SuperBest	49.95 for 2 pack	3 versions with teats in latex, silicon and silicon silk teat (ultra soft silicon). Several models, e.g. MAM Maxi air, MAM Classic, UltiMam.
Babycare	Bilka Føtex	19.95 for 2 pack	Teat:: Latex. Coverage: Polypropylene.
Bamse-sut	Bilka SuperBest	16.95 for 3 pack	Teat:: Latex. Coverage: Polypropylene.
Baby Nova	Bilka Føtex LIC Pharmacies	27.95 for 2 pack 27.95 for a "Skånesut" 48.95 at LIC	"Skånesut" only at LIC
Nuk	Bilka Kvickly SuperBest	50 for 2 pack	Teat:: Latex.
Tommee Tippee	Bilka		Teat: Latex. Many models.
Bibs	Kvickly SuperBest		Several versions, all with latex teats, but with polycarbonate and polypropylene coverages. There is also a luminous model (polypropylene coverage.).
Matas Baby	Matas	19.95-35 30-35 for 2 pack	Teat: Latex. Coverage: Polypropylene. Several models.
Matas Baby	Matas	19.95-35 30-35 for 2 pack	Teat: Latex. Coverage: Polypropylene. Several models.

5.5.5.6 Product prices

There is a relatively large price range for pacifiers. Primarily, there are two factors which seem to influence price: the decoration on the coverage (if a photo, name or other personalisation appears, the price is higher than neutral pacifiers) and the number of pacifiers contained in the pack (the more there are, the lower the price per item.)

5.5.5.7 Selected products

As none of the substances selected (i.e. potential endocrine disrupters or allergens) were expected to be found in polypropylene products, focus was placed solely on products with polycarbonate coverages.

Five products were selected from the pacifier product group for detailed studies.

5.6 PVC bath soap packaging

2-year-old children can be exposed to chemicals in the bath from soap and toys. Such exposure is diluted by the bath water. Soap is regulated by the statutory order on cosmetics, and bath toys by the statutory order on toys. The new rules on phthalates (REACH, annex XVII, entry 51 and 52 and BEK 855, 2009) also covers toys. But the packaging of soap for children (body shampoo or bath foam) can be shaped as figures - such as a car, Mickey Mouse or Cinderella - and therefore they do not necessarily fall under the definition of a toy, even though they are ideal for use as a toy in the bath - and maybe even for small children to suck on.

A previous survey by the Danish Environmental Protection Agency "Survey of chemical substances in cosmetic products for children" showed that many of these packagings were made of PVC and had a high content of phthalates (Poulsen and Schmidt, 2007). This represents a grey zone, as it concerns cosmetic products shaped in such a way that in many cases they are perceived as toys.

The Danish Safety Technology Authority (DSTA) decides whether such products are toys, and some of them were categorised by the DSTA in the previous project for the Danish Environmental Protection Agency. The figures in question were exclusively 3-dimensional, e.g. a Winnie the Pooh figure with an umbrella, with a head which formed the cap of the bottle.

5.6.1 Legislation

As mentioned, there is a grey zone for this type of product in some instances. If the DSTA categorises the products as toys, the statutory order on toys as well as legislation concerning phthalates in toys, apply. Otherwise, the various limitations on the use of different substances such as PFOS and their derivatives, heavy metals, cosmetics, etc. apply. See chapter 4 for further details.

5.6.2 Delimitation

This product group is limited to bath soap packaging made of PVC (or of soft plastic with a view to establishing whether they contain PVC), as it is the phthalate content which is relevant with regard to the exposure of 2-year-olds.

Consequently, only children's body shampoo/soap/foam bath products in soft plastic packaging shaped as different figures or animals, or ordinary children's body shampoo for which the packaging code indicates that the packaging is made of PVC (triangle with the number 3 = code for PVC), or moulded figure packaging which was not categorised as toys in DEPA's earlier project: "Identifying chemical substances in cosmetic products for children" were surveyed.

5.6.3 Description of product type in use

Many children - including 2-year-olds - love to bathe and play in the bath. That's why children often spend a long time in the bath, perhaps 10-30 minutes. How often parents bathe their children can vary. Two-year-olds do not need to be bathed every day. The "Bogen om Barnet" published by Politikens Forlag states that children between the ages of 3-6 do not need to bathe every day (Manniche, 2005). A survey by the Danish Asthma and

Allergy Association, which focused exclusively on children with eczema, showed that 11% of parents bathe their children every day and approx. 70% bathe them twice a week (Danish Asthma and Allergy Association, 2007).

Two-year-olds can therefore be exposed to phthalate content in bath soap packaging for up to two hours per week, either by sucking on or touching the products directly, or by indirect transfer via the bath water, if playing with the products in the bath.

5.6.4 Identifying the range of bath soap packaging

5.6.4.1 Procedure

The survey of bath soap packaging primarily used the findings of the aforementioned survey of cosmetic products for children as its starting point, in which bath soaps, body shampoo, foam bath products and the like (all for children) were identified (Poulsen og Schmidt, 2007).

The earlier project built a database of over 200 cosmetic products for children (including body shampoo/bath gels and foam bath products). An extract from this database shows that the bath soap products bearing a triangular symbol with the figure 3 in them, which indicates the packaging is made of PVC, were all shaped as a certain figure (see Table 5.11).

Table 5.11 List of packaging made of PVC (Poulsen and Schmidt, 2007). Extract from database of cosmetic products for children from an earlier DEPA survey project.

Product name	Product type	Manufacturer/Importer	Package description
Barbie Bubble Bath	Foam bath	Adimex	Moulded as a mobile phone with a small bag
Barbie Magic Pegasus Bath and Shower Foam	Foam bath	Beauty and Care, Germany	Barbie figure with purple dress
Barbie, Erika, Dusch- und badeschaum	Foam bath	Beauty & Care AG	Dark-haired Barbie doll with pink and blue dress
Disney Bath & Shower Gel and Sponge	Body shampoo/bath gel	Adimex, Belgium Dist.: Hillpart, Espania	Winnie the Pooh with honey jar
Disney Bath & Shower Gel, Mini mouse	Body shampoo/bath gel	Adimex N.V./S.A. Dist. Hillpart S.A. España	Mini Mouse figure
Disney Princess Bath & Shower Gel, Askepot	Body shampoo/bath gel	Adimex N.V./S.A. Hillpart S.A.	Cinderella figure
Disney, Bath and Shower Gel, Mickey Mouse	Body shampoo/bath gel	Adimex N.V./S.A.	Mickey Mouse figure

During the same project, a large number of bath soap figures were bought in shapes such as a zebra or an ice cream cone. Six of these were analysed for phthalate content and all contained minimum 26% DEHP or 26% DINP (both are phthalates and are covered by a ban in toys - see section 4.1.2). It was therefore investigated where these figures were bought in the earlier project. The retailers concerned were thus visited again with regard to establishing whether it was still possible to find PVC bath soap packaging in the shops (autumn 2008).

Foam bath products and bath soap packaging figures were only found via a few websites in the earlier project (Poulsen and Schmidt, 2007). The same sites were therefore visited again and the Google search engine was searched

using various search words and combinations of the same. This was done to find a number of webshops selling foam bath figures.

5.6.5 Results of the survey

5.6.5.1 Products

Ordinary children's bath soap packaging, e.g. cubic/oval with text, are typically manufactured from pure polyethylene (packaging code 2), polyethylene and polypropylene, or another type of plastic – although not PVC (packaging code 3). This was confirmed by checking the packaging codes on the bottom of various children's soap packaging types in a wide range of shops, e.g. Bilka, Matas, Netto, pharmacies, Fakta, Kvickly and Irma.

Children's body shampoo/foam bath products shaped as a certain figure, such as Winnie the Pooh or Barbie, were found with packaging code 3, i.e. they are made of PVC. Only Disney and Barbie figures were found with PVC packaging in the survey.

5.6.5.2 Result of surveying large retail chains

Coop

The retail store Coop has stated that they have previously bought bubble bath or similar products, occasionally with bottles shaped as a figure, animal or similar. Such products are rarely purchased, since the contents have proven to be problematic with regard to perfumes and preservatives.

Matas

Matas stated that the packaging of their own brand of children's bath product is not made of PVC.

5.6.5.3 Result of surveying via the web

Foam bath products and bath soap packaging figures were only found via a few websites in the earlier project (Poulsen and Schmidt, 2007). These sites were visited once more to see if they still sold foam bath product figures. The survey showed that none of the sites in question sold such products any longer.

A general search was also performed on Google for foam bath product figures, which yielded very modest results. Two different Danish websites sell the same foam bath product figures in soft plastic. No larger bath soap packaging shaped as different figures were found on the web. The web-based market for such figures seems to be smaller than it was in 2006, when the survey on cosmetic products for children was performed (Poulsen and Schmidt, 2007).

5.6.5.4 Result of surveying via shops

A number of physical outlets were visited, such as general stores and perfumeries. Children's body shampoo/foam bath products shaped as certain figures and soft plastic foam bath products figures were primarily found in perfumeries and specialist retailers.

5.6.5.5 Product list

Table 5.12 lists the outlets where PVC bath soap packaging (most probably) is found.

Table 5.12 Examples of PVC bath soap packaging (most probably) from the survey - webshops

Product name	Description	Item price	Packaging	Direct link
Hjerte rød			Soft plastic	http://alfredogco.dk/?traeid=494
Sommerfugl			Soft plastic	http://alfredogco.dk/?traeid=494
And			Soft plastic	http://alfredogco.dk/?traeid=494
Fisk			Soft plastic	http://alfredogco.dk/?traeid=494
Thomas tog			Soft plastic	http://alfredogco.dk/?traeid=494
Care Bear			Soft plastic	http://alfredogco.dk/?traeid=494
Skildpadde			Soft plastic	http://alfredogco.dk/?traeid=494
Delfin			Soft plastic	http://alfredogco.dk/?traeid=494
Elefant	In blue and pink		Soft plastic	http://alfredogco.dk/?traeid=494
Hjerte rød		10 kr.	Soft plastic	http://durance.dk/?traeid=494
Sommerfugl		15 kr.	Soft plastic	http://durance.dk/?traeid=494
And		15 kr.	Soft plastic	http://durance.dk/?traeid=494
Fisk		15 kr.	Soft plastic	http://durance.dk/?traeid=494
Thomas tog		15 kr.	Soft plastic	http://durance.dk/?traeid=494
Care Bear		19 kr.	Soft plastic	http://durance.dk/?traeid=494
Skildpadde		19 kr.	Soft plastic	http://durance.dk/?traeid=494
Delfin		19 kr.	Soft plastic	http://durance.dk/?traeid=494
Elefant	In blue and pink	10 kr.	Soft plastic	http://durance.dk/?traeid=494

Table 5.13 Examples of PVC bath soap packaging (most probably) from the survey - shop visits

Product name	Description	Item price	Packaging	Comments
Gris		5.5 kr.	Soft plastic	
Sommerfugl		5.5 kr.	Soft plastic	
Mariehøns		5.5 kr.	Soft plastic	
Dødningehovede		5.5 kr.	Soft plastic	
Søhest	Blue and green	5.5 kr.	Soft plastic	
Guldfisk		5.5 kr.	Soft plastic	
Peter Plys	Winnie the Pooh with clock	70 kr.	Harder plastic	Made of PVC according to package marking
Æsel		70 kr.	Harder plastic	Made of PVC according to package marking
Barbie		70 kr.	Harder plastic	Made of PVC according to package marking
Tornerose?	Princess in yellow dress	70 kr.	Harder plastic	Made of PVC according to package marking
Minnie Mouse		70 kr.	Harder plastic	Made of PVC according to package marking
Mickey Mouse		70 kr.	Harder plastic	Made of PVC according to package marking
Mus	Some kind of mouse sitting in something?	70 kr.	Harder plastic	Made of PVC according to package marking
Spiderman	Spiderman sitting on a building	70 kr.	Harder plastic	No packaging marking
Hello Kitty	Boys and girls versions	70 kr.	Harder plastic	No packaging marking

5.6.5.6 Product prices

It was found that the range of different children's soap packaging made of PVC was small. The price of the small foam bath products figures in soft plastic varies between 5.50 kr. and 19 kr. The larger packs of harder plastic were exclusively found in one shop during the survey, at 70 kr. each.

5.6.5.7 Selected products

Five products were selected from the bath soap packaging product group for detailed studies.

5.7 Non-slip figures and bath mats

2-year-old children can be exposed to chemicals in the bath from soap and toys. Exposure to soap is diluted by the bath water. Bath toys are regulated by the statutory order on toys and, under the new rules on phthalates, which cover a ban on content of certain phthalates (REACH, annex XVII, entry 51 and 52 and BEK 855, 2009). But non-slip mats are not toys or baby articles and are not therefore covered by these statutory orders. Non-slip bath items can be perceived as toys due to their appearance, but it will be up to the DSTA to decide whether they are toys or not. It can, however, be expected that children will perceive them as toys, regardless of whether they are categorised as such. Ordinary non-slip bath mats cannot be expected to be used as toys.

5.7.1 Legislation

Legislation that applies to non-slip figures and bath mats imposes differing limitations on use of various substances such as PFOS and their derivatives, heavy metals, nickel, etc.. See chapter 4 for further details.

5.7.2 Delimitation

Only figures and mats in soft plastic or rubber have been included in the survey. Hard plastic tiles - which for example can be clicked together to cover an entire bathroom floor - have not been included.

The survey has primarily focused on figures and mats of such a size that they can fit in a bath tub or bowl, which can be placed in a shower cabin or niche. It was presumed that 2-year-olds are rarely washed while standing up or showered in a shower cabin - most prefer to sit down and play in the water.

5.7.3 Description of product types in use

Many children - including 2-year-olds - love to bathe and play in the bath. That's why children often spend a long time in the bath, perhaps 10-30 minutes. How often parents bathe their children can vary and 2-year-olds do not need to be bathed every day. The "Bogen om Barnet" published by Politikens Forlag states that children between the ages of 3-6 do not need to bathe every day (Manniche, 2005). A survey by the Danish Asthma and Allergy Association, which focused exclusively on children with eczema, showed that 11% of parents bathe their children every day and approx. 70% bathe them twice a week (Danish Asthma and Allergy Association, 2007).

Two-year-olds can therefore be exposed to chemicals from non-slip figures and mats for up to two hours per week. Such figures for the bath can be shaped in a range of figures and perceived as toys. Apart from children sitting on them, 2-year-olds will also play with them (hence holding them in their hands above the water) and maybe even suck on them. Ordinary non-slip bath mats are not intended to be used as toys, but there is skin contact, as children sit on them in the bath.

5.7.4 Survey of the range of non-slip figures and mats for bath tubs

5.7.4.1 Procedure

An enquiry was made to The Danish Chamber of Commerce for contacts within trade associations.

Coop, Dansk Supermarked, Jysk and Matas were contacted to ask which brands and trade names they carried, which were the best sellers and how large a proportion of total sales in Denmark they accounted for.

A number of retail chains specialising in baby articles were also contacted, including BabySam, Ønske Børn and BabyVest.

Several retail outlets were visited, including the following:

- Føtex
- Bilka
- Kvickly
- Jysk
- Matas
- Ikea
- Ilva
- Idé møbler
- LIC
- BabySam
- BabyVest
- Magasin
- Salling
- Silvan
- Bauhaus
- Jem & fix
- XL-byg
- Stark
- Harald Nyborg
- Brødrene Kier AS in Århus
- Frede Andersen vvs in Århus
- Imerco
- Kop og Kande
- Inspiration
- Sinnerup
- Trøjborg Isenkram in Århus
- Borgportens Isenkram in Århus
- Alstrøm Isenkram in Valby (via telephone).

In addition, catalogues, advertisements, etc. were also surveyed.

The Google search engine was searched using various search words and combinations of the same. This was done to obtain general details on non-slip figures and mats for bath tubs on the market and to find a number of shops stocking them.

A number of specific websites were also searched.

5.7.5 Results of survey

5.7.5.1 Products

In some instances, details of the materials used in the products were registered in the survey. The materials concerned are 100% rubber, 100% synthetic rubber, 100% PVC and PVC-free.

An antimicrobial agent is expected to have been added to mats made of softened PVC, such as an organotin compound, in order to prevent bacteria and mould.

5.7.5.2 Results of surveying via trade associations and large retail chains

The Danish Chamber of Commerce

The Danish Chamber of Commerce did not consider itself able to provide any details stating that companies cannot be expected to inform which products they sell most of, as doing so will ensure that their products are selected for analysis and thus place them in the public spotlight. The Danish Chamber of Commerce suggested direct contact to the major baby article chains, which was subsequently taken up.

Coop

Coop has stated that they stock non-slip mats with the Bibs brand name.

Matas

Matas has stated that they do not stock non-slip figures and/or mats.

Jysk

Jysk has stated that they can regrettably not take part in the survey. The reason given is the very tight deadlines of the project.

BabySam, Ønske Børn and BabyVest

No replies were received to our request.

5.7.5.3 Result of surveying via websites

5 relevant online webshops were found using the Google search machine and the websites of presumed retailers.

The first 3, BABYHOME, Lavprisvvs.dk and dreamchild.dk (see Table 5.14) were found by entering the search criteria "Non-slip mat bath tub", which returned 1,340 results and "mat bath tub", which returned 68,500 results. It can be presumed that this product group has a very low profile on Danish webshops or is only stocked by a few retailers.

5.7.5.4 Results of shop visits

A very limited selection of the product group of non-slip figures and mats was registered in the shops visited.

Non-slip figures and mats were only registered in three of the shops visited (Jysk, Silvan and Kvickly).

Two (possibly three - may be the same material in two different sizes) different non-slip mats were stocked by Jysk. Silvan stocked three different mats, Kvickly and BabySam each stocked two different mats.

In other shops visited where non-slip mats were registered, only one type was stocked.

5.7.5.5 Product list

Table 5.14 and Table 5.15 present a range of products registered in the survey.

Table 5.14 Examples of non-slip figures and mats from survey - webshops

webshop	Product name	Quant. per pack	Price per pack	Details from website	Direct link
BABYHOME	HomeMaker Rubber Suction Bath Mat	1	59 kr.	40 x 23 cm White	http://babyhome.dk/product.asp?product=202&lang=dk#SlideFrame_1
Lavprisvvs.dk	Stella marina	1	139 kr.	36.5 x 75 cm Washable at 40° C White with blue starfish	http://www.lavprisvvs.dk/shop/skride-sikker-maatte-238542p.html
Dreamchild.dk	Baby Dan	1	59.95 kr.	35 x 55 cm 100% rubber	http://www.dreamchild.dk/produktX.asp?Produkt=155&VariantX=
BabySam	Safety Ist. Anti-slip patterns	-	49.95 kr.		http://babysam.dk/default.aspx?load=main&Data=ProductInfo&key=22320036
Jysk	Safety mat	1	49.95 kr.	54 x 54 cm	http://www.jysk.dk/97/112/113/2704800/a/catalog
Jysk	Non-slip figures	4	29.95 kr.	10 x 12 cm Rubber	http://www.jysk.dk/97/112/119/2717300/a/catalog

Table 5.15 Examples of non-slip figures and mats from survey - shop visits

Product name	Retailer	Price	Comments
Baby Dan	BabySam	69.95 kr.	Mat
	BabyVest	49.95 kr.	
LuckyBaby	BabySam	69.95 kr.	Mat
Patrull	Ikea	49.95 kr. (29.95 kr. in Ikea Family club)	Mat
BathRoom	Jysk	29.95 kr.	Figures, 100% rubber
Anti-Slip Mat	Jysk	29.95 kr.	Mat, PVC
Babycare	Bilka	45.95 kr.	Mat, rubber
No name	Jysk	49.95 kr.	Mat
Dalobad	Kvickly	25 kr.	Figures
Dalobad	Kvickly		Mat
Bibs	Kvickly	48.95 kr.	Mat
Alba	Salling	99.95 kr.	Mat, 100% PVC
Slip-not, Ridder	Silvan	59.95 kr. and 64.95 kr.	Figures, PVC-free
Platfuss, Ridder	Silvan	89.95 kr.	Mat, PVC-free
Lense, Ridder	Silvan	179.95 kr.	Mat
Aquamod Sanitized	Silvan	79.95 kr.	Mat, PVC-free
Sealskin	Bauhaus	99.95 kr. and 129 kr.	Mat, PVC
Osmos Duschmatta	Stark	59 kr. and 99.95 kr.	Mat, natural rubber.
Duschy	Alstrøm Isenkram, Valby	89.95 kr.	Mat

5.7.5.6 Product prices

Non-slip figures and mats were registered at prices ranging from 29.95 kr. to 179.95 kr. during the survey.

5.7.5.7 Selected products

Five products were selected from the non-slip figure and mat product group for detailed studies.

Every effort was made to select non-slip products in the form of figures and mats. Similarly, every effort has been made to select products made of PVC, and products sold as being PVC-free.

5.8 Soft toys

Soft toys come in many sizes - from very small to those a 2-year-old can ride on. They can be in the shape of a wide range of animals and fantasy animals

including models that make a sound, can change colour, emit a scent, change into balls, etc.

5.8.1 Legislation

The following legislation applies to soft toys: The statutory order on soft toys, the statutory order on phthalates, and various regulations on the use of substances such as brominated flame retardants, impregnation substances, PFOS and its derivatives, heavy metals, nickel, etc. These are described further in sections 4.1 Toys and 4.2. Textiles.

5.8.2 Delimitation

Soft toys cover a very wide product area and are therefore very resource-intensive to survey. During the survey it became apparent that scented soft toys do not represent a large area, hence soft toys were surveyed in general. Due to the enormous range, it was decided to register all the soft toys that were encountered during shop visits and searching the Internet.

5.8.3 Description of product type in use

Soft toys are typically used extensively by infants. Some children play with them, others sleep with them, and there are those who are so closely attached to them that they are carried around most of the time. Most 2-year-olds must however be presumed to have one or more soft toys which they will cuddle or suck on during the night. As such, exposure occurs when the child is holding the soft toy, and at possible release of various chemical substances.

5.8.4 Survey of the range of soft toys

5.8.4.1 Procedure

An enquiry was made to The Danish Chamber of Commerce for contacts with trade associations.

Coop, Dansk Supermarked, Jysk and Matas were contacted to ask which brands and trade names they carried, which were the best sellers and how large a proportion of total sales in Denmark they accounted for.

A number of retail chains specialising in baby articles were also contacted, including BabySam, Ønske Børn and BabyVest.

Trade association 'Legetøjsfabrikanter i Norden' (Nordic toy manufacturer's association) was contacted and promised to forward our request to Top Toy, KE Mathiesen, Mattel and others.

In addition, catalogues, advertisements, etc. were also surveyed.

The Google search engine was searched using various search words and combinations of the same. This was done to find general details of soft toys on the market and to identify a number of webshops selling soft toys.

A number of specific websites were also searched.

Several retail outlets were visited. These include the following:

- Føtex
- Bilka

- Kvickly
- Jysk
- Ikea
- H&M
- LIC (Lærernes indkøbscentral – a purchasing cooperative for teachers)
- Toys'R'Us
- BR
- BabySam
- BabyVest
- Magasin

5.8.5 Results of the survey

5.8.5.1 Results of surveying via trade associations and large retail chains

The Danish Chamber of Commerce

The Danish Chamber of Commerce did not consider itself able to provide any details stating that companies cannot be expected to inform which products they sell most of, as doing so will ensure that their products are selected for analysis and thus place them in the public spotlight. The Danish Chamber of Commerce suggested direct contact to the major baby article chains, which was subsequently taken up.

Legetøjsfabrikanter i Norden and others.

No replies were received to our request.

Coop

No replies were received to our request.

Føtex

No replies were received to our request.

BabySam, Ønske Børn and BabyVest

No replies were received to our request.

5.8.5.2 Result of surveying via websites

Scented soft toys were found at the following webshops:

- [http://www.netgiraffen.dk/produkter/Baby%20-2%20%C3%A5r/Dukker%20og%20Bamses%20\(baby\)/](http://www.netgiraffen.dk/produkter/Baby%20-2%20%C3%A5r/Dukker%20og%20Bamses%20(baby)/)
- <http://www.tingtiltumlinger.dk/ShopItems.aspx?n=1&mcat=6&scat=69>
- <http://www.4-all.dk/group.asp?group=126&sub=126>
- <http://mariehonen.dk/product.asp?product=1769&sub=0&page=1>
- http://ordre.money4you.dk/bamseslottet_39_da/
- http://ordre.money4you.dk/bamseslottet/beddy_bear_81_da.html
- http://bluz.fdf.dk/cms_artikel.php?id=965
- http://24.dk/user/lizz81/perma/2007/02/19/Hot_Teddy.

5.8.5.3 Results of shop visits

Shop visits have shown that scented soft toys - for heating up in a microwave oven - are currently primarily sold through webshops. Neither Magasin, BabySam, BR Legetøj nor Build a Bear sell scented soft toys, or soft toys for heating in microwave ovens.

As such, the product group covers soft toys in general.

At inquiry in the shop, the shop personnel stated that they did not know the age groups to which individual soft toys were sold. They explained that they did not know because customers do not tend to ask for help or advice when choosing a soft toy.

5.8.5.4 Product list

Table 5.16 presents soft toys for heating in microwave ovens registered during the survey via shop visits.

Table 5.16 Examples of soft toys for heating from the survey - shop visits

Product name	Retailer	Price	Comments
Intelex	Segers Baby house, Fields	approx. 200 kr.	
Bedtime, heat and hug me	Krea, Fields	Approx. 40 kr.	

Table 5.17 shows soft toys registered during the survey via shop visits.

Table 5.17 Examples of soft toys from the survey - shop visits

Product name	Retailer, dealer	Price	Comments
Teddy & Ko	teddykompagniet.dk	Approx. 80 kr. plus	
Kiddy	VN legetøj	Approx. 80 kr. plus	
Disney	KE Mathiesen (sold in BR and others)	Approx. 80 kr. plus	
Bamse, Kylling, Ælling, Kaj, Andrea, Far til Fire, Piffinger (Sigurds Bjørnetime)	Krea	approx. 100-200 kr.	
Mumitrolde, Martinex	Seen in Krea	99.95 kr.-169.95 kr.	
Rubens Barn	Seen in Krea	249.95 kr.-399.95 kr.	
Die Spiegelburg	Seen in Krea		
Anna Club Plush	Seen in Krea	approx. 199-449 kr.	E.g. cow, horse, dog
WWF – Plush Collection Junior	Seen in Krea	From approx. 100 kr. plus	
Beatrix Potter og Russ	Victoria's, Lyngby	Approx. 150 kr. plus	
Noukie's og Ruffy & Co	Victoria's, Lyngby	Approx. 150 kr. plus	
Babico Toys			
Build a Bear	Build a Bear	approx. 100-500 kr.	Price class depends on type of soft toy and clothes selected
Wacky Bear Factory	Q-Big	approx. 100-500 kr.	Price class depends on type of soft toy and clothes selected
TopToy	Toys'R'Us	approx. 50-400 kr.	Wide range of soft toys of all sizes

As such, a wide range of soft toy brands have been registered, but there are many more.

5.8.5.5 Selected products

Five products were selected from the soft toy product group for detailed studies.

Every effort was made to select soft toys from brand stockists, retail chains and from supermarkets. Similarly, every effort was made to select soft toys which can be heated in a microwave oven, as these will probably release the highest levels of chemical substances.

5.9 Diapers

Diapers are worn for many hours at a time, because many 2-year-olds wear them both day and night. When diapers are worn there is skin contact with the inside and the edges of the diaper. If the child touches the diaper, then there will also be contact with the exterior surface.

5.9.1 Legislation

Legislation relevant to diapers imposes different limitations on use of different substances such as PFOS and their derivatives, heavy metals, nickel, etc. See chapter 4 for further details.

5.9.2 Delimitation

The survey concentrated exclusively on paper diapers - i.e. textile diapers were not included.

Diaper sizes approx. 11-16 kg were surveyed, depending on diaper type, and the survey covered standard diapers, those with Velcro fastenings and "Up & Go" diapers.

5.9.3 Description of the product group in use

Most 2-year-olds wear diapers around the clock and are thus exposed to any chemical substances they contain for 24 hours a day. However, exposure is primarily from that part of the diaper in direct contact with the skin. Two-year-old children will typically use between 3-5 diapers per day.

5.9.4 Survey of the range of diapers

5.9.4.1 Procedure

An enquiry was made to The Danish Chamber of Commerce for contacts with trade associations.

Coop, Dansk Supermarked, Jysk and Matas were contacted to ask which brands and trade names they carried, which were the best sellers and how large a proportion of total sales in Denmark they accounted for.

A number of retail chains specialising in baby articles were also contacted, including BabySam, Ønske Børn and BabyVest.

Several retail outlets were visited. These include the following:

- Føtex
- Bilka
- Kvickly
- Super Brugsen
- LIC (Lærernes indkøbscentral – a purchasing cooperative for teachers)
- BabySam
- BabyVest
- Fakta
- Aldi
- SuperBest
- Irma.

In addition, catalogues, advertisements etc. were also surveyed.

The Google search engine was searched using various search words and combinations of the same. This was done to find general details of soft toys on the market and to identify a number of webshops selling diapers. A number of specific websites were also searched.

5.9.5 Results of the survey

5.9.5.1 Products

Paper diapers consist of different plastic materials (e.g. polypropylene, absorbent polyacrylate, thermoplastic elastomers and polyethylene). The innermost absorbent core is however manufactured from cellulose fibre.

5.9.5.2 Results of surveying via trade associations and large retail chains

The Danish Chamber of Commerce

The Danish Chamber of Commerce did not consider itself able to provide any details, stating that companies cannot be expected to inform which products they sell most of, as doing so will ensure that their products are selected for analysis and thus place them in the public spotlight. The Danish Chamber of Commerce suggested direct contact to the major baby article chains, which was subsequently taken up.

Coop

Coop has stated that they stock Coop, Libero, Huggie and Moltex paper diapers.

Matas

No replies were received to our request.

5.9.5.3 Result of surveying via websites

Six relevant online webshops were found using the Google search machine and the websites of presumed vendors.

"Diapers" - returned approx. 239,000 results. The first 11 pages presented were surveyed for dealers. Each page contains 10 search results – i.e. 110 results in total. The survey was performed through the search engine's short results or by visiting individual sites.

5.9.5.4 Results of shop visits

Diapers are often sold on special offer. Most of the shops visited stated that Pampers and Libero are the two big brands, but that consumers generally buy diapers on special offer.

5.9.5.5 Product list

Table 5.18 and Table 5.19 present a range of products stocked in sizes suitable for 2-year-olds.

Table 5.18 Examples of paper diapers from the survey - webshops

webshop	Product name	Weight category ¹⁴ in kg	Item price	Quant. per pack	Price per pack	Direct link
Svanebutikken.dk	Bambo Nature (Swan mark)	8-18 (maxi)	2.50 kr.	50	124,95	http://www.svanebutikken.dk/product.asp?product=30
		12-22 (maxi plus)	2.72 kr.	46	124,95	http://www.svanebutikken.dk/product.asp?product=31
		15-25 (junior)	2.98 kr.	42	124,95	http://www.svanebutikken.dk/product.asp?product=32

¹⁴ According to netdoktor.dk, 2-year olds weigh between 11.0 and 16.3 kgs, with an average of 13.3 kgs.

webshop	Product name	Weight category ¹⁴ in kg	Item price	Quant. per pack	Price per pack	Direct link
Torvet A/S	Unique	11-25 (junior)	1.79 kr.	162	289,95	http://www.torvet.dk/products/productinfo.aspx?productid=8914&MenuItemID=212
	Moltex Öko (organic)	11-25 (junior)	3.60 kr.	108	389	http://www.torvet.dk/products/productinfo.aspx?productid=11943&MenuItemID=212
helsehelse.dk	Moltex Öko (organic)	7-18 (maxi)	3.07 kr.	42	129	http://www.lamai.dk/shop/moltex-oeko-bleer-1439p.html
		11-25 (junior)	3.58 kr.	36	129	http://www.lamai.dk/shop/moltex-oeko-bleer-1438p.html
		16-30 (XL)	4.30 kr.	30	129	http://www.lamai.dk/shop/moltex-oeko-bleer-3753p.html
PUSLERIET	Libero Comfort Fit	7-14 (maxi)	2 kr.	60	120	http://www.pusleriet.dk/shop/libero-maxi-bleer-229p.html
		10-16 (maxi plus)	2.14 kr.	56	120	http://www.pusleriet.dk/shop/libero-maxi-plus-230p.html
	Libero Up&Go	10-14 (maxi plus)	2.86 kr.	42	120	http://www.pusleriet.dk/shop/libero-up-go-231p.html
	Bambo Nature	8-18 (maxi)	2.50 kr.	50	125	http://www.pusleriet.dk/shop/bambo-nature-bleer-181p.html
		12-22 (maxi plus)	2.72 kr.	46	125	http://www.pusleriet.dk/shop/bambo-nature-bleer-182p.html
YELLOWMAN ApS	Moltex Öko	7-18 (maxi)	2.38 kr.	42	99,95	http://www.yellowman.dk/index.php?main_page=index&cPath=995_1014_1094
		11-25 (junior)	2.78 kr.	36	99,95	
		16-30 (XL)	3.33 kr.	30	99,95	

webshop	Product name	Weight category ¹⁴ in kg	Item price	Quant. per pack	Price per pack	Direct link
Med24 ApS	Moltex Öko	7-18 (maxi)	3.31 kr.	42	139	http://www.med24.dk/medicare/hygiejne artikler/bleer/moltex-bleer-maxi-7-18-kg-0-nr-4-42-stk-/product_info.php/cPath/496_511_638/products_id/2817?osCsid=88a0988bb1f083962730e0e710b9752a
		11-25 (junior)	3.86 kr.	36	139	http://www.med24.dk/medicare/hygiejne artikler/bleer/moltex-bleer-junior-o-11-25-kg-nr-5-36-stk-/product_info.php/cPath/496_511_638/products_id/2816?osCsid=88a0988bb1f083962730e0e710b9752a
		16-30 (XL)	4.63 kr.	30	139	http://www.med24.dk/medicare/hygiejne artikler/bleer/moltex-bleer-xl-16-30-kg-0-30-stk-/product_info.php/cPath/496_511_638/products_id/2820?osCsid=88a0988bb1f083962730e0e710b9752a

Table 5.19 Examples of paper diapers from the survey - shop visits

Product name	Retailer	Comments
Libero	Bilka Føtex LIC (Lærernes indkøbscentral – a purchasing cooperative for teachers) SuperBest Kvickly	
Pampers	Bilka Føtex LIC (Lærernes indkøbscentral – a purchasing cooperative for teachers) SuperBest	
Babycare	Bilka Føtex	
Huggins Pull Ups	Bilka Føtex Kvickly	With colourful design on outside, e.g. cars and princesses or jeans design
Huggies	Super Brugsen Fakta Kvickly	
Pusletid	Fakta	
Unique	SuperBest	
Moltex	SuperBest Kvickly	Organic
Coop	Kvickly	All Swan Marked and perfume-/lotion-free
Vibelle	Aldi	

5.9.5.6 Product prices

As mentioned above, diapers are sold on offer and the price therefore varies from shop to shop, as well as week by week. However, Vibelles from Aldi is generally a very cheap diaper.

5.9.5.7 Selected products

Five products were selected within the diaper product group for detailed studies.

Every effort was made to select popular brands, organic/non-organic brands and expensive and cheap brands.

5.10 Sunscreens

Sunscreens are used frequently by 2-year-old children. Throughout the summer, there is long-term and direct exposure via the skin.

There are two main groups of sunscreens: Lotion/oil-based cream or spray.

There are a number of UV filters on the EU's candidate list of potential endocrine disruptors. These UV filters have been compared with the annex of the statutory order on cosmetics, on permitted UV filters in cosmetics. A number of parabens are also suspected of having endocrine disrupting effects including:

- UV filters of which two in particular permitted in cosmetic products are suspected of being endocrine disruptors:
 - CAS 15087-24-8 – 3-benzylidene camphor
 - CAS 5466-77-3 – Ethylhexyl methoxycinnamate.
- Parabenes (preservatives) permitted in cosmetic products:
 - CAS 99-76-3 – Methylparaben
 - CAS 120-47-8 – Ethylparaben
 - CAS 94-13-3 – Propylparaben
 - CAS 94-26-8 – Butylparaben
 - CAS 4247-02-3 – Isobutylparaben (not on the EU's candidate list of potential endocrine disruptors).
- Perfume and aroma compounds (the 26 mandatory declaration perfume and aromatic compounds).

The Swan symbol criteria for cosmetics includes a requirement that none of the ingredients can be regarded as a potential endocrine disruptor in accordance with the official lists in any of the Nordic countries or EU (Nordic Environmental Marking, 2007 (Requirement K4)). If new substances are listed on the EU's candidate list of potential endocrine disruptors, they will not be permitted in Swan labelled cosmetics. Since 1 May 2008, it should therefore have been possible to phase out "new" substances listed on the EU's candidate list of potential endocrine disruptors (DG Environment, 2007) in Swan labelled cosmetics. However, there will still be some products on the shelves containing some EU-listed substances, as the manufacturers have been granted permission to sell products in stock produced before 1/5-08. As such, the EU-listed UV filter ethylhexyl methoxycinnamate (OMC) will still temporarily be available in the shops. Swan labelled products for the 2009 summer season will have been manufactured without OMC or other substances on the candidate list (personal communication with Miljømærkning Danmark, September 2008). Other products that do not have

the Swan symbol, may also be free of parabens and substances suspected to be endocrine disruptors. If cosmetic products do contain parabens, for example, this will be apparent from the symbol.

5.10.1 Legislation

The statutory order on cosmetics applies to sunscreens. This is described in detail in section 4.3 Statutory order on cosmetics.

5.10.2 Delimitation

We have exclusively focused on sunscreens sold specifically for children, i.e. marked with "kids", "children", "børn", "baby" or "junior". Sunscreens used for children, even though they do not specifically state they are for children, have been included, such as those for the whole family; those with the Danish Asthma and Allergy Association's symbol; or the Environment symbol, and bought for children. For example Sol Lotion and Dermas sunscreen range from the pharmacies (the Swan symbol and declaration in collaboration with the Danish Asthma and Allergy Association).

5.10.3 Description of product type in use

Sunscreen is primarily used during the summer period, from June to August/September. During this period, it is typically used every day on 2-year-old children. An agreement often exists with nurseries/day-care centres that sunscreen is applied before the children are dropped off in the morning and once again by the centre personnel after lunch. Primarily, it will be the child's face, arms, legs and feet to which sunscreen is applied daily during the summer, but the whole body will also be covered if the children are allowed to play in a paddling pool or at the beach.

Sunscreens can of course also be used at other times of the year during holidays abroad (beach or skiing).

Kræftens Bekæmpelse (Danish Cancer Society) writes on its website that use of copious amounts of sunscreen is recommended, i.e. children should use a child's handful (approx. 20 ml). It also states that 20 grams of sunscreen should be used per m² skin. (Kræftens Bekæmpelse, 2008). As such, children will be exposed daily via their skin to the maximum amount of sunscreen applied during the times of year it is necessary.

5.10.4 Survey of the range of sunscreens

5.10.4.1 Procedure

The Trade Association for Soap, Perfume and Technical/Chemical Articles (SPT) was contacted to establish what sunscreens are found on the Danish market, as well as to obtain an explanation on the list of ingredients, because many of the sunscreen products had been removed from the shelves when the survey was performed in October.

Coop, Dansk Supermarked and Matas were contacted to ask which brands and trade names they carried, which were the best sellers and how large a proportion of total sales in Denmark they accounted for.

Information on the various types of sunscreen on the web was sought via Google. This was done to find general details of sunscreens on the market and to identify a number of webshops selling them.

The primary method of surveying the market for sunscreens has however been physical purchase of the products in various shops, such as perfumeries, supermarkets and pharmacies. Several retail outlets were visited. These include the following:

- Føtex
- Bilka
- Kvickly
- Super Brugsen
- SuperBest
- Fakta
- Netto
- Irma
- Matas
- Pharmacies
- Magasin
- Victoria's
- Lotus
- Douglas
- Helsemin
- The Body Shop
- Søstre Grene.

The lists of ingredients were studied and the ingredients entered into an Access database to aid fast searches and provide an overview. SPT has stated that the composition of sunscreens changes regularly, and that the products that are included in the project will not necessarily contain the same substances today. The lists of ingredients list the substances contained in the sunscreens.

5.10.5 Results of the survey

5.10.5.1 Products

Sunscreens are typically found in two variants: Lotion/oil-based cream or spray. They either contain a physical UV filter (often titanium dioxide), a chemical UV filter, or a combination of both for protection against UV radiation from the sun.

5.10.5.2 Results of surveying via trade associations and large retail chains

Trade association SPT

The SPT was contacted concerning which sunscreens were found on the Danish market; for details of the list of ingredients; and for concentrations of UV filter substances (if relevant). As agreed with SPT, the association sent an e-mail to selected members selling/stocking sunscreens, on behalf of the project group.

The association stated that often a new formulation is used for sunscreens every year. This means that the sunscreens bought for this survey will be out of date next year, at the time of the information campaign. We therefore enquired about the list of ingredients for sunscreens on the market in 2009.

Focus has also been placed on the two UV filters suspected of being endocrine disruptors, in the hope of provoking reactions to their use on the market in 2009.

Individual companies made contact by phone to ask for more details on the project, but none have supplied information. The manufacturer of Derma products – Derma Pharm - has offered help, but the lists of ingredients for these products are already available via the web.

Coop

Coop has sent the lists of ingredients on their current range of products. These were entered into the database.

Matas

The lists of ingredients for formulations for 2009 could not be included in the survey, but Matas sunscreens have awarded the Nordic Environmental Label (the Swan symbol) and do not contain substances that are found on the EU's candidate list of potential endocrine disruptors nor the 26 perfume and aromatic compounds subject to mandatory declaration.

Derma Pharm

Derma Pharm have confirmed that all their products can and are used by 2-year-olds, including those products not in their baby range. The lists of ingredients are found on their website and have been entered into the database. Derma Pharm states that they strive to ensure that their baby sunscreens in particular contain the minimum amounts of chemical solar filters, and to keep the number of ingredients to a minimum.

Pharmacies

Two pharmacies were visited to purchase sunscreens, one of which stated that the Vichy and La Roche Posay sunscreens were the best sellers.

5.10.5.3 Product list

Table 5.20 lists the sunscreens surveyed in the project. Unfortunately, late September/early October is not a good time for surveying sunscreens, as many stockists have removed them from the shelves. We did however manage to visit several shops and find a total of 28 different sunscreens for children/babies.

Table 5.20 Sunscreens found in shops and webshops

Shop	Product name	Manufacturer/Importer
Douglas	Nivea Sun Children's Sun Spray	Beiersdorf, Copenhagen
Lotus	Dr. Hauschka Sunscreen Cream Children	Dr. Hauschka Skin Care, WALA Heilmittel GmbH, Germany
Magasin	Clarins Paris - Sun Care Cream High Protection	Clarins Paris
Svane Apotek (pharmacy)	VICHY Capital Soleil Spray enfants 30 SPF	Vichy France
Svane Apotek	Eau Thermale Avène High Protection Lotion for children SPF40	Laboratoires Dermatologiques Avène, France
Svane Apotek	La Roche-Posay - Anthelios - Peau fragile de l'enfant	La Roche-Posay, France
Svane Apotek	Cosmea Børne sollotion SPF25	Cosmea Aco, Hørsholm
www.neutral.dk	Neutral - Kids Solcreme faktor 25	
www.med24.dk	Lavera Sun Sensitive Kids Sol Spray SPF25 –	Lavera?

Shop	Product name	Manufacturer/Importer
	Sunblock	
www.solbutikken.dk	Lavera Sun Sensitiv Baby & Children Solcreme SPF30 – Sunblock	Lavera?
www.aloevera.dk	Aloe Vera Kids SunSafe SPF 25	
www.med24.dk	Junior Intensive Protection Lotion SPF 25	
www.med24.dk	Lavera Sun Sensitiv Baby & Children Neutral Solspray SPF30	
www.derma.dk	Derma Baby Solcreme, SPF 30 - Svanemærket	Derma
www.derma.dk	Derma Solcreme SPF 20 – Svanemærket	Derma
www.derma.dk	Derma Solspray SPF20 – Svanemærket	Derma
Super Brugsen	Sunsafe Sunlotion SPF 30 - til børn og babyer	Marinello Cosmetics
Super Brugsen	Nivea Sun Childrens Sun Lotion 15	Beiersdorf
Allerød apotek	Apotekets Sol Lotion Faktor 20 - Svanemærket	Apotekernes amba
Coop	Coop ånglamark Minirisk Sunlotion til børn og voksne - Faktor 15 – Svanemærket	Coop
Coop	Coop ånglamark Minirisk Sunlotion til børn og voksne - Faktor 30 – Svanemærket	Coop
www.aquakids.dk	Organic Children Sunlotion SPF25	Greenpeople
www.livfuld.dk	Aubrey Natural Sun SPF25 Ideal for Children	aubrey
ABENA	Bambo skincare solcreme til børn SPF30	Abena
www.apotekernes.dk	Apotekets Sol Lotion Faktor 10 - Svanemærket	Apotekernes amba
www.apotekernes.dk	Apotekets Sol Lotion Faktor 30 - Svanemærket	Apotekernes amba
Matas	Matas Kids Solspray SPF 15 – Svanemærket	Matas
Matas	Matas Kids Sollotion SPF 15 – Svanemærket	Matas

5.10.5.4 Extracts from the Access database

An extract from the Access database reveals the following:

Sunscreens containing UV filters suspected of being endocrine disruptors

An extract from the Access database shows that none of the 28 sunscreens contain the UV filter 3-benzylidene camphor¹⁵ but that two of them contain the UV filter ethylhexyl methoxycinnamate. They are:

- Nivea Sun Children's Sun Spray
- Eau Thermale Avène High Protection Lotion for children SPF40.

Sunscreens containing parabens

Seven sunscreens containing parabens were found:

- Seven sunscreens containing methylparaben.
- Two sunscreens containing ethylparaben.
- Five sunscreens containing propylparaben. They are:
 - Nivea Sun Children's Sun Spray (found in a perfumery).
 - Nivea Sun Children's Sun Lotion 15 (found in a supermarket).
 - Cosmea Børne sollotion SPF25 (found in a pharmacy)
 - Junior Intensive Protection Lotion SPF 25 (found at www.med24.dk).
 - Eau Thermale Avène High Protection Lotion for children SPF40 (found in a pharmacy).
- One sunscreen containing butylparaben. This is:
 - Eau Thermale Avène High Protection Lotion for children SPF40 (found in a pharmacy).

¹⁵ A scan was also performed for 4-MBC, which should now have been removed from Danish sunscreen products. None of the 21 sunscreens contained 4-MBC (4-methylbenzylidene camphor)

Apotekernes A.m.b.a., which sells Eau Thermale Avène sun lotion states that the product will not be sold in Denmark in 2009, and that all parabens will be removed from the product in 2010.

Sunscreens containing the 26 allergenic perfume and aromatic compounds whose declaration is mandatory.

Six sunscreens containing one or more of the 26 allergenic perfume and aromatic compounds at a concentration at which they must be declared on the product were found. They are:

- Nivea Sun Children's Sun Lotion 15 (contains 10 of the 26 perfume and aromatic compounds whose declaration is mandatory).
- Nivea Sun Children's Sun Spray (contains 8 of the 26 perfume and aromatic compounds whose declaration is mandatory).
- Dr. Hauschka Sunscreen Cream Children (contains 8 of the 26 perfume and aromatic compounds whose declaration is mandatory).
- Lavera Sun Sensitive Baby & Children Solcreme SPF30 – Sunblock (contains 7 of the 26 perfume and aromatic compounds whose declaration is mandatory).
- Lavera Sun Sensitive Kids Sol Spray SPF25 – Sunblock (contains 7 of the 26 perfume and aromatic compounds whose declaration is mandatory).
- Clarins Paris - Sun Care Cream High Protection (contains 5 of the 26 perfume and aromatic compounds whose declaration is mandatory).

A list of all the ingredients found in these 28 sunscreens is contained in Appendix A.

5.10.5.5 Selected products

On the basis of the survey that revealed that two sunscreens contain the potential endocrine disruptor UV filters, it was decided to perform a quantitative analysis of the UV filter in:

- Nivea Sun Children's Sun Spray
- Eau Thermale Avène High Protection Lotion for children SPF40.

The manufacturers were subsequently contacted to find out the volume of the UV filter used in these two products.

The co-operative trade company Apotekernes A.m.b.a., which stocks Eau Thermale Avène sunscreen, has contacted the French manufacturer, who could not state the precise concentration of the UV filter. The manufacturer states that the contents are within the permitted limit stated in the statutory order on cosmetics (10%). Apotekernes A.m.b.a. state that the product will not be on the market in 2009, and that the UV filter will be phased out from sunscreen products in 2010.

Beiersdorf, which stocks Nivea sunscreens, has stated that the sunscreen bought during the survey is no longer manufactured. It has been replaced by Nivea Sun Children Spray SPF 20 with a new formula ***with no*** ethylhexyl methoxycinnamate UV filter content. This filter is, however, still found in the spray product with SPF 50, but this is not sold in Denmark.

5.11 Moisturising creams/ oil-based creams/Lotions.

Moisturising creams, oil-based creams and lotions for children can be frequently used on 2-year-olds. This may depend on the habits of the adult (particularly women) and whether the child suffers from eczema. In the case of the latter, when use of moisturising creams and oil-based creams is extensive, there will be long-term and direct exposure all year round via the skin.

With regard to the prioritised relevant chemical substances in this project, moisturising creams, oil-based creams and lotions are relevant in relation to parabens and perfume and aromatic compounds. There are also a number of parabens suspected of having endocrine disruptor effects including:

- Parabenes (preservatives) permitted in cosmetic products, but suspected of being endocrine disruptors:
 - CAS 99-76-3 – Methylparaben
 - CAS 120-47-8 – Ethylparaben
 - CAS 94-13-3 – Propylparaben
 - CAS 94-26-8 – Butylparaben
 - CAS 4247-02-3 – Isobutylparaben (not on the EU's candidate list of potential endocrine disruptors).
- Perfume and aromatic compounds (the 26 mandatory declaration perfume and aromatic compounds).

The Swan symbol criteria for cosmetics includes a requirement that none of the ingredients can be regarded as being a potential endocrine disruptor in accordance with the official lists in any of the Nordic countries or EU (Nordic Environmental Marking, 2007 (Requirement K4)).

5.11.1 Legislation

The statutory order on cosmetics applies to creams. This is described in detail in section 4.3 of the Statutory order on cosmetics.

5.11.2 Delimitation

We have focused exclusively on moisturising creams, oil-based creams and lotions sold specifically for or used by children. This means the focus was on moisturising creams, oil-based creams and lotions stated on the labels as being specifically for "kids", "children", "baby", or equivalent. In addition, products have been included in particular from pharmacies which stock a range of moisturising creams, oil-based creams and lotions recommended for children – for general skin care and for children with eczema.

We had decided in advance not to perform any analyses of this product group, but details have been collected of their ingredients, either by contacting the manufacturer or by buying the products (and reading the INCI names on the list of ingredients).

5.11.3 Description of product types in use

Moisturising creams, oil-based creams and lotions can be used on 2-year-olds all year round. Some will have moisturising creams, oil-based creams and lotions applied daily, others only after a bath, eczema-sufferers in particular will have them applied up to twice daily all year round, whilst others do not have any applied at all. Moisturising creams, oil-based creams and lotions can

of course also be used at other times of the year, for example on the face during the winter against chapping. Exposure is thus direct, via skin contact.

5.11.4 Survey of the range of moisturising creams, oil-based creams and lotions

5.11.4.1 Procedure

The Trade Association for Soap, Perfume and Technical/Chemical Articles (SPT) was contacted to establish which moisturising creams, oil-based creams and lotions are available on the Danish market, as well as for an explanation on the list of ingredients.

Coop, Dansk Supermarked and Matas were contacted to ask which brands and trade names they carried, what were the best selling brands and how large a proportion of total sales in Denmark they accounted for.

Information on the various types of moisturising creams, oil-based creams and lotions on the web was sought via Google. This was done to find general details of moisturising creams, oil-based creams and lotions on the market and to identify a number of webshops selling them.

The primary method of surveying the market for moisturising creams, oil-based creams and lotions has however been physical purchase of the products in various shops, such as perfumeries, supermarkets and pharmacies. Several retail outlets were visited. These include the following:

- Føtex
- Bilka
- Kvickly
- Super Brugsen
- SuperBest
- Fakta
- Netto
- Irma
- Matas
- Pharmacies
- Magasin
- Victoria's
- Lotus
- Douglas
- Helsemin
- The Body Shop
- Søstrene Grene.

The lists of ingredients were studied and the ingredients entered into an Access database to aid fast searches and provide an overview.

SPT has stated that the composition of sunscreens changes regularly, and that the products that are included in the project will not necessarily contain the same substances today. The lists of ingredients identify the substances contained in the sunscreens.

5.11.5 Results of the survey

5.11.5.1 Products

During the survey, the following types of moisturising creams, oil-based creams and lotions were found:

- Face creams
- Body lotion/skin lotion
- Moisturising creams
- Oil-based creams

The difference between body lotion, moisturising creams and oil-based cream variants is typically a question of oil-content. Lotions are more viscous and contain less oil than moisturising creams and oil-based creams. Oil-based creams have a paste-like consistency and a high oil content.

5.11.5.2 Results of surveying via trade associations and large retail chains

The Trade Association SPT

The SPT was contacted on the issue of what moisturising creams, oil-based creams and lotions were available on the Danish market, as well as for details of the list of ingredients. As agreed with SPT, the association sent an e-mail on behalf of the project group to selected members that sell/stock moisturising creams, oil-based creams and lotions.

Contact with the SPT resulted in individual companies making contact by phone to ask for more details on the project, but none have supplied information. The manufacturer of Derma products – Derma Pharm - offered help, but the lists of ingredients for these products are already available via the web.

Coop

Coop forwarded the lists of ingredients on their current range of products. These were entered into the database. Coop states that their own brand of baby care products account for most of their sales, but other than that Natusan is the brand that sells most.

Derma Pharm

Derma Pharm have confirmed that all their products can and are used by 2-year-olds, including those products not in their baby range. The lists of ingredients are available on their website and have been entered into the database.

Pharmacies

Moisturising creams, oil-based creams and lotions were purchased from two pharmacies. In one of the pharmacies it was stated that the brands Dermalog and Decubal were the most sold products for general skin care, whereas A-derma was the bestselling product for eczema treatment.

5.11.5.3 Product list

Table 5.21 lists the 32 moisturising creams, oil-based creams and lotions surveyed in the project.

Table 5.21 moisturising creams/oil-based creams/Lotions found in shops and webshops

Address of purchase	Product name	Manufacturer/Importer
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Address of purchase	Product name	Manufacturer/Importer
Helsemin	Earth Friendly Baby - Organic Lavender Body Lotion	HealthQuest Ltd, Edgware HA8 7BJ, UK
Helsemin	Earth Friendly Baby - Organic Chamomile Body Lotion	HealthQuest Ltd, Edgware HA8 7BJ, UK
Helsemin	Mellisa Luksus Mild Baby Lotion m. Aloe Vera	Mellisa Naturkosmetik ApS
Magasin	Weleda Baby - Calendula Moisturising Body Cream	Weleda AG, Germany
Magasin	Weleda Baby - Calendula Body Lotion	Weleda AG, Switzerland
Bilka One Stop	Natusan baby Original lotion	Johnson & Johnson
Bilka One Stop	Natusan baby - Softlotion Extracare	Johnson & Johnson
Bilka One Stop	Neutral Baby Lotion – Svanemærket	a/s Blumøller
Bilka One Stop	Baby Care Hudlotion	Manufactured in the EU for Dansk Supermarked
Bilka One Stop	Baby Care Ansigtscreme	Manufactured in the EU for Dansk Supermarked
Bilka One Stop	Baby Care crème	Manufactured in the EU for Dansk Supermarked
Netto	Baby' O Soft Cream	Manufactured in Denmark for Netto A/S
Svane Apotek	Locobase Fedtcreme	Astellas pharma
Svane Apotek	Decubal - The original decubal cream	Actavis, Gentofte
Svane Apotek	Apotekets Baby Lotion - Svanemærket	Apotekernes amba
Svane Apotek	A-DERMA Atopic Skin Exomega Emollient milk body	Ducray Paris
Svane Apotek	Danatekt creme	Orion Pharma, Nivå
www.oriflame.dk	Body Lotion - Giraffen Gerald	Oriflame?
www.derma.dk	Derma Babycreme - Svanemærket	Derma
www.derma.dk	Derma Bodylotion - Svanemærket	Derma
www.dermalog.dk	Dermalog Fedtcreme - Svanemærket	Dermalog, Holte
www.dermalog.dk	Dermalog Fugtighedscreme - Svanemærket	Dermalog, Holte
Victoria's	Crabtree & Evelyn Pudycat comfort cream	
Allerød apotek	Dermalog Hudlotion - Svanemærket	Dermalog, Holte
Allerød apotek	Ceridal Fedtcreme	Stiefel Laboratories, CPH
Allerød apotek	Locobase Repair	Astellas
Allerød apotek	Apotekets Baby Creme - Svanemærket	Apotekernes amba
Allerød apotek	A-derma Exomega Creme - tør og irriteret hud	Laboratoires Dermatologiques Ducray, France
Allerød apotek	Decubal Recover Cream	Actavis
Coop	Coop ånglamark Minirisk Baby lotion - Svanemærket	Coop
Coop	Coop ånglamark Minirisk Baby Fed creme - Svanemærket	Coop
www.aquakids.dk	Organic Children Toptotoe Lotion & Aftersun	Green People

5.11.5.4 Extracts from the Access database

An extract from the Access database reveals the following:

Moisturising creams, oil-based creams and lotions **containing parabens**

Seven moisturising creams, oil-based creams and lotions containing parabens were found:

- Seven moisturising creams, oil-based creams and lotions containing parabens.
- Four moisturising creams, oil-based creams and lotions containing ethylparaben.
- Six moisturising creams, oil-based creams and lotions containing propylparaben. These moisturising creams, oil-based creams and lotions are:
 - Baby Care Hudlotion (found in a supermarket).
 - Baby Care Ansigtscreme (found in a supermarket).
 - Baby Care Creme (found in a supermarket).

- Body Lotion - Giraffen Gerald (found at www.oriflame.dk).
- Crabtree & Evelyn Pudycat comfort cream (found in a perfumery)
- Decubal Recover Cream (found in a pharmacy).
- One moisturising cream, oil-based cream or lotion containing butylparaben. This is:
 - Crabtree & Evelyn Pudycat comfort cream (found in a perfumery)
- One moisturising cream, oil-based cream or lotion containing isobutylparaben. This is:
 - Crabtree & Evelyn Pudycat comfort cream (found in a perfumery) However, this was a discontinued product which is being withdrawn from the market to be replaced by a new product.

Moisturising creams, oil-based creams or lotions containing the 26 allergenic perfume and aromatic compounds whose declaration is mandatory.

Six moisturising creams, oil-based creams and lotions containing one or more of the 26 perfume and aromatic compounds whose declaration is mandatory in a concentration at which they must be declared on the product were found. They are:

- Body Lotion - Giraffen Gerald (contains 2 of the 26 perfume and aromatic compounds).
- Earth Friendly Baby - Organic Chamomile Body Lotion (contains 2 of the 26 perfume and aromatic compounds whose declaration is mandatory).
- Organic Children Toptotoe Lotion & Aftersun (contains 2 of the 26 perfume and aromatic compounds whose declaration is mandatory).
- Earth Friendly Baby - Organic Lavender Body Lotion (contains 3 of the 26 perfume and aromatic compounds whose declaration is mandatory).
- Weleda Baby - Calendula Body Lotion (contains 3 of the 26 perfume and aromatic compounds whose declaration is mandatory).
- Weleda Baby - Calendula Moisturising Body Cream (contains 5 of the 26 perfume and aromatic compounds whose declaration is mandatory).

A list of all ingredients found in these 32 moisturising creams, oil-based creams and lotions is contained in Appendix B.

5.12 Bed Linen

Two -year-old children can be expected to use a duvet with a duvet cover primarily at night, but in many cases also when they take a nap. As such, the child has skin contact with the bed linen for many hours at a time.

5.12.1 Legislation

Legislation applying to bed linen has different limitations on use of substances such as brominated flame retardants, impregnation substances, PFOS and its derivatives, heavy metals, nickel etc. These are described further in section 4.2. Textiles.

5.12.2 Delimitation

Bed linen for 2-year-olds are defined as junior bed linen, i.e. size 90 x 140 cm/100 x 140 cm.

5.12.3 Description of product types in use

Two-year-olds sleep under a duvet covered by a duvet cover or sometimes under the cover alone (i.e. without the duvet). As such, they are exposed to the chemical substances possibly contained in the bed linen for the many hours they are asleep. There can be direct skin contact if they sleep without nightclothes in the summer. The possibility of direct ingestion of various substances exists if the children suck on a corner of a sheet, for example.

5.12.4 Survey of the range of bed linen

5.12.4.1 Procedure

An enquiry was made to The Danish Chamber of Commerce for contacts with trade associations.

Coop, Dansk Supermarked and Ikea were contacted to ask which brands and trade names they carried, which were the best sellers and how large a proportion of total sales in Denmark they accounted for.

A number of retail chains specialising in baby articles were also contacted, including BabySam, Ønske Børn and BabyVest.

Several retail outlets were visited. These include the following:

- Føtex
- Netto
- Bilka
- Kvickly
- Jysk
- Ikea
- LIC (Lærernes indkøbscentral – a purchasing cooperative for teachers)
- Toys'R'Us
- BabySam
- BabyVest
- Magasin

In addition, catalogues, advertisements, etc. were also surveyed.

The Google search engine was searched using various search words and combinations of the same. This was done to find general details of junior bed linen on the market, and to identify a number of webshops selling junior bed linen.

A number of specific websites were also searched.

5.12.5 Results of the survey

5.12.5.1 Results of surveying via trade associations and large retail chains

The Danish Chamber of Commerce

The Danish Chamber of Commerce did not consider itself able to provide any details stating that companies cannot be expected to inform which products they sell most of, as doing so will ensure that their products are selected for analysis and thus place them in the public spotlight. The Danish Chamber of Commerce suggested direct contact with the major baby article chains, which was subsequently taken up.

Coop

Coop has stated that they the junior bed linen they stock are mainly own brand (ID) and brands they sell under license.

Jysk

Jysk has stated that they can regrettably not take part in the survey. The reason given is the very tight deadlines of the project.

5.12.5.2 Result of surveying via websites

8 relevant online webshops were found using the Google search machine and the websites of presumed retailers.

"Junior bed linen" - returned approx. 12,900 results. The first 7 pages presented were surveyed for dealers. Each page contains 10 search results – i.e. 70 results in total. The survey was performed through the search engine's short results or by visiting individual sites.

5.12.5.3 Result of surveying via shop visits

The largest range of junior bed linen registered from the shops visited was at Ikea, but Jysk also stocked a large range.

The Disney brand was stocked by many of the shops visited.

Prices registered at LIC (a purchasing cooperative) are typically 100-150 kr. under market price (according to details in the shop).

All bed linen registered at Ikea were 100% cotton.

5.12.5.4 Product list

Table 5.22 and Table 5.23 present a range of products registered during the survey.

Table 5.22 Examples of junior bed linen from the survey - webshops

Webshop	Product name	Package description	Item price	Size in cm	Direct link
Shop.sengbad.dk	Franck & Fischer juniorsengetøj Ferdinand	Charming 100% fine cotton junior bed linen.	449 kr.	Duvet: 100x140 Pillow: 45x40	http://shop.sengbad.dk/product.asp?product=860
Shop.sengbad.dk	Junior Sengetøj Sweet kiss	100% cotton covers in Night & Day's usual high quality. Øko- Tex 100 standard.	299 kr.	Duvet: 100x140 Pillow: 45x40	http://shop.sengbad.dk/product.asp?product=810
Shop.sengbad.dk	Junior MIA MAJA Sengetøj	100% cotton Good quality from Nordisk Tekstil.	299 kr.	Duvet: 100x140 Pillow: 45x40	http://shop.sengbad.dk/product.asp?product=768
Denblågiraf.dk	Sebra junior sengetøj	Attractive bed linen with retro-look. Dusty pink with butterflies.	339 kr.	Junior size.	http://www.denblaagiraf.dk/catalog/Produktoversigt_Seng

Webshop	Product name	Package description	Item price	Size in cm	Direct link
					et_j_m_m_167.html?gclid=C Lr6-qj-hZYCFQ2L1Qo djDqEA
Denblågiraf.dk	Smallstuff: purple star, junior.	Attractive purple with white stars. Available in several variants.	299 kr.	Junior size.	http://www.denblaagiraf.dk/catalog/Produktoversigt_Seng et_j_m_m_167.html?gclid=C Lr6-qj-hZYCFQ2L1Qo djDqEA
Drengunivers.dk	Sen-Sen junior sengetøj.	100% cotton Available in several variants.	299 kr.	Duvet: 100x140 Pillow: 40x40	http://www.drengunivers.dk/product.asp?product=1733
Drengunivers.dk	MALA sengetøj	100% cotton	399 kr.	Duvet: 100x140 Pillow: 40x40	http://www.drengunivers.dk/product.asp?product=3593
Drengunivers.dk	Sebra sengetøj	Attractive, colourful cars on a track printed on the bed linen. 100% cotton.	299 kr.	Duvet: 100x140 Pillow: 40x40	http://www.drengunivers.dk/product.asp?product=503
Violasvilla.dk	Vivatex Junior økologisk sengetøj	We care for nature in the manufacture of these fine organic cottons.	350 kr.	Duvet: 100x140 Pillow: 40x45	http://www.violasvilla.dk/product.asp?product=268
Tinga.dk	Juniorsengetøj Marrit	Cute bed linen set of the finest 100% cotton. Øko-tex 100 = contains no harmful chemicals.	249 kr.	Duvet: 100x140 Pillow: 40x45	http://www.tinga.dk/produkt detaljer.php?produktid=420&backURL=/shop.php?lshkatId=28&lshkatId=81
Tinga.dk	Juniorsengetøj Frederik	Exclusive bed linen in 100% cotton. Zip fastener.	299 kr.	Duvet: 100x140 Pillow: 40x45	http://www.tinga.dk/produkt detaljer.php?produktid=1268&backURL=/shop.php?lshkatId=28&lshkatId=81
Tojbamsen.dk	TRILLE junior sengetøj	Cute, hardwearing bed linen with giraffe print for children. 100% pure cotton	299 kr.	Duvet: 100x140 Pillow: 40x45	http://www.tojbamsen.dk/product.asp?product=7582
Tojbamsen.dk	GAIA & KO sengetøj	Really lovely bed linen set for junior. With really lovely details. 100% pure cotton	349 kr.	Duvet: 100x140 Pillow: 40x45	http://www.tojbamsen.dk/product.asp?product=319
www.prinsessebutikken.dk	Katvig junior sengetøj med æbleprint	Smart bed linen set with popular print from Katvig in a soft, smooth cotton which retains its colours after washing. 100% cotton Wonderful hardwearing quality in Øko-Tex-standard 100 (with EU flower).	399.95 kr.	Duvet: 100x140 Pillow: 40x45	http://prinsessebutikken.dk/product.asp?product=52585
www.prinsessebutikken.dk	Hollys Baby Junior sengetøj	Wonderful bed linen in this new range from Hollys, white with blue cloverleaves and in a soft cotton. 100% cotton.	449.95 kr.	Junior size.	http://prinsessebutikken.dk/product.asp?product=40673
Onskeborn.dk Shop name 'Ønskebørn'.	Sebra Junior sengetøj	Bed linen with aeroplane print. 100% cotton	299.95 kr.	Junior size.	http://www.onskeborn.dk/shop.html

Webshop	Product name	Package description	Item price	Size in cm	Direct link
		Several brands and variants stocked.			
Kaereboern.dk	Minymo sengetøj	Collaboration between Minymo and an artist. Made of organic cotton. Økomærk, Øko-tec 100.	599.95 kr.	Duвет: 100x140 Pillow: 40x45	Seen at Kære Børn
Ikea.com	Barnslig prickar	Cotton satin with extra gloss. There is a wide range of Barnslig bed linen.	89 kr.	Duвет: 110x125 Pillow: 55x35	Seen at Ikea
Onskeborn.dk	Den glade ko sengetøj		299.95 kr.	Junior size.	Seen at Ønskebørn
Netto	Rasmus klump	2-piece boy's set. 100% cotton	99 kr.	Duвет: 100x140	Seen at Netto

Table 5.23 Examples of junior bed linen from the survey - shop visits

Product name	Retailer	Price	Comments
No name	Netto	149 kr.	With Rasmus Klump and Cirkeline print
Høie – bil	LIC (Lærernes indkøbscentral – a purchasing cooperative for teachers)	225 kr.	Extra fine cotton
Høie – fisk aqua	LIC (Lærernes indkøbscentral – a purchasing cooperative for teachers)	189 kr.	Fine cotton
Høie – Kardemommeby	LIC (Lærernes indkøbscentral – a purchasing cooperative for teachers)	279 kr.	Fine cotton
Høie Prinsesse	LIC (Lærernes indkøbscentral – a purchasing cooperative for teachers)	279 kr.	Fine cotton
Høie Junior krepp	LIC (Lærernes indkøbscentral – a purchasing cooperative for teachers)	229 kr.	
Fryd	LIC (Lærernes indkøbscentral – a purchasing cooperative for teachers)	229 kr.	
Night & Day	LIC (Lærernes indkøbscentral – a purchasing cooperative for teachers) Magasin	449 kr. 399 kr. and 599 kr.	
Night & Day	Magasin	499 kr.	Made of organic cotton.
Mads og Mette	Føtex	79.95 kr.	Many different prints and patterns
Disney	Jysk Bilka	149 kr. 109 kr.-119 kr.	Many different prints and patterns
Note	Bilka	69.95 kr.	Many different prints and patterns
Kids Collection	Jysk Magasin	99 kr.-149 kr. 279 kr.	Many different prints and patterns
Peder Pedal	Jysk	149 kr.	KE Leisure (K. E. Mathiasen i Brabrand)

Product name	Retailer	Price	Comments
Postman Per	Jysk	149 kr.	KE Leisure (K. E. Mathiasen i Brabrand)
Spiderman	Jysk	149 kr.	
Bamse og Kylling	Jysk	149 kr.	www.dr.dk
Kaj og Andrea	Jysk	149 kr.	www.dr.dk
Baby Dan	BabyVest	299 kr.	Very big brand according to manager of the BabyVest shop visited.
Gaia og Ko	BabyVest	399 kr.	Very modern brand at this time according to manager of the BabyVest shop visited.
Barnslig Snurr	Ikea	75 kr.	3 piece (incl. sheet)
Barnslig Djur	Ikea	129 kr.	
Barnslig Djur	Ikea	149 kr.	
Fabler Kalas	Ikea	149 kr.	
Fabler Kalas	Ikea	129 kr.	
Siffror	Ikea	75 kr.	3 piece (incl. sheet)
Hjärten	Ikea	75 kr.	3 piece (incl. sheet)
Korall Rev	Ikea	99 kr.	
Korall Rev	Ikea	99 kr.	
ID – Ideas daily	Kvickly	69.95 kr.	Øko-Tex mark
ID – Ideas daily	Kvickly	59.95 kr.	No Øko-Tex mark
Frank Fisher	Magasin	449 kr. and 49 kr.	
Borås	Magasin	329 kr.	
Sebra	Magasin	269,95 kr.	
Magasin – Egyptian satin cotton	Magasin	249.95 kr.	

5.12.5.5 Product prices

The survey registered junior bed linen prices from between 69.95 kr. per set to 649 kr. per set.

5.12.5.6 Selected products

Five products were selected from the junior bed linen product group for detailed studies.

6 Chemical analyses

6.1 Analyses

The purpose of the analysis in this project was to establish whether the product groups selected contained chemical substances that are potentially endocrine disruptors or allergens. The analysis programme consists of three elements: Screening analyses, quantitative analyses and migration analyses with different exposure scenarios.

The screening analyses were performed to identify the ingredients in the products selected. Further studies were performed on some of the products based on the results of the screening analyses. The product groups selected contained chemical substances that are potentially endocrine disruptors or allergens. Various exposure scenarios simulate contact with the skin and mouth using artificial sweat and saliva. Simulated inhalation was used to study release. The reasons for choosing these scenarios are described in Chapter 7.

Quantitative content analyses of selected substances and products were made to compare the total content of a product with that a child can be expected to be exposed to through contact with the product. The results were used to perform a risk assessment, including a comparison with previous quantitative studies that did not include exposure scenarios.

6.1.1 Product groups selected for analysis.

On the basis of the knowledge collected in Chapter 3 on previously studied substances and products, 12 product groups were selected for surveying. The following 12 product groups were surveyed, see Chapter 3:

1. Outdoor clothes in the form of jackets
2. Outdoor clothes in the form of mittens
3. Footwear in the form of rubber clogs.
4. Footwear in the form of rubber boots (rubber boots).
5. Pacifiers, primarily those in which the plastic part is made of polycarbonate.
6. Bath soap packaging in which packaging is shaped as various figures and animals
7. Non-slip figures and mats for bathtubs/showers
8. Soft toys, including scented soft toys to be heated in a microwave oven
9. Diapers
10. Sunscreens
11. Moisturising creams/oil-based creams/lotions
12. Bed linen.

Of these 12 product groups, the following 10 were selected for analyses:

1. Jackets
2. Mittens
3. Rubber clogs
4. Unlined rubber boots

5. Pacifiers, primarily those in which the plastic part is made of polycarbonate
6. Bath soap packaging in which packaging is shaped as various figures and animals
7. Non-slip figures and mats for bathtubs/showers
8. Soft toys, including scented soft toys to be heated in a microwave oven
9. Diapers
12. Bed linen.

Moisturising creams/oil-based creams/ lotions and sunscreens were not selected because, as agreed with DEPA, risk assessment was to be performed based on maximum permitted amount of the declared content of the products.

Each product group belongs to an arena of use, described in more detail in Chapter 3. Table 6.1 presents a list of the product groups by arena.

Table 6.1 Relationship between arenas of use and product groups analysed

Arena of use	Product group
Good morning: Clothes	Diapers
Good morning: Breakfast:	
Good day: Indoors play	
Good day: Playing outside	Outdoor clothes, footwear, sunscreens
Good night: Bath	Bath soap packaging, non-slip figures and bath mats, moisturising creams
Good night: Bed	Pacifiers, bed linen, soft toys

Diapers fall into all arenas, which is to be expected as most 2-year-olds wear diapers day and night.

6.1.2 Analysis programme composition

The structure of the analysis programme is justified below. First an overall description is provided, followed by a summary of the conclusions of all analyses.

The product groups are described individually in the following chapters. The description includes methods and results of screening analyses, quantitative analyses and migration analyses, including reasons for selection of substances and products for more detailed studies.

A range of substances or substance groups have been selected and described in Chapter 3. Initially, there were more under consideration, but some were excluded. The analyses focused on the following substances and substance groups:

- Bisphenol A, used for the production of certain plastic types, e.g. polycarbonate, and previously found in items such as baby bottles.
- Phthalates, used as softeners, primarily in PVC.
- Poly- and perfluorous compounds, which can be used in impregnating agents, and which were previously found in impregnated products.
- Organotin compounds used as preservatives, biocides, and as a stabiliser in soft plastics. The substances were previously found in products in which odour problems were to be minimised, e.g. textiles.
- Formaldehyde, used as a preservative, usually in cotton products stored and transported over long periods and under hot and humid conditions. Formaldehyde occurs most frequently in non-crease

impregnated/non-iron-impregnated or printed textiles. Formaldehyde can also be found in adhesives, e.g. if a substance has a napped surface, or if decorative stones/glitter have been glued on.

- Orthophenylphenol (OPP), used as a preservative and previously found in textile and paper products.
- 2-mercaptobenzothiazole (MBT), typically used as an accelerator in the production of rubber.
- Colofonium, a mixture of 3 resin acids, of which abietine acid comprises 90%. This substance has adhesive properties and is therefore used as an adhesive in many different products.

Table 6.2 presents the analysis methods used in the project.

The initial screening programme was based on knowledge from the survey as to which products could contain the substances. All the products selected were extracted with dichloromethane and analysed using GC/MS to determine the content of extractable organic substances.

In cases where the material composition is not stated on the product nor the accompanying packaging, and where the product was suspected of being made of polycarbonate or PVC, an FTIR analysis has been performed in order to determine the material type. The aim was to provide information to consumers on the relationship between material composition and the presence of bisphenol A and phthalates. The studies were not weighted, which gives the total material composition of the product.

Table 6.2 Analysis methods

Substance groups	1. X-ray analysis	2. ICP-MS	3. GC/MS	4. Spectrophotometer	5. FTIR	6. Headspace GC/MS	7. SPME	8. HPLC
Bisphenol A			X					
Phthalates			X					
Poly -and perfluorous compounds	X (F)		X					
Organotin		X (Sn)	X					
Formaldehyde				X				
2-mercaptobenzothiazole (MBT)			X					
Orthophenylphenol (OPP)			X					
Colofonium			X (derivatized)					
Isocyanates								X
Material determination					X			
Release of volatile organic compounds						X		
Extractable volatile and semi-volatile organic compounds			X					
Quantitative determination of substances from			X				X	

Substance groups	1. X-ray analysis	2. ICP-MS	3. GC/MS	4. Spectrophotometer	5. FTIR	6. Headspace GC/MS	7. SPME	8. HPLC
migration studies								

1. X-ray analyses are used to screen for fluoride. If fluoride can be identified by X-ray screening, there may be perfluoride compounds in the product. Extraction and GC/MS analysis confirm possible content by identification of the compounds and quantification. Similarly, information is obtained on other interesting elements such as bromine, which can reveal flame-retardants.
2. ICP-MS is used to determine the total content of tin, which can indicate possible content of organotin compounds. In the event of positive findings, GC/MS is performed to confirm by identification of the compounds and quantification.
3. GC/MS screening is used to investigate the content of bisphenol A, phthalates, OPP, MBT and colofonium plus other volatile and semi-volatile organic substances, e.g. perfume and aromatic compounds. GC/MS-screening was performed on all products and quantitative analysis on certain products for certain substances.
4. Spectrophotometric analysis was used to identify formaldehyde.
5. FTIR was used to determine material type in those products where such information was of interest and not declared on the product.
6. Headspace analysis was used to identify volatile organic compounds released by the product when heated.
7. SPME was used for quantitative determination from migration studies
8. HPLC was used for quantitative determination of isocyanates from migration studies

The screening methods used are described under each product group, as there are variations between methods due to the different material composition of the products. Results and details of which part(s) of the products were used for analysis are also given under each product group.

Based on the results of the screening analyses, products and substances were selected for quantitative analyses and exposure scenarios. The grounds for such choices are given under each product group and described in more detail in Chapter 3.

The exposure scenarios used are described in the following section, whilst the methods of quantitative determination of migrating substances and results are given under each product group.

Section 6.11 contains a list of the results of quantitative analyses and results of the migration studies.

6.2 Exposure scenarios

Choice of relevant exposure scenarios was based on the possible use of the products by 2-year-olds. This project focused on skin contact (sweat) and mouth contact (saliva) plus inhalation of perfume and aromatic compounds where relevant.

The scenarios (including the simulant used and exposure time) were selected in consultation with DEPA. Further grounds and references concerning the exposure scenarios are given in Chapter 7, Table 7.1.

Analysis results are given under each product group in the following section and in Table 6.82. Risk assessment of the analysis results is given in Chapter 7.

6.2.1 Exposure scenarios

Table 6.3 describes the various exposure scenarios used in this project.

Table 6.3 Exposure scenarios used

Product	Simulant	Number hours per day	Reason
Lining in outdoor clothes (jackets and mittens)	Sweat	3 hours	The child's skin can be in contact with the lining and the child can suck on the outside of the products. Children wear outdoor clothing when outdoors.
Outer material in outdoor clothes (jackets and mittens)	Saliva	3 hours	
Pacifiers (coverage)	Saliva	7 hours, 45 minutes	The child can hold a pacifier in its hand and suck/bite on the coverage. The child can use a pacifier at night, when taking a nap and for comfort.
Pacifiers (coverage)	Sweat	7 hours, 45 minutes	
Soap packaging	Sweat	0.5 hours	During bath time, the child can play and suck on the products.
Soap packaging	Saliva	0.5 hours	
Non-slip mats	Sweat	0.5 hours	The child sits on the product
Soft toys	Inhalation	16 hours	Soft toys can be used for play and comfort and when sleeping. This project also focused on soft toys containing perfume and aromatic compounds.
Bed linen	Sweat	10 hours	The child sleeps in bed linen at night when there is contact with the skin, including the face and hands.

Studies were made for certain substances deemed to be relevant to risk assessment.

6.2.2 Artificial sweat, saliva simulants and temperatures used

Simulants for sweat and saliva migrations were selected based on whether they had previously been used for comparable analyses of toys and textiles, for example. Furthermore, these migration fluids were selected because they only contain organic substances, and thus minimise the risk of interference of the organic substances being analysed.

The artificial sweat simulant used is described in DS/EN ISO 105-E04, as used for ØKO-TEX certification (Öko-Tex Standard 100). The sweat simulant in DS/EN ISO 105-E04 consists of 1-histidine-mono-hydrochloride-1-hydrate, sodium chloride, sodium dihydrogen phosphate, and sodium hydroxide for adjustment of pH to pH 5.5.

The artificial saliva simulant is described in an EU project (Simoneau et al, 20001 EUR 19826 EN). It consists of calcium chloride, magnesium chloride, potassium carbonate, potassium chloride, potassium phosphate, sodium chloride, and hydrochloric acid for adjustment of pH to pH 6.8.

The migration tests were performed at 37°C, which is close to body temperature and is used in DS/EN-71-3, DS/EN ISO 105-E04 and the aforementioned EU report. The simulant was heated before being applied to the products for the migration tests. The samples were placed in a temperature-controlled oven (37±3°C) for the number of hours stated in the analysis programme.

Where sample quantity was sufficient, approx. 2.5 g material to 50 ml simulant was used, which is the amount used in DS/EN ISO 105-E04. The

samples were cut into as few pieces as possible to maximally simulate use situations.

6.3 Outdoor clothes (jackets and mittens)

Outdoor clothing comes under the Good Day arena: Playing outside. The project focussed on outdoor clothes marketed as being waterproof, water resistant, or dirt resistant.

6.3.1 Summary of results

Screening the exterior part of the textile materials in the products provided evidence for the presence of a large number of organic substances. Some of these organic substances are suspected of being harmful or potential endocrine disruptors. For example, isocyanates (potential allergens) were found in several of the products. Migration studies on artificial saliva showed that only a fraction of the content migrates.

In addition to the product textiles, certain labels, straps and a reflector that were made of soft polymer materials and deemed to represent a risk of phthalate content, were selected for analysis for phthalates. Phthalates were found in labels printed with product names on two mittens, in a loose-hanging reflector and in a strap on a jacket zip.

To test for impregnating agents containing perfluoride compounds all the products were screened for fluoride. The analysis revealed fluoride in all of them apart from product nos. 1-4. Closer investigation of certain jackets and mittens revealed the content of various perfluoride compounds. It was not possible to perform migration studies on these substances.

Formaldehyde was found in the lining of all products. Migration studies of a mitten lining showed that a large proportion of the content migrated to artificial sweat.

6.3.2 Description of product type

Jackets and mittens consist of an inner part which can come in contact with the child's skin and an outer part, which the child can suck on. It was therefore deemed to be important that both the outside and inside of the products were tested. Products with straps attached to zips were of interest, as 2-year-olds tend to suck on the strap.

The project focussed on outdoor clothes marketed as being waterproof and/or water resistant. To achieve these properties, the clothes can have:

- Impregnation on the outside
- Plastic linings/coatings on the outside or inside.
- Membranes on the rear or as a laminate in between the outer and inner materials.

Impregnation compounds can contain fluoride, but silicon compounds can also be used to provide a water resistant effect. The most common fluoride compounds used for this purpose are fluorocarbons, but fluorotelomers can also occur. It is also likely that membranes contain fluoropolymer compounds. Plastic linings can be polyurethane or polyvinylchloride and possible other

types of polymers – it cannot be excluded that they can contain fluoride compounds.

6.3.3 Selected products

Table 6.4 and Table 6.4 list the products selected for analysis. The reasons for choosing these products are described in the survey.

Table 6.4 Selected products, jackets

Product no.	Description	Information stated on the packaging or product (direct transcript)
1-1	Green with hood and reflectors	Water resistant. Outer material: 100% polyamide Lining: 100% polyester. Padding: 100% polyester.
1-2	Green and blue check. With reflectors.	Waterproof. Windproof. Breathable. A flexible material even at extreme minus degrees. Very hardwearing and watertight seams. Outer material, body lining and padding are 100% polyester. Arm linings 100% polyamide Extra impregnation
1-3	Purple, with reflectors.	Thermolite micro. Outer material 100% polyamide Lining and padding 100% polyester.
1-4	Yellow with reflectors on the arms.	Kaporous Waterproof, windproof and breathable. Water resistance: 2000 mm. Moisture permeability: 2000 - 2500 g/spm/24hrs. Air permeability: 0.01cc/spm.sec. Water repellence: 99%. Outer material: 100% nylon. Lining and padding 100% polyester.
1-5	Army green with reflectors on back and three exterior flaps.	Thermolite. WP 7000 waterproof and breathable fabric. Also windproof. Outer material: 100% nylon. Lining and padding 100% polyester.

Table 6.5 Selected products, mittens

Product no.	Description	Information stated on the packaging or product (direct transcript)
2-1	Dark purple mittens. Weight 40 g. Outer material: 100% nylon/PU Lining: 100% polyester.	Thinsulate insulation 3M. Neo Kapo: Breathable, waterproof and windproof, due to a Hydrophillic PU membrane. Water resistance: <5000 - 8000 mmH ₂ O. Moisture Permeability: 5000 g/m ² /24Hrs. Water Repellence: 99%
2-2	Brown, with pink strips and Velcro closure. Weight 40 g.	Thinsulate™ insulation 3M. Water resistant.
2-3	Green with Velcro closure.	X-static: Anti odour, Thermodynamic, anti-static. Fibre system made from silver.
2-4	Red with black palm surface.	Dirt-resistant.
2-5	Pink with Velcro closure.	Waterproof and breathable. Water resistance: 10,000 mm. Air permeability: 8,000 gm, Water repellence: 99%. Outer material Mini ripstop 108.

6.3.4 Analyses methods

The following sections explain the screening methods and quantitative Analysis methods applied. The migration analyses have been carried out as described in Chapter 6.2, and have subsequently been analysed using quantitative analyses. The procedures are described below.

6.3.4.1 X-ray analysis

X-ray screening analyses (WEXRF) were performed on the outer material of jacket arms and mittens for elementary substances that could indicate

impregnation using poly and perfluorinated compounds (Fluoride) and flame-inhibitors (Sb, Br).

6.3.4.2 GC/MS analysis, extractable organic substances

A GC/MS analysis is used to test for the presence of extractable volatile and semi-volatile organic components. The outer material and other textile parts that are easily accessible to the child were analysed, e.g. zip straps and Velcro tapes. If mittens were made of different materials on the back and palm, both were analysed. A single analysis was performed. The analysis method is described in Table 6.6.

Some jackets and mittens have labels, straps and reflectors easily accessible to the child, and made of soft polymer materials deemed to represent a risk of phthalate content. These parts were analysed quantitatively for phthalates. A single analysis was performed due to limited samples.

Table 6.6 GC/MS screening of textiles and quantitative determination of phthalates in other materials

Sampling	Outer material and other product parts.
Extraction agent and internal standards	<i>Outer material (and edge material if relevant):</i> ASE - Extraction agent: Acetone. Internal standard: Pyrene-d10. <i>Velcro tapes, textile and elastic straps:</i> Extraction agent: Dichloromethane: Acetone (3:1), extracted 1 hour using ultrasound and 1 hour using mechanical agitation. Internal standards: DEHP-d4, Pyrene-d10, Naphthalene-d8. <i>Reflectors, labels, straps, etc of non-textile materials:</i> Extraction method: Acetone. Internal standard: DEHP-d4
GC/MS-instrument	Agilent GC/MS
GC-parameters	Column Phenomenex ZB-5 MS, 30 m x 0.5 mm id., 0.25 µm phase film Carrier gas: Helium, constant flow at 1.9 ml/min. Oven settings: 40°C for 0.5 min., 20°C/min. to 320°C for 15 mins. Injection: 280°C, splitless
MS-parameters	Scan mode: 29-550 m/z Solvent delay: 3 min.
Detection threshold	<i>Outer material (and edge material if relevant) Velcro tapes, textile and elastic straps:</i> 1-10 µg/g <i>Phthalate analyses of reflectors, labels, straps, etc of non-textile materials:</i> 10 µg/g

6.3.4.3 Spectrophotometer analysis of formaldehyde.

Spectrophotometer analysis was used to identify formaldehyde. The analysis was performed according to Japanese law no. 112 (1973). This determines the content of formaldehyde which is not bound. The result is quantitative. Dual analyses were performed on mittens, whereby the analysis was accredited. Single analyses were performed on jackets, whereby the analysis was not accredited. Priority was given to obtaining maximum knowledge of the product's formaldehyde content, as the jacket linings consisted of several different materials, making it relevant to take samples on several places on the product. The analysis method is described in

Table 6.7.

Table 6.7 Spectrophotometer analysis

Sampling	2.5 g
Extraction	Japanese law no. 112 (1973) Extracted at 40°C using 100 ml water in 1 hour. Filters, with acetyl acetone reagent added and 30 minutes in a water bath at 40°C
Spectrophotometer	Absorption maximum 412-415 nm
Detection threshold	2 µg/g

Sweat migration was performed according the methods described in Chapter 6.2 Exposure scenarios for a set of bed linen and a mitten. The migration fluid was then analysed as described above, as extraction with water was avoided. A dual analysis was performed.

6.3.4.4 ICP-MS and GC/MS for organotin compounds

The products were analysed for organotin compounds using migration to artificial sweat. The sweat was then ICP-MS analysed to screen for tin content. In the event of positive findings, GC/MS was performed to identify and quantify the organic tin compounds (mono-, di- and tributyltin). A single analysis was performed.

The analysis method is described in Table 6.8.

Table 6.8 ICP/MS and GC/MS analyses

Sampling	Samples of the outer and inner material plus padding were taken.
Extraction ICP-MS	Extraction method: 1 hour using artificial sweat at 40 °C, conc. nitric acid 0.14 M added. Extraction volume: 100 ml for padding and 50 ml interfacing/elastic
ICP-MS equipment	ion 118 og 120
Settings	Rh
Detection threshold ICP-MS	0.02 µg/g
Migration, GC/MS	Sweat migration Oven at 40 °C for 3 hours.
Extraction method GC/MS	Migration fluid transferred to organic solvent: isooctane. Internal standard: DPT(di-n-propyltindichloride)-149
GC/MS instrument	Agilent GC/MS
GC parameters	Column CP-Sil 8 CB Low Bleed, 30m x 0.25mm x0.50mm Carrier gas: Helium, constant flow at 15 PSI. Oven settings: 70 °C for 0.5 min., 20 °C/min. to 280 °C for 16 mins. Injection: 280 °C, splitless
MS-parameters	Sim mode Solvent delay: 4 min.
Detection threshold GC/MS	0.05 µg/g

6.3.4.5 Quantitative GC/MS analysis for perfluorous compounds

Analysis performed by Rosanna Bossi, Danmarks Miljøundersøgelse. The analysis method is described in Table 6.9. External standards were used for quantification of the substances found.

Quantitative analysis of the perfluorous compounds in the migration fluids was attempted, but it was not possible to optimise the method to achieve satisfactory detection.

Table 6.9 Quantitative GC/MS analysis for perfluorous compounds

Sampling	Outer material
Extraction method and internal standards	Extraction: MTBE/acetone (50:50, v/v) using soxhlet. Extracts evaporated. Internal standards: 4:2 FTOH d ₄ , 6:2 FTOH d ₄ , 8:2 FTOH d ₄ , 10:2 FTOH d ₄ , N-Me-FOSA d ₃ , N-Et-FOSA d ₅ , N-Me-FOSE d ₇ and N-ET-FOSE d ₉ .
Detection threshold	0.002-0.02 ng/cm ²

Table 6.10 List of abbreviations and names for perfluorous compounds

Group	Abbreviation	CAS-no.
Fluorotelomer alcohols		
1H,1H,2H,2H -perfluorohexanol	4:2 FTOH	2043-47-2
1H,1H,2H,2H -perfluorooctanol	6:2 FTOH	647-42-7
1H,1H,2H,2H-perfluorodecanol	8:2 FTOH	678-39-7
1H,1H,2H,2H-perfluorododecanol	10:2 FTOH	865-86-1
Perfluorosulfonamides and sulfonamidoethanols		
n-methyl perfluorooctanesulfonamide	N-Me-FOSA	31506-32-8
n-ethyl perfluorooctanesulfonamide	N-Et-FOSA	4151-50-2
n-ethyl perfluorooctanesulfonamidoethanol	Et-FOSE	1691-99-2
n-methyl perfluorooctanesulfonamidoethanol	Me-FOSE	24448-09-7

6.3.4.6 GC/MS analysis, migration studies for organic compounds

Saliva migration was performed in accordance with the methods described in Chapter 6.2 of selected jackets and mittens for phthalates, triphenylphosphate, diglycidylbisphenol A and o-toluidine. A dual analysis was performed. The migration fluid was then extracted and analysed as described in Table 6.11.

Table 6.11 GC/MS analysis of migration fluids

Sampling	Outer, inner and padding material.
Migration	Outer, inner and padding material: migration using sweat or saliva. Oven at 40 °C for 3 hours.
Extraction method	Outer material: Migration fluid extracted using organic solvent; 2x20 ml dichlormethane by agitation in separation funnel. Labels: migration fluid extracted using organic solvent; 2x10 ml dichlormethane by agitation in separation funnel. Internal standard: DEHP-d4.
GC/MS instrument	Agilent GC/MS
GC parameters	Column: Phenomenex ZB-5 MS, 30 m x 0.5 mm id., 0.25 µm phase film Carrier gas: Helium, constant flow at 1.9 ml/min. Oven settings: 40 °C for 0.5 min., 20 °C/min. to 320 °C for 15 mins. Injection: 280 °C, splitless
Detection threshold	Phthalate analyses of reflectors, labels, straps, etc. of non-textile materials: 10-20 µg/g

6.3.4.7 HPLC analyses and migration studies for TDI and MDI

Saliva migration was performed in accordance with the methods described in Chapter 6.2 Exposure scenarios of selected jackets and mittens for isocyanates 2.4-TDI, 2.6-TDI and MDI. The migration fluid was then extracted and analysed as described in Table 6.12.

Table 6.12 HPLC analysis of migration fluids for TDI and MDI

Migration	Sweat migration Oven at 40 °C for 3 hours.
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Sample preparation	Derivation reagent 1- (2-Pyridyl)-Piperazine added to a saliva extract and heated at 50 °C. Evaporated until dry and rehydrated in mobile phase.
HPLC instrument	Perkin Elmer HPLC pump, Merck Hitachi auto sampler and fluorescence detector
HPLC parameters	Column: Hypersil ENV, 250 mm x 4.6 mm, room temperature Mobile phase: A: 10% Acetonitrile/90% 0.01 ammonium acetate, pH 6, B:90% Acetonitrile/10% 0.01 ammonium acetate, pH 6. Program: Gradient Detector: 240/370
Detection threshold	0.1 ug/g

6.3.5 Results of initial analyses

The results of the screening analyses and other preliminary analyses are presented in the sections below.

6.3.5.1 Results of X-ray screening analyses

Table 6.13 and Table 6.14 list the results of X-ray screening analysis of the product surfaces. Results are given in % weight.

Table 6.13 Results of X-ray screening analyses of jackets, % weight

Product no.	Fluoride, F	Antimony, Sb	Bromide, Br
1-1	0.41	-	-
1-2	1.4	0.01	-
1-3	0.68	-	-
1-4	-	-	-
1-5	0.34	-	-
Detection threshold	0.05	0.002	0.002

∴ Below the detection threshold

Table 6.14 Results of X-ray screening analyses of mittens, % weight

Product no.	Fluoride, F	Antimony, Sb	Bromide, Br
2-1	2.0	-	-
2-2	0.18	0.02	0.066
2-3	1.3	0.004	-
2-4	1.1	-	-
2-5	0.68	-	-
Detection threshold	0.05	0.002	0.002

∴ Below the detection threshold

Fluoride was found in all products except nos. 1-4. Further analyses were therefore performed to establish if the fluoride found came from impregnating agents containing fluorotelomers.

The presence of bromide and antimony could indicate that the products were impregnated with flame-retardants. However, the values are so low that they do not support this.

6.3.5.2 Results of GC/MS analyses

The tables below contain the results of the GC/MS analyses

Table 6.15 and Table 6.16 present the results for outer materials on jacket arms. The results are from screening analyses and stated in µg/g. The results are semi-quantitative as the substances are estimated according to internal standards.

Table 6.15 Results for the GC/MS-analysis of jacket outer material, µg/g

Component	CAS-no.	Product no.					
		1-1		1-2		1-3	
		Outer material	Outer material	Fleece	Outer material	Fleece	Knitted/ribbed
Toluene	108-88-3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Styrene	100-42-5	-	-	16	4	21	18
Benzaldehyde	100-52-7	-	-	18	-	36	31
Phenol	108-95-2	-	-	-	9	-	-
Isophoron or Methyltetrahydro-2H-pyran-2-one	78-59-1 or 106251-09-6	-	-	-	7	-	-
4-Methyltetrahydro-2H-pyran-2-one or Caprolactone	1121-84-2 or 502-44-3	-	-	-	13	-	-
1,6-Diisocyanatohexane	822-06-0	20	-	-	-	-	-
2,4-Diisocyanato-1-methylbenzene	584-84-9	-	190	-	-	-	-
1,3-Dihydro-5-methyl-2H-benzimidazole-2-one or 5-Formyl-2,4-dimethyl-1H-pyrrole-3-carbonitrile	5400-75-9 or 32487-71-1	-	19	-	-	-	-
Butylhydroxytoluene (BHT)	128-37-0	-	18	-	-	-	-
Isophoronediiisocyanate	4098-71-9	-	30	-	39	-	-
Isophorondiiisocyanate or equivalent	4098-71-9 or equivalent	-	75	-	110	-	-
4-Chloride-2-nitrobenzamine or 4-Chloride-3-nitrobenzamine	89-63-4 or 635-22-3	-	14	-	-	-	-
Two components with aniline		-	8	-	-	-	-
2,6-dichloro-4-nitroaniline	99-30-9	-	-	-	-	7	-
Diisobutylphthalate		-	18	-	-	-	-
Hexadecyldimethylamine	112-69-6	-	-	-	-	-	96
4'-Diethylaminacetanilide	5326-57-8	-	-	-	-	5	-
6-Chloride-2,4-dinitroaniline	3531-19-9	-	27	-	-	17	73
2-Bromide-4,6-dinitroaniline	1817-73-8	-	-	-	-	-	19
5-Methoxycanthine-6-on	15071-56-4	-	-	-	7	-	-
N,N-Dimethyltridecylamine	17373-29-4	-	-	-	-	-	330
N-Benzyl-1-phenylethanamine	17480-69-2 or 38235-77-7	-	-	27	-	38	54
2-(2-Hydroxy-5-methylphenyl)benzotriazole (Tinovin P) or 2-(2H-1,2,3-Benzotriazole-2-yl)-5-methylphenole	2440-22-4 or 4998-48-5	-	-	-	33	-	-
Diphenylmethanediisocyanate	101-68-8 or 26447-40-5	350	130	-	390	-	-
Fluorous compounds		590	440	-	35	-	-
Triphenylphosphate	115-86-6	-	-	-	79	-	-
13-Docosenamide	112-84-5	-	380	-	-	-	-
2-(4-Acetylanilino)naphthoquinone	88590-25-4	-	40	-	-	-	-
1,6-Chloro-N-methyl-N-phenyl-4-(1-	105457-08-7	-	-	-	-	-	120

Component	CAS-no.	Product no.					
		1-1		1-2		1-3	
		Outer material	Outer material	Fleece	Outer material	Fleece	Knitted/ribbed
piperidinyl)furo[2,3-b]quinoline-2-amino or equivalent							
Bromide compounds		-	77	-	-	-	-
1-Amino-4-hydroxy-2-phenoxyanthraquinone	17418-58-5	-	-	-	-	-	510
5-[(4-tert-Butylphenoxy)methyl]-3-(4-chlorophenyl)-1,3-oxazolidine-2-one or 5-[(4-tert-Butylphenoxy)methyl]-3-(2-chlorophenyl)-1,3-oxazolidine-2-one	01-03-5256 or 6022-25-9	-	-	-	-	23	-
Aliphatic hydrocarbons		-	-	-	-	-	480

-: Below the detection threshold

Table 6.16 Results for the GC/MS-analysis of jacket outer material, µg/g

Component	CAS-no.	Product no.			
		1-4		1-5	
		Outer material	Fleece	Outer material	Fleece
Toluene	108-88-3	5	-	-	-
Styrene	100-42-5	-	-	-	12
Isocyanatbenzene or 1H-Benzotriazole	103-71-9 or 95-14-7	-	-	2	-
3-Methyl-2-cyclohexene-1-one	1193-18-6	-	-	8	-
1-Methylnaphthalene	90-12-0	-	11	-	-
1-Methylnaphthalene isomers		-	11	-	-
Benzylmetacrylate	2495-37-6	6	-	-	-
1,6-Diisocyanatohexane	822-06-0	15	-	-	-
2,4-Diisocyanato-1-methylbenzene	584-84-9	-	-	85	-
1,3-Dihydro-5-methyl-2H-benzimidazole-2-on or 5-Formyl-2,4-dimethyl-1H-pyrrole-3-carbonitrile	5400-75-9 or 32487-71-1	-	-	4	-
1,6-Dioxacyclododecan-7,12-dione	777-95-7	-	-	7	-
N-(3-Pyridinyl)benzenesulfonamide	53472-19-8	-	12	-	-
5-Methoxycanthine-6-one	15071-56-4	4	-	8	-
2-(2-Hydroxy-5-methylphenyl)benzotriazole (Tinuvin P) or 2-(2H-1,2,3-Benzotriazole-2-yl)-5-methylphenol	2440-22-4 or 4998-48-5	-	-	25	-
Diphenylmethanediisocyanate	101-68-8 or 26447-40-5	330	-	410	-
Triphenylphosphate	115-86-6	20	-	7	-
4-Isopropyl-2-pentadecyl-1,3-dioxolane or 4,4,5-Trimethyl-2-pentadecyl-1,3-dioxolane	56559-35-0 or 56599-79-2	70	-	-	-

-: Below the detection threshold

Table 6.17 presents results for other jacket textile parts. The results are semi-quantitative since the substances are estimated according to internal standards.

Table 6.17 Results for the GC/MS analysis of other jacket parts, µg/g

Component	CAS-no.	Product no.								
		1-1	1-2	1-3	1-4	1-5				
		Black cuffs	Velcro tape on arms	Textile strap on zip	Textile strap on zip	Strap on zip	Zip edges	Elastic in hood	Elastic in hood	Strap on zip
1,4-Butanediol	110-63-4	-	-	-	-	92	-	-	-	-
Styrene	100-42-5	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
N-butyl-1-butanamine	111-92-2	-	-	-	-	-	-	27	-	-
Benzaldehyde	100-52-7	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Benzylmetacrylate	2495-37-6	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	-	-
1,6-Diisocyanatohexane	822-06-0	-	-	-	-	3	12	-	-	-
Butylhydroxytoluene (BHT)	128-37-0	-	-	25	-	7	-	-	-	-
Dodecanoic acid	143-07-7	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	-
1,2-dibromo-4-nitrobenzene	5411-50-7	-	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1,6-Dioxacyclododecan-7,12-dione	777-95-7	-	-	-	-	220	-	-	-	3
p-Nitroaniline or m-Nitroaniline	100-01-6 or 99-09-2	-	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2-(Methylthio)benzothiazole	615-22-5	-	-	-	-	-	-	27	-	-
2(3H)-Benzothiazolone	934-34-9	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	-	-
Diocetyl ether	629-82-3	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	-
N-(Phenylmethyl)benzenmethanamine	103-49-1	-	-	-	-	-	-	36	-	-
Salicylic acid benzylester	118-58-1	-	21	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6-Chloride-2,4-dinitroaniline	3531-19-9	-	130	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dibutyl phthalate	84-74-2	-	-	-	-	43	-	-	-	-
2-Bromide-4,6-dinitrobenzenamine	1817-73-8	-	-	21	-	-	-	-	-	-
p-(p-ethoxyphenyliminomethyl)benzotrile	34128-02-4	-	-	-	-	56	-	-	-	-
2,6-Dibromide-4-nitroaniline or 4,6-Dibromo-2-nitroaniline	827-94-1 or 827-23-6	-	170	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2-mercaptobenzothiazole	149-30-4	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-
2-Bromide-4,6-dinitroaniline	1817-73-8	-	42	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Phenoxybenzamine	59-96-1	-	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
N-Benzyl-1-phenylethanamine	17480-69-2 or 38235-77-7	39	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2-(2-Hydroxy-5-methylphenyl)benzotriazole (Tinuvin P) or 2-(2H-1,2,3-Benzotriazole-2-yl)-5-methylphenol	2440-22-4 or 4998-48-5	-	-	-	-	430	-	-	-	-
Diphenylmethanediisocyanate	101-68-8 or 26447-40-5	75	-	-	-	1600	240	-	-	-
5-Allyl-5-acetamide-6-imino-hexahydro-2-thioxopyrimidine-4-one	114477-58-6	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	-
Triphenylphosphate	115-86-6	-	-	-	-	15	22	-	-	-
Ethylhexylchloroformate or equivalent	24468-13-1	-	-	-	71	-	-	-	-	-
DEHP	117-81-7	-	-	-	-	74	-	-	-	-
4-Isopropyl-2-pentadecyl-1,3-dioxolane or 4,4,5-Trimethyl-2-pentadecyl-1,3-dioxolane	56559-35-0 or 56599-79-2	-	-	-	-	-	46	-	-	-
nonylcarboxylic acid phenyl ester	N/A	-	-	-	-	13	-	-	-	-
2-Ethylhexyl chloroformate	24468-13-1	-	-	-	67	-	-	-	-	-
Triethylethanetricarboxylate	7459-46-3	-	-	-	-	140	-	-	-	-
Unidentified phthalate		30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trimethylbutane-1,2,4-tricarboxylate	4339-27-9	-	-	-	-	1800	-	-	-	-
1,6-Chloro-N-methyl-N-phenyl-4-(1-piperidinyl)furo[2,3-b]quinoline-2-amino or equivalent	105457-08-7	110	37	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tinuvin (R) 292	41556-26-7	-	-	-	-	370	-	-	-	-
Bromide compound		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Poss. azo-compound		180	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unidentified aromatic compound.		510	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Aliphatic hydrocarbons		-	520	-	-	-	-	-	2100	-
Misc. siloxanes		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5700

-: Below the detection threshold < 1-10 µg/g

N/A: No CAS no.

Table 6.18 presents results of analyses for phthalates in labels and reflectors from jackets. These components are made of soft polymer materials, deemed to represent a risk of phthalate content. Analyses were performed as single analysis and quantitative content analysis.

Table 6.18 Results for the GC/MS analysis of jacket labels and reflectors*, µg/g

Product no.	Description	Dibutylphthalate, DBP	Diethylhexylphthalate, DEHP
1-2	Product name label	-	-
1-4	Product name label	-	-
	Strap on zip	43	74
1-5	Loose reflector	120	213000
	Product name label (small)	-	-
	Product name label (large)	-	-

-: Below the detection threshold < 10 µg/g *: Analyses were run for the following phthalates: DMP, DEP, DIBP, BBP, DOP, DIDeP and DINP, which were not detected.

Table 6.19 presents the results for mitten outer material. The results are semi-quantitative since the substances are estimated according to internal standards.

Table 6.19 Results for the GC/MS analysis of mitten outer material, µg/g

Component	CAS-no.	Product no.						
		2-1	2-2*		2-3	2-4	2-5*	
		Outer material	Outer material, back	Outer material, palm	Outer material	Outer material	Outer material, back	Outer material, palm
Styrene	100-42-5	-	12	9	-	-	-	-
1,4-Butanediol	110-63-4	97	33	-	-	-	-	-
3-Methyl-2-cyclohexene-1-one	1193-18-6	-	-	-	31	-	-	-
Isophorone	78-59-1	16	-	-	18	-	-	17
2-Butyl-2-ethyl-1,3-propanediol	115-84-4	-	-	-	300	-	-	-
1,6-Hexamethylenediisocyanate	822-06-0	19	-	-	56	-	-	40
2,4-Diisocyanattoluene	584-84-9	-	870	-	-	32	-	-
5-Methylbenzimidazolone or 5-formyl-2,4-dimethylpyrrole-3-carbonitrile	5400-75-9 or 32487-71-1	-	42	-	-	-	-	-
Butylhydroxytoluene (BHT)	128-37-0	-	27	-	-	5	-	-
1,6-Dioxacyclododecan-7,12-dion	777-95-7	-	-	13	-	-	-	-
Fluorous compound		-	-	-	-	8	-	-
Methyl (2E,4E,6E)-2-cyan-7-(dimethylamine)-2,4,6-heptatrienoate and Toluene 2,4-Diisocyanate	58064-21-4 and 584-84-9	-	55	-	-	-	-	-
component corresponding to the above		-	70	-	-	-	-	-
DIBP	84-69-5	9	-	-	-	-	-	-
p-Dimethylaminebenzoic acid ethylester and 3-Dihydro-4-benzopyranone	10287-53-3 and 491-37-2	-	-	-	-	-	-	37
Unidentified isocyanate		28	-	12	57	-	12	6
Methylstearate	112-61-8	-	-	-	79	-	-	-
2-Ethylhexylmaleate	142-16-5	-	27	150	-	-	-	-
2-(2-Hydroxy-5-methylphenyl)benzotriazole (Tinuvin P) or 2-(2H-Benzotriazole-2-yl)-5-methylphenol	2440-22-4 or 4998-48-5	-	-	-	36	-	-	-
p,p'-Diphenylmethane diisocyanate or Diphenylmethane diisocyanate	101-68-8 or 26447-40-5	990	2900	320	1600	610	730	390

Component	CAS-no.	Product no.						
		2-1 Outer material	2-2* Outer material, back Outer material, palm		2-3 Outer material	2-4 Outer material	2-5* Outer material, back Outer material, palm	
Methyl hydroxystearate	141-23-1	-	-	-	110	-	-	-
2-Ethylhexyl fumarate	141-02-6	-	-	650	-	-	-	-
Methyl-1-benzofurane-2-yl(2-hydroxyphenyl)acetate	40800-99-5	-	-	-	-	7	-	-
Triphenylphosphate	115-86-6	-	-	66	23	12	12	41
Hexa(methoxymethyl)melamine	68002-20-0	-	-	-	-	-	31	-
1-(1-Cyclopropyl-pentyl)piperidine	89110-28-1	-	-	-	-	-	21	-
Di(ethylhexyl)phthalate (DEHP)	117-81-7	-	320	-	-	420	-	-
Unidentified adipic acid		-	-	110	-	-	-	-
Kodaflex txib or equivalent	6846-50-0	-	-	21	-	-	-	-
o-Toluidine	95-53-4	-	-	-	64	-	110	23
4-Isopropyl-2-pentadecyl-1,3-dioxolane or equiv.	56599-35-0	-	-	-	-	-	-	61
2-[4-(3-Methoxyphenyl)-3H-1,5-benzodiazepine-2-yl]phenol	84634-58-2	-	-	-	-	19	-	-
Fluorous compound		-	-	480	-	-	-	-
Oleamide	301-02-0	-	24	30	-	-	83	12
Diglycidyl bisphenol A	1675-54-3	-	-	-	150	-	-	-
Mono-2-ethylhexyladipate	4337-65-9	-	-	400	-	-	-	-
Bis(2,2,6,6-tetramethyl-4-piperidinyl) sebacate (Tinuvin 770)	52829-07-9	-	37	-	-	-	-	-
Tinuvin (R) 292	41556-26-7	-	-	-	-	-	50	-

-: Below the detection threshold <1-10 µg/g*: Palm and back in different materials.

Table 6.20 presents the results of analysis of Velcro fastener on mittens. The results are semi-quantitative since the substances are estimated according to internal standards.

Table 6.20 Results for the GC/MS analysis of Velcro fasteners on mittens, µg/g

Component	CAS no.	Product no.			
		2-1	2-2	2-3	2-5
Toluene	108-88-3	-	-	37	28
Styrene	100-42-5	5	-	-	11
Xylene	100-42-5	-	-	-	15
6-Methylheptylacrylate	54774-91-3	24	-	-	9
2,4-Diisocyanatetoluene	584-84-9	-	250	18	-
5-Methylbenzimidazolone or 5-formyl-2,4-dimethylpyrrole-3-carbonitrile	5400-75-9 or 32487-71-1	-	7	15	-
4-(Methylenamine)phenyldimethylamine	147354-14-1	-	8	-	-
Methylenbisacrylamide	110-26-9	-	-	-	16
1,2-Dibromo-4-nitrobenzene or Tridecyl bromide	5411-50-7 or 765-09-3	-	-	-	22
Mono-2-ethylhexyladipate or equiv.	4337-65-9	-	-	14	-
Amide		-	8	-	-
Triphenyl phosphite (Stabilizer P 36)	101-02-0	-	-	25	-
Unidentified adipic acid		-	24	-	-
o-Toluidine	95-53-4	-	-	19	-
Ester		-	-	130	-

Component	CAS no.	Product no.			
		2-1	2-2	2-3	2-5
Tinuvin (R) 292	41556-26-7	-	-	62	-
Aliphatic hydrocarbons		6100	-	-	4400

-: Below the detection threshold <1-10 µg/g

Table 6.21 presents the results of analysis for phthalates in mittens. These components are made of soft polymer materials, deemed to represent a risk of phthalate content. Analyses were performed as single analysis and quantitative content analysis.

Table 6.21 Results for the GC/MS analysis of mitten labels and reflectors*, µg/g

Product no.	Description	Diethylhexyl phthalate, DEHP	Diisononyl phthalate, DINP
2-3	Product name label	124000	86000
2-4	Product name label	147000	78000

-: Below the detection threshold < 10 µg/g *: Analyses were run for the following phthalates: DBP, DMP, DEP, DIBP, BBP, DOP and DIDeP, which were not detected.

Analyses of jackets and mittens revealed the presence of a large number of organic compounds.

Phthalates, triphenylphosphate (a softener), o-toluidine (a primary aromatic amine, carcinogen), and a number of isocyanates were found in the outer material and Velcro fastenings of some of the mittens.

Phthalates were found in loose-hanging reflectors and a strap on a jacket zip. Phthalates were also found in labels on the back of mittens made of a non-textile material printed with a product name.

6.3.5.3 Results of analyses for formaldehyde

Table 6.22 and Table 6.23 present the results of spectrophotometer analysis for formaldehyde. Results are given in units of µg/g. The results are quantitative (single analysis) and state the content of free formaldehyde in the product.

Table 6.22 Results for formaldehyde analysis of jackets, individual analyses, µg/g

Product number	1-1	1-2	1-3	1-4	1-5
Lining in arms and body	5	6	5	5	5
Fibre padding in arms and body	-	9	5	5	7
Lining in collar and arm cuffs	-	n/r.	n/r.	n/r.	5

-: Below the detection threshold < 2 µg/g * n/r = not relevant.

Table 6.23 Results for formaldehyde analysis of mittens, average of dual analyses, µg/g

Product number	Test description	Formaldehyde, µg/g
2-1	Lining, fibre insulation and fibre padding	6
2-2	Lining, fibre insulation, fibre padding, outer material (cuff, inside)	7
2-3	Lining, fibre padding and outer material (cuff, inside)	11
2-4	Lining and outer material (cuff, inside)	8
2-5	Lining, fibre padding and outer material (cuff, inside)	9

-: Below the detection threshold < 2 µg/g

Formaldehyde was found in jackets and mittens.

6.3.5.4 Results of analyses for organotin compounds

Table 6.24 and Table 6.25 present the results of analyses for organotin compounds. Results are given in units of µg/g.

Table 6.24 Results for total tin in jackets, µg/g

	Product no.				
	1-1	1-2	1-3	1-4	1-5
Outer material	-	-	-	-	0.+3
Lining/inner material	-	-	-	-	-
Padding	-	-	-	-	-

Below the detection threshold < 0.02 µg/g

Table 6.25 Results for total tin in mittens, µg/g

	Product no.				
	2-1	2-2	2-3	2-4	2-5
Outer material	-	0,13	-	-	0,53
Lining/inner material	-	-	-	-	-
Padding	-	-	-	-	-

∴ Below the detection threshold < 0.02 µg/g

Tin was found in the outer material of jacket product nos.1-5 and mitten product nos.2-2 and 2-5, which could stem from the content of organotin compounds.

GC/MS analysis for organotin subsequently showed that there were no organotin compounds in the 3 products in which tin had been detected.

6.3.6 Quantitative analyses and migration studies

6.3.6.1 Selection of products and substances

In collaboration with the Danish Environmental Protection Agency, a series of products and substances were selected to undergo further examinations based on screening tests. Selection of products was based on high content of the selected substances, and presentation of cheap and expensive products.

Table 6.26 Overview of products and substances selected for analysis

Product no.	Description	Components analysed for:	Analyses	Reason
1-1	Jacket, outer material	FTOH*	Quantitative + saliva migration: 3 hours	High F at X-ray, fluoride compounds at GC/MS screening. "Cheap" product.
1-2	Jacket, outer material	FTOH* MDI, TDI DIBP	Quantitative + saliva migration: 3 hours Saliva-migration: 3 hours Saliva-migration: 3 hours	High F at X-ray, fluoride compounds at GC/MS screening. "Expensive" product MDI and TDI content.
1-3	Jacket, outer material	FTOH*	Quantitative + saliva migration: 3 hours	High Fat X-ray, fluoride compounds at GC/MS screening. "Expensive" product
1-4	Jacket, zip strap	DEHP, DBP	Saliva-migration: 3 hours	Located close to mouth. Can only be performed as single analysis. Quantitative result from single analysis available.
1-5	Jacket, outer material	Organic tin	Saliva migration: 3 hours	Sn detected at screening.
2-1	Mitten, outer material	FTOH*	Quantitative + saliva migration: 3 hours	High F at X-ray. "Cheap" product.
2-2	Mitten, outer material	Organic tin	Saliva migration: 3 hours	Sn detected at screening.
2-2	Mitten, outer material, palm	Triphenylphosphate . DEHP	Saliva migration: 3 hours	Triphenylphosphate: softener (included in EN 71-9 requirements).
2-2	Mitten, outer material, back	MDI, TDI	Saliva migration: 3 hours	Highest MDI content. "Cheap" product.
2-3	Mitten, outer material	FTOH*	Quantitative + saliva migration:	High F at X-ray. "Expensive" product

Product no.	Description	Components analysed for:	Analyses	Reason
		Diglycidylbisphenol A, o-Toluidine, Triphenyl phosphate. MDI, TDI	3 hours Saliva-migration: 3 hours Saliva migration: 3 hours	o-Toluidine is a primary aromatic amine = Carcinogen = EU ban. Second-highest content of MDI. "Expensive" product
2-3	Mitten, lining, fibre padding and outer material (cuff, inside)	Formaldehyde	Sweat migration: 3 hours	Highest content of formaldehyde found in jackets and mittens analysed. More skin contact expected in mitten linings than in jackets. Sweat possible in mittens.
2-3	Mitten label (single analysis only) possible.	DEHP	Saliva migration: 3 hours	Easy to suck.
2-4	Mitten label (used as "double" analysis for 2-3)	DEHP	Saliva migration: 3 hours	Easy to suck.
2-4	Mitten, outer material	DEHP	Saliva migration: 3 hours	Easy to suck.
2-5	Mitten, outer material	Organic tin	Saliva migration: 3 hours	Sn detected at screening.

*: See list of analysed compounds in Table 6.10. Unfortunately, it was impossible to perform migration with sweat for FTOH due to problems retrieving the substances in the analytical method.

6.3.6.2 Results of quantitative and migration analyses

Results of the examinations are shown in the table below.

Table 6.27. Results of quantitative and migration analyses for phthalates.

Substance (CAS no.)	Product type + no.	Screening analysis, ug/g	Quantitative analysis, ug/g	Migration analysis, ug/g	Migration period, hours	Migration fluid
DIBP (84-69-5)	Jacket 1-2, outer material	18	n.a.	0,04	3	Saliva
DBP (84-74-2)	Jacket 1-4, zipper strap	43	n.a.	0,51*	3	Saliva
DEHP (117-81-7)	Jacket 1-4, zipper strap*	74	n.a.	<0,1	3	Saliva
	Mittens 2-3, label*	n.a.	124000	0,56	3	Saliva
	Mittens 2-4, label*	n.a.	147000	0,68	3	Saliva
	Mitten 2-4, outer material	n.a.	417	<0,01	3	Saliva
	Mitten 2-2, outer material	315	n.a.	0,27	3	Saliva
DINP (28553-12-0)	Mittens 2-3, label*	n.a.	86000	n.d.	3	Saliva
	Mittens 2-4, label*	n.a.	78000	n.d.	3	Saliva

n.a.: Not analysed

n.d.: Not detected by analysis

*: A single analysis was performed due to limited samples.

Table 6.28 Results of quantitative analysis for content of perfluorous compounds

Test no.	4:2 FTOH	6:2 FTOH	8:2 FTOH	10:2 FTOH	N-Me-FOSA	N-Et-FOSA	N-Me-FOSE	N-Et-FOSE
	ng/cm ²							
Jacket 1-1	n.d.	0.02	n.d.	0.02	0.002	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
Jacket 1-2	n.d.	0.02	0.48	0.34	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
Jacket 1-3	n.d.	0.01	1.09	0.57	0.002	n.d.	0.004	n.d.
Mitten 2-1	n.d.	0.09	2.82	1.47	0.002	n.d.	0.008	0.007
Mitten 2-3	n.d.	0.14	1.54	0.97	0.002	n.d.	0.006	n.d.
Det.gr.	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.002	0.002	0.002	0.002

n.d.: Not detected by analysis

Table 6.29. Results of quantitative and migration analyses for isocyanates.

Substance (CAS-no.)	Product type + no.	Screening analysis, ug/g	Quantitative analysis, ug/g	Migration analysis, ug/g	Migration period, hours	Migration fluid
2.4-TDI (584-84-9)	jacket no. 1-2	194	n.a.	0,24	3	Saliva
	Mitten no. 2-2	868	n.a.	0,20	3	Saliva
MDI (101-68-8)	Jacket no. 1-2	125	n.a.	<0,1	3	Saliva
	Mitten no. 2-2	2880	n.a.	<0,1*	3	Saliva
	Mitten no. 2-3	1580	n.a.	3,4**	3	Saliva

n.a.: Not analysed

*: No MDI was detected by migration - there could be another isocyanate, as GC/MS screening is only based on the NIST library's suggestion

** : Result was a single analysis

2.6-TDI, CAS no. 91-08-7 was not shown in any of the tests.

Table 6.30 presents the results of migration analyses of other organic substances.

Substance (CAS no.)	Product type + no.	Screening analysis, ug/g	Quantitative analysis, ug/g	Migration
Triphenylphosphate (115-86-6)	Mitten no. 2-2	66	n.a.	1.1
	Mitten no. 2-3	23	n.a.	1.1
Diglycidylbisphenol A (1675-54-3)	Mitten no. 2-3	146	n.a.	3.2
o-toluidine (95-53-4)	Mitten no. 2-3	64	n.a.	4.5

n.a.: Not analysed

Table 6.31. Results of quantitative and migration analyses for formaldehyde.

Product type + no.	Quantitative analysis	Migration analysis	Migration period	Migration fluid
Mitten no. 2-3	11 ug/g	5 ug/g	3 hours	Sweat

GC/MS analysis for organotin showed that there were no organotin compounds in the 3 products in which tin had been detected.

The analyses show that only a small number of the phthalates migrate from the products surveyed under the specified conditions. Formaldehyde, isocyanates, triphenylphosphate, diglycidylbisphenol and o-toluidine did not migrate. All products analysed contained perfluorinated compounds.

6.4 Footwear

Footwear comes under the arnea Good Day: Playing outside. The survey focused on rubber boots and rubber clogs.

6.4.1 Summary of results

In three of the five rubber clogs a quantifiable phthalate content was detected (product nos. 3-1, 3-3 and 3-4). Migration studies on artificial sweat showed that only a fraction of the phthalate content migrated from the products.

Only a few organic substances were found in the rubber boots, and one type of phthalate was found in one of the boots (product no. 4-4). Therefore, no further analyses were performed on these products.

6.4.2 Description of product type

The rubber clogs selected consist of the same material on the outside and inside. They are expected to be worn with socks, but can be used without resulting in skin contact.

Some of the boots consist of the same material on the outside and inside, whilst other products have a thin textile lining on the inside. Children were expected to have most skin contact with the upper edge of the boots analysed.

6.4.3 Selected products

Table 6.32 and Table 6.33 list the products selected for analysis. The reasons for choosing these products are described in the survey.

Table 6.32 Selected products, rubber clogs

Product no.	Description	Information stated on the packaging or product (direct transcript)
3-1	Pink rubber clogs, size 23	Water friendly. Tread on bottom for traction. Back strap for secure fit. EVA material.
3-2	Pink rubber clogs, removable lining, size 26/27	
3-3	Lime-coloured rubber clogs, size 23/24	-
3-4	Navy blue rubber clogs, size 23-25	-
3-5	Orange rubber clogs, size 26-27	Very comfortable to walk in, warm in winter, cool in summer, breathable and healthy for the feet, shock absorbant and flexible, easy to clean, bacteria resistant, float on water, sporty design, lightweight

Table 6.33 Selected products, rubber boots

Product no.	Description	Information stated on the packaging or product (direct transcript)
4-1	Black and blue rubber boots, size 24 with small crocodile on side and word "dille".	Uppers, outer sole, lining of other material.
4-2	Grey rubber boots with drawings on entire surface. Trees, grass, a river and a castle. Laces at the top.	
4-3	Army green rubber boot with laces at the top. White stripe at top. Size 24	-
4-4	Black/white striped rubber boots with an orange-spotted, horned dinosaur print. Size 24	Made in China
4-5	Rubber boots size 23, pink, sole, pink with orange and green spots	-

6.4.4 Analysis methods

The following sections describe the screening methods and quantitative analysis methods used. The migration analyses have been carried out as described in Chapter 6.2 and have subsequently been analysed using quantitative analyses. The procedures are described below.

6.4.4.1

X-ray analysis

One of the products selected (product 4-2) had a textile edge at the top. This product was X-ray screened for fluoride to see if it had been impregnated with an agent containing per -or polyfluorous compounds. The analysis method is described in Table 6.34.

Table 6.34 X-ray analysis

Sampling	Textile band at top of boot
Spectrophotometer	ESEM, EDX
Detection threshold	0.1%
Analysis margin of uncertainty	5%*

*: Depends on concentration range

6.4.4.2 GC/MS analysis, extractable organic substances

A GC/MS analysis is used to test for the presence of extractable organic components. Samples were taken from the top edge of the boots or uppers of the rubber clogs. A single analysis was performed during the initial screening followed by a dual analysis for products selected for quantitative analyses. External standards were applied for calculating quantitative content of selected phthalates.

The analysis method is described in Table 6.35.

Table 6.35 GC/MS method

Sampling	Rubber boots: Upper edge Rubber clogs: Uppers Sample quantity for extraction: 1.5 g
Extraction	Extraction agent: Dichloromethane, 15 ml (boots)/25 ml (clogs). Extraction: Overnight extraction as a minimum, performed at room temperature. Thereafter 1.5 ml of extraction fluid withdrawn, adding 13.5 ml of methanol to precipitate any dissolved polymeric material.
Internal standards	Hexachlorobenzene (HCB) and Butylbenzenephthalate (BBP)
GC/MS instrument	Varian 3800 GC/MS
GC parameters	Column RTX-5sil MS, 30 m x 0.25 mm id., 0.25 µm phase film Carrier gas: Helium, constant flow at 1 ml/min. Oven settings: 80 °C for 2 min., 20 °C/min. until 200 °C, 8 °C/min. until 320 °C Injection: 325 °C, split 20
MS-parameters	Scan mode: 35-650 m/z Solvent delay: 5 min.
Detection threshold (estimated)	100 µg/g

6.4.4.3 SPME analysis of migrating fluids

A 2.5 g sample (cut into as few pieces as possible and with the surface area estimated) was placed in 50 ml of preheated artificial sweat or saliva with BBP as internal standard and left at 37°C for 0.5-7.75 hours. The liquid phase was decanted from the sample pieces and examined using GC/MS, with solid-phase micro-extraction (SPME) of substances migrated to the liquid phase with 7 µm PDMS-fibre after the addition of 25% w/v NaCl.

6.4.5 Results

The results of the screening analyses are given in the sections below.

6.4.5.1 Results of X-ray analyses

No fluoride traces over 0.1% were found in the textile edge at the top of product 4.2, thus there is no evidence that this product had been impregnated with an agent containing per- or polyfluorous compounds.

6.4.5.2 Results of the GC/MS screening analyses

Table 6.36 and Table 6.37 contain the results of the GC/MS screening analysis. Results are given in units of µg/g. The results are semi-quantitative since the substances are estimated according to internal standards.

Table 6.36 Results of the GC/MS analysis of rubber clogs, µg/g

		Product no.				
		3-1	3-2	3-3	3-4	3-5
Substance name	CAS no.					
Diisobutylphthalate	84-69-5	3000	-	-	-	-
DEHP	117-81-7	50000	-	-	800	-
Dibutyl phthalate	84-74-2	-	-	51000	-	-
Unidentifiable aliphatic hydrocarbons	N/A	-	-	+	-	+

'-' = Below the detection threshold

'+' = shown to contain the substance

Table 6.37 Results of the GC/MS analysis of rubber boots, µg/g

		Product no.					
		4-1	4-2	4-2, textile edge	4-3	4-4	4-5
Substance name	CAS no.						
2,4-bis (1-phenylethyl)-phenol	2769-94-0	1500	-	-	-	-	-
Butylisobutyl phthalate	17851-53-5	-	-	-	-	400	-

'-' = Below the detection threshold

Phthalate was detected in three of the five rubber clogs, (product nos. 3-1, 3-3 and 3-4), and in one of the boots (product 4-4).

6.4.6 Quantitative analyses and migration studies

6.4.6.1 Selection of products and substances

In collaboration with the Danish Environmental Protection Agency, a series of products and substances have been selected to undergo further examinations based on screening tests.

Table 6.38 Overview of selected products and substances

Product no.	Description	Components analysed for	Analyses	Reason
3-1	Rubber clogs	DEHP, DIBP	Quantitative sweat migration: 7,75 hours	Used without socks in the summer. Quantitative analyses and migration analyses performed to compare with results in literature.
3-3	Rubber clogs	DBP	Quantitative sweat migration: 7,75 hours	See product 3-1

6.4.6.2 Results of quantitative and migration analyses

Analysis results are shown in Table 6.39.

Table 6.39 Results of quantitative and migration analyses for phthalates

Substance (CAS no.)	Product type + no.	Screening analysis, µg/g	Quantitative analysis, µg/g	Migration analysis, µg/g	Migration period, hours	Migration fluid
DIBP (84-69-5)	3-1, Clogs	3000	670* (431-901)	84* (32-136)	6	Sweat
DBP (84-74-2)	3-3, Clogs	51000	25603	249	6	Sweat

Substance (CAS no.)	Product type + no.	Screening analysis, ug/g	Quantitative analysis, ug/g	Migration analysis, ug/g	Migration period, hours	Migration fluid
DEHP (117-81-7)	3-1, Clogs	50000	15658	n.d.	6	Sweat
	3-3, Clogs	n.d.	137	n.d.	6	Sweat

*: Relatively large spread of these results (interval stated in brackets)

i.a.: n.d.: Not detected at analysis

6.5 Pacifiers

Pacifiers come under the arena Good Night: Bed

6.5.1 Summary of results

2,4-bis (1-phenylethyl)phenol was found in the teat of one product, no. 5-3. Siloxane compounds were found in products 5-4 and 5-5, made of silicon rubber.

The coverage of all the pacifiers analysed were made of polycarbonate; they all contained bisphenol A. Phthalates were found in the coverage of product no. 5-1 and 5-3. Migration studies showed that the substances did not migrate to artificial sweat or saliva.

2-mercaptobenzothiazole was not found in the teat of the pacifiers analysed.

6.5.2 Description of product type

A pacifier comprises a teat and a coverage of various shapes and combinations. The coverage can also bear printed decorations. The teat was analysed, along with a pooled sample of coverages.

6.5.3 Selected products

Table 6.40 displays those products selected for analysis. The reason for choosing these products is described in the survey.

Table 6.40 Selected products

Product no.	Description	Information stated on the packaging or product (direct transcript)
5-1	Pacifier with red coverage, white knob, blank handle. Drawing of a golden crown on the white knob. Anatomic, 3-36 mths (2)	Non-allergen pacifier. Anatomic
5-2	Pacifier with blank handle. Blue line drawing of two yellow teddies. Anatomic natural rubber.	Natural rubber pacifier, shatterproof polycarbonate coverage.
5-3	Blue pacifier, round coverage. Shiny blue with silver hue. Natural rubber (latex), round vent hole, 6 mths.+	Polycarbonate coverage and ring: Teat made of natural rubber.
5-4	White pacifier with own name (MST 2-year-olds) engraved	Teat: Natural rubber (latex/silicon). Coverage and ring: Polycarbonate
5-5	2 pacifiers with clear pink open coverage. Pink knob on one, white on the other. No ring. Ultra soft silicon. Air anatomic, extra skin-friendly (4M+)	Anatomic. Extra skin-friendly

6.5.4 Analysis methods

The following sections describe the screening methods and quantitative analysis methods used. The migration analyses have been carried out as described in Chapter 6.2 and have subsequently been analysed using quantitative analyses. The procedures are described below.

6.5.4.1 FTIR analysis of the material composition

In the case of products 5-1 and 5-5, the material composition was not stated on the product nor on the accompanying packaging. Thus, a FTIR analysis has been performed in order to determine the type of material.

6.5.4.2 GC/MS screening extractable organic substances

A GC/MS analysis is used to test for the presence of extractable organic components. All pacifiers were scalded with boiling water before analysis as agreed with DEPA, and as instructed on their user instructions (scalding or boiling). A sample was taken from the teat, along with a pooled sample of coverages. A single analysis was performed.

The analysis method is described in Table 6.41.

Table 6.41 GC/MS-screening

Sampling	1) Teat 2) Shield /knob (equal parts of each) Sample quantity: 1.5 g
Extraction	Extraction agent: Dichlormethane, 15 ml. Extraction: Overnight extraction as a minimum, performed at room temperature. Thereafter 1.5 ml of extraction fluid withdrawn, and 13.5 ml methanol added to precipitate any dissolved polymeric material.
Internal standards	BBP, HCB
GC/MS instrument	Varian 3800 GC/MS
GC parameters	Column RTX-5sil MS, 30 m x 0.25 mm id., 0.25 µm phase film Carrier gas: Helium, constant flow at 1 ml/min. Oven settings: 80°C for 2 min., 20°C/min. until 200°C, 8°C/min. until 320°C Injection: 325°C, split 20
MS parameters	Scan mode: 35-650 m/z Solvent delay: 5 min.
Detection threshold (estimated)	100 µg/g (DINP 500 µg/g)

6.5.4.3 SPM analysis of migrating fluids

A 2.5 g sample (cut into as few pieces as possible and with the surface area estimated) was placed in 50 ml of preheated artificial sweat or saliva with BBP as internal standard and left at 37°C for 0.5-7.75 hours. The liquid phase was decanted from the sample pieces and examined using GC/MS, with solid-phase micro-extraction (SPME) of substances migrated to the liquid phase with 7 µm PDMS-fibre after the addition of 25% w/v NaCl.

6.5.5 Results

The results of the screening analyses are presented in the sections below.

6.5.5.1 Results of FTIR analyses

The FTIR analyses showed that both the pacifier coverages analysed (5-1 and 5-5) were manufactured from polycarbonate.

6.5.5.2 Results of the GC/MS screening analyses

Table 6.42 and Table 6.43 present the results of the GC/MS-screening analysis. Results are given in units of $\mu\text{g/g}$. The results are semi-quantitative as the substances are estimated according to internal standards.

Table 6.42 Results for the GC/MS analysis, teat, $\mu\text{g/g}$

		Product no.				
		5-1 (teat)	5-2 (teat)	5-3 (teat)	5-4 (teat)	5-5 (teat)
Substance name	CAS no.					
2,4-bis (1-phenylethyl)-phenol	2769-94-0	-	-	4400	-	-
Cyclosiloxane compound (several)	556-71-8 18772-36-6	-	-	-	+	+

-: Below the detection threshold

+: Shown to contain the substance

2-mercaptobenzothiazole was not found in the teat of the pacifiers analysed.

Table 6.43 Results for the GC/MS analysis, coverage, $\mu\text{g/g}$

		Product no.				
		5-1, (coverage)	5-2, (coverage)	5-3, (coverage)	5-4, (coverage)	5-5, (coverage)
Substance name	CAS no.					
DEHP	117-81-7	-	-	300	-	-
DINP	28553-12-0	500*	-	1600	-	-
Bisphenol A	80-05-7	1900	1700	1600	1000	1000
Tert. Butylphenol	98-54-4	1600	1500	-	2200	-
2-(4-(1,1-dimethylethyl)-2-methylphenoxy)ethanol	54934-87-1	250	500	-	500	-

-: Below the detection threshold

+: Shown to contain the substance *: Result close to the detection threshold.

The coverages of all the pacifiers analysed were made of polycarbonate; they all contained bisphenol A. Phthalates were found in the coverage of two of the products, but in such low concentrations that the phthalates cannot have been added as softeners.

Pacifiers are defined as articles for infants as the product is intended to make it easier for the child to sleep or relax by sucking it. REACH, annex XVII, entry 51 and 52 continued the prohibition to use, import or sell toys and childcare articles containing certain phthalates (including DEHP and DINP) in concentrations above 0.1% expressed per mass of the softened material (equivalent to 1,000 $\mu\text{g/g}$, i.e. 1,000 ppm). This means that the DINP content in the coverage of pacifier 5-3 is above this limit. It may be that the coverage is not intended to be put in the mouth, but the pacifier can be turned the wrong way accidentally. The DEPA Chemical Inspection Service has considered the case.

6.5.6 Quantitative analyses and migration studies

6.5.6.1 Selection of products and substances

In collaboration with the Danish Environmental Protection Agency, a series of products and substances have been selected to undergo further investigations based on screening tests.

Table 6.44 Overview of selected products and substances

Product no.	Description	Components analysed for	Analyses	Reason
5-1	Pacifier, coverage	Bisphenol A, Tert. Butylphenol	Quantitative sweat migration: 7.75 hours Saliva migration: 7.75 hours	Quantitative analyses and migration analyses performed to compare with results in literature. High contents of bisphenol A and content of phthalates. The child's mouth and hands are in contact.
5-3	Pacifier, coverage	DEHP, DINP Bisphenol A, Tert. Butylphenol	Quantitative sweat migration: 7.75 hours Saliva migration: 7.75 hours	See 5-3.

6.5.6.2 Results of quantitative and migration analyses

Analysis results are shown in Table 6.45. The results of the screening analyses are single determinations. Unless otherwise specified, the results of the quantitative and migration analyses are averages of dual analyses.

Table 6.45 Results for quantitative and migration analyses for bisphenol A and tert. butylphenol

Substance (CAS no.)	Product type + no.	Screening analysis, ug/g	Quantitative analysis, ug/g	Migration analysis, ug/g	Migration period, hours	Migration fluid
Bisphenol A (80-05-7).	5-1, Pacifier (coverage)	1900	106	n.d.	7,75	Sweat
				n.d.	7,75	Saliva
	5-3, Pacifier (coverage)	1600	280	7*	7,75	Sweat
				n.d.	7,75	Saliva
Tert. Butylphenol	5-1, Pacifier (coverage)	1600	1264	n.d.	7,75	Sweat
				n.d.	7,75	Saliva
	5-3, Pacifier (coverage)	1900	1003	n.d.	7,75	Sweat
				n.d.	7,75	Saliva

*: Only found in one of the samples.

n.d. Signifies that the substance has not been detected.

Table 6.46 Results of quantitative analyses and migration analyses for phthalates.

Substance (CAS-no.)	Product type + no.	Screening analysis, ug/g	Quantitative analysis, ug/g	Migration analysis, ug/g	Migration period, hours	Migration fluid
DEHP (117-81-7)	5-1, Pacifier (coverage)	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	7,75	Sweat
				n.d.	7,75	Saliva
	5-3, Pacifier (coverage)	300	275	n.d.	7,75	Sweat
				n.d.	7,75	Saliva
DINP (28553-12-0)	5-3, Pacifier (coverage)	1600	1047	n.d.	7,75	Sweat

n.d. Signifies that the substance has not been detected.

Despite high quantitative levels of phthalates and bisphenol A, the results show that these substances do not migrate with the use of artificial saliva or sweat for the stated number of hours.

6.6 Soap packaging

Soap packaging comes under the arena Good Night: Bath.

6.6.1 Summary of the results

All the soap packaging analysed was made of PVC and large quantities of phthalates were found in all the products analysed. The phthalates found were

DEHP, DINP, DNOP and DEP. Migration studies showed that the some of the phthalates migrated to artificial sweat and saliva, whilst the heavier DINP did not.

All the soap packaging analysed contained DEHP, DINP and/or DNOP exceeding the permitted threshold of 0.1% in accordance with the statutory order on phthalates in toys (BEK 855, 2009). The Danish Safety Technology Authority subsequently determined that these products can be considered toys. Sales of these products were therefore stopped.

6.6.2 Description of product type

The products are shaped as colourful figures. They are soft products and focus was placed on the container, which represents the largest surface of the product. The packaging was rinsed thoroughly with water prior to analysis, but allowance has to be made for the contents of the product, e.g. perfume residue, that could affect the analysis results.

6.6.3 Selected products

Table 6.47 presents those products selected for analysis. The reason for choosing these products is described in the survey.

Table 6.47 Selected products

Product no.	Description	Information stated on the packaging or product (direct transcript)
6-1	Foam bath with lid shaped as a head	Product Ref. 50381. Information about chemicals, including methylparaben, butylparaben and perfume. Plastic code 3 = PVC
6-2	Small product – fits in your hand. Colour of soap: blue.	Information about chemicals, including methylparaben, ethylparaben, propylparaben and perfume.
6-3	Small product – fits in your hand. Approximate length: 8 cm. Colour of soap: orange.	Information about chemicals, including methylparaben, ethylparaben, propylparaben and perfume.
6-4	Small product, max. 12 cm in length Colour of soap: pink.	
6-5	Small product – fits in your hand. Maximum length: 8 cm. Colour of soap: red.	

6.6.4 Analysis methods

The following sections describe the screening methods and quantitative analysis methods used. The migration analyses have been carried out as described in Chapter 6.2 and have subsequently been analysed as quantitative analyses. The procedure is described below.

6.6.4.1 FTIR analysis of the material composition

In cases where the material composition is not stated on the product nor on the accompanying packaging (products 6-2, 6-3, 6-4, 6-5), an FTIR analysis has been performed in order to determine the type of material.

6.6.4.2 GC/MS screening extractable organic substances

A GC/MS analysis is used to test for the presence of extractable organic components. Samples have been taken from the product packaging (6-1:

From the lid/head. From the rest a sample was extracted from the packaging, which includes valves). A single analysis was performed.

The analysis method is described in Table 6.48.

Table 6.48 GC/MS screening

Sampling	6-1 (head/lid), with the rest: The entire packaging, including the soap valve. Sample quantity: 1.5 g
Extraction	Extraction method: Dichloromethane, 15 ml (product 6-1) - 25 ml (other). Extraction: Overnight extraction as a minimum, performed at room temperature. Thereafter 1.5 ml of extraction fluid withdrawn, and 13.5 ml methanol added to precipitate any dissolved polymeric material.
Internal standards	BBP, HCB
GC/MS-instrument	Varian 3800 GC/MS
GC-parameters	Column RTX-5sil MS, 30 m x 0,25 mm id., 0,25 µm phase film Carrier gas: Helium, constant flow at 1 ml/min. Oven settings: 80 °C for 2 min., 20 °C/min. until 200 °C, 8 °C/min. until 320 °C Injection: 325 °C, split 20
MS-parameters	Scan mode: 35-650 m/z Solvent delay: 5 min.
Detection threshold (estimated)	100 µg/g

6.6.4.3 Quantitative SPME analysis of migrating fluids

A 2.5 g sample (cut into as few pieces as possible and with the surface area estimated) was placed in 50 ml of preheated artificial sweat or saliva with BBP as internal standard and left at 37 °C for 0.5-7.75 hours. The liquid phase was decanted from the sample pieces and examined using GC/MS, with solid-phase micro-extraction (SPME) of substances migrated to the liquid phase with 7 µm PDMS-fibre after the addition of 25% w/v NaCl.

6.6.5 Results

The results of the screening analyses are given in the sections below.

6.6.5.1 Results of FTIR analyses

The FTIR analyses showed that all the examined packagings (6-2, 6-3, 6-4, 6-5) consist of PVC softened with phthalates.

6.6.5.2 Results of the GC/MS-screening analyses

Table 6.49 presents the results of the GC/MS screening analysis Results are given in units of µg/g. The results are semi-quantitative since the substances are estimated according to internal standards.

Table 6.49 Results for the GC/MS analysis of soap packagings, µg/g

		Product no.				
		6-1	6-2	6-3	6-4	6-5
Substance name	CAS no.					
DEHP	117-81-7	-	-	-	190000	200000
DINP	28553-12-0	-	-	-	100000	200000
DNOP	117-84-0	120000	150000	150000	-	-
DEP	84-66-2	-	6000	11000	300	300

-: Below the detection threshold

+: Shown to contain the substance

Phthalates were found in all examined soap packagings.

6.6.6 Quantitative analyses and migration studies

6.6.6.1 Selection of products and substances

In collaboration with the Danish Environmental Protection Agency, a series of products and substances have been selected to undergo further investigations based on screening tests.

Table 6.50 Overview of selected products and substances

Product no.	Description	Components being analysed for	Analyses	Reason
6-1	Soap packaging	DNOP	Quantitative sweat migration: 0.5 hours	The material is stated to be PVC and is hard compared to the other soap packagings, which are soft. Has been selected to test whether migration is different.
6-2	Soap packaging	DNOP, DEP	Quantitative sweat migration: 0.5 hours Saliva-migration: 0.5 hours	6-2 and 6-5 contain various phthalates and were therefore both selected. The products are deemed tempting for a child to play with and suck on.
6-5	Soap packaging	DEHP, DINP, DEP	Quantitative sweat migration: 0.5 hours Saliva-migration: 0.5 hours	See product 6-2

6.6.6.2 Results of quantitative and migration analyses

Results of the examinations are shown in the table below. The results of the screening analyses are single determinations. Unless otherwise specified, the results from the quantitative and migration analyses are averages of dual analyses.

Table 6.51 Results of quantitative and migration analyses for phthalates.

Substance (CAS-no.)	Product type + no.	Screening analysis, ug/g	Quantitative analysis, ug/g	Migration analysis, ug/g	Migration period, hours	Migration fluid
DEHP (117-81-7)	6-1, Soap packaging	n.d.	133	n.d.	0.5	Sweat
	6-2, Soap packaging	n.d.	206	n.d.	0.5	Sweat
				n.d.	0.5	Saliva
	6-5, Soap packaging	200000	80130	2	0.5	Sweat
n.d.				0.5	Saliva	
DINP (28553-12-0)	6-5, Soap packaging	200000	87692	n.d.	0.5	Sweat
				n.d.	0.5	Saliva
DNOP (117-84-0)	6-1, Soap packaging	120000	57740	n.d.	0.5	Sweat
	6-2, Soap packaging	150000	64595	n.d.	0.5	Sweat
				n.d.	0.5	Saliva
DEP (84-66-2)	6-2, Soap packaging	6000	11357	34	0.5	Sweat
				34	0.5	Saliva
	6-5, Soap packaging	300	1092	5	0.5	Sweat
				7	0.5	Saliva

n.d. means that the substance was not detected above the detection threshold.

Despite high quantitative levels in these projects, the results show that only a small amount of the phthalate contents migrates under the specified conditions. Results also show that the higher molecular weight phthalates DINP and DNOP are not detected in the migration fluids.

6.7 Non-slip figures and mats

Non-slip figures and mats for bathtubs belong to the arena "Go'nat": Bath.

6.7.1 Summary of the results

The phthalates DEHP and DINP were detected in three of the products. Migration studies show that DEHP migrates to artificial sweat while DINP is not detected.

6.7.2 Description of product type

Non-slip figures and mats often consist of a smooth or structured surface and an underside with suction capabilities. When the child is sitting on the product, the greatest exposure will be from the top surface. However, when the child plays with the product, it may come into contact with both sides. Both sides of the product have been examined (at the edge).

6.7.3 Selected products

Table 6.52 presents those products selected for analysis. The reason for choosing these products is described in the survey.

Table 6.52 Selected products

Product no.	Description	Information stated on the packaging or product (direct transcript)
7-1	White mat with print	PVC
7-2	Toy figures	100% TPE
7-3	Toy figures in various colours	PVC-free
7-4	Bright green shower mat	PVC
7-5	White mat	

6.7.4 Analysis methods

The following sections describe the screening methods and quantitative analysis methods used. The migration analyses have been carried out as described in Chapter 6.2 and have subsequently been analysed using quantitative analyses. The procedures are described below.

6.7.4.1 FTIR analysis of the material composition

In case of products 7-3 and 7-5, the material composition was not stated on the product nor on the accompanying packaging. Thus, an FTIR analysis has been made in order to determine the type of material.

6.7.4.2 GC/MS screening extractable organic substances

GC/MS is used to examine for organic components. Samples have been extracted from the edge of the mats. Product 7-3 consists of figures of various colours and a sample has been analysed from all three colours. A single analysis was performed.

The analysis method is described in Table 6.53.

Table 6.53 GC/MS-screening

Sampling	At the edge of the mats. In product 7-3 equal amounts have been sampled (weight wise) from each of the 3 colours. Sample quantity: 1.5 g
Extraction	Extraction method: Dichloromethane, 20 ml (product 7-1) - 15 ml (other). Extraction: Overnight extraction as a minimum, performed at room temperature. Thereafter 1.5 ml of extraction fluid withdrawn, and 13.5 ml methanol added to precipitate any dissolved polymeric material.
Internal standards	BBP, HCB
GC/MS-instrument	Varian 3800 GC/MS
GC-parameters	Column RTX-5sil MS, 30 m x 0,25 mm id., 0,25 µm phase film

	Carrier gas: Helium, constant flow at 1 ml/min. Oven settings: 80 °C for 2 min., 20 °C/min. until 200 °C, 8 °C/min. until 320 °C Injection: 325 °C, split 20
MS-parameters	Scan mode: 35-650 m/z Solvent delay: 5 min.
Detection threshold (estimated)	100 µg/g

6.7.4.3 SPME analysis of migrating fluids

A 2.5 g sample (cut into as few pieces as possible and with the surface area estimated) was placed in 50 ml of preheated artificial sweat or saliva with BBP as internal standard and left at 37 °C for 0.5-7.75 hours. The liquid phase was decanted from the sample pieces and examined using GC/MS, with solid-phase micro-extraction (SPME) of substances migrated to the liquid phase with 7 µm PDMS-fibre after the addition of 25% w/v NaCl.

6.7.5 Results

The results of the screening analyses are given in the sections below.

6.7.5.1 Results of FTIR analyses

Products 7-3 and 7-5 were analysed using FTIR. The analyses have shown that both products are made from poly(ethylene-propylene).

6.7.5.2 Results of the GC/MS screening analyses

Table 6.54 contains the results of the GC/MS screening analysis Results are given in units of µg/g. The results are semi-quantitative as the substances are estimated according to internal standards.

Table 6.54 Results for the GC/MS analysis, µg/g

		Product no.				
		7-1	7-2	7-3	7-4	7-5
Substance name	CAS-no.					
DEHP	117-81-7	220000	-	-	-	-
DINP	28553-12-0	-	-	-	Large quantities*	-
Tributyl Acetyl citrate	77-90-7	10000	-	-	-	-
Phthalic acid, diisooctyl ester	1330-91-2	3100	-	-	-	-
Phthalic acid, 2-methylpropylbutyl ester	17851-53-5	-	-	14000	-	-
Butyl octyl phthalate	84-78-6	200				
Non-identifiable hydrocarbons			+	+		+

-: Below the detection threshold +: Shown to contain the substance

*: Dilution necessary for a usable result

6.7.6 Quantitative analyses and migration studies

6.7.6.1 Selection of products and substances

In collaboration with the Environmental Protection Agency, a series of products and substances have been selected to undergo further investigations based on screening tests.

Table 6.55 Overview of selected products and substances

Product no.	Description	Components analysed for	Analyses	Reason
7-1	Shower mat	DEHP	Quantitative sweat migration: 0.5 hours	The child sits on the mat
7-4	Shower mat	DINP	Quantitative sweat migration: 0.5 hours	The child sits on the mat

6.7.6.2 Results of quantitative and migration analyses

Analysis results are shown in Table 6.56 .

Table 6.56 Results of quantitative and migration analyses for phthalates

Substance (CAS no.)	Product type + no.	Screening analysis, ug/g	Quantitative analysis, ug/g	Migration analysis, ug/g	Migration period, hours	Migration fluid
DEHP (117-81-7)	7-1, Shower mat	220000	128625	25	0.5	Sweat
DINP (28553-12-0)	7-4, Shower mat	800000	146330	n.d.	0.5	Sweat

n.d.: Not detected

Despite large quantities in these products, results show that only a fraction of the contents of the DEHP phthalate migrates and that the higher molecular weight phthalate DINP is not detected in the migration fluids.

6.8 Soft toys

Soft toys come under the arena Good Night: The bed

6.8.1 Summary of results

Two of the soft toys are designed for heating and they release several fragrances consistent with the constituents of lavender oil, both before and after heating. No fragrances were found in the remaining three products.

No trace of formaldehyde was found during analysis of the selected soft toys.

6.8.2 Description of product type

A soft toy may consist of many parts. For example, the fur, the eyes and the nose may be made from different materials such as textiles and polymers, and it may be equipped with a bowtie or be clothed. It was decided to pool the various materials used in the soft toys. Two of the selected soft toys are designed to be heated in the microwave and both these soft toys give off a lavender scent.

6.8.3 Selected products

Table 6.57 presents those products selected for analysis. The reason for choosing these products is described in the survey.

Table 6.57 Selected products

Product no.	Description	Information stated on the packaging or product (direct transcript)
8-1	Soft toy with scent.	Microwavable. Gentle relaxing aroma. Washable outer cover. Toy standard EN71 approved*. CE-marked
8-2	Small soft toy, approx. 40 cm in length.	Machine washable at 30 degrees C. Produced in China CE-marked

Product no.	Description	Information stated on the packaging or product (direct transcript)
8-3	Soft toy	100% polyester both filling and external material. CE-marked
8-4	Soft toy in a cow outfit.	100% polyester - both filling and external material. CE-marked
8-5	Soft toy with scent.	Microwave for two minutes max. Microwave Heating Times: 600-700 watts 150 seconds 800-1000 watts 120 seconds Complies with BS EN71-1/2/3 and ASTM-F963 safety standards. CE-marked

* The information is misleading since it is not made clear exactly which of the standards the product is analysed against.

6.8.4 Analysis methods

The following sections describe the screening methods and quantitative analyses used. Examination of exposure through inhalation is also conducted.

6.8.4.1 GC/MS screening extractable organic substances

GC/MS is used to examine for organic components. Samples have been extracted from the surface of the soft toys (equal weight samples of each type of fabric on the soft toys). A single analysis was performed.

The analysis method is described in Table 6.58.

Table 6.58 GC/MS screening

Sampling	In total 1.5 g, equal amounts of each fabric on the soft toys
Extraction	Extraction agent: Dichloromethane 15 ml. Extraction: Overnight extraction as a minimum, performed at room temperature. Thereafter 1.5 ml of extraction fluid withdrawn, and 13.5 ml methanol added to precipitate any dissolved polymeric material.
Internal standards	BBP, HCB
GC/MS instrument	Varian 3800 GC/MS
GC parameters	Column RTX-5sil MS, 30 m x 0.25 mm id., 0.25 µm phase film Carrier gas: Helium, constant flow at 1 ml/min. Oven settings: 80 °C for 2 min., 20 °C/min. until 200 °C, 8 °C/min. until 320 °C Injection: 325 °C, split 20
MS parameters	Scan mode: 35-650 m/z Solvent delay: 5 min.
Detection threshold (estimated)	100 µg/g

6.8.4.2 GC/MS-screening headspace analysis

A GC/MS-headspace analysis is used to test for the presence of volatile organic components. The soft toys (the entire soft toy) are placed in a closed chamber (in an exsiccator) and volatile substances are then collected using Radiello-tubes (white diffusive body + cartridge code 130) for 16 hours with and without prior heating of the scented bears in the microwave (8-1 and 8-5 respectively). Microwave heating has been conducted according to the instructions on the soft toys, meaning that soft toy 8-1 (just the inside bag) was heated at 650 watts for 45 seconds. Soft toy 8-5 (the entire bear) was heated at 650 watts for 150 seconds. A single analysis was performed.

The analysis method is described in Table 6.59.

Table 6.59 GC/MS-screening

GC/MS instrument	Varian 3800 GC/MS
GC parameters	Column RTX-5sil MS, 30 m x 0.25 mm id., 0.25 µm phase film

	Carrier gas: Helium, constant flow at 1 ml/min. Oven settings: 40 °C for 5 min., 5 °C/min. until 80 °C, 20 °C/min. until 250 °C Injection: 250 °C, split 30
MS parameters	Scan mode: 35-650 m/z Solvent delay: 2 min.
Detection threshold (estimated)	1 µg absolute

6.8.4.3 Spectrophotometric analysis of formaldehyde

Spectrophotometric analysis was used to identify formaldehyde. The analysis was performed according to Japanese law no. 112 (1973). This determines the content of formaldehyde that is not bound. The result is quantitative and a single analysis was performed from two different places on each soft toy, for instance including ribbons. The analysis method is described in Table 6.60.

Table 6.60 Spectrophotometer analysis

Sampling	2.5 g
Extraction	Japanese law no. 112 (1973) Extracted at 40°C using 100 ml water in 1 hour. Filtered, with acetyl acetone reagent added and incubated for 30 minutes in a water bath at 40°C.
Spectrophotometer	Absorption maximum 412-415 nm
Detection threshold	2 µg/g

6.8.5 Results

The results of the screening analyses are presented in the sections below.

6.8.5.1 Results of the GC/MS analyses, extractable organic substances

Table 6.61 contains the results of the GC/MS-screening analysis. Results are given in units of µg/g. The results are semi-quantitative since the substances are estimated according to internal standards.

Table 6.61 Results for the GC/MS-analysis, µg/g

		Product no.				
		8-1	8-2	8-3	8-4	8-5
Substance name	CAS no.					
1,2-Benzenedicarboxylic acid, 2-methylpropylbutyl ester,	17851-53-5	-	1600	-	160	-
Dibutyl phthalate	84-74-2	-	-	-	130	-

∴ Below the detection threshold

Very few organic substances were detected during analysis of the soft toys.

6.8.5.2 Results of the GC/MS analyses, headspace

Tabel 6.62 contains the results of the GC/MS-screening analysis. The collected substances are comparable to substances found in lavender oil. The results for the total amount of lavender oil are given in

Tabel 6.62. The results are semi-quantitative since the substances are estimated according to internal standards. Tabel 6.63 presents the substances identified using the GC/MS NIST database, but the identification is rather uncertain due to the complex composition of structurally similar compounds found in lavender oil.

Table 6.62 Results for GC/MS analysis, ug absolute over 16 hours

		Product no.						
		8-1	8-1*	8-2	8-3	8-4	8-5	8-5*
Collected/degassed total amount	ug	70	4800	-	-	-	100	11000

*: Heated in microwave as instructed on the product

-: Not detected in the product

Table 6.63 Result atd for GC/MS analysis, identified substances at headspace analysis, ug absolute over 16 hours

		Product no.						
		8-1	8-1**	8-2	8-3	8-4	8-5	8-5**
Substance name	CAS no.							
Linalool	78-70-6	15	650	-	-	-	17	1580
Linalool acetate	115-95-7	16	800	-	-	-	15	1460
Camphene	79-92-5	-	22	-	-	-	-	79
Eucalyptol	470-82-6	24	2400	-	-	-	48	6430
Camphor	76-22-2	8	370	-	-	-	11	630
Linalyl oxide	5989-33-3	+	260	-	-	-	+	830
α -Cumylalcohol	617-94-7	+	+	-	-	-	+	+
Camphol	507-70-0	+	+	-	-	-	+	+
β -pinene	127-91-32	-	31	-	-	-	-	120
m-cymol	535-77-3	-	+	-	-	-	-	+
Limonene	138-86-3	-	+	-	-	-	-	-
Terpineol	7299-41-4	-	+	-	-	-	-	+
4-terpineol	562-74-3	-	+	-	-	-	-	+
Bornyl acetate or isobornylacetate	76-49-3 125-12-2	-	100	-	-	-	-	170
Limonene oxide	1195-92-2	-	+	-	-	-	-	+
α -pinene	7785-70-8	-	+	-	-	-	-	+

** : Heated in microwave as instructed on the product

+ : Detected in the product - : Not detected in the product

Two of the soft toys are designed for heating and these give off several fragrances, both before and after heating. No fragrances were found in the remaining three products.

6.8.5.3 Results of analyses for formaldehyde

Stuffing, bows, laces and pouch (depending on product) were analysed for formaldehyde, which was not detected above the detection threshold of 2 $\mu\text{g/g}$.

6.8.6 Quantitative analyses and migration studies

Headspace analyses were performed, which correspond to exposure through inhalation. The results can be found in section 6.8.5.2.

It was decided not to select more products and fabrics for further analysis in this product category.

6.9 Diapers

The diapers come under the arena Go´morgen: Clothing, but may come under all arenas if the 2-year-old child wears them for 24 hours a day.

6.9.1 Summary of the results

Screening analyses have been performed on the extractable organic compounds in various parts of the diapers. The analyses showed that most of

the organic substances found are aliphatic hydrocarbons and polymers which could not be identified using the applied method.

Five of the organic compounds appear in all the products. These are all additives (antioxidants) which may have been used in the production of the polymers that comprise the diapers.

Limonene, which is a perfume substance, was detected in three of the products.

The analysis showed that three of the analysed diapers contained low levels of formaldehyde. However, these levels were so low that they were close to the detection threshold of this method.

No organotin compounds or rosin were detected in the diapers.

6.9.2 Description of product type

A diaper consists of many parts in close contact with the child's skin. The filling material which provides suction capability is a large component of the product. The diapers' upper edge and leg edges are also in close contact with the skin and may be made from a different material than the rest of the diaper in order to give a good fit. On selected diapers there is a strip of adhesive for fitting the diaper. This is not in direct contact with the skin. The screening methods below clarify which parts of the diapers have been analysed.

6.9.3 Selected products

Table 6.64 presents those products selected for analysis. The reason for choosing these products is described in the survey.

Table 6.64 Selected products

Product no.	Description	Information stated on the packaging or product (direct transcript)
9-1	Diaper with stretch closure. Print on the front side of diaper. Junior/5 11-25. kg	- Latex free. Contains no lotion or perfume - Contains: Cellulose, bleached without chlorine, polypropylene, polyethylene, polyurethane, synthetic rubber.
9-2	Trouser diaper, print on the front side of diaper. 13.20 kg	- Anti leak technology - All-round soft fit
9-3	Diaper with stretch closure. Print on the front and back sides of the diaper. Junior 11-25. kg	- Non-stop fit - Stretch & Hold - Contains: Petrolatum, stearyl alcohol, paraffinum liquidum, aloe barbadensis extract.
9-4	Diaper with stretch closure. Print on the front side of diaper. Junior 12-22. kg	- Perfume and lotion free
9-5	Diaper with stretch closure. Print on the front side of diaper.	- 100% free of chlorine - Contains over 50% "renewable resources". - Compostable packaging. - Dermatologically and clinically tested - Breathable foil 100% biodegradable

6.9.4 Screening methods

In the following sections, the applied screening methods are explained.

6.9.4.1 GC/MS screening, extractable organic substances

A GC/MS analysis is used to test for the presence of extractable volatile and semi-volatile organic components. Samples have been extracted from the filling material, the elastic/rim around the legs, the waistband and, if present, frontal prints and adhesive strips. A single analysis was performed.

The analysis method is described in Table 6.65.

Table 6.65 GC/MS-screening

Sampling	Samples were collected from 4-5 different places on the diapers. The samples have been analysed individually.
Extraction	Extraction agent: Dichloromethane and acetone (3:1), 20-40 ml. Extraction: 60 min. in ultrasound followed by 60 min. of mechanical shaking
Internal standards	DEHP-d4, Pyrene-d10, Naphthalene-d8.
GC/MS instrument	Agilent GC/MS
GC parameters	Column Phenomenex ZB-5 MS, 30 m x 0.5 mm id., 0.25 µm phase film Carrier gas: Helium, constant flow at 1.9 ml/min. Oven settings: 40 °C for 0.5 min., 20 °C/min. to 320 °C for 15 mins. Injection: 280 °C, splitless
MS parameters	Scan mode: 29-550 m/z Solvent delay: 3 min.
Detection threshold	1 µg/g

6.9.4.2 GC/MS analysis, derivatised from rosin

5 ml of the extract from the GC/MS analysis was reduced to dryness after which 2 ml of BF₃ in methanol was added. See Table 6.65 After heating, the sample was cooled and water plus hexane were added. The hexane phase was analysed using GC/MS using the same method as that for screening. Two samples were taken from each diaper, one from the filling and one from the inside lining. The detection threshold is estimated to be 1-2 µg/g.

6.9.4.3 Spectrophotometer analysis of formaldehyde

A spectrophotometric analysis was employed for the identification of formaldehyde. The analysis was performed according to Japanese law no. 112 (1973). This determines the content of formaldehyde that is not fixed. The result is quantitative and a single analysis was performed. The analysis method is described in Table 6.66.

Table 6.66 Spectrophotometer analysis

Sampling	2.5 g
Extraction	Japanese law no. 112 (1973) Extracted at 40 °C using 100 ml water in 1 hour. Filter, add acetylacetone reagent and leave for 30 minutes in a water bath at 40 °C.
Spectrophotometer	Absorption maximum 412-415 nm
Detection threshold	2 µg/g

6.9.4.4 ICP-MS for organotin compounds

The products were analysed for organotin compounds using migration to artificial sweat. The sweat was then ICP-MS analysed to screen for tin content. A positive finding meant that a GC/MS analysis was performed to identify and quantify the organotin compounds. A single analysis was performed.

The analysis method is described in table 6.67.

Table 6.67 ICP/MS-analysis

Sampling	2.5 g of filling material and elastic rim around legs
Extraction	Extraction agent: Artificial sweat at 40 °C and concentrated nitric acid 0.14 M added. Extraction volume: 100 ml for padding and 50 ml interfacing/elastic
ICP-MS equipment	ion 118 and 120
Internal standard	Rh
Detection threshold	0.03 µg/g for filling material and 0.02 µg/g for elastic rim

6.9.5 Results

The results of the screening analyses are given in the sections below.

6.9.5.1 Results of GC/MS analyses

Several different parts of the diapers were analysed. Filling material, elastic leg rims, stretch closures, inner lining and imprints were all analysed.

GC/MS-analyses showed that most of the organic substances found are aliphatic hydrocarbons and polymers which could not be identified using the applied method.

Analysing the filling material of the diapers revealed no other organic substances in addition to those mentioned - except for Irganox 245 (an additive - antioxidant) found in product no. 9-2, see Table 6.68. The result is given in units of µg/g. The result is semi-quantitative since the substance is estimated according to an internal standard.

Table 6.68 Results for GC/MS-Analysis, filling material in diapers, µg/g

Substance name	CAS no.	Product no.				
		9-1	9-2	9-3	9-4	9-5
Irganox 245	36443-68-2	-	160	-	-	-

-: Below the detection threshold

Table 6.69 contains an overview of the organic substances found in other parts of the diaper. The organic substances are not from the filling material, but from the waistband, the elastic, the stretch closures, the inner lining and the frontal print.

Table 6.69 Results of screening for extractable organic substances

Name	CAS no.	Product no.				
		9-1	9-2	9-3	9-4	9-5
Limonene	138-86-3			+	+	+
3,6-Dimethyl-1,4-dioxan-2,5-dione	95-96-5					+
Caprolactam	105-60-2				+	+
2,4-bis (1,1-dimethylethyl)-phenol	96-76-4	+	+	+	+	+
Butylhydroxytoluene (BHT)	128-37-0	+	+	+	+	+
1-Octadecanol	112-92-5			+		
Unknown ester	N/A					+
2-methylpropyl hexadecanoic acid ester	110-34-9				+	
2-methylpropyl octadecanoic acid ester	646-13-9				+	+

Name	CAS no.	Product no.				
		9-1	9-2	9-3	9-4	9-5
Octadecyl oleate	17673-49-3				+	
13-Docosenamide	112-84-5				+	
Naugard 524 /Irgafos 168	31570-04-4	+	+	+	+	+
Unknown phthalate with large alkyl groups	N/A					+
Oxidated Irgafos 168 (phosphite to phosphate)	N/A	+	+	+	+	+
Irganox 1076	2082-79-3	+	+	+	+	+

+: Detected in the product N/A: Not available

The results of the GC/MS analyses are presented below, grouped by the part of the diaper that was analysed. Results are given in units of $\mu\text{g/g}$. The results are semi-quantitative as the substances were calculated using internal standards for hydrocarbons C_{10} - C_{24} .

Table 6.70 Results for the GC/MS-analysis, inner waist lining, $\mu\text{g/g}$

Name	CAS no.	Product no.				
		9-1	9-2	9-3	9-4	9-5
Limonene	138-86-3	-	-	-	-	33
3.6-Dimethyl-1.4-dioxan-2.5-dion	95-96-5	-	-	-	-	220
Butylhydroxytoluene (BHT)	128-37-0	18	7	8	-	10
Naugard 524 /Irgafos 168	31570-04-4	430	890	550	380	220
Unknown phthalate with large alkyl groups	N/A	-	-	-	-	100
Oxidated Irgafos 168 (phosphite to phosphate)	N/A	98	61	67	180	41
Irganox 1076	2082-79-3	92	-	55	50	-

-: Below the detection threshold N/A: Not available

Table 6.71 Results for the GC/MS-analysis, elastic rim*, $\mu\text{g/g}$

Name	CAS no.	Product no.				
		9-1	9-2	9-3	9-4	9-5
Limonene	138-86-3	-	-	-	-	140
3.6-dimethyl-1.4-dioxane-2.5-dione	95-96-5	-	-	-	-	160
2.4-bis (1,1-dimethylethyl)-phenol	96-76-4	14	14	8	7	6
Butylhydroxytoluene (BHT)	128-37-0	100	9	11	8	8
1-Octadecanol	112-92-5	-	-	4800	-	-
Naugard 524 /Irgafos 168	31570-04-4	480	1200	550	560	260
Unknown phthalate with large alkyl groups	N/A	-	-	-	-	170
Oxidated Irgafos 168 (phosphite to phosphate)	N/A	200	180	240	150	130
Irganox 1076	2082-79-3	180	-	280	76	-

-: Below the detection threshold N/A: Not available

*: The sample was extracted near the legs in products 9-1, 9-3, 9-4 and 9-5. The sample from product no. 9-2 was extracted at the inner lining, since it is a trouser diaper with elastic bands both around the waist and legs.

Table 6.72 Results for the GC/MS-analysis, stretch closures*, µg/g

Name	CAS no.	Product no.			
		9-1	9-3	9-4	9-5
Limonene	138-86-3	-	42	60	210
2,4-bis (1,1-dimethylethyl)-phenol	96-76-4	19	11	10	25
Butylhydroxytoluene (BHT)	128-37-0	29	9	10	41
13-Docosenamide	112-84-5	-	-	82	-
Naugard 524 /Irgafos 168	31570-04-4	1000	300	210	830
Oxidated Irgafos 168 (phosphite to phosphate)	N/A	180	-	89	100
Irganox 1076	2082-79-3	-	500	480	62

-: Below the detection threshold N/A: Not available Product 9-2 is a trouser diaper which means that there are no stretch closures to analyse.

Table 6.73 Results for the GC/MS-analysis, frontal print, µg/g

Name	CAS no.	Product no.				
		9-1	9-2	9-3	9-4	9-5
Limonene	138-86-3	-	-	-	41	92
Caprolactam	105-60-2	-	-	-	610	240
2,4-bis (1,1-dimethylethyl)-phenol	96-76-4	-	8	8	7	-
Butylhydroxytoluene (BHT)	128-37-0	25	7	10	6	-
Unknown ester	N/A	-	-	-	-	1200
2-methylpropyl hexadecanoic acid ester	110-34-9	-	-	-	210	-
2-methylpropyl octadecanoic acid ester	646-13-9	-	-	-	560	1200
Octadecyl oleate	17673-49-3	-	-	-	210	-
Naugard 524 /Irgafos 168	31570-04-4	130	960	430	-	390
Oxidated Irgafos 168 (phosphite to phosphate)	N/A	81	160	140	-	-
Irganox 1076	2082-79-3	110	-	150	-	-

-: Below the detection threshold N/A: Not available

Five of the organic substances such as Irgafos 168 and BHT are present in all products. These substances are additives (antioxidants) which may have been used in the production of the polymers that are used in the diapers.

In three of the products the fragrance limonene was detected, although not in the filling material used for most of the diaper.

6.9.5.2 Results of analyses for rosin

An analysis was performed for rosin, which is sometimes used as an adhesive in paper products. No rosin was detected above the 2 µg/g detection threshold in the filling material of the diaper or in the waistband.

6.9.5.3 Results of analyses for formaldehyde

Table 6.74 presents the results of the spectrophotometric analysis for formaldehyde. Results are given in units of µg/g. The results are quantitative

(single analysis) and state the content of free formaldehyde in the product. It was not possible to finish the analysis for the filling material in the diapers.

Tabel 6.74 Results for spectrophotometric analyses, formaldehyde, µg/g

	Product no.				
	9-1	9-2	9-3	9-4	9-5
Outer lining with print and inner lining	4	-	-	4	2
Top rim, tape, flaps and elastic waistband	-	n/r.	-	-	-
Top rim by stomach and elastic rim by legs (inside)	-	n/r.	-	-	-
Elastic rim by stomach and legs	n/r.	-	n/r.	n/r.	n/r.

∴ Below the detection threshold < 2 µg/g. n/r: Not relevant. Depending on whether it is a trouser diaper.

The diaper analyses showed that three diapers contained low levels of formaldehyde. However, these levels were so low they were close to the detection threshold of this method.

6.9.5.4 Results of analyses for organotin compounds

The diapers were analysed for organotin compounds by screening for tin. No tin was detected above the detection threshold (0.02-0.03 µg/g) in the diaper's filling material, nor in the elastic bands near the legs.

6.9.6 Quantitative analyses and migration studies

In collaboration with the Danish Environmental Protection Agency, it was decided not to select any more products and fabrics for further analysis in this product category.

6.10 Bed linen

Bed linen comes under the arena Good Night: The bed

6.10.1 Summary of results

A large number of organic compounds have been detected in the examined bed linens; some will disappear after washing while others will remain detectable.

A number of substances suspected to be a health risk were detected in products no. 12-3 and 12-4, and which are subject to the requirements in the Eco-Tex Standard 100, such as dichlorobenzene, o-toluidine, aniline and dichloroanilines. The highest concentrations of organic substances were found in product no. 12-4.

At analysis of the bed linen, formaldehyde was detected in 3 types of bed linen. Contents decrease after washing. Product no. 12-4 has the highest detected levels both before and after washing.

6.10.2 Description of product type

One set of bed linen consists of a main pillowcase and a duvet cover. In this product, the sole focus has been on the duvet cover. All of the selected products are patterned, and the analyses have attempted to sample from as many of the colours as possible.

6.10.3 Selected products

Table 6.75 presents those products selected for analysis. The reason for choosing these products is described in the survey.

Table 6.75 Selected products

Product no.	Description	Information stated on the packaging or product (direct transcript)
12-1	Printed teal stripes, floral vine and picture of a prince on a white fabric	- 2 piece bed linen - Duvet case: 70x100 cm - Pillow case: 40x45 cm - Material: 100% cotton Washed at 60 °C
12-2	Lots of colours, dominant ones being red and black	- 100% cotton - 100x140 cm duvet case, 40x45 cm pillow case Washed at 60 °C
12-3	Large and small numbers of various colours printed on white material	Bed sheet: 140x240 cm Duvet case: 150x200 cm Pillow case: 50x60 cm Material: 100% cotton Shrinkage 4% Washed at 60 °C
12-4	Red print on orange fabric	Style: 82-007 Colour: 05 Size: Junior
12-5	Bright gray-ish green and red/orange brown symmetrical pattern printed on white fabric	Material: 100% organic cotton, certified according to international SKAL-standards. GOTS-certified. Eco-sustainable licensed textiles. Eco-tex colour standards. PVC and phthalate free packaging Washed at 60 °C

6.10.4 Washing procedure

All bed linens were analysed both before and after washing. Each set of bed linen was washed separately according to the instructions provided on the packing material or on the product, 60°C or 30°C, respectively. A standard washing procedure was performed in a washing machine of the brand Wascator, using a standard ECE-detergent without added perborate. No bulking agent was used and thus no standard wash fabric filling. “Blind-sample” washing was performed at 60°C, in which a 1 m cotton standardized fabric of full width (zig-zag cut at the ends) was washed by itself with ECE detergent. Both the blinded sample and the bed linen were then hung-dried.

6.10.5 Analysis methods

The following sections explain the screening methods and quantitative analysis methods used. The migration analyses have been carried out as described in Chapter 6.2 and have subsequently been analysed as quantitative analyses. The procedures are described below.

6.10.5.1 GC/MS screening extractable organic substances

A GC/MS analysis is used to test for the presence of extractable volatile and semi-volatile organic components. Sampling of the bed linen was conducted in such a way that as many colours as possible were represented in the samples.

The analysis method is described in Table 6.76.

Table 6.76 GC/MS-screening

Sampling	Between 1.0 – 1.3 grams extracted before and after washing
Extraction method	ASE with acetone Dichloromethane was added to selected samples due to unsolved substances
Internal standards	Pyrene-d10
GC/MS instrument	Agilent GC/MS
GC parameters	Column Phenomenex ZB-5 MS, 30 m x 0.5 mm id., 0.25 µm phase film Carrier gas: Helium, constant flow at 1.9 ml/min. Oven settings: 40 °C for 0.5 min., 20 °C/min. to 320 °C for 15 mins. Injection: 280 °C, splitless
MS parameters	Scan mode: 29-550 m/z Solvent delay: 3 min.
Detection threshold	10 µg/g

6.10.5.2 Spectrophotometric analysis of formaldehyde

Spectrophotometric analysis was used to identify formaldehyde. The analysis was performed according to Japanese law no. 112 (1973) – this is an accredited method. This determines the content of formaldehyde, which is not fixed. The result is quantitative and dual analyses were performed. The analysis method is described in Table 6.77.

Table 6.77 Spectrophotometer analysis

Sampling	2.5 g
Extraction	Japanese law no. 112 (1973) Extracted at 40 °C using 100 ml water in 1 hour. Filter, add acetyl acetone reagent and 30 minutes in a water bath at 40 °C.
Spectrophotometer	Absorption maximum 412-415 nm
Detection threshold	2 µg/g

6.10.6 Results

The results of the screening analyses are given in the sections below.

6.10.6.1 Results of GC/MS analyses

Table 6.78 presents the results of the GC/MS analysis. The results are given in µg/g and are semi-quantitative since the substances are estimated according to internal standards.

Table 6.78 Results for the GC/MS-analysis, µg/g – before and after washing

Component	CAS no.	Product no.									
		12-1		12-2		12-3		12-4		12-5	
		before	after	before	after	before	after	before	after	before	after
1,2-Ethandiole	107-21-6	-	-	14	-	-	-	17	-	-	-
Propylenglycole	57-55-6	-	-	49	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5-Hexene-2-one	109-49-9	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
N-tert-butylacetamide	762-84-5	5	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
2,6-Dimethylpyridine	108-48-5	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	-	-	-
Styrene	100-42-5	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	+	2
3,4-Dimethylpyridine, 2,4-Dimethylpyridine or 2,5-Dimethylpyridine	583-58-4, 108-47-4 or 589-93-5	-	-	6	-	7	-	33	-	-	-
2,2'-Oxydiethanol	111-46-6	-	-	-	-	32	16	300	-	-	-
Isocyanate benzene	103-71-9	-	-	-	-	-	-	19	6	220	-
Aniline	62-53-3	-	-	-	-	0.4	8	24	7	-	-
1,1'-Oxybis-2-propanol	110-98-5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	65	-

Component	CAS no.	Product no.									
		12-1		12-2		12-3		12-4		12-5	
		before	after	before	after	before	after	before	after	before	after
1,2-Dichlorobenzene, 1,3-dichlorobenzene or 1,4-dichlorobenzene	95-50-1, 541-73-1 or 106-46-7	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	7	-	-
Dipropylenglycol or 2,2'-oxybis-1-Propanol	25265-71-8 or 108-61-2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	-
3,3'-Oxybis-2-Butanol	54305-61-2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	-
Trimethylpyridine	695-98-7	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	-	-	-
Urea	57-13-6	210	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2-Methoxybenzamine	90-04-0	-	-	-	-	4,5	8	-	-	-	-
Isosorbide	652-67-5	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2,5-Dichloroaniline, 2,3-dichloroaniline or 1,4-dichloroaniline	95-82-3, 608-27-5 or 95-76-1	-	-	-	-	-	-	130	62	-	-
4-tert-Butylcyclohexylmethyl ethylphosphanate		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	-
Melamine	108-78-1	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	-
Di(sec-butyl) 2-methylsuccinate	57983-31-0	-	-	-	-	4	3	-	-	-	-
4-Chloro-2,5-dimethoxybenzamine or 5-Chloro-2,4-dimethoxybenzamine	6358-64-1 or 97-50-7	-	-	-	-	5	4	-	-	-	-
bis(2-Methylpropyl)-hexanedioic acid ester	141-04-8	-	-	-	-	3	3	-	-	-	-
Triethanolaminborate	15277-97-1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	-
Tetradecanoic acid	544-63-8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-
4-Aminebenzamide	2835-68-9	-	-	-	-	+	2	-	-	-	-
Heptadecanic acid	506-12-7	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4,4-Ethylidendiphenol	2081-08-5	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-
di-p-Tolylsulfone	599-66-6	-	-	-	-	+	3	-	-	-	-
3-(4-methoxyphenyl)-2-Propenoic acid 2-ethylhexyl ester	5466-77-3	5	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-
Palmidrol	544-31-0	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3-Amino-4-methoxy-N-phenylbenzamide	301-02-0	-	-	8	15	-	-	-	-	-	-
2-Butoxy-ethanol phosphate	78-51-3	-	-	-	-	-	-	22	-	-	-
Hexa(methoxymethyl)melamine	68002-20-0	-	-	18	-	-	-	-	-	22	-
Triethylenglycol monododecyl ether, Tetraethylenglycol monododecyl ether or Pentaethylenglycol monododecyl ether	3055-94-5, 5274-68-0 or 3055-95-6	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	-	-
Octadecyloxyethylpalmitate	29899-13-6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	47
2,3-Dihydroxypropyl hexadecanoic acid ester	542-44-9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-
3-Amino-4-methoxy-N-phenylbenzamide	120-35-4	-	-	11	4	30	13	22	16	-	-
Octadecyloxyethylstearate	28843-25-6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	95	45

-: Below the detection threshold <0,3-10 µg/g

+: Detected, but not possible to calculate due to interference

A large number of organic compounds have been detected in the surveyed bed linens; some disappear on washing. A few substances appear in larger quantities after washing. The reason for this is that interfering substances made it impossible to identify those substances before washing. Some of these interfering substances are removed in the wash, resulting in better identification and quantification of other substances (semi quantitatively).

A number of substances were found in products no 12-3 and 12-4, including arylamines such as aniline, o-toluidine, dichloroanilines and dichlorobenzenes, which are regulated through the Eco-Tex Standard 100 (Eko-Tex Standard 100, 2009). The arylamines may be the decomposed products from an azo colouring agent and the dichlorobenzenes may result from chemicals used to aid fabric colouring. The highest concentrations of organic substances were found in product no. 12-4.

6.10.6.2 Results of analyses for formaldehyde

Tabel 6.79 presents the results of the spectrophotometric analysis for formaldehyde. Results are given in units of µg/g. The results are quantitative (average of dual analyses) and state the content of free formaldehyde in the product.

Table 6.79 Results for spectrophotometric analyses, formaldehyde, µg/g

Product number	12-1	12-2	12-3	12-4	12-5
Before washing	-	16	7	182	-
After washing	-	4	3	34	-

"-": Below the detection threshold < 2 µg/g.

Formaldehyde has been detected in 3 of the products both before and after washing.

6.10.7 Quantitative analyses and migration studies

6.10.7.1 Selection of products and substances

A series of products and substances have been selected to undergo further examinations based on screening tests.

Table 6.80 Overview of selected products and substances

Product no.	Description	Components analysed for	Analyses	Reason
12-4	Bed linen, before washing	Formaldehyde	Sweat migration: 16 hours	A quantitative result is found by extraction in water, 1 hour, 40 degrees. The child sleeps during the day and night.
12-4	Bed linen, after washing	Formaldehyde	Sweat migration: 10 hours	In order to calculate exposure with and without washing

The set of bed linen containing the highest levels of formaldehyde during screening studies was selected for further analysis.

6.10.7.2 Results of quantitative and migration analyses

Results of the investigations are shown in the table below.

Table 6.81. Results of quantitative analyses and migration analyses for formaldehyde.

Product type + no.	Quantitative analysis	Migration analysis	Migration period	Migration fluid
Bed linen no. 12-4 before washing	182 µg/g	307 µg/g	10 hours	Sweat
Bed linen no. 12-4 after washing	34 µg/g	121 µg/g	10 hours	Sweat

A larger content of formaldehyde has been found following the migration analysis compared to the quantitative analysis using a standardized method for the detection of formaldehyde in fabric. The quantitative analysis is performed followed by 1 hour extraction with water, whereas the migration analysis is performed for 10 hours with artificial sweat, which is a watery fluid containing salts. It would therefore appear that the applied standardized method does not determine the total amount of formaldehyde present in a given product. The standardized method determines the amount of free formaldehyde, and it is possible that the artificial sweat releases more formaldehyde due to its composition, or due to the prolonged liquid exposure.

6.11 Overview of quantitative analyses and migration analyses

The results of the quantitative analyses and the migration studies are found in the chapters pertaining to the specific products. The most important results are summarized in Table 6.82.

Table 6.82. Analytical results of quantitative analyses and migration analyses

Substance (CAS-no.)	Product type + no.	Screening analysis, ug/g	Quantitative analysis, ug/g	Migration analysis, ug/g	Migration period, hours	Migration fluid
Formaldehyde	Mitten no. 2-3	n.s.	11	5	3	Sweat
	Bed linen no. 12-3 before washing	n.s.	16	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	Bed linen no. 12-3 after washing	n.s.	4	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	Bed linen no. 12-4 before washing	n.s.	7	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	Bed linen no. 12-4 after washing	n.s.	3	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	Bed linen no. 12-4 before washing	n.s.	182	307	10	Sweat
	Bed linen no. 12-4 after washing	n.s.	34	121	10	Sweat
	Jacket no. 1-1	n.s.	5	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	Jacket no. 1-2	n.s.	6	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	Jacket no. 1-3	n.s.	5	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	Jacket no. 1-4	n.s.	5	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	Jacket no. 1-5	n.s.	5	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	Mitten no. 2-1	n.s.	6	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	Mitten no. 2-2	n.s.	7	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	Mitten no. 2-3	n.s.	11	5	3	Sweat
	Mitten no. 2-4	n.s.	8	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	Mitten no. 2-5	n.s.	9	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
DIBP (84-69-5)	jacket no. 1-2, outer material	18	n.a.	0,04	3	Saliva
	Clog no. 3-1	3000	670	84	6	Sweat
DBP (84-74-2)	Jacket no. 1-4, zipper strap	43	n.a.	0,51	3	Saliva
	Jacket no. 1-5, loose reflector piece	n.s.	120	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	Clog no. 3-3	51000	25603	249	6	Sweat

Substance (CAS-no.)	Product type + no.	Screening analysis, ug/g	Quantitative analysis, ug/g	Migration analysis, ug/g	Migration period, hours	Migration fluid	
DEHP (117-81-7)	Jacket no. 1-4, zipper strap	74	n.a.	<0.1	3	Saliva	
	Jacket no. 1-5, loose reflector piece	n.s.	213000	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	
	Mittens no. 2-3, label*	n.s.	124000	0.56	3	Saliva	
	Mittens no. 2-4, label*	n.s.	147000	0.68	3	Saliva	
	mitten no. 2-4, outer material	n.s.	417	< 0,01	3	Saliva	
	Mitten no. 2-2, outer material	320	n.a.	0.27	3	Saliva	
	Clog no. 3-1	50000	15658	n.d.	6	Sweat	
	Clog no. 3-3	n.d.	137	n.d.	6	Sweat	
	Pacifier (coverage) nr. 5-3	300		275	n.d.	7.75	Sweat
					n.d.	7.75	Saliva
	Soap packaging no. 6-1	n.d.	133	n.d.	0.5	Sweat	
	Soap packaging no. 6-2	n.d.	206		n.d.	0.5	Sweat
					n.d.	0.5	Saliva
	Soap packaging no. 6-5	200000	80130		2	0.5	Sweat
					n.d.	0.5	Saliva
Shower mat no. 7-1	220000	128625	25	0.5	Sweat		
DINP (28553-12-0)	Mittens no. 2-3, label*	n.s.	86000	n.d.	3	Saliva	
	Mittens no. 2-4, label*	n.s.	78000	n.d.	3	Saliva	
	Pacifier no. 5-3 (coverage)	1600		1047	n.d.	7.75	Sweat
					n.d.	7.75	Saliva
	Soap packaging no. 6-5	200000	87692		n.d.	0.5	Sweat
n.d.					0.5	Saliva	
Shower mat no. 7-4	800000	146330	n.d.	0.5	Sweat		
DNOP (117-84-0)	Soap packaging no. 6-1	120000	57740	n.d.	0.5	Sweat	
	Soap packaging no. 6-2	150000	64595	n.d.	0.5	Sweat	
n.d.				0.5	Saliva		
DEP (84-66-2)	Soap packaging no. 6-2	6000	11357	34	0.5	Sweat	
				34	0.5	Saliva	
	Soap packaging no. 6-5	300	1092		5	0.5	Sweat
7					0.5	Saliva	
2,4-TDI (584-84-9)	Jacket no. 1-2	190	n.a.	0,24	3	Saliva	
	Mitten no. 2-2	870	n.a.	0,20	3	Saliva	
MDI (101-68-8)	Jacket no. 1-2	130	n.a.	n.d.	3	Saliva	
	Mitten no. 2-2	2900	n.a.	n.d.	3	Saliva	
	Mitten no. 2-3	1600	n.a.	3,4	3	Saliva	
Bisphenol A (80-05-7).	Pacifier (coverage) nr. 5-1	1900	106	n.d.	7.75	Sweat	
				n.d.	7.75	Saliva	
	Pacifier (coverage) nr. 5-3	1600	280		7	7.75	Sweat
n.d.					7.75	Saliva	
Tert. Butylphenol (98-54-4)	Pacifier (coverage) nr. 5-1	1600	1264	n.d.	7.75	Sweat	
				n.d.	7.75	Saliva	
	Pacifier (coverage) nr. 5-3	1900	1003	n.d.	7.75	Sweat	
Triphenylphosphate (115-86-6)	Mitten no. 2-2	66	n.a.	1.1	3	Saliva	
	Mitten no. 2-3	23	n.a.	1.1	3	Saliva	
Diglycidylbisphenol A (1675-54-3)	Mitten no. 2-3	150	n.a.	3.2	3	Saliva	
o-toluidine (95-53-4)	Mitten no. 2-3	64	n.a.	4,5	3	Saliva	
6:2 FTOH (647-42-7)	Jacket 1-1	0.41 % by weight F	0.02	n.p.	3	Saliva	
	Jacket 1-2	1.4 % by weight F	0.02	n.p.	3	Saliva	
	Jacket 1-3	0.68 % by weight F	0.01	n.p.	3	Saliva	

Substance (CAS-no.)	Product type + no.	Screening analysis, ug/g	Quantitative analysis, ug/g	Migration analysis, ug/g	Migration period, hours	Migration fluid
	Mitten 2-1	2 % by weight F	0.09	n.p.	3	Saliva
	Mitten 2-3	1,3 % by weight F	0.14	n.p.	3	Saliva
8:2 FTOH (678-39-7)	Jacket 1-2	1.4 % by weight F	0.48	n.p.	3	Saliva
	Jacket 1-3	0.68 % by weight F	1.09	n.p.	3	Saliva
	Mitten 2-1	2 % by weight F	2.82	n.p.	3	Saliva
	Mitten 2-3	1,3 % by weight F	1.54	n.p.	3	Saliva
10:2 FTOH (865-86-1)	Jacket 1-1	0.41 % by weight F	0.02	n.p.	3	Saliva
	Jacket 1-2	1.4 % by weight F	0.34	n.p.	3	Saliva
	Jacket 1-3	0.68 % by weight F	0.57	n.p.	3	Saliva
	Mitten 2-1	2 % by weight F	1.47	n.p.	3	Saliva
	Mitten 2-3	1,3 % by weight F	0.97	n.p.	3	Saliva
N-Me-FOSA	Jacket 1-1	0.41 % by weight F	0.002	n.p.	3	Saliva
	Jacket 1-3	0.68 % by weight F	0.002	n.p.	3	Saliva
	Mitten 2-1	2 % by weight F	0.002	n.p.	3	Saliva
	Mitten 2-3	1,3 % by weight F	0.002	n.p.	3	Saliva
Me-FOSE	Jacket 1-3	0.68 % by weight F	0.004	n.p.	3	Saliva
	Mitten 2-1	2 % by weight F	0.008	n.p.	3	Saliva
	Mitten 2-3	1,3 % by weight F	0.006	n.p.	3	Saliva
Et-FOSE (1691-99-2)	Mitten 2-1	2 % by weight F	0.007	n.p.	3	Saliva

n.a.: Product or fabric was not selected for analysis

n.s.: A screening result was not calculated

n.d.: The substance was not detected above the detection threshold, as indicated earlier in this report

n.p.: The analysis was not possible due to problems retrieving the fabrics

Substances and product groups have been selected based on these results, and subjected to risk assessment.

6.11.1 Conclusions from migration studies

The results from the migration studies are highly dependant on the substance in question:

- A higher level of formaldehyde was detected in bed linen following migration over 10 hours compared to the quantitative analysis based on an extraction period of 1 hour.
- Several products have high levels of phthalates, e.g. soap packaging, but only a fraction was found in the migration analysis. The high molecular weight phthalates (DINP and DNOP) were not detected by the migration analysis.
- Bisphenol A was found in the coverage/button on pacifiers made of polycarbonate, but this was not detected by the migration analysis.
- Perfluoro compounds were found in impregnated jackets and mittens, but migration analysis was not possible due to interference in the analysis method and thus poor detection. For this reason it cannot be determined - and thus not excluded - that perfluorated compounds migrate from the product.
- Isocyanates (2,4-TDI and MDI), triphenylphosphate, Diglycidylbisphenol and o-toluidine, which were detected in jackets and bed linen, were all shown to migrate.

Risk assessment of selected substances is described in Chapter 7.

7 Risk Assessment

7.1 Selection of dose factors (NOAELs and LOAELs)

The emphasis of the cumulative risk assessment in this project is on substances with endocrine disrupting effects. Thus the choice was made to base the assessment on NOAELs (No Observed Adverse Effect Levels) and LOAELs (Lowest Observed Adverse Effect Levels) from animal experiments that have shown endocrine disrupting effects. The used NOAELs/LOAELs do not come from the critical effect of the substances, which would normally be used in the surveying reports of the Danish Environmental Protection Agency. The aim has been to select NOAELs/LOAELs that are used for endocrine disrupting effects in EU risk assessments, EFSA opinions, or other official risk assessments. In many cases the employed results come from studies where the effects have been observed after the animals have been exposed to the substances during the foetal stage. One can question the assumption of whether 2-year-old children can be expected to be equally sensitive towards endocrine disrupting effects as in the foetal stage. There is insufficient knowledge about this relationship at the present time. As long as there are no counterarguments to this, use of NOAELs/LOAELs from experiments on exposure in foetuses to formulate the risk assessment of the exposure of 2-year-old children is deemed a reasonable (although careful) approach to the problem.

7.2 Use of assessment factors

In the previous surveying projects (among others the surveying projects from 2008 and prior to that), calculation of the Margin of Safety (MoS) was employed in the risk assessment of the measured exposure concentration/dose in the individual experiment.

Instead, REACH uses a Derived No Effect Level (DNEL) value calculated on the basis of NOAEL (or similar) and relevant assessment factors.

The DNEL value can be determined on the basis of dose factors (dose descriptors) such as NOAELs or LOAELs, corrected using several assessment factors (AF). The assessment factors to be used will depend on which study the dose factor is based. The endpoint-specific DNEL value is then calculated from this (ECHA, May 2008 – R8).

The endpoint-specific DNEL value is determined on the basis of the formula:

$$\text{Endpoint-specific DNEL} = \frac{NOAEL_{corr}}{AF_1 \cdot AF_2 \cdot \dots \cdot AF_n} = \frac{NOAEL_{corr}}{\text{Overall AF}}$$

NOAEL_{corr} is the corrected NOAEL value, i.e. the carefully selected NOAEL value on the basis of which the DNEL value is calculated (NOAEL corrected, R8). An LOAEL value is used instead of an NOAEL value in certain cases where an NOAEL value has not been determined.

The employed assessment factors and DNEL values are evidenced by the substance review in chapter 7.7. The assessment factors are determined based on the principles outlined in the REACH guidelines. They are adjusted to the scenario with 2-year-old children as the target group. The assessment factors employed in the calculations are given in the table below.

Table 7.1. The assessment factors (AF) employed in the calculation of DNEL.

Parameters	Value	Employed assessment factor
Interspecies	Allometric scaling Correction for differences in the metabolic rate per kg bodyweight.	AS: 4 for rats 7 for mice
Interspecies	Remaining inter-species differences	2.5
Intraspecies	Differences between individuals	10
Dose response	LOAEL to NOAEL, if LOAEL is employed this is because NOAEL has not been determined	3

7.3 Exposure scenarios - Method

The focus of the project is 2-year-old children's total exposure for chemical substances from consumer products, foods and the indoor climate. Exposure calculations for the selected substances have been made on the basis of the analyses that have been made for products relevant to 2-year-olds in this project, analyses of relevant products made in prior surveying projects as well as estimates of the exposure from cosmetic products, foods and the indoor climate.

Realistic worst-case exposure scenarios have been devised for the consumer products based on the EU **REACH Guidance Document** for risk assessments (REACH "Guidance on information requirements and chemical safety assessment" (ECHA, May 2008)) as well as "Children's toys fact sheet: to assess the risks for the consumer" from RIVM (Bremmer & Veen, 2002)¹⁷. The scenarios are based on calculations of the use and predictable other uses of the products. The exposure assessment is (depending on the product type and chemical substance) based on sucking on/ingestion of the product, dermal contact and/or inhalation of volatile substances from the product or from chemical substances in the indoor climate. The exposure from the indoor climate is based on data from the literature. For foods the starting point is 2-year-olds average food ingestion.

7.3.1 Route of exposure

7.3.1.1 Inhalation

In the risk assessment, calculations have been made for exposure to chemical substances via the indoor climate. The basis has been literature studies on chemical substances in dust and the indoor climate. In addition, 2-year-olds can be affected by inhalation of substances from several products, e.g. linens, clothing, etc.

¹⁶ Bremmer HJ, van Veen MP. Children's toys fact sheet: to assess the risks for the consumer. Bilthoven: Rijksinstituut voor Volksgezondheid en Milieu, National Institute of Public Health and the Environment, 2002. (RIVM report).

7.3.1.2 Dermal uptake

Skin exposure (dermal exposure) must be considered relevant for all the selected product groups, as children have direct skin contact with all these products. The case considered is exposure via skin on varying places of the body, as clarified in the exposure calculations.

7.3.1.3 Daily ingestion

Ingestion via the mouth (oral exposure) is assumed to be the potentially largest problem for 2-year-olds. This age group is known for putting things in their mouths. Furthermore, they suck on their fingers. Thereby they can transfer any possible depositing from the fingers to the mouth, after they have been in contact with the products. Ingestion by these means is considered to be relevant for all product groups.

7.3.2 Previous relevant product surveys

The first phase of the project will review prior surveys/analyses of products that are relevant for 2-year-olds. The product types that the substances occur in are listed below:

The relevant, selected substances are found in:

- Baby/children duvets
- Swimming pool
- Beach ball
- Shower curtain
- Car tires for sandbox
- Books (of foam plastic)
- Indoor climate in the children's room
- Indoor climate – carpets, impregnating agents, dust, vinyl wallpaper
- Indoor climate day-care institution – laminating materials
- Scented toys
- Floor jigsaw
- Wrapping paper
- Play bags
- Toys - miscellaneous
- Lunch boxes
- Make up
- Masks
- Plasticine
- Baby changing mats/cushions
- Shoe care products
- Bottle feeder
- Swimming board
- Clothes
- Toilet paper.

The exposure for the relevant substances in these product types is thus combined with the exposure from the analysed products in this project.

For some of the products only content analyses and no migration analyses exist. Only data from migration analyses have been used in order to avoid overestimating the exposure, as this gives a more accurate assessment of the oral ingestion. Due to this lack of migration data, relevant contributions, have not been included in the total calculations,

7.3.3 Exposure scenarios

7.3.3.1 Exposure times used

Below, data has been collected for relevant exposure times (Table 7.2) for the product groups analysed in this project, as well as for the product types previously analysed.

On the basis of the available studies, realistic worst case-values have been determined for the later exposure calculations. Suitable exposure periods have been found in particular in Bremmer & Veen (2002) and DTI (2002).

Because the studies are structured differently, for the stated time intervals the best suitable category from the reference has been used, e.g. Bremmer & Veen (2002) have only one category for "pacifier", "teething ring", "plastic toy" and "other objects". This means that for soft toys the same time is used as for "other objects" because most soft toys that children sleep with do not belong to the category "plastic toys".

The statements in "Ingestion, 15 minutes per day (Bremmer & Veen, 2002)" of, for example, junior bedding (saliva) are average values for children (19-39 months) that suck on "other objects". This means that the value does not represent the worst case in the group, but an average of the time that children - who put things in their mouth - have other objects in their mouth.

The corresponding values from the other study (DTI, 2002) have also been entered in the table. A total statement shows that 2-year-olds (24-36 months) sit with objects in the mouth at the most 7:42 hours/day in the daily hours, excluding eating periods and including periods with a pacifier (DTI, 2002). The corresponding average time for 2-year-olds is 1:39 hours/day, which attests to the fact that there are large individual differences.

For migration from articles, REACH R 17 (R17.3) refers to Van Engelen et al (2006). Due to the limited number of surveys and the large variations in the data, it is generally recommended to use an exposure time (sucking time) of 3 hours for toys (and other objects) that children of 0-3 years put in their mouth.

Based on the above principle and recommendations, the existence of identical categories has been taken into account in the exposure calculations, in such a way that the total oral exposure of toys and other objects together gives at most 3 hours/day, i.e. excluding pacifiers, since these are also used when sleeping. Similarly, a correction has been made for the overlap between the groups "packaging for bath soap" and "non-slip figures and mats for the bath" so that the exposure for these two groups is in total 30 min. for the bath period.

Table 7.2 Reproduces the migration analyses of the analysis programme.

Table 7.2 Overview of the relevant migration analyses compared with the exposure period

Product groups	Migration analysis	Remarks on the exposure period (intervals)	Used exposure period (worst case)
<i>Product types analysed in this project</i>			
<i>Outdoor clothes</i> Impregnated jackets and mittens	Saliva (sleeve edge or collar, exterior surface of mitt, strap) Sweat (inner side of jacket sleeve and mitt)	Intake: 15 min. per day (Bremmer & Veen, 2002) Intake: 178 min. (2:58 hours) per day, max. for 2-year-olds, other objects (DTI, 2002) Dermal uptake 195 min. (3:16 hours) outdoors stay for 1-4-year-olds. Max. 715 min. (11:55 hours) (US EPA, 2002) Possible inhalation 195 min. (3:16 hours) average outdoors stay for 1-4-year-olds. Max. 715 min. (11:55 hours) (US EPA, 2002)	Intake: 178 min. (2:58 hours) per day, max. for 2-year-olds, other objects (DTI, 2002) Dermal uptake: 3 hours is used as a realistic value for 2-year-olds (estimate by the Danish Ministry of the Environment).
<i>Footwear</i> Rubber clogs Rubber boots	Sweat	Dermal uptake: 10 hours per day (DHI estimate). (Possible ingestion: 178 min. (2:58 hours) per day, max. for 2-year-olds, other objects (DTI, 2002) Possible inhalation 10 hours per day (DHI estimate).	Dermal uptake: 10 hours per day for both indoor + outdoor footwear is used as a realistic worst case for 2-year-olds. . Additionally, 4 hours is used as an alternative scenario (estimate by the Danish Danish Environmental Protection Agency).
<i>Pacifiers</i> Teat Coverage	Saliva and sweat (while playing)	Ingestion: 462 min. (7:42 hours) per day including night (Bremmer & Veen, 2002) Ingestion: 217 min. (3:37 hours) per day excluding night, max. for 2-year-olds (DTI, 2002) Dermal uptake: 462 min. (7:42 hours) per day (Bremmer & Veen, 2002) Possible inhalation 462 min. (7:42 hours) per day, based on the same contact time as for dermal uptake (DHI estimate)	Ingestion: 462 min. (7:42 hours) per day including night (Bremmer & Veen, 2002) Dermal uptake: 462 min. (7:42 hours) per day including night (Bremmer & Veen, 2002)
Soap packaging for bath soap	Saliva (by playing) and sweat (by dermal contact)	Ingestion: 11 min. per day, plastic toys (Bremmer & Veen, 2002) Ingestion: 126 min. (2:06 hours) per day, max. for 2-year-olds (DTI, 2002) Dermal uptake: 10-30 min. per day (reference to Chapter 1, Tier 1 parameters) Possible inhalation 10-	Ingestion: 30 min. per day, as estimated average bathing duration (DHI estimate). Dermal uptake: 30 min. per day, as estimated average bathing duration (DHI estimate).

Product groups	Migration analysis	Remarks on the exposure period (intervals)	Used exposure period (worst case)
		30 min. per day (reference to Chapter 1, Tier 1 parameters)	
Non-slip figures and mats for baths	Saliva (by playing) and sweat (by dermal contact)	Ingestion: 11 min. per day, plastic toys (Bremmer & Veen, 2002) Ingestion: 126 min. (2:06 hours) per day, max. for 2-year-olds, toys (DTI, 2002) Dermal uptake: 10 to 45 min. per day average bathing during per day for 1-17-year-olds (US EPA, 2002).	Ingestion: 30 min. per day, as estimated maximum average bathing duration (DHI estimate). Dermal uptake: 30 min. per day, as estimated average bathing duration (DHI estimate).
Soft toys	Sweat, saliva and inhalation (in scented soft toys and for heating)	Ingestion: 15 min. per day, other objects (Bremmer & Veen, 2002) Ingestion: 126 min. (2:06 hours) per day, max. for 2-year-olds, toys (DTI, 2002) Dermal uptake: 10:34 hours per day, average sleep/ 24 hours for 3-5-year-olds (US EPA, 2002). Dermal uptake: 10-12 hours of sleep/24 hours for 1-3-year-olds (Netdokter, 2008a). Inhalation 12 hours per day generally for soft toys at room temperature. And release from microwave heated-soft toys 1 hour per day (based on personal experience in the project group)	Ingestion: 126 min. (2:06 hours) per day, max. for 2-year-olds, toys (DTI, 2002) Dermal uptake: 12 hours per day based on a 12 hour sleep period for 2-year-olds (DHI estimate) Inhalation 1 hour per day, as release from microwave-heated soft toy + 12 hours per day based on release at room temperature (DHI estimate)
Diapers	Sweat (urine ³)	Dermal uptake: 23:30 hours per day (DHI estimate). (Possible ingestion: 178 min. (2:58 hours) per day, max. for 2-year-olds, other objects (DTI, 2002)	Dermal uptake: 23:30 hours per day based on 24 hours per day subtracted 30 min. bathing time (DHI estimate)

¹⁸ Migration by contact with urine is not considered in this project.

Product groups	Migration analysis	Remarks on the exposure period (intervals)	Used exposure period (worst case)
Junior linen	Sweat, saliva	Ingestion: 15 min. per day (Bremmer & Veen, 2002) Ingestion: 178 min. (2:58 hours) per day, max. for 2-year-olds, other objects (DTI, 2002) Dermal uptake: 10:34 hours per day, average sleep/ 24 hours for 3-5-year-olds (US EPA, 2002). Dermal uptake: 10-12 hours of sleep/24 hours for 1-3-year-olds (Netdoktor, 2008a). Possible inhalation 10-12 hours of sleep/24 hours for 1-3-year-olds (Netdoktor, 2008a).	Ingestion: 178 min. (2:58 hours) per day, max. for 2-year-olds, other objects (DTI, 2002) Dermal uptake: 12 hours sleep/24 hours for 2-year-olds (DHI estimate)
Toys	Sweat, saliva	Ingestion: 15 min. per day, other objects (Bremmer & Veen, 2002) Ingestion: 126 min. (2:06 hours) per day, max. for 2-year-olds, toys (DTI, 2002) Dermal uptake: No data found, but according to Bremmer & Veen (2002) 2-3-year-old children suck on miscellaneous items approx. 11 hours per day, which also indicates the active time period of dermal contact.	Ingestion: 178 min. (2:58 hours) per day, max. for 2-year-olds, other objects (DTI, 2002) Dermal uptake: 9 hours for 2-year-olds Estimate based on 11 hours of being active minus approx. 2 hours for eating and dressing (DHI estimate).

In summary, the overall times considered for a 2-year-old child's day:

- It is assumed that 2-year-old children sleep approx. 12 hours per day.
- It is assumed that 2-year-old children suck on things 11 hours per day (including pacifiers). According to Bremmer & Veen (2002), 2-3-year-old children suck on miscellaneous items at most about 11 hours per day.
- It is assumed that of the 11 hours, the 2-year-old uses about 2 hours to eat and dress.
- It is assumed that 2-year-old children bathe approx. ½ hour per day.
- There is no available information on the remaining last half hour of the day, but it is assumed that the 2-year-old is busy with another activity other than eating, bathing, playing, getting dressed and sleeping, which is included in the scenarios.

According to the CASA report (Hagendorn-Rasmussen, 2008) only a few cases have been observed in which 2-year-old children play with one item for more than half an hour per day. For the calculations, the toy with the highest exposure (migration value) has been used. This is because the data constitutes a basis of random samples and not a representative market analysis. The data basis thus gives no knowledge about the highest concentrations of the

substance in the products on the market; therefore the highest migration value is used to ensure a realistic worst case. The highest migration value is therefore used as the worst-case representative for all toys throughout the day.

The majority of the previous surveys on phthalates in toys originate from before 2007, when the statutory order on phthalates came into force. In this investigation, the decision to use results from the previous surveys of toys is a conscious choice. This is despite the fact that some of the toys would be banned today because the phthalate concentrations exceed the allowed threshold limit. This decision was taken because it is realistic to believe that toys purchased prior to 2007 will still be in use in Danish homes. Toy products purchased today do not give the same exposure, because new toys must comply with the statutory order on phthalates. However, dermal exposure from phthalates other than DEHP, DBP and BBP can still occur if the 2-year-old plays with toys suitable for children above the age of 3, since these three phthalates are the only ones banned in all toys. The regulation on the phthalates DINP, DIDP and DNOP apply exclusively to toys that children are able to put into the mouth (i.e. the toy is smaller than a certain size).

Two-year-olds can be exposed even if they are not holding the toys in their hands. For example, this could be via inhalation, if the toy releases substances to the immediate inhalation zone, or the indoor air. Inhalation of evaporated phthalates (i.e. that contained in the indoor climate) is not generally considered to be the main exposure source. The ingestion of phthalates via dust is considered to contribute to the oral uptake. These factors in addition to the general lack of data on the evaporation of substances from toys means that only dermal uptake and oral ingestion have been included in the calculations.

If the 2-year-old holds the toy in their hand, exposure occurs not only via dermal uptake but also when the 2-year-old sucks on their fingers, which is something they do a lot. This means that we assume that the entire quantity of substance that is transferred to the fingers will either be taken up via the skin or will be sucked off the fingers. To avoid overestimating the amount ingested, it is assumed in the calculations that dermal contact with toys is at most 9 hours (the time that a 2-year-old is in contact with toys during the day) and oral ingestion occurs over 3 hours per day (the maximum time that a 2-year-old sucks on toys). A 2-year-old does not normally suck on as many things as an infant. This is accounted for in the calculations by assuming that they suck on an area that is smaller than that of the dermal contact. It is assumed and included in the calculations that the 2-year-old sucks on 50% of the area that they have dermal contact with.

7.3.3.2 Use of summer and winter scenarios

As there is a difference in the behavioural patterns of 2-year-olds in the summer half-year and in the winter half-year, a summer scenario and a winter scenario have been considered in order to include the most realistic exposure during both seasons.

It has been decided that the scenarios encompass the following:

The summer scenario encompasses:

- Contact with sunscreens
- Contact with rubber clogs (no socks are worn)

- Dermal contact with toys for 9 hours in the summer
- Ingestion of 50 mg dust (US EPA states this value for the summer scenario).

The winter scenario encompasses:

- Dermal contact with toys for 6 hours in the winter
- Contact with jackets/mittens for 3 hours.
- Ingestion of 100 mg dust (US EPA states this value for the winter scenario, when one is more indoors).

In addition both the summer and winter scenarios contain the same remaining elements, i.e.:

- Ingestion of foods
- Contact with objects other than toys, i.e. moisturising cream, bath articles and other textiles aside from winter clothing (jackets/mittens).

7.3.3.3 Anatomic data

For the exposure scenario for the risk assessment, a series of data on frequency of use, body surfaces exposed, etc. have been collected. These are given in Table 7.3. Anthropometric data (body weight, skin areas, etc.) have been used for the calculations of the exposure per kg bodyweight per day, as assumed in Bremmer & Veen, 2002. Average data for the anatomic data have been used for exposure calculations as agreed with the Danish Environmental Protection Agency. These are given in the column “used”.

Table 7.3 Overview of other data for use in the exposure scenarios for 2-year-olds

Parameters	Value (possible min./max. and remarks)	Applied (average):
Weight	13.0 kg (average for boys and girls that have recently turned 2 years, Netdokter, 2008b). 11.0-16.3 kg for boys and 10.3-15.5 kg for girls (minimum and maximum weight for girls and boys that recently turned 2 years, Netdokter, 2008b). 15.2 kg (average for boys and girls that have recently turned 3 years, Netdokter, 2008b). 12.7-19.0 kg for boys and 12.0-18.2 kg for girls (minimum and maximum weight for girls and boys that recently turned 3 years, Netdokter, 2008b). Since the project focuses on 2-year-olds, i.e. from 2 years to almost 3, the average value for 3-year-olds is used.	15.2 kg
Height (body length)	15.2 kg (average for boys and girls that have recently turned 2 years, Netdokter, 2008). 97 cm (average for boys and girls that have just turned 3 years, Netdokter, 2008). 81-94 cm for girls and 82-95 kg for boys (minimum- and maximum length for girls and boys that recently turned 2 years, Netdokter, 2008b). 3-year-old boys are max. 105 cm, i.e. 2-year-old children (that are soon to turn 3 years) can measure up to 105 cm in height.	97 cm
Body surface	The body surface of 2-year-olds (2<3-year-olds) is on average 0.591 m ² (based on the 50 th percentile, which is 0.603 m ² for boys and 0.579 m ² for girls, respectively) and	0.6 m ² (in order to have an adequate value of the soon to turn 3-year-old boys).

Parameters	Value (possible min./max. and remarks)	Applied (average):
	<p>the corresponding 0.657 m² for the 3-year-olds (3<4-year-olds), which is 0.664 m² for boys and 0.649 m² for girls, respectively (US EPA, 2002).</p> <p>Corresponding values are given in the REACH Guidance R.15 Consumer exposure estimation (ECHA, May 2008 – R.15 p. 43), so that the body surface for 2-3-year-olds is 6,030 cm² which is equivalent to 0.6 m².</p>	
Head	<p>In the REACH Guidance R.15 Consumer exposure estimation (ECHA, May 2008 – R.15 p. 43), the relationship between the area of the head (face) of adult men and women to the body surface area is given. Both men and women's heads constitute 6.1% of the body.</p> <p>Children have a somewhat larger head in proportion to their body size, therefore 10% is used in the calculations for 2-3-year-olds. The values are accurate for the face, but are assumed to also be valid for the head covered with hair.</p>	10%, i.e. 0.06 m ²
Arms	<p>In the REACH Guidance R.15 Consumer exposure estimation (ECHA, May 2008 – R.15 p. 43), the relationship between the area of the arms of adult men and women to the body surface area is given. Both men and women's arms constitute 11.7% and 11.8% of the body, respectively. It is assumed that the same conditions are valid for the arms of 2-year-olds, i.e. the arms constitute 0.07 m² of the body.</p>	11.8% of the entire body, i.e. 0.07 m ² .
Legs	<p>In the REACH Guidance R.15 Consumer exposure estimation (ECHA, May 2008 – R.15 p. 43), the relationship between the area of the legs of adult men and women in proportion to the body surface area is given. Both men and women's legs constitute 26.1% and 26.0% of the body, respectively. It is assumed that the same conditions are valid for the legs of 2-year-olds, i.e. the legs constitute 0.16 m² of the body.</p>	26.1% of the entire body, i.e. 0.16 m ² .
Feet, as % of body	<p>The feet constitute 7% of the body in 2<3-year-olds. 7% of the body is in contact with shoes (US EPA, 2002 Table 8-3). Children have relatively large feet in comparison to the rest of the body (when compared to adults).</p>	7% of the entire body (i.e. 0.042 m ²)
% body part in contact with diaper	<p>Body/torso¹⁹ of 2<3-year-olds constitutes 38.5% (US EPA, 2002, Table 8-3). It is assumed that the lower part, i.e. from the navel and downwards constitutes approx. 1/3, i.e. in total 12.8% of the body.</p>	12.8% of the entire body (i.e. 0.077 m ²)
% buttocks	<p>It is assumed that the buttocks constitute approx. half of the body part that is in contact with the diaper, i.e. in total 6.4% of the body.</p>	6.4% of the body (i.e. 0.038 m ²)

The exposure scenarios that are to be calculated are chosen on the basis of the existing results as well as the results from the analyses in this project.

¹⁹ Body/torso is the body without limbs and neck/head.

7.3.4 Methods for the calculation of exposure

For the substances from the screening analyses a “Tier 1 exposure assessment” has been performed as explained in the REACH guidelines for risk assessment. This Tier 1 exposure assessment has only been performed on the substances where a value was measured from the screening analyses. A direct value cannot be measured for all the substances identified via the screening analyses, because the measurement requires that the substance be found as a reference substance in the analysis laboratory's database. This requirement was not fulfilled for all of the substances. The Tier 1 exposure gives a very rough estimate of the children's exposure, since it assumes 100% migration and 100% uptake of all substances. More detailed exposure calculations are performed for the selected substances listed in chapter 3.1.

The following chapters describe how the exposure via inhalation, dermal contact and oral contact was calculated.

7.3.4.1 Calculation of exposure

Exposure at inhalation

The exposure of 2-year-olds via the respiratory passages occurs primarily indirectly via the indoor climate or via toys that release volatile substances.

For assessment of the exposure, the general equations described in the REACH document “Guidance on information requirements and chemical safety assessment” (ECHA, May 2008) have been employed.

The exposure is calculated according to the formula “Equation 15-2” from the REACH Guidance document, Chapter R.15 “Consumer exposure estimation” (ECHA, May 2008):

$$D_{inh} = \frac{F_{resp} \cdot C_{inh} \cdot IH_{air} \cdot T_{contact}}{BW} \cdot n$$

where

D_{inh}	Inhaled daily dose	mg/kg BW/day
F_{resp}	Inhaled substance, i.e. the respirable fraction (decimal fraction between 0-1)	
C_{inh}	Concentration of the substance in the air of the room	mg/m ³
$T_{contact}$	Duration of exposure per event	hours
IH_{air}	Ventilation rate of person	m ³ /day
n	Number of exposures (events)	per day
BW	Body weight (BW)	Kg

The parameters used for the calculation of the exposure via inhalation for 2-year-old are described in Table 7.2 and Table 7.3.

Dermal exposure

The exposure of the skin occurs by direct contact with the products, e.g. when the toy is held in the hand, when the clothes are worn on the body, when not wearing socks, when the child falls asleep with its cheek on its soft toy, etc. The chemical substances can come in contact with the skin via sweat. The results from the migration analyses (to artificial sweat) are used in the calculations.

The possible uptake via skin is calculated according to the formula “Equation 15-8” from the REACH Guidance document, Chapter R.15 “Consumer exposure estimation” (ECHA, May 2008). We have added a factor F_{abs} , which is the fraction of substances that can be taken up via the skin. Thus, the calculated D_{der} value constitutes the actual amount of substances that can be taken up per kg BW per day.

$$D_{der} = \frac{Q_{prod} \cdot Fc_{prod} \cdot Fc_{migr} \cdot F_{abs} \cdot F_{contact} \cdot T_{contact}}{BW} \cdot n$$

The product $Fc_{prod} \cdot Fc_{migr}$ corresponds directly to the results from the migration analyses.

where

D_{der}	Daily dermal dose (amount of chemical substance taken up)	$\mu\text{g}/\text{kg BW}/\text{day}$
Q_{prod}	Amount of product used	g
Fc_{prod}	Weight fraction of the substance in the product (decimal fraction between 0 and 1)	
Fc_{migr}	Fraction of substance that migrates out of the product per unit time	$\mu\text{g}/\text{g}$ per hour
F_{abs}	Fraction of the applied substance that is absorbed through the skin (decimal fraction between 0 and 1)	
$F_{contact}$	Fraction of the contact area (to account for the fact that the product is only in partial contact with the skin)	m^2/m^2
$T_{contact}$	Duration of exposure per event	Hours
n	Number of exposures (events)	per day
BW	Body weight (BW)	kg

The parameters used for the calculation of the exposure via inhalation for 2-year-old are described in Table 7.2 and Table 7.3.

If there is no knowledge of the dermal uptake of a substance, then a worst case-scenario is used: The entire amount of substance that is given off to the artificial sweat in the exposure experiments will be dermally absorbed. Where data for the dermal uptake of a substance exists, this will be used.

Oral exposure

Oral exposure occurs when the 2-year-olds suck on their clothes, toys, pacifiers, etc. By oral exposure is understood the uptake in the body occurring after release (migration) of the substances from products and mixing in saliva. Uptake can occur via mucous membranes in the oral cavity or in the gastrointestinal tract.

The possible uptake via the mouth is calculated according to the formula “Equation 15-11” from the REACH Guidance document, Chapter R.15 “Consumer exposure estimation” (ECHA, May 2008). This formula however covers the direct ingestion of substances/products, which is why the equation has been adjusted to the present scenario with migration to the saliva simulat, i.e. where the 2-year-olds suck the products (and does not swallow them directly). D_{oral} below thus denotes the ingestion of the substance when the child sucks on the product.

$$D_{oral} = \frac{Q_{prod} \cdot Fc_{prod} \cdot Fc_{migr} \cdot F_{oral\ contact} \cdot T_{contact}}{BW} \cdot n$$

The product $F_{c_{prod}} \cdot F_{c_{migr}}$ corresponds directly to the results from the migration analyses, where the following is used:

D_{oral}	Oral exposure daily dose	$\mu\text{g}/\text{kg BW}/\text{day}$
Q_{prod}	Weight of product one is exposed to	g
$F_{c_{prod}}$	Weight fraction of the substance in the product (decimal fraction between 0 and 1)	
$F_{c_{migr}}$	Fraction of substance that migrates per unit time	$\mu\text{g}/\text{g per hour}$
$F_{oral\ contact}$	Fraction of the contact area (to account for the fact that the product is only inside the mouth)	m^2/m^2
$T_{contact}$	Duration of exposure per event	hours
n	Number of exposures (events)	per day
BW	Body weight (BW)	kg

In REACH R 17 (R17.3) on the subject of migration from articles there is a reference to Van Engelen et al (2006). In the reference, a formula for the uptake of a substance from "sucking" (on p. 47) is given, whereby it is possible to calculate a factor for the migration of a substance from the item in the given case where no migration data exists for the release of a metal from the item. The reference focuses on the release of metals from items. This formula is not relevant in the present context, since there are no metals on the substance list and no migration of substances has been measured.

7.4 Calculation of risk - method

As explained above, the 2-year-olds can be exposed to the same substance via different routes of exposure – inhalation, dermal and oral exposure. According to the REACH Guidance document on consumer exposure (ECHA, May 2008 – R.15 p. 29), the exposure dose for the three different routes of exposure is summated to obtain the total exposure:

$$D_{total} = D_{inh} + D_{der} + D_{oral}$$

According to the REACH guidance document for risk assessment (ECHA, May 2008 – Part E p. 14), each case is assessed for health risks using the following formula, which calculates the Risk Characterisation Ratio (RCR) by using the Derived No Effect Level (DNEL):

$$RCR = \frac{\text{Exposure } (D_{total})}{DNEL}$$

If the $RCR > 1$ (i.e. the exposure is greater than the DNEL) then there is a risk. If the $RCR < 1$ then the exposure is considered to not pose any risk.

The basis for foods is normally the EFSA assessments of oral ingestion and the respective threshold values dictated in the legislation. However, in this report the above model has been used for the calculations.

7.4.1 Combination effects

Combination effects or cocktail effects denote the exposure to different substances that all have the same effects from many different sources. The Danish Working Environment Authority recommends that calculations consider a total (additive) effect if no specific information on the concurrent effects is available (the Danish Working Environment Authority, 2005). The simultaneous occurrence of several substances can have a

strengthening (synergic) or weakening (antagonistic) effect. Demonstrating the existence of these effects requires rigorous studies with the appropriate detailed combinations of substances. In this project only the additive effects are included and considered.

New investigations show that combination effects of phthalates and other antiandrogenic substances can be calculated using the dose addition-concept (NAP, 2008; Benson 2009). This concept is also used here.

The total, i.e. additive risk is thus calculated by adding the individual substance RCR values together:

$$RCR (total) = RCR_1 + RCR_2 + RCR_3 + \dots + RCR_n$$

RCR total is thus an expression for the increased (cumulative) risk that the child is exposed to, for example, the effects from the entire group of potential endocrine disruptors with antiandrogenic effects.

It should be noted that the RCR value for the individual substance in toys is only included once. The largest RCR value for the substance in toys is selected and used in the calculation for a maximum of 9 hours. Overall this ensures that the contact with toys and individual substance is not included when the period of contact exceeds 9 hours per day .

RCR total is calculated:

- In an isolated fashion for the antiandrogenic substances (RCR total_{antiandrogenic})
- In an isolated fashion for the oestrogen-like substances (RCR total_{oestrogen}).

7.5 Significant sources of exposure

In the following section the significant sources of exposure for some of the prioritised substances from selected literature are discussed.

7.5.1 Indoor climate

According to Rudel et al, 2003, indoor air has been identified as one of the most significant sources of exposure to chemical substances. Indoor air appears to contain significantly higher concentrations of chemical substances than outdoor air. For young children the most important exposure pathway appears to be house dust.

A series of the selected substances are found in the indoor air as they are released by miscellaneous furniture and consumer products in the home, and can thus be measured in both the dust as well as the indoor air. Several more recent investigations on the content of potential endocrine disruptors in the indoor climate are reviewed, and the tables below give an overview of the data presented in the sources. There are most references in the open literature for the measurement of the content of phthalates in dust. Europe has for a number of years had legislation prohibiting the use of certain phthalates in toys (first a ban in toys for children aged 0-3 years, now a ban in all toys) but this is not reflected in the investigations, since phthalates in dust in the indoor

climate in the US and European countries are at the same level (shown in Hwang et al, 2008, among other sources). For instance, the highest measured concentrations of DEHP have been made in Sweden (Bornehag et al, 2005).

Only one American investigation was found in which several potential endocrine disruptors were measured in both the dust indoors and the indoor air, and a few surveys on PCB in dust and indoor air. A Danish survey on PCB in Danish buildings was recently published in March 2009 (Gunnarsen et al, 2009).

Gunnarsen et al. (2009) state that the greatest exposure to PCB used in building joints occurs due to release to the indoor air. Gunnarsen et al. (2009) conclude that although primarily non-dioxin-like PCBs are released to the indoor air, there will also be exposure to dioxin-like PCBs. The relevance of this finding should be considered in view of the fact that there is always more or less concomitant exposure to non-dioxin-like PCBs and dioxin-like PCBs.

The present report focusses on the dioxin-like PCBs because there is documented evidence of their endocrine disrupting effects.

Several PCB concentration measurements have been made in the indoor climate (dust and air), but most have focussed on measurements in buildings (e.g. schools) where there is awareness that the building is contaminated with PCB. The levels in these buildings can be extremely high, even above 40 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ in air and 980 $\mu\text{g}/\text{g}$ in dust (Weis et al, 2003). For the exposure calculations in this project, we have chosen to use values found in common households, (Rudel et al, 2003; Gunnarsen et al, 2009). There are no investigations showing whether PCB found in day-care institutions resembles the data for common households or public buildings (which normally have a significantly higher content of PCB in dust and indoor air).

Danish values are used in the exposure calculations where possible, but these are only available for PCB and DEHP (in dust). For DEHP, the Danish value was used for the 95th and 50th percentile but not for the maximum value, which was not given. The maximum value of DEHP in dust (> 40,000 $\mu\text{g}/\text{g}$) comes from an investigation of household dust in Swedish homes (Bornehag et al, 2004). The same Swedish survey has lower values for both the 95th and 50th percentile when compared to the Danish survey (4069 and 770 $\mu\text{g}/\text{g}$ in dust, respectively, (Sweden) versus 7063 and 858 $\mu\text{g}/\text{g}$, respectively, (Denmark)). The Swedish survey (346 measurements) is significantly larger than the Danish survey (23 measurements). The figures from studies on household dust in Swedish homes are used for the DBP phthalate (Bornehag et al, 2005), as no figures are available for Danish homes.

As is apparent from the data in Table 7.4, there is a very large difference between the 50th and 95th percentile, and the maximum values of phthalates measured in dust. This illustrates the large differences in the levels that exist and, thus also the levels that will occur in Danish households. Thus, exposure calculations have been made for the 50th and 95th percentiles, as well as for the maximum value, in order to illustrate the large range and its significance for the risk.

Table 7.4 Overview of the amounts of various potential endocrine disruptors in dust in the indoor climate.

Source	Concentration measured in indoor climate dust	Comment
Hwang et al, 2008	DEHP: ND – 40459 µg/g (95 th percentile: 854 – 7980 µg/g) (Avg.: 192 – 3214 µg/g) (median* = 195 - 996 µg/g)	For phthalates the source has only investigated DEHP. American investigation, but data has also been given from various other sources – including European (1997-2008). Between 5 and 376 number of samples in the various surveys. The largest value is measured in the investigation involving 376 samples.
Becker et al, 2004	DEHP: 22 – 5330 µg/g (95 th percentile: 1840 µg/g) (50 th *percentile: 515 µg/g) (Avg. (geometric): 508 µg/g)	Only DEHP was measured in household dust from vacuum cleaner bags in Germany. Otherwise measurements of phthalate metabolites were made in children's urine. 252 vacuum samples have been analysed.
Clausen et al, 2003	DEHP Schools: Avg.: 3214 µg/g (95 th percentile: 7063 µg/g) (50 th *percentile: 858 µg/g) Household dust: Avg.: 640 – 858 µg/g (95 th percentile: 2000 – 2600 µg/g)	Also reproduces results from prior Danish (1991/23 samples), German (1997/272 samples, 2001/286 samples) and Norwegian (1997/38 samples) surveys on household dust (vacuum cleaner dust). The most recent surveys (2003) are solely from schools and not private homes. Bornehag et al, 2005 that has cited the 50 th percentile from this Danish investigation by Clausen et al, 2003.
Bornehag et al, 2004 and Bornehag et al, 2005	DEHP: 0 – 40459 µg/g (Avg.: 1310 µg/g, median: 770 µg/g) (95 th percentile: 4069 µg/g) DEP: 0 – 2425 µg/g (Avg.: 31 µg/g, median: 0.000 µg/g) (95 th percentile: 115 µg/g) DIBP: 0 – 3810 µg/g (Avg.: 97 µg/g, median: 0.045 µg/g) (95 th percentile: 311 µg/g) BBP: 0 – 45549 µg/g (Avg.: 319 µg/g, median: 0.135 µg/g) (95 th percentile: 599 µg/g) DINP: 0 – 40667 µg/g (Avg.: 639 µg/g, median: 0.041 µg/g) (95 th percentile: 1930 µg/g)	346 measurements of surface dust from children's rooms in Sweden were performed. Data from the same survey is presented in the two sources, but in Bornehag (2005) results from six German surveys are also given (1997/272 samples, 2001/286 samples, 2002/199 samples, 2003/65 samples, 2004/30 samples, 2004/252 samples), as well as a Norwegian survey (1997/38 samples) and a Danish (2003/23 samples – only DEHP)

Source	Concentration measured in indoor climate dust	Comment
Kolarik et al, 2008	<p>DEHP: 95th percentile: 1190 – 7980 µg/g (50th percentile = 340 - 990 µg/g)</p> <p>BBP: 95th percentile: ND – 1560 µg/g (50th percentile = ND 340 µg/g)</p> <p>DBP: 95th percentile: ND – 30.800 µg/g (50th percentile = ND - 9850 µg/g)</p>	<p>Dust analyses were performed in 177 households in Bulgaria. In addition the results of nine other European investigations were reproduced (including Becker et al, 2004; Clausen et al, 2003; and Bornehag et al, 2004). Results from Sweden (2004/346 samples), Germany (1997/272 samples, 2001/286 samples, 2002/199 samples, 2002/65 samples, 2004/30 samples, 2004/252 samples), Norway (1997/38 samples) and Denmark (2003/23 samples). Other phthalates have also been measured.</p> <p>Kolarik et al, 2008 refers to the same investigations as other sources, but only gives the 95th percentile and not the max. values, which is the reason why the high value of > 40.000 µg/g does not appear in the source.</p>
Rudel et al, 2003	<p>DEHP: 16,7 – 7700 µg/g) (median = 340 µg/g)</p> <p>DBP: < 24 – 352 µg/g) (median = 20,1 µg/g)</p> <p>BBP: 3,87 – 1310 µg/g) (median = 45,4 µg/g)</p> <p>DIBP: < 1 – 39,1 µg/g) (median = 1,91 µg/g)</p> <p>DEP: < 4 – 111 µg/g) (median = 4,98 µg/g)</p> <p>Butylparaben: < 0,2 – 3,92 µg/g) (median = < 0.2 µg/g)</p> <p>PCB 52: < 0,2 – 15,7 µg/g) (median = < 0.2 µg/g)</p> <p>PCB 105: < 0,2 – 16,3 µg/g) (median = < 0.2 µg/g)</p> <p>PCB 153: < 0,2 – 35,3 µg/g) (median = < 0.2 µg/g)</p> <p>Bisphenol A: < 0,2 – 17,6 µg/g) (median = 0,821 µg/g)</p>	<p>Measurements were done in 120 American households. The dust sample is collected via a vacuum cleaner from 4-5 of the most used rooms in the household.</p> <p>Of the 120 households, PCB was found in the air in 32% of the cases and in the dust in 18% of the cases. (Rudel et al, 2008)</p>
Rudel et al, 2008	<p>Sum of PCB 105 and 153: Max.: 0.6 - 10 µg/g</p>	<p>The source follows up 2 of the 120 American households that had the highest measured PCB concentrations. The cause is discovered (wooden floor finish). High PCB concentrations are still measured 5 years later. The result that other American surveys do not show the same high PCB concentrations is reproduced (a survey of 1000 vacuum cleaner bag samples). The distribution thus indicates the levels from "normal" to the few high concentrations given in Rudel et al, 2008.</p>
Sullivan, 2008	<p>Total PCB: Max. 36 µg/g Avg.: 6,7 µg/g</p>	<p>19 random samples taken at a school. PCB was found in 18 out of 19 samples from the school.</p>
Gunnaesen et al, 2009	<p>PCB 7: < 0,015 – 0,0899 µg/g)</p> <p>PCB n: < 0,015 – 0,171 µg/g)</p>	<p>In the study, buildings containing PCB in the building materials were chosen consciously. The values stated are for single family houses (4) and single story houses (1), but measurements were also made in a warehouse, an office, a high school and a university that contained between 1 and 100 times higher concentrations of PCB in the dust.</p> <p>PCB 7 = sum of 7 congeners. PCB n = sum of n of the 22 congeners that were above the detection threshold.</p>

Source	Concentration measured in indoor climate dust	Comment
		Note that no 95 th percentile has been given for the few measured data.

ND = Not detected (below the detection threshold)

*) Note that some surveys provide a median value and others a 50th percentile. This is an expression of the same value, since the 50th percentile is also called the median, a measure of centrality, i.e. the value where half of the values lie below and the other half of the values lie above. The median is thus not (necessarily) the same value as the average.

The majority of the surveys focus on the content of phthalates in the dust of the indoor climate. Two American surveys were found that measured the concentration of phthalates in the indoor air; one study that also measured other potential endocrine disruptors in the indoor air; two American surveys measuring PCB in the indoor air; and a new Danish survey that measures PCB in the indoor air. It should be noted that the measurement of the indoor air can include the airborne particles (e.g. swirled up) and gases/steam. The results are reproduced in the table below.

Table7.5 Overview of the amounts of various potential endocrine disruptors in the indoor air.

Source	Concentration measured in the indoor air	Comment
Adibi et al, 2008	DEHP: 95 th percentile: 0.49 µg/m ³ (50 th percentile = 0.19 µg/m ³) DBP: 95 th percentile: 1.04 µg/m ³ (50 th percentile = 0.48 µg/m ³) BBP: 95 th percentile: 0.27 µg/m ³ (50 th percentile = 0.04 µg/m ³) DIBP: 95 th percentile: 1.43 µg/m ³ (50 th percentile = 0.50 µg/m ³) DEP: 95 th percentile: 5.06 µg/m ³ (50 th percentile = 2.33 µg/m ³)	Measurements were made in 96 American homes over a period of 48 hours. The persons wore a device that assured the measurements from the air were made around the person (personal air).
Schettler, 2006	DEP: median 0.10 µg/m ³ DBP: median 0.39 µg/m ³ BBP: median 0.01 µg/m ³ Dicyclohexyl phthalate: median 0.07 µg/m ³ DEHP: median 0.11 µg/m ³	Phthalate concentrations were measured in the indoor air in 27 houses in Tokyo.
Rudel et al, 2003	DEHP: < 59 – 1000 ng/m ³ (median = 77 ng/m ³) DBP: 52 – 1100 ng/m ³ (median = 220 ng/m ³) BBP: < 31 – 480 ng/m ³ (median = < 31 ng/m ³) DIBP: 11 – 990 ng/m ³ (median = 61 ng/m ³) DEP: 130 – 4300 ng/m ³ (median = 590 ng/m ³) Butylparaben: Max.: 3.2 ng/m ³ (median = < 4 ng/m ³) PCB 52: < 1 – 25 ng/m ³ (median = < 1 ng/m ³) PCB 105: < 1 – 3.6 ng/m ³ (median = < 1 ng/m ³) PCB 153: < 1 – 6.7 ng/m ³ (median = < 1 ng/m ³)	Measurements were made in 120 American homes over a period of 24 hours. Measurements were made in a room that is used frequently, i.e. the living room or the family room. Air was suctioned at a height of 1.2 m above the floor (4 ft). Of the 120 households, PCB was found in the air in 32% of the cases and in the dust in 18% of the cases. (Rudel et al, 2008)
Rudel et al, 2008	Sum of the three PCBs: Max.: 7.3 ng/m ³	The source follows up 2 of the 120 American households that had the highest measured PCB concentrations. The cause is discovered (wooden floor finish). High PCB concentrations are still measured 5 years later. The result

		that other American surveys do not show the same high PCB concentrations is reproduced. The distribution thus indicates the levels from "normal" to the few high concentrations given in Rudel et al, 2008.
Sullivan, 2008	Total PCB: 2.4 – 310 ng/m ³	Samples taken at a school.
Gunnaesen et al, 2009	PCB 7: < 1 – 5.6 ng/m ³ PCB n: < 1 – 11.9 ng/m ³	In the study, buildings containing PCB in the building materials were chosen consciously. The values stated are for single family houses (4) and single story houses (1), but measurements were also done in a warehouse, an office, a high schools and a university that contained between 1 and 100 times higher concentrations of PCB in the indoor air. PCB 7 = sum of 7 congeners. PCB n = sum of n of the 22 congeners that were above the detection threshold.

Small children have a particularly high ingestion of dust, since they crawl around on the floor, put dirty fingers in their mouth, as well as suck on toys and other objects. But this depends entirely on behaviour, hygiene and actual conditions. According to Survey Report no. 75, babies that crawl around the floor can in certain cases have a daily ingestion of dust and earth of up to 10 grams.

Normally it is estimated that children consume 200 mg earth/day when establishing earth quality-criteria (corresponding to the 95th percentile) and 100 mg earth/day as a daily average (Note by the Kriteriegruppen, 2004; Danish Environmental Protection Agency, 2006). US EPA uses the same value of 200 mg earth/day for children as a conservative estimate, 100 mg earth/day as an average value and up to 400 mg earth/day if 95% of children are to be taken into account (95th percentile) (Nielsen et al, 2008).

Gunnarsen et al 2009, states without referring to the sources that the different sources state that household dust exposure makes up approx. 55% in relation to ingestion of earth. US EPA has assessed that a 2½-year-old child has a daily ingestion of 100 mg household dust in the winter and 50 mg in the summer, when the child spends more time out of doors (US EPA, 1997). In Germany the estimate used is a daily ingestion of dust of 20-100 mg for 1-6-year-old children (Seifert et al in Jensen and Knudsen, 2006).

The CSTEE (Scientific Committee on Toxicity, Ecotoxicity and the Environment) has expressed in an opinion for an assessment report that it is reasonable to use a daily ingestion of earth and/or dust of 200 mg/day (CSTEE, 2003).

On the basis of using between 100 and 200 mg earth when establishing earth quality-criteria, coupled with the fact that several sources state similar values for the ingestion of household dust, it has been decided to use a daily ingestion value of 100 mg dust (for the winter scenario). A value of 50 mg household dust/day (for the summer scenario) is used in order to account for a possible lower ingestion during the summer.

7.5.2 Other sources of exposure

7.5.2.1 Phthalates, generally

The human exposure to phthalates from foods is estimated via the EFSA assessment and the report from Müller et al (2003). This estimate is aimed at Danish conditions and encompasses the group of 1-6-year-olds, to which the target group of 2-year-olds belongs.

Data on exposure have been searched for in the literature from 2003 until the present day. It should be noted that phthalates can have been replaced with other substances in the meantime, e.g. in household plastic film and screw caps, and that from 2008 lower threshold limits have been set for set-off from food contact materials and articles.

One of the references found, Schettler (2006), highlights medicinal devices as a source of phthalates due to the use of phthalate-softeners (Schettler, 2006). However, these sources must be considered as sporadic, and do not occur commonly in the 2-year-old population in general, therefore these sources have not been taken into account in this report.

Schettler (2006) also points at oven baking of plasticine as a source of inhalation of phthalates, which can be relevant for 2-year-olds. The release of phthalates from baking Sculpey and Fimo-plasticine with 3.5 and 14% phthalates, respectively, resulted in indoor air concentrations of 32-2667 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ for BBP; not detected to 6670 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ for DNOP; and 6.05-4993 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ for DEHP. At inhalation of 1 m^3 in an hour, which according to the US EPA is realistic for children under 18 years (for short-term exposure), the maximum inhalation exposure to be used is 2667 μg BBP, 6670 μg DNOP and 4993 μg DEHP (Schettler, 2006).

With regard to dust, reference is made to a survey from 2004 in which the concentration of DEHP in household dust was investigated together with the content of DEHP metabolites in children's urine. No correlation was found between the amount in urine and the amount in household dust, which according to the survey indicates that household dust does not constitute a significant source of the total DEHP exposure. The age of the children examined is not stated in the survey. It makes a significant difference if one is dealing with young children, because it must be assumed that their ingestion of dust is larger than that of older children.

A second survey from 2003 found a significant correlation between exposure via air, measured with person-borne measuring devices, and release of DEP, DBP and BBP in women's urine (Schettler, 2006). This indicates that inhalation can be a significant exposure pathway for the low-molecular-weight phthalates in women, but provides no information on 2-year-olds.

A recent Norwegian survey by Rakkestad et al. (2007) has found phthalates in household dust on university premises, in schools, in day-care institutions and households related to the particle size. The most dominating phthalate is DBP, both on the PM_{25} and the PM_{10}^{19} -fraction. The highest levels of total-phthalates were found in a children's room, a day-care institution, two schools as well as a computer room. The relative share of total-phthalates was approx. 1.1% for both particle-size fractions. Despite the fact that DBP can be found in car tires, Rakkestad et al. (2007) performed an analysis on DBP in household dust and have concluded that it does not originate from car tires, but that the sources are to be found in indoor materials.

7.5.2.2 Parabens in general 99-96-7

In foods

The use of methyl-, ethyl- and propylparabens as additives in certain foods was permitted until 15 February 2008. Propylparaben has since been banned as an additive, but only methyl- and ethylparabens are still allowed, although only in the following foods:

- Jelly coat of meat products and pâté: 1000 mg/kg.
- Surface treatment of dried meat products: as much as is necessary (q.s.).
- Grain- or potato-based snacks, nuts and comfiture (except chocolate): 300 mg/kg
- Liquid supplements: 2000 mg/kg.

Parabens are not, and were not, permitted in beverages.

Parabens have the following E numbers:

- Methylparaben: E218 and E219 (Na salt).
- Ethylparaben: E214 and E215 (Na salt).
- Propylparaben: E216 and E217 (Na salt).

A rough estimate of the ingestion in the EU for adults and children has shown that an ADI of 10 mg/kg BW/day is not exceeded (NNT, 2000). In 2004 the EFSA reviewed the ADI of parabens and found that propylparaben could no longer be included in the ADI of 10 mg/kg BW/day (EFSA, 2004). The EFSA could at that time not establish an ADI for propylparaben (EFSA 1-26). The use of propylparaben in foods was thus banned after the 15 February 2008.

Parabens (4-Hydroxybenzoic acid, its salts and esters) may be used in products regulated by the statutory order on cosmetics in amounts up to 0.4% by product weight for one ester and up to 0.8% for mixtures of esters (calculated as the acid) (BEK 422, 2006).

It is very difficult to estimate the exposure via skin, since there is disagreement on how much can be absorbed via the skin. In the most recent statement on parabens by the SCCP from 2008, the industry assesses that the absorption of unreacted butylparaben is approx. 1% of the content in the formulations that come into contact with the skin (SCCP, 2008). It is thought that the skin is capable of converting parabens to conjugated metabolites, and that the metabolites can subsequently be found in the urine, but so far, no safe methods exist to correlate the amount of metabolite in the urine with oral exposure and exposure via skin (Ye, 2006).

Darbre and Harvey (2008) points to the fact that certain surveys suggest that after multiple applications on the skin, parabens may accumulate in the skin and later be absorbed therefrom, either in the unreacted form or as miscellaneous metabolites. The SCCP have in their statement chosen to disregard the survey (El Hussein et al., 2007) which the claim is based on, because the survey is thought to be vitiated by errors and omissions.

Darbre and Harvey (2008) further suggest that there are significant variations in the conversion of parabens (esterase activity) in the liver amongst individuals, which is probably reflected in the skin. Ethanol in formulations for application on skin has been shown to increase the absorption of parabens through the skin, inhibit the hydrolysis of methylparaben to p-hydroxybenzoic acid (the common metabolite of all parabens) as well as promote transformation (transesterification) of methylparaben to butylparaben.

Studies have also been performed on moisturising creams containing 2% butylparaben, where skin absorption has been shown to occur. According to current legislation, only 0.4% butylparaben is permitted as an affitive to

creams which complicates the interpretation of the results (Darbre P and Harvey PW 561-78). Given the data currently available it is not possible to give accurate and meaningful quantitative estimates for exposure to parabens via the skin.

The SCCP is awaiting new data from the industry on the dermal uptake of parabens.

In consumer products

Propylparaben, butylparaben and isobutylparaben, which have been selected for exposure calculations in this project due to their oestrogen-like effects in animal experiments, are included in common cosmetic products but, from previous studies, have also been identified in makeup kits for children sold in toy stores. Parabens are thus expected to be found in products like Shrovetide/Halloween makeup, etc.

In Survey Project no. 88 on cosmetic products for children, parabens were identified in a large numbers of the 208 different cosmetic products for children, where the content labelling was reviewed (Poulsen & Schmidt, 2007):

- Methylparaben (in 79 products) – is not surveyed further here
- Propylparaben (in 70 products)
- Butylparaben (in 48 products)
- Ethylparaben (in 46 products) – is not surveyed further here
- Isobutylparaben (in 39 products).

7.6 Calculation of exposure

As described in the chapter on exposure calculations, these have been performed for a summer scenario and a winter scenario because it is assumed that there is a difference between the duration of the dermal contact with toys in the summer and winter periods, as well as a difference in the contact with other products like sunscreens and rubber clogs.

In the calculations it is assumed that there is both dermal and oral contact with the products. For toys it is assumed that there are 9 hours of dermal contact and 3 hours of oral contact (in the summer scenario). This is only valid for toys and similar items that the child alternately holds and sucks. For footwear, for example, the calculation encompasses dermal exposure but not oral intake.

For each substance, the assumptions in the calculations on pre-existing data are described. No mention was made of the weight of the products in the existing data, hence it was necessary to use an estimate of this weight in the calculations. Likewise, the percentage of the products that the 2-year-old is in contact with was estimated. It was estimated that the 2-year-old sucks an area smaller than the area of dermal contact, i.e. in the calculation it is assumed that the child sucks 50% of the area with which it has dermal contact.

Another problem is that most of the data that exists from earlier studies are quantitative analyses of the contents of the material, but not of the substances released (migration). Therefore, migration analyses have only been performed in very few cases. The migration data that is available has been used in the calculations, where applicable.

When using migration data measured over a short period (often a few hours) it is assumed that the migration from the product occurs at a constant rate. For some products this means an overestimate of the daily ingestion of the substance that migrates from the product. This will be valid for erasers and bath mats, for example, products with which there is contact for a longer period of time. The measured migration does not continue indefinitely since more substance than that contained in the product cannot migrate. For products such as toys, rubber clogs, pacifiers, jackets and mitts, the calculation results more closely reflect the actual situation, because these are product groups from which new products are used constantly, thus exhibiting new migration. Children constantly get new toys, new clothes and shoes because they outgrow the old.

There is a difference between the calculation results and the numbers that the individual surveys stated for exposure contribution from air, dust, toys and foods, for example. These numbers vary quite naturally, as a consequence of the variations in the data employed in the surveys, the measurement methods used, biological variations, and the differences in the methods used to calculate the results. For example, in the EU risk assessments (RAR) values are given for indoor air (aerosol + gas phase) that do not include indoor climate dust, whereas other sources have included the contribution from dust. In addition, there are differences in how the sources have included respirable dust (i.e. swirled up in air) and the dust that is ingested in by finger sucking.

7.6.1 Exposure calculations for the selected substances via the indoor climate

In the following chapter the exposure to the selected substances via the indoor climate is calculated. In order to calculate the risk of exposure to chemical substances from the indoor climate, the NOAEL and DNEL are used. These values are given in the chapters on the individual substances. For PCBs, only exposure has been calculated, because it is not known whether these are dioxin-like PCBs or non-dioxin-like PCBs, and the NOAEL and effects for the two substance groups are different.

7.6.1.1 Dust

For the calculations of the exposure of the 2-year-old children to the selected substances via indoor climate dust, an oral ingestion of 50 or 100 mg household dust is used for the summer and winter scenario, respectively. The daily exposure per kg body weight is obtained by multiplying the 50 or 100 mg household dust by the maximum measured concentration of the substances in the household dust and dividing it by 15.2 kg, which is the average weight for a child of age 2 years. The calculations assume 100% ingestion, since it is assumed that the 2-year-old ingests the dust by finger sucking. Furthermore, when these values were discussed in chapter 7.5.1, the values were given in terms of daily oral ingestion of dust.

Not many data have been obtained concerning the question of whether all the dust is absorbed or whether some dust is excreted in an unreacted fashion. Wormuth et al (2006) refers to an older source (Hawley, 1985) in which it is

²⁰ Hawley, 1985 refers to the source Poiger & Schlatter, 1979, where the compound TCDD was given orally in ethanol to rats. After 24 hours, 26.7 % of the total dose was found in the liver. If TCDD was administered mixed with earth, half of that amount was found in the liver after 24 hours.

stated that a matrix of earth reduces the uptake of a specific chemical to about 15%²⁰. If this source (Hawley, 1985) is further examined, the 15% originate from dermal contact (uptake). The same source states that a matrix of earth reduces the uptake of a chemical by 50%. In the source it is stated that this factor will be different for every substance. In a more recent article on brominated flame retardants (PBDEs) and experiments on rats, it was discovered that PBDE is easily taken up from dust and distributed in rats. On that basis, the survey concludes that household dust is a source of human PBDE exposure, which it is necessary to take into account (Huwe et al, 2008). DEHP is easily taken up, and experiments on rats appear to indicate that the method of application does not matter, which implies the uptake should be the same regardless of whether ingestion is via sucking on toys or via ingestion of dust. These numbers are substantiated by Björklund et al. (2009) that used intake of between 100 and 200 mg dust/day for young children (toddlers), and 100% absorption of PFOS/PFOA from the dust that is ingested. Based on this the possibility of all the substance in the dust being taken up cannot be excluded.

Table 7.6 Daily ingestion of selected substances via household dust based on maximum measured values for the indoor climate.

Substance	Ingestion of household dust per day	Max. measured value in household dust ²² (µg/g)	Comment	Average weight, 2-year-old child	Daily ingestion (µg/kg BW/day)	Calculated DNEL (mg/kg BW/day)	RCR
DEHP	100 mg	40459	Max. value	15.2 kg	266.2	0.05	5.32
	50 mg	40459	Max. value	15.2 kg	133.1	0.05	2.66
DINP	100 mg	40667	Max. value	15.2 kg	267.5	1.6	0.17
	50 mg	40667	Max. value	15.2 kg	133.8	1.6	0.08
DBP	100 mg	5446	Max. value	15.2 kg	35.8	0.0067	5.35
	50 mg	5446	Max. value	15.2 kg	17.9	0.0067	2.67
DIBP	100 mg	3810	Max. value	15.2 kg	25.1	1.25	0.02
	50 mg	3810	Max. value	15.2 kg	12.5	1.25	0.01
BBP	100 mg	45549	Max. value	15.2 kg	299.7	0.5	0.60
	50 mg	45549	Max. value	15.2 kg	149.8	0.5	0.30
PCBs (US data)	100 mg	67.3	Max. value	15.2 kg	0.44		
	50 mg	67.3	Max. value	15.2 kg	0.22		
PCBs (Danish data)	100 mg	0.171	Max. value	15.2 kg	0.0011		
	50 mg	0.171	Max. value	15.2 kg	0.0006		
Butylparaben	100 mg	3.92	Max. value	15.2 kg	0.03	0.03	0.0009
	50 mg	3.92	Max. value	15.2 kg	0.01	0.03	0.0004
Bisphenol A	100 mg	17.6	Max. value	15.2 kg	0.12	0.5	0.0002
	50 mg	17.6	Max. value	15.2 kg	0.06	0.5	0.0001

Example calculation for DEHP:

Daily ingestion of

$$DEHP = \frac{0.1 \text{ g dust / day} \cdot 40459 \text{ } \mu\text{g / g dust}}{15.2 \text{ kg}}$$

$$= 266.2 \text{ } \mu\text{g/kg BW/day}$$

$$RCR = \frac{Exposure}{DNEL} = \frac{0.2662}{0.05} = 5.32$$

²¹ The numbers are obtained from table 4.1

The RCR value exceeds 1 for DEHP, DBP and PCBs when using the maximum values (and the 95th percentile for DBP), irregardless of whether an ingestion value of 50 or 100 mg dust/day is used.

It should be noted that the stated max. concentration of PCB in dust comes from American surveys. In addition, it appears that the stated maximum values for PCBs are not normal. In the American study, measurements were made in 120 households, and the median value is stated to be below the detection threshold of 0.2 µg/g. The median is the middle value in the survey; this means that in at least half of the households the measured levels of PCB were under the detection threshold. A 95th percentile was not given in the study.

The use of PCB has been banned for some years. A single Danish survey was found that also covers normal households. The measurements from 5 different Danish households with PCB in the building materials yielded results that are approx. 1000 times below the maximum measured American value. It should be noted, however, that the Danish study does not cover a representative sample of Danish households (it only uses measurements from 5 households), whereas the American survey, with its 120 measurements, gives a more reasonable representation of the possible differences.

For the calculations of PCB taken in via dust from Danish homes, only 5 measurements from private households were made, and no measurements were made in public buildings. In public buildings, the measured concentrations of PCB in dust have been up to 10 times higher.

The 95th percentile:

A number of studies do not state the maximum measured concentration, but only the 95th percentile. However, there can be significant differences between the 95th percentile and the maximum values (Rudel et al, 2003), which can be discerned from the table, in which, according to Bornehag et al. 2004, the difference between the maximum measured value of DEHP and the 95th percentile is a factor of 10.

The same calculation (where applicable) has thus also been performed for the 95th percentile, provided the value is available (which is not the case for PCB, DBP, butylparaben and Bisphenol A).

Table 7.7 Daily ingestion of selected substances via household dust on the basis of measured values for the indoor climate (95th percentile values).

Substance	Ingestion of household dust per day	95 th percentile in household dust (µg/g)	Comments	Average weight, 2-year-old child	Daily ingestion (µg/kg BW/day)	Calculated DNEL (mg/kg BW/day)	RCR
DEHP	100 mg	7063	95 th percentile	15.2	46.5	0.05	0.93
	50 mg	7063	95 th percentile	15.2	23.2	0.05	0.46
DINP	100 mg	1930	95 th percentile	15.2	12.7	1.6	0.008
	50 mg	1930	95 th percentile	15.2	6.3	1.6	0.004
DBP	100 mg	568	95 th percentile	15.2	3.7	0.0067	0.56
	50 mg	568	95 th percentile	15.2	1.9	0.0067	0.28
DIBP	100 mg	311	95 th percentile	15.2	2.05	1.25	0.002
	50 mg	311	95 th percentile	15.2	1.02	1.25	0.001
BBP	100 mg	1560	95 th percentile	15.2	10.3	0.5	0.02
	50 mg	1560	95 th percentile	15.2	5.1	0.5	0.01
PCBs (US)	100 mg	67.3	Max. value	15.2	0.44		
	50 mg	67.3	Max. value	15.2	0.22		

Substance	Ingestion of household dust per day	95 th percentile in household dust (µg/g)	Comments	Average weight, 2-year-old child	Daily ingestion (µg/kg BW/day)	Calculated DNEL (mg/kg BW/day)	RCR
PCBs (Danish data)	100 mg	0.171	Max. value	15.2 kg	0.0011		
	50 mg	0.171	Max. value	15.2 kg	0.0006		
Butylparaben	100 mg	3.92	Max. value	15.2	0.03	0.03	0.0009
	50 mg	3.92	Max. value	15.2	0.01	0.03	0.0004
Bisphenol A	100 mg	17.6	Max. value	15.2	0.12	0.5	0.0002
	50 mg	17.6	Max. value	15.2	0.06	0.5	0.0001

When the 95th percentile for the few Danish and Swedish studies is used for DEHP and DBP, respectively, the exposure calculations show that the RCR value is less than 1.

The 50th percentile

The corresponding calculation has been performed using the 50th percentile value, giving the corresponding picture:

Table 7.8 Daily ingestion of selected substances via household dust based on measured values for the indoor climate (50th percentile values).

Substance	Ingestion of household dust per day	50 th percentile in household dust (µg/g)	Comments	Average weight, 2-year-old child	Daily ingestion (µg/kg BW/day)	Calculated DNEL (mg/kg BW/day)	RCR
DEHP	100 mg	858	50 th percentile	15.2	5.6	0.05	0.113
	50 mg	858	50 th percentile	15.2	2.8	0.05	0.056
DINP	100 mg	0.041	50 th percentile	15.2	0.0003	1.6	0.0000002
	50 mg	0.041	50 th percentile	15.2	0.0001	1.6	0.00000008
DBP	100 mg	150	50 th percentile	15.2	0.99	0.0067	0.15
	50 mg	150	50 th percentile	15.2	0.49	0.0067	0.07
DIBP	100 mg	1.91	50 th percentile	15.2	0.0126	1.25	0.00001
	50 mg	1.91	50 th percentile	15.2	0.0063	1.25	0.000005
BBP	100 mg	330	50 th percentile	15.2	2.2	0.5	0.004
	50 mg	330	50 th percentile	15.2	1.1	0.5	0.002
PCBs	100 mg	< 0.6	50 th percentile	15.2	0.004		
	50 mg	< 0.6	50 th percentile	15.2	0.002		
PCBs (Danish data)	100 mg	0.111	50 th percentile	15.2 kg	0.0007		
	50 mg	0.111	50 th percentile	15.2 kg	0.0004		
Butylparaben	100 mg	< 0.2	50 th percentile	15.2	0.001	0.03	0.00004
	50 mg	< 0.2	50 th percentile	15.2	0.0007	0.03	0.00002
Bisphenol A	100 mg	0.821	50 th percentile	15.2	0.005	0.5	0.00001
	50 mg	0.821	50 th percentile	15.2	0.0027	0.5	0.000005

*) Note that some surveys provide a median value or a 50th percentile. This is an expression for the same value, i.e. the value where one half of the values lie below and the other half of the values lies above.

It should be noted that the value of the 50th percentile for PCB that was used is greater than the maximum value by a factor of 5 in the Danish study on households, but approximately 2½ times smaller than the maximum measured in a Danish public building (Gannarsen et al, 2009) that could represent some of the institution buildings which 2-year-olds stay in. In the new Danish survey only 10 random samples were performed (5 from Danish households and 5 from public buildings), which is why the measured results must be viewed with considerable reservations.

7.6.1.2 Air

According to the REACH Guidance document, Chapter R.15 “Consumer exposure estimation” (ECHA, May 2008), 2-3-year-old children inhale 7 m³ air per day.

A normal Dane spends on average 80 to 90% of the time inside (Luk luften ind, 2007). This corresponds to between 19.2 and 21.6 hours per day. 2-year-old children will often spend more time outdoors than an average Dane (some even take a nap outside). In the calculations it is assumed that 2-year-old children on average spend 19 hours inside per day and that the respirable fraction for all substances is 1 (100%). Hereafter it is possible to calculate the daily ingestion via inhalation using the formula given in Chapter 1 “Exposure Scenarios – methods”, which is reproduced below.

$$D_{inh} = \frac{F_{resp} \cdot C_{inh} \cdot IH_{air} \cdot T_{contact} \cdot n}{BW}$$

where

D _{inh}	Inhaled daily dose	mg/kg BW/day
F _{resp}	Inhaled substance, i.e. the respirable fraction (decimal fraction between 0-1)	
C _{inh}	Concentration of the substance in the air of the room	mg/m ³
T _{contact}	Duration of exposure per event	hours
IH _{air}	Ventilation rate of person	m ³ /day
n	Number of exposures (events)	per day
BW	Body weight (BW)	Kg

The values used in the calculations, as well as the results of the calculations are presented in Table 7.8. It can be seen that none of the substances exceed the RCR value of 1. However, the contribution from the indoor air needs to be added to the contribution via the dust in order to obtain the total exposure via the indoor climate.

Table 7.9 Daily ingestion of selected substances via the indoor air based on maximum measured values for the indoor climate

Substance	F _{resp}	Max measured concentration in air (µg/m ³)	Comments	IH _{air} (m ³ /day)	T _{contact} (hours)	Average weight, 2-year-old child	Daily inhalation (µg/kg BW/day)	RCR
DEHP	1	1	Max. value	7	19	15.2 kg	0.36	0.0073
DINP	1	-	Max. value	7	19	15.2 kg	-	
DBP	1	1.1	Max. value	7	19	15.2 kg	0.40	0.0599
DIBP	1	1.43	95 th percentile	7	19	15.2 kg	0.52	0.0004
BBP	1	0.48	Max. value	7	19	15.2 kg	0.18	0.0004
PCBs (US)	1	0.0353	Max. value	7	19	15.2 kg		
PCBs (DK)	1	0.0119	Max. value	7	19	15.2 kg		
Butylparaben	1	0.0032	Max. value	7	19	15.2 kg	0.001	0.00004
Bisphenol A	1	-	-				-	-

Example calculation for DEHP:

$$\text{Daily ingestion of DEHP} = \frac{1 \cdot 1.0 \mu\text{g} / \text{m}^3 \text{ air} \cdot 7 \text{ m}^3 / \text{day} \cdot 19 \text{ hours}}{15.2 \text{ kg} \cdot 24 \text{ hours} / \text{day}}$$

$$= 0.36 \mu\text{g/kg BW/day}$$

The corresponding values for the 95th and 50th percentiles / median values are given in the table below.

Table 7.10 Daily ingestion of selected substances via the indoor air based on the 95th percentile values for the indoor climate.

Substance	F _{resp}	Max measured concentration in air (µg/m ³)	Comments	IH _{air} (m ³ /day)	T _{contact} (hours)	Average weight, 2-year-old child	Daily ingestion (µg/kg BW/day)	RCR
DEHP	1	0.49	95 th percentile	7	19	15.2 kg	0.18	0.0036
DINP	1	-	-	7	19	15.2 kg	-	-
DBP	1	1.04	95 th percentile	7	19	15.2 kg	0.38	0.0566
DIBP	1	1.43	95 th percentile	7	19	15.2 kg	0.52	0.0004
BBP	1	0.27	95 th percentile	7	19	15.2 kg	0.10	0.0002
PCBs (US)	1	0.0353	Max. value	7	19	15.2 kg	0.01	
PCBs (DK)	1	0.0119	Max. value	7	19	15.2 kg	0.004	
Butylparaben	1	0.0032	Max. value	7	19	15.2 kg	0.001	0.00004
Bisphenol A	1	-	-				-	-

Table 7.11 Table . Daily intake/ingestion of selected substances via the indoor air on the basis of the 50th percentile values for the indoor climate.

Substance	F _{resp}	Max measured concentration in air (µg/m ³)	Comments	IH _{air} (m ³ /day)	T _{contact} (hours)	Average weight, 2-year-old child	Daily ingestion (µg/kg BW/day)	RCR
DEHP	1	0.19	50 th percentile	7	19	15.2 kg	0.07	0.0014
DINP	1	-	-	7	19	15.2 kg	-	-
DBP	1	0.48	50 th percentile	7	19	15.2 kg	0.18	0.0261
DIBP	1	0.5	50 th percentile	7	19	15.2 kg	0.18	0.0001
BBP	1	0.27	50 th percentile	7	19	15.2 kg	0.10	0.0002
PCBs (US)	1	< 0.003	50 th percentile	7	19	15.2 kg	0.001	
PCBs (DK)	1	0.0042	50 th percentile	7	19	15.2 kg	0.002	
Butylparaben	1	< 0.004	50 th percentile	7	19	15.2 kg	0.001	0.00005
Bisphenol A	1	-	-				-	-

Once again it should be noted that the used maximum value for PCB is greater than the maximum value measured in the Danish survey by a factor of 3, whereas the used 50th percentile for PCB is approximately equal to the maximum value measured in the Danish survey based on private households (Gunnarsen et al, 2009). On the other hand, the maximum measurement from the Danish survey on public buildings is approx. 1.5 times greater than the values used from the American households.

7.6.1.3 Comparison of dust and air

If the daily exposure concentrations from deposited dust are compared with the daily exposure concentration from the indoor air, it can be seen that the contribution from the deposited dust constitutes the largest part of the daily exposure. For phthalates the exposure occurs mostly via the deposited dust, whereas for PCBs and butylparaben the indoor air contributes a few percent, which may also include the air-borne dust particles.

Table 7.12 Daily exposure concentration from air as percent of daily exposure concentration from dust (for the max. conc. At 100 mg dust ingestion)

Substance	Percent of dust ingestion
DEHP	0.1%
DINP	Not measured in air
DBP	1.1%
DIBP	2.1%
BBP	0.1%
PCBs	2.9%
Butylparaben	4.5%

7.6.1.4 Total contribution from the indoor climate

The total contribution from the indoor climate is the sum of the contribution from the dust and from the air. The total contribution from the indoor climate is given in the table below for both the 50th percentile and the 95th percentile.

Table 7.13 Daily contribution of selected substances via the indoor climate (dust and air) based on the 95th percentile (or the max. value if no 95th percentile is available) and 50 or 100 mg dust, respectively.

Substance	Daily ingestion at 100 mg dust (µg/kg BW/day)	RCR (at 100 mg dust)	Daily ingestion at 50 mg dust (µg/kg BW/day)	RCR (at 50 mg dust)
DEHP	46.65	0.93	23.41	0.47
DINP	12.70	0.008	6.35	0.004
DBP	4.08	0.62	2.28	0.34
DIBP	2.57	0.002	1.54	0.001
BBP	10.36	0.02	5.23	
PCBs (total), US	0.46		0.23	
PCBs (total), DK (max)	0.0055		0.0049	
Butylparaben (max)	0.03	0.001	0.01	0.0005
Bisphenol A (max)	0.12	0.0002	0.06	0.0001

Table 7.14 Daily ingestion of selected materials through the indoor climate (dust and air) based on the 50th percentile and 50 or 100 mg dust, respectively

Substance	Daily ingestion at 100 mg dust (µg/kg BW/day)	RCR (at 100 mg dust)	Daily ingestion at 50 mg dust (µg/kg BW/day)	RCR (at 50 mg dust)
DEHP	5.71	0.11	2.89	0.06
DINP	0.0003	0.0000002	0.00013	0.00000008
DBP	1.17	0.18	0.67	0.10
DIBP	0.19	0.0002	0.19	0.0002
BBP	2.27	0.005	1.18	0.002
PCBs (total), US	0.01		0.003	
PCBs (total), DK	0.002		0.002	
Butylparaben	0.003	0.0001	0.002	0.07
Bisphenol A	0.01	0.00001	0.003	0.000005

A common factor for all the studies is the extremely large variation between the different measurements – e.g. from just detectable and up to > 40,000 µg/g DEHP in Swedish house dust. There are some households in which the concentration of phthalates is relatively high and will contribute more to the total exposure to endocrine disruptors.

7.7 Risk assessment of the individual substances

The risk assessment of the selected substances is based on the NOAEL/LOAEL values and the assessment factor (AF), that the Danish

Environmental Protection Agency has chosen in conjunction with the Food Institute DTU. The NOAEL/LOAEL values are based on endocrine disrupting effects, but not on the critical effects that the Danish Environmental Protection Agency traditionally uses to make risk assessments.

The aim has been to select NOAEL/LOAEL values that are used for endocrine disrupting effects in the EU risk assessments, EFSA opinions or other official risk assessments. In many cases, the employed results come from studies where the effects have been observed after the animals have been exposed to the substances during the foetal stage. One can question the assumption of whether 2-year-old children can be expected to be equally sensitive towards endocrine disrupting effects as in the foetal stage. There is insufficient knowledge about this relationship at the current stage. As long as there is no counter-evidence for this, then the use of NOAELs/LOAELs from experiments with exposure of foetuses to formulate the risk assessment of the exposure of 2-year-old children is deemed a reasonable (although careful) approach to the problem.

The group of antiandrogenic substances comprises:

- DIBP, di-isobutyl phthalate, 84-69-5
- DBP, dibutyl phthalate, 84-74-2
- BBP, benzyl butyl phthalate, 85-68-7
- DEHP, diethylhexyl phthalate, 117-81-7
- DINP, di-isononyl phthalate, 28553-12-0
- Prochloraz, 67747-09-5
- Tebuconazole, 107534-96-3
- Linuron, 330-55-2
- Vinclozolin, 50471-44-8
- Procymidone, 32809-16-8
- PCBs
- Dioxins
- DDT.

The group of oestrogen-like substances comprises:

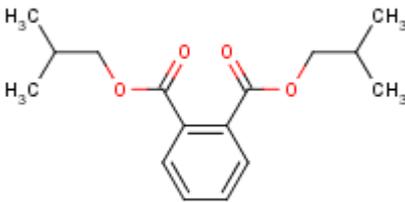
- Propylparaben, 94-13-3
- Butylparaben, 94-26-8
- Isobutylparaben, 4247-02-3
- Bisphenol A, 80-05-7.

The calculations and risk assessment are performed for each substance in the following section.

7.7.1 DIBP, di-isobutyl phthalate, 84-69-5

Table 7.15 Identification of DIBP

Chemical name	di-isobutyl phthalate
CAS no.	84-69-5
EINECS no.	201-553-2
Molecular formula (gross)	C16-H22-O4

Molecular structure	
Molecular weight	278.3435
Synonyms	Diisobutyl phthalate, 1,2-Benzenedicarboxylic acid, bis(2-methylpropyl) ester, DIBP
Classification	Repr. Cat. 2; R61 - Repr. Cat. 3; R62 (EU, ESIS, 2009)

7.7.1.1 NOAEL, AF and DNEL

For DIBP a NOAEL of 125 mg/kg BW/day (LOAEL 250 mg/kg/d) for anti-androgenicity is chosen, based on reduced anogenital distance (AGD) and increased retention of nipples in offspring of rats exposed during pregnancy (Sallenfait et al., 2008).

The combined assessment factor is set to 100 based on a factor 2.5 for general interspecies differences, 4 for allometric scaling between rats and humans, and 10 for intraspecies differences.

Thus, DNEL for DINP becomes 1.25 mg/kg BW/day (NOAEL/AF).

7.7.1.2 General exposure

Wormuth et al. (2006) estimates a daily internal exposure of approx. 0.08-4 µg/kg BW with a median of approx. 0.8 µg/kg BW/day for 1-3-year-olds. Approx. 60% of the exposure comes from foods, 30% from sucking on things like toys and 10% from inhalation of air. Note that the data basis for assessment of the exposure from foods is very limited.

7.7.1.3 Exposure to DINP from foods

DIBP in foods can stem from the environment as well as from use in materials in contact with food.

The exposure estimate of Wormuth et al. (2006) is 60% exposure via food of an internally totalled exposure of approx. 0.08 – 4 µg/kg BW with a median of approx. 0.8 µg/kg BW/day for 1-3-year-olds. This gives a 50th percentile of 0.48 µg/kg BW/day and a maximum exposure of 2.4 µg/kg BW/day.

Neither EFSA, Müller et al. (2003) nor the EU RAR gives data for the exposure to DIBP via foods, and therefore the Wormuth et al. estimate is used in the total calculations for this report.

7.7.1.4 Exposure from consumer products

DIBP has been found through earlier surveys and in two of the examined product groups in this project. The table below presents the products in which DIBP has been found in this project, and previously.

Table 7.16 occurrence of DIBP in consumer products

Occurrence of DIBP in earlier surveys	Occurrence of DIBP in product groups tested in this project
Toys (wooden toys) Toys (sword of foam plastic) Toys (floor jigsaw made of foam plastic) Toys (mask made of foam plastic) Toys (book made of foam plastic) Toys (Winnie the Pooh picnic table) Play bags Rubber pacifiers Baby changing mats/cushions Swimming board	Jacket (outer material) Rubber clogs

As the table shows, DIBP was found in toys that were examined from 2004 onwards, (i.e. published in the year 2004 or later, so the surveys themselves are probably from 2003 and later). The study on rubber pacifiers is from 1999.

DIBP was not included in the previous statutory order on Phthalates (BEK 786, 2006), which came into force on 16 April 2007 (BEK 1074, 2006).

Measured values and migration values

The two tables below present the measured values of DIBP in the various products previously examined, and the products studied in this project.

As the first table illustrates, migration of DIBP is only measured in rare cases in the products tested in earlier surveys.

Table 7.17 Overview of surveys analysing for content of DIBP

Year	no.	Project	Comments on the project	Product types	Relevant arena	Quantity identified - min. value	Quantity identified - max value	Unit	Migration identified - min. value	Migration identified - max value	Unit
2005	60	Surface treated wooden toys		Wooden toy (wooden jigsaw)	Day-care centre, inside				2.4	14	µg/g
2006	70	Toys made of foam plastic		Sword	Day-care centre, inside		2.85	mg/kg			
2006	70	Toys made of foam plastic		Floor jigsaw	Day-care centre, inside	3.1	315	mg/kg			
2006	70	Toys made of foam plastic		Swimming board	Playing outside		5.75	mg/kg			
2006	70	Toys made of foam plastic		Mask	Day-care centre, inside		6.5	mg/kg			
2006	70	Toys made of foam plastic		Book	Day-care centre, inside		3.4	mg/kg			
2007	84	School bags, erasers, pencil cases and play bags		Eraser	Day-care centre, inside					1.5	mg/kg
2007	84	School bags, erasers, pencil cases and play bags		Play bags	Day-care centre, inside				0.3	15	mg/kg

Year	no.	Project	Comments on the project	Product types	Relevant arena	Quantity identified - min. value	Quantity identified - max value	Unit	Migration identified - min. value	Migration identified - max value	Unit
2008	90	Baby products	Measured as phthalates - DIBP + DBP	Baby changing mats/cushions	All	<20	70	µg/g			
2004		Toy test performed for The Danish Consumer Council, 2004	Winnie's picnic table (Winnie the Pooh, Disney)	Toy (Winnie the Pooh picnic table)	Day-care centre, inside	0.04	0.04	mg/g			
1999		Rub-off from harmful substances in rubber pacifiers, Danish Veterinary and Food Administration	Rub-off from pacifiers	Rubber pacifiers	All	1	1	µg/pacifier			

Table 7.18 Overview of findings of DIBP in the products analysed in this project

Product type + no.	Screening analysis, ug/g	Quantitative analysis, ug/g	Migration analysis, ug/g	Migration period	Migration fluid
jacket no. 1-2, outer material	18	n.a.	0.04	3	Saliva
Rubber clog no. 3-1	3000	670	84	6	Sweat

n.a.: Product or material not selected for analysis.

The earlier surveys have supplied information on the contents of DIBP in eight different consumer products. The measured concentrations vary between 2.9 (sword of foam plastic) and 314 mg/kg (floor jigsaw).

In baby changing mats/cushions up to 70 mg/kg of DIBP has been found (However, this value includes both DIBP and DBP, indicating that a conclusive identification had not been made). DIBP has also been found in rubber pacifiers at a level of 1 µg per pacifier.

In the earlier surveys, migration analyses were only conducted for wooden toys, an eraser and a play bag. The highest migration values were identified in wooden toys (jigsaws) and a play bag at 14 and 15 mg/kg respectively.

In this project DIBP has been identified in the outer material of a jacket at a concentration of 18 mg/kg and in a rubber clog at a concentration of 670 mg/kg. Migration analyses have been conducted for both products and the values amount to 0.04 mg/kg (outer material, jacket) and 84 mg/kg (rubber clog), respectively.

In this project five different types of rubber clogs have been analysed for phthalate contents. Phthalate content has been identified in three of the five clogs:

- DEHP
- DBP and DEHP and finally
- DIBP and DEHP

Migration analyses have been conducted on two of these rubber clogs (those with the highest contents). Here the results showed that migration of DBP and DIBP occurs (in two different rubber clogs). No migration of DEHP has been demonstrated.

Calculation of exposure - toys

For toys the highest migration value is measured at 15 mg/kg for a play bag.

As noted in the chapter “Exposure scenarios - method”, the calculations assume that dermal contact occurs with the toy for 6 hours in the winter and 9 hours in the summer and that oral ingestion occurs for 3 hours in both scenarios. The maximum level measured in toys is used as a standard value for calculations in all toys, meaning that this worst-case scenario toy is assumed to be used by the 2-year-old during the assumed contact period. Since data for dermal absorption of DIBP is lacking, data concerning DBP is used. DBP and DIBP are similar in several respects, namely in molecular structure, molecule weight and log Kow (estimate from the Danish Environmental Protection Agency), which suggest that the dermal absorptions are alike. Therefore a value of 10% absorption through the skin has been assumed.

It is furthermore assumed that the weight of the play bag is 50 g (a guess, since the value was not stated in the report), and that the 2-year-old is in contact with 10% of the surface area of the play bag and sucks on half of this area. The measured migration of 15 mg/kg is measured over a period of 4 hours and therefore the result has been corrected by a factor 4.

Hence, the value of the exposure from toys on 2-year-olds is:

Daily ingestion of DIBP from toys = dermal absorption (9 hrs) + oral absorption (3 hrs)

$$= \frac{50g \cdot 15 \mu g / g \cdot 0.1 \cdot 0.1 \cdot 9 \text{ hours} / \text{day}}{15.2 \text{ kg} \cdot 4 \text{ hours}} + \frac{50g \cdot 15 \mu g / g \cdot 0.05 \cdot 3 \text{ hours} / \text{day}}{15.2 \text{ kg} \cdot 4 \text{ hours}}$$
$$= 2.96 \mu g / \text{kg BW} / \text{day}$$

Similarly, a corresponding RCR value of 0.0024 (i.e. a daily ingestion less than the DNEL value of 1250 $\mu g / \text{kg BW} / \text{day}$) can be obtained.

Calculation of exposure - other objects

Exposure from other products containing DIBP may occur (in addition to the exposure from toys and the indoor climate). For instance, this could be from erasers (mainly if there are older siblings in the household), baby changing mats/cushions, pacifiers and rubber clogs. However, no migration data has been found for DIBP in either pacifiers or baby changing mats/cushions.

Eraser

In the calculations it has been assumed that there is contact with the eraser for 1 minute a day (only if any possible older siblings are doing their homework). In Survey Report no. 84 it is stated that a migration of 1.5 mg/g (per 4 hours) occurs and that the eraser weighs 21.1 g. It is assumed that there is contact with 50% of the eraser.

Baby changing mats/cushions

In Survey Report no. 90 concerning baby products, a migration analysis is conducted for baby changing mats/cushions and data is only stated for DINP, so it is assumed that there has been no migration of DIBP.

Rubber clogs

In this project, migration analyses have been conducted on rubber clogs. A migration of 84 mg/kg for DIBP is found over a period of 6 hours, which is the period of time the rubber clogs are assumed to be worn each day. The weight of the pair of rubber clogs is 64.8 g. Contact with 20-40% of the clog is assumed, as well as the worst case scenario that the child wears no socks with the clogs. Since data for DIBP is lacking, data concerning DBP is applied instead. Therefore a value of 10% absorption through the skin has been assumed. It has furthermore been assumed that the rubber clogs are used for 4-10 hours a day (both indoors as slippers and outdoors).

For the remaining objects, the exposure values are the following:

Table 7.19 Daily ingestion of DIBP from other objects based on measured migration values

Product	Weight product (g)	Max measured migration value (µg/g)	Fraction of product in dermal contact	F abs	Average weight, 2-year-old	Exposure (hours)	Daily ingestion (µg/kg BW/day)	Calculate d DNEL (mg/kg BW/day)	RCR
Eraser	21.1	1.5/4 hours	0.5		15.2 kg	1 minute	0.004	1.25	3 * 10 ⁻⁶
Rubber clogs	64.8	84/6 hours	0.4	0.1	15.2 kg	10	23.87	1.25	0.019
Rubber clogs	64.8	84/6 hours	0.2	0.1	15.2 kg	10	11.94	1.25	0.0096
Rubber clogs	64.8	84/6 hours	0.4	0.1	15.2 kg	4	9.55	1.25	0.0076
Rubber clogs	64.8	84/6 hours	0.2	0.1	15.2 kg	4	4.78	1.25	0.0038

7.7.1.5 Exposure from indoor climate

The exposure calculation for DIBP through the indoor climate is presented and calculated in the section concerning indoor climate and is reproduced in the table below.

Table 7.20 Daily ingestion of DIBP through the indoor climate (dust and air) based on 95th percentile

Material	Daily ingestion at 100 mg dust (µg/kg BW/day)	RCR (at 100 mg dust)	Daily ingestion at 50 mg dust (µg/kg BW/day)	RCR (at 50 mg dust)
DIBP	2.57	0.002	1.54	0.001

Table 7.21 Daily exposure to DIBP through the indoor climate (dust and air) based on 50th percentile

Material	Daily ingestion at 100 mg dust (µg/kg BW/day)	RCR (at 100 mg dust)	Daily ingestion at 50 mg dust (µg/kg BW/day)	RCR (at 50 mg dust)
DIBP	0.19	0.0002	0.19	0.0002

The result shows that the RCR value is less than 1, which indicates that there will be no risk of endocrine disrupting effects caused by exposure to DIBP through the indoor climate, whether the dust ingestion contributes 50 or 100 mg dust.

In the table below the various contributions to DIBP are summarised.

7.7.1.6 Combined exposure and risk

Table 7.22 Daily ingestion of DIBP from various sources

Source	Summer scenario		Winter scenario	
	Daily ingestion (µg/kg BW/day)	RCR	Daily ingestion (µg/kg BW/day)	RCR
Foods combined 50 th percentile	0.48	0.0004	0.48	0.0004
Foods combined max	2.40	0.0019	2.40	0.0019
Indoor climate combined 50 th percentile	0.19	0.0002	0.19	0.0002
Indoor climate combined 95 th percentile	1.54	0.001	2.57	0.002
Toys	2.96	0.002	2.59	0.002
Eraser	0.004	0.000003	0.004	0.000003
Rubber clogs (low)	23.9	0.02**		
Rubber clogs (max)	47.8	0.04		
Total (50th percentile), low	27.51	0.02**	3.27	0.003
Total (95th percentile), max	54.66	0.04	7.56	0.006*

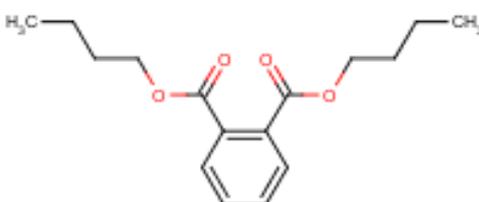
*) Due to a larger number of decimals in the calculations in the complete tables in section 7.88, this 0.006 is rounded up to 0.01 in Table 7.879

**) The number is not found in section 7.88, because only the max values for shoes are applied in the totalled tables in the relevant places.

The combined result for DIBP shows that the RCR value is far less than 1 and therefore, under the assumptions applied in the report, no risk has been identified in either summer or winter time as a result of the combined exposure to DIBP through foods, indoor climate, shoes and other objects included in the present survey.

7.7.2 DBP, dibutyl phthalate, 84-74-2

Table 7.23 Identification of DBP

Chemical name	Dibutyl phthalate
CAS no.	84-74-2
EINECS no.	201-557-4
Molecular formula (gross)	C16-H22-O4
Molecular structure	
Molecule weight	278.3435
Synonyms	Dibutyl phthalate, 1,2-Benzenedicarboxylic acid, dibutyl ester, DBP, Elaol
Classification	REP2;R61 REP3;R62 N;R50 (List of hazardous materials)

7.7.2.1 NOAEL, AF and DNEL

For DBP an LOAEL of 2 mg/kg BW/day (no NOAEL identified) has been chosen for its antiandrogenic effects, based on effects on gamete development and development of mammary tissue in a development study in rats (Lee et al., 2004 in EFSA opinion: EFSA (2005)).

The combined assessment factor is set to 300 based on a factor of 2.5 for general interspecies differences, 4 for allometric scaling between rats and humans, 10 for intraspecies differences, and 3 for LOAEL to NOAEL.

Thus, DNEL for DBP becomes 0.0067 mg/kg BW/day (LOAEL/AF).

7.7.2.2 General exposure

Müller et al (2003) estimates a total exposure of approx. 400 µg/kg BW/day for 1-6-year-olds. Practically all of the exposure is oral, as only approx. 0.4 µg/kg BW/day can be attributed to inhalation.

Wormuth et al. (2006) estimates a daily internal exposure of approx. 0.4-40 µg/kg BW with a median of approx. 4 µg/kg BW /day for 1-3-year-olds. Approx. 55% of the exposure stems from foods, approx. 10% from ingestion of dust, approx. 2% from textiles and approx. 33% from inhalation of air. Note that the data basis for assessment of the exposure from foods is very limited.

The large difference between the two estimates could be caused by two factors:

- The Wormuth estimate is internal, meaning that only the absorbed amounts are considered.
- The Müller estimate is based on the maximal estimated exposure through the environment.

Absorption through the various exposure paths are, according to EU risk assessments and quoted by Müller et al. (2003):

- Dermal: 100%
- Oral: 100%
- Inhalation: 75%.

The RAR (risk assessment report) from the EU for DBP (European Chemicals Bureau, 2004)) which Müller quotes, states no set dermal absorption percentage, but on page 65 refers to an experiment of dermal exposure in rats, which after 24 hours results in 10-12% excretion in the urine, and 1% in the faeces. After 7 days, there is 60% excretion in the urine and 12% in the faeces, giving a total excretion of 72%. This means that absorption must range from 10 to 100%. However, on page 103, the EU RAR considers 10% dermal absorption as the worst case scenario. On the other hand, the RAR applies 100% absorption through inhalation as the default value due to lacking data. It is not known how Müller et al (2003) reaches 75%.

Therefore, in accordance with the EU RAR, the following absorptions are applied in this report:

- Dermal: 10%
- Oral: 100%
- Inhalation: 100%.

7.7.2.3 Exposure to DBP from foods

The presence of DBP in foods can originate from the environment as well as use in materials in contact with food.

Müller et al (2003) estimates a total exposure of approx. 400 µg/kg BW/day for 1 to 6-year-olds. Practically all of the exposure is oral, as only approx. 0.4 µg/kg BW/day can be attributed to inhalation. It does not show, however, how much of the oral exposure is attributed to foods. EFSA (2005) points out that over 90% of these maximal exposure values stem from the highest estimated value of exposure through the local environment, which refers to printing inks, and is thus not related to the diet itself.

Wormuth et al. (2006) estimates a daily internal exposure of approx. 0.4-40 µg/kg BW with a median of approx. 4 µg/kg BW/day for the 1-3-year-olds. Approx. 55% of the exposure stems from foods, approx. 10% from ingestion of dust, approx. 2% from textiles and approx. 33% from inhalation of air. This means that the exposure from foods can be estimated to a median of 2.2 µg/kg BW/day and a maximum of 22 µg/kg BW/day. Note that the data basis for assessment of the exposure from foods is very limited.

EFSA (2005) refers to an estimate based on “the total diet study” in the UK of an exposure through foods for adults of 60 kg at an average of 13 µg/day and the 97.5th percentile at 31 mg/day, equivalent to 0.2 and 0.5 µg/kg BW/day for adults.

Since 2-year-olds according to the NNA(2004) (Nordic nutrient recommendations) have an energy need per body weight at approx. double that of adults, the 0.2 and 0.5 µg/kg BW/day correspond to 0.4 and 1.0 µg/kg BW/day for 2-year-olds.

EFSA (2005) also refers to another estimate based on measurements of Danish meals, in which the average and high exposures for adults were calculated at 4.1 and 10.2 µg/kg BW/day, respectively.

For the 2-year-olds this corresponds to 8.2 and 20.4 µg/kg BW/day, respectively.

Based on a principle of choosing realistic worst case results for the further calculations, an average exposure has been chosen of 8.2 µg/kg BW/day from the Danish meal survey and, as the maximal exposure from foods, 22 µg/kg BW/day from Wormuth et al. (2006).

7.7.2.4 Exposure from consumer products

DBP has been found both through earlier surveys and in some of the examined product groups in this project. The table below presents those products in which DBP has been found in this project and in earlier studies.

Table 7.24 occurrence of DBP in consumer products

Occurrence of DBP in earlier surveys	Occurrence of DBP in product groups tested in this project
Vinyl floors Plasticine Scented toys Toys of foam plastic (sword, floor jigsaw, swimming board, mask, book) Toy (inflatable feeding bottle) Toy (bath dolls) Baby changing mats/cushions Clothes (printing on clothes)	Jacket (zipper strap) Jacket (loose reflector piece) Rubber clogs

As the table shows, DBP was found in toys that were examined in 2004 and onwards (meaning published in the year 2004 or later, so the surveys themselves are probably from 2003 and later). The study on plasticine is from 2002.

REACH annex XVII, entry 51 and 52 continued the prohibition of toys containing DEHP, DBP and BBP. In accordance with REACH, the concentration of DBP in a toy must not surpass 0.1% (w/w). This means that those toys examined previously could no longer be sold today due to their high concentrations of DBP. In the earlier surveys, the scented toys exceeded 0.1% DBP.

Analysis values

The two tables below display the measured values of DBP in the various products examined earlier and the products studied in this project.

As illustrated in Table 7.25, migration of DBP from the products was only measured in rare cases in the earlier surveys.

Table 7.25. Overview of earlier surveys analysing for content of DBP

Year	no	Project	Comments on the project	Product types	Relevant arena ²⁴	Quantity identified - min. value	Quantity identified - max value	Unit	Migration identified - min. value	Migration identified - max value	Unit
2002	1	Products containing PVC		Vinyl floors	Day-care centre, inside	15000	16000	mg/kg			
2002	14	Plasticine		Plasticine	Day-care centre, inside	43	200	mg/kg	0.37	6	mg material emitted/kg test at 200 degrees Celsius
2006	68	Aroma substances in toys and articles for babies		Scented toy (eraser)	Day-care centre, inside	120	3500	mg/kg			
2006	70	Toys made of foam plastic		Sword	Day-care centre, inside		1.8	mg/kg			
2006	70	Toys made of foam plastic		Floor jigsaw	Day-care centre, inside	7.95	780	mg/kg			
2006	70	Toys made of foam plastic		Swimming board	Playing outside		2	mg/kg			
2006	70	Toys made of foam plastic		Mask	Day-care centre, inside		2.6	mg/kg			
2006	70	Toys made of foam plastic		Book	Day-care centre, inside		11.9	mg/kg			
2008	90	Baby products	Phthalates measured - DIBP + DBP	Baby changing mats/cushions	All	<20	70	µg/g			
2004		Toy test performed for The Danish Consumer Council, 2004	From the survey "Test of toys for presence of chemical compounds", prepared by T1, October 2004.	Toy (inflatable feeding bottle)	Day-care centre, inside	13	13	Mg/g			
2004		Toy test performed for The Danish Consumer Council, 2004	Arwill baby from Norway - 2 small baby dolls in a bath with sponge	Toy (bath dolls?)	Bath	0.02	0.02	Mg/g			
2006		T/ENK (THINK, magazine) test/article	Test of substances in body stockings. Found phthalates, formaldehyde and triclosan. Disney print was the worst.	Body stockings	All		?				
2003		Greenpeace - Toxic Textiles by Disney	Chemicals in clothes from 19 different countries all over the world.	Clothes	All	0	770	Mg/kg			

23 The numbers refer to the originally determined areas

Year	no	Project	Comments on the project	Product types	Relevant arena ²⁴	Quantity identified - min. value	Quantity identified - max value	Unit	Migration identified - min. value	Migration identified - max value	Unit
2009	.	Phthalates in children's clothes, Göteborg-Posten (Gothenburg Post)	Measurements of phthalates in print on clothes	Clothes (shirts)	All	20	290	Mg/kg			

Table 7.26 Overview of findings of DBP in the products analysed in this project

Product type + no.	Screening analysis, ug/g	Quantitative analysis, ug/g	Migration analysis, ug/g	Migration period, hours	Migration fluid
Jacket 1-4, zipper strap	43	n.a.	0.51	3	Saliva
Jacket no. 1-5, loose reflector piece	n.s.	120	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Rubber clog 3-3	51000	25603	249	6	Sweat

n.a.: Product or material not selected for analysis

n.s.: No screening result calculated

The earlier surveys have provided information on the contents of DBP in nine different consumer products. The concentrations measured were between 8 and 780 mg/kg (floor jigsaw), and up to 3500 mg/kg in an eraser (scented toy).

In print on clothes, levels up to 770 mg/kg were found. Additionally, up to 70 mg/kg (measured as DBP + DIBP) was found in baby changing mats/cushions and a higher content of DBP up to 16,000 mg/kg (i.e. 1.6%) was determined in vinyl floors.

In the earlier surveys, migration analyses for plasticine were performed solely by measuring release to the indoor climate (when "baking" plasticine in an oven). Here, release of up to 6 mg/kg was measured. The maximum concentration of DBP was measured at 200 mg/kg.

In this project, DBP has been identified in a zipper strap and a loose reflector piece from two different jackets. On the zipper strap, migration analysis showed that 0.51 mg DBP migrates per kg. In addition to this, DBP has been found in a pair of rubber clogs - at approx. 25,000 mg/kg, and a migration of 249 mg/kg during a migration period of 6 hours.

In this project five different types of rubber clogs have been analysed for phthalate contents. In three of the five rubber clogs, phthalates were identified:

- DEHP
- DBP and DEHP, and finally
- DIBP and DEHP

Migration analyses have been conducted on two of these rubber clogs (those with the highest contents). Here the results showed that migration of DBP and DIBP occurs (in two different rubber clogs). No migration of DEHP has been demonstrated.

Calculation of exposure - toys

With regard to toys no migration has been measured on any of the products, and therefore no calculations of exposure have been performed.

Calculation of exposure - other objects

Exposure from other products containing DBP can occur (in addition to the exposure from toys and the indoor climate). This could, for example, be from erasers (mainly if there are older siblings in the household), baby changing mats/cushions, clothes and rubber clogs. Exposure from a vinyl floor is assumed to be included in indoor climate data.

Eraser

In Survey no. 68 on scented toys, no measurement was made of migration of DBP from the eraser, and therefore no calculations of exposure have been performed.

Baby changing mats/cushions

In survey no. 90 on baby products, a migration analysis was conducted on baby changing mats/cushions. Only data concerning DINP were stated, so it is assumed that there was no migration of DBP.

Clothes

DBP was found in print on clothes in a survey by TÆNK (THINK, magazine), a survey by Greenpeace, and a recent Swedish survey. However, none of the surveys measured migration of DBP, and therefore no calculations of exposure have been performed.

In this project, a migration analysis has been conducted on a zipper strap from a jacket. Here, 0.51 mg DBP migrates per kg over a period of 3 hours. The calculations assume that the strap weighs 5 g, that approx. half of the strap is sucked and that, as described for "other objects", it is sucked for 3 hours a day.

Rubber clogs

In this project, migration analyses have been conducted on rubber clogs. A migration of 249 mg/kg has been found for DBP over a period of 6 hours. The weight of the pair of rubber clogs is 69.0 g. Contact with 20-40% of the shoe is assumed, as is the idea that the child in the worst case scenario wears no socks with the shoes. It has been assumed that the rubber clogs are used for 4-10 hours a day (both indoors as slippers and outdoors). If the rubber clogs are only used as outdoor shoes, 4 hours is a realistic estimate of the exposure, but if the rubber clogs are used as slippers, an exposure period of 10 hours is not unrealistic. As stated earlier, it is assumed that 10% DBP is absorbed through the skin.

For the remaining objects, the exposure values are the following:

Table 7.27 Daily ingestion of DBP from other objects based on measured migration values

Product	Weight product	Max measured migration value (µg/g)	Fraction of product in dermal contact	F abs	Average weight, 2-year-old	Exposure (hours)	Daily ingestion (µg/kg BW/day)	Calculated DNEL (mg/kg BW/day)	RCR
Zipper strap, jacket	5	0.51/3 hours	0.5		15.2 kg	3	0.084	0.0067	0.013
Rubber clogs	69	249/6 hours	0.4	0.1	15.2 kg	10	75.355	0.0067	11.25
Rubber clogs	69	249/6 hours	0.2	0.1	15.2 kg	10	37.68	0.0067	5.62
Rubber clogs	69	249/6 hours	0.4	0.1	15.2 kg	4	30.14	0.0067	4.50
Rubber clogs	69	249/6 hours	0.2	0.1	15.2 kg	4	15.07	0.0067	2.25

7.7.2.5 Exposure from indoor climate

The exposure calculation for DBP through the indoor climate is presented and calculated in the section relating to indoor climate, but is reproduced in the table below.

Table 7.28 Daily ingestion of DBP through the indoor climate (dust and air) based on 95th percentile

Material	Daily ingestion at 100 mg dust ($\mu\text{g}/\text{kg BW}/\text{day}$)	RCR (at 100 mg dust)	Daily ingestion at 50 mg dust ($\mu\text{g}/\text{kg BW}/\text{day}$)	RCR (at 50 mg dust)
DBP	4.08	0.62	2.28	0.34

Table 7.29 Daily ingestion of selected materials through the indoor climate (dust and air) based on 50th percentile / median value

Material	Daily ingestion at 100 mg dust ($\mu\text{g}/\text{kg BW}/\text{day}$)	RCR (at 100 mg dust)	Daily ingestion at 50 mg dust ($\mu\text{g}/\text{kg BW}/\text{day}$)	RCR (at 50 mg dust)
DBP	1.17	0.18	0.67	0.10

Based on the assumptions used in the calculation of the risk, there will be a relatively large exposure from DBP via the indoor climate. The calculations have, however, been based on studies of households in Sweden, as no Danish studies on concentrations of DBP in the indoor climate are available.

7.7.2.6 Combined exposure and risk

The table below summarises the various contributions to DBP.

Table 7.30 Daily ingestion of DBP from various sources

Source	Summer scenario		Winter scenario	
	Daily ingestion ($\mu\text{g}/\text{kg BW}/\text{day}$)	RCR	Daily ingestion ($\mu\text{g}/\text{kg BW}/\text{day}$)	RCR
Foods combined 50 th percentile	8.2	1.22	8.2	1.22
Foods combined max	22	3.28	22	3.28
Indoor climate combined 50 th percentile	0.67	0.10	1.17	0.18
Indoor climate combined 95 th percentile	2.28	0.34	4.08	0.62
Zipper strap, jacket			0.08	0.01
Rubber clogs (low = 20% and 4 hours)	15.07	2.25**		
Rubber clogs (max = 40% and 10 hours)	75.36	11.25		
Total (50th percentile), low	23.9	3.57**	9.45*	1.41*
Total (95th percentile), max	99.64*	14.87*	26.16	3.0*

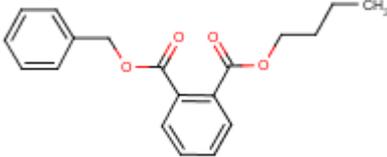
*) Due to a larger number of decimals in the calculations in the complete tables in section 7.88, these have smaller round-off deviations

**) The number is not found in section 7.88, because only the max values of shoes are applied in the totalled tables in the relevant places.

The combined result for DBP reveals that the RCR value is far above 1 in both the summer and winter scenarios. This is due to exposure to DBP from foods; shoes in themselves can constitute a risk using the assumptions made in the reports.

7.7.3 BBP, benzyl butyl phthalate, 85-68-7

Table 7.31 Identification of BBP.

Chemical name	Benzyl butyl phthalate
CAS no.	85-68-7
EINECS no.	201-622-7
Molecular formula (gross)	C19-H20-O4
Molecular structure	
Molecule weight	312.3597
Synonyms	benzyl butyl phthalate, 1,2-Benzenedicarboxylic acid, butyl phenylmethyl ester, BBP, Palatinol BB
Classification	REP2;R61 REP3;R62 N;R50/53 (List of hazardous materials)

7.7.3.1 NOAEL, AF and DNEL

For BBP an NOAEL of 50 mg/kg BW/day (LOAEL 250 mg/kg/d) is chosen for its antiandrogenic effects, based on reduced anogenital distance (AGD) in offspring of rats exposed during pregnancy (Tyl et al., 2004 in an EU risk assessment: European Chemicals Bureau (2007)).

The combined assessment factor is set to 100 based on a factor 2.5 for general interspecies differences, 4 for allometric scaling between rats and humans and 10 for intraspecies differences.

Thus, DNEL for BBP becomes 0.5 mg/kg BW/day (LOAEL/AF).

7.7.3.2 General exposure

Müller et al. (2003) estimates an oral exposure of 5.9 µg/kg BW/day and an inhalation exposure of 0.12 µg/kg BW/day for 1-6-year-olds. The estimate for oral exposure is based on measured values in the environment (including foods).

Wormuth et al. (2006) estimates a daily internal exposure of approx. 0.02-6 µg/kg BW with a median of approx. 0.4 µg/kg BW/day. Approx. 18% of the exposure stems from foods, approx. 2% from sucking on things such as toys, approx. 75% from ingestion of dust and approx. 5% from inhalation of air. Note that the data basis for assessment of the exposure from foods is very limited.

Absorption through the various exposure paths are, according to EU risk assessments (European Chemicals Bureau, 2007) and quoted by Müller et al. (2003):

- Dermal: 5%
- Oral: 100%
- Inhalation: 100%.

7.7.3.3 Exposure to BBP from foods, etc.

BBP can be found in foods both as a result of dispersion in the environment and as a consequence of migration from materials in contact with food, in which it is used as a softener.

Müller et al. (2003) estimates an oral exposure of 5.9 µg/kg BW/day and an inhalation exposure of 0.12 µg/kg BW/day for the 1-6-year-olds. The estimate for oral exposure is based on measured values in the environment (including foods). It does not state, however, how much of the oral ingestion that can be attributed to foods.

Wormuth et al. (2006) estimates a daily internal exposure of approx. 0.02-6 µg/kg BW with a median of approx. 0.4 µg/kg BW/day for 1-3-year-olds. Approx. 18% of this exposure stems from foods, approx. 2% from sucking on things such as toys, approx. 75% from ingestion of dust and approx. 5% from inhalation of air. This means that the exposure from foods should to contribute with 0.07 µg/kg BW/day as a median and 1.1 µg/kg BW/day as the highest value.

EFSA (2005a) refers to an estimate based on data on diet and foods from the UK and Denmark, in which the exposure to BBP through foods is estimated at an average of 8 µg/day and 97.5-percentile 20 µg /kg BW/day, which for an adult corresponds to 0.1 and 0.3 µg/kg BW/day, respectively.

Since 2-year-olds according to the NNA(2004) (Nordic nutrient recommendations) have an energy ingestion per kg body weight at approx. the double of that of adults, this corresponds to 0.2 and 0.6 µg/kg BW/day respectively for the 2-year-olds.

EFSA also refers to a Danish survey that estimates an average and a high exposure for adults of 0.4 and 4.5 µg/kg BW/day, respectively.

For 2-year-olds this corresponds to 0.8 and 9 µg/kg BW/day, respectively.

Based on a principle of choosing the most realistic worst case exposures, in the further calculations the EFSA exposure numbers have been included as contributions from foods with the average 0.8 and the highest value 9 µg/kg BW/day.

7.7.3.4 Exposure from consumer products

BBP was only found in earlier surveys and has not been identified in products examined in this project. The table below states the products in which BBP has been found earlier.

Table 7.32 Occurrence of BBP in consumer products

Occurrence of BBP in earlier surveys	Occurrence of BBP in product groups tested in this project
Vinyl floors Plasticine Wooden toy (wooden fishing boat with small components on strings) Clothes (printing on clothes)	<i>None</i>

As the table shows, BBP was found in toys that were examined in 2004 onwards (meaning published in the year 2004 or later, so the surveys

themselves are probably from 2003 and later). The study on vinyl floors is from 2002.

REACH annex XVII, entry 51 and 52 continued the prohibition of sale of these toys because the concentration of BBP is too high. Plasticine had concentrations of BBP that exceeded 0.1% and according REACH, the concentration of BBP in a toy must not exceed 0.1% (w/w).

Analysis values

The two tables below display the values of BBP that were measured in the various products examined earlier.

As the table illustrates, migration of BBP is only measured in rare cases in the products tested in earlier surveys.

Table 7.33 Overview of earlier surveys analysing for content of BBP

Year	no.	Project	Comments on the project	Product types	Relevant arena	Quantity identified - min. value	Quantity identified - max value	Unit	Migration identified - min. value	Migration identified - max value	Unit
2002	1	Products containing PVC		Vinyl floors	Day-care centre, inside	900	20000	mg/kg			
2002	14	Plasticine		Plasticine	Day-care centre, inside	37000	37000	mg/kg	3,1	4.6	mg material released/kg test at 130 °C
2002	14	Plasticine		Plasticine	Day-care centre, inside				0.95	1000	mg material released/kg test at 200 °C
2005	60	Surface treated wooden toys		Wooden toy (wooden fishing boat)	Day-care centre, inside				1.3	1.3	µg/g
2003		Greenpeace - Toxic Textiles by Disney	Chemicals in clothes from 19 different countries all over the world.	Clothes	All	0	22000	mg/kg			
2009		Phthalates in children's clothes, Göteborg-Posten (Gothenburg Post)	Measurements of phthalates in print on clothes	Clothes (shirts)	All	10	1500	mg/kg			

Calculation of exposure

The earlier surveys have supplied information on the contents of BBP in two different kinds of toys - plasticine and wooden toys. The measured concentrations in plasticine are 37,000 mg/kg BBP corresponding to 3.7%. The concentration of BBP was not measured in the wooden toys.

In clothes (print on clothes) up to 22,000 mg/kg BBP has been measured and in vinyl floors up to 20,000 mg/kg BBP.

Migration analyses were performed for the earlier surveys on wooden toys and plasticine. The migration for the wooden toys was measured at 1.3 mg/kg and a migration of BBP to the indoor climate was measured of up to 1,000 mg/kg when "baking" the plasticine in the oven.

As mentioned earlier, BBP has not been identified in the products that have been examined in this project.

Calculation of exposure - toys

For toys the highest migration is measured at 1.3 mg/kg for wooden toys. The values for plasticine are not used in this context since they show release to the indoor climate and not to sweat.

As noted in the chapter “Exposure scenarios - methods”, the calculations assume that dermal contact occurs with the toy for 6 and 9 hours respectively and oral ingestion occurs for 3 hours. Furthermore, the maximum value measured in a toy is used as the standard for all toys, meaning that this worst case toy is assumed to be used during all the hours in which a 2-year-old is assumed to have contact with toys.

It is furthermore assumed that the weight of the wooden toy is 50 g (a guess, since the value is not stated in the report) and that the 2-year-old is in dermal contact with 50% of the wooden toy area and sucks on half of this area. The migration of 1.3 mg/kg has been measured over a period of 1 hour. 5% absorption through the skin is used for BBP.

The exposure from toys for 2-year-olds is thus found to be the following:

Daily ingestion of BBP from toys = oral ingestion (3 hrs) + dermal absorption (9 hrs) (summer scenario):

$$= \frac{50 \text{ g} \cdot 1.3 \text{ } \mu\text{g} / \text{g} \cdot 0.25 \cdot 3 \text{ hours} / \text{day}}{15.2 \text{ kg} \cdot 1 \text{ hour}} + \frac{50 \text{ g} \cdot 1.3 \text{ } \mu\text{g} / \text{g} \cdot 0.5 \cdot 0.05 \cdot 9 \text{ hours} / \text{day}}{15.2 \text{ kg} \cdot 1 \text{ hour}}$$

$$= 4.17 \text{ } \mu\text{g}/\text{kg BW}/\text{day}$$

A corresponding RCR value of 0.008 (i.e. a daily ingestion less than the DNEL value) can be obtained.

Calculation of exposure - other objects

Exposure from other products containing BBP may occur (in addition to the exposure from toys and the indoor climate). An example could be clothes. However, no migration has been measured from clothes and therefore no calculation of exposure is performed.

7.7.3.5 Exposure from indoor climate

The exposure calculation for BBP via the indoor climate is presented and calculated in the section on indoor climate, but is reproduced in the table below.

Table 7.34 Daily ingestion of BBP through the indoor climate (dust and air)
Based on 95th percentile

Material	Daily ingestion at 100 mg dust ($\mu\text{g}/\text{kg BW}/\text{day}$)	RCR (at 100 mg dust)	Daily ingestion at 50 mg dust ($\mu\text{g}/\text{kg BW}/\text{day}$)	RCR (at 50 mg dust)
BBP	10.36	0.02	5.23	0.01

Table 7.35 Daily ingestion of BBP through the indoor climate (dust and air)
Based on 50th percentile

Material	Daily ingestion at 100 mg dust (µg/kg BW/day)	RCR (at 100 mg dust)	Daily ingestion at 50 mg dust (µg/kg BW/day)	RCR (at 50 mg dust)
BBP	2.27	0.005	1.18	0.002

The calculation shows that the RCR value is less than 1, which indicates that there is no risk of endocrine disrupting effects as a consequence of exposure to BBP via the indoor climate.

7.7.3.6 Combined exposure and risk

The table below summarises the various contributions to BBP.

Table 7.36 Daily ingestion of BBP from various sources

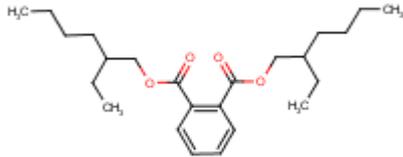
Source	Summer scenario		Winter scenario	
	Daily ingestion (µg/kg BW/day)	RCR	Daily ingestion (µg/kg BW/day)	RCR
Foods combined 50 th percentile	0.8	0.002	0.8	0.002
Foods combined max	9.0	0.018	9.0	0.018
Indoor climate combined 50 th percentile	1.18	0.002	2.27	0.005
Indoor climate combined 95 th percentile	5.23	0.01	10.36	0.02
Toys	4.17	0.008	3.85	0.008
Total (50 th percentile)	6.15	0.012	6.92	0.015*
Total (95 th percentile)	18.4	0.036	23.21	0.046

*) Due to a larger number of decimals in the calculations in the complete tables in section 7.88, these have smaller round-off deviations.

The combined result for BBP shows that the RCR value is less than 1. Based on the assumptions made, no risk exists as a result of the combined exposure to BBP through foods, indoor climate, toys and other objects included in the present survey.

7.7.4 DEHP, diethylhexyl phthalate, 117-81-7

Table 7.37 Identification of DEHP.

Chemical name	diethylhexyl phthalate
CAS no.	117-81-7
EINECS no.	204-211-0
Molecular formula (gross)	C ₂₄ H ₃₈ O ₄
Molecular structure	
Molecular weight	390.5561

Synonyms	Bis(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate, Di(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate, DEHP, Octyl phthalate
Classification	REP2;R60-61 (List of hazardous materials)

7.7.4.1 NOAEL, AF and DNEL

For DEHP, an NOAEL of 5 mg/kg BW/day is chosen for its antiandrogenic effects, based on effects on gametes and reduced testicular weight in rats (Wolfe & Leyton, 2003 in an EU risk assessment : European Chemicals Bureau (2008)).

The combined assessment factor is set to 100 based on a factor of 2.5 for general interspecies differences, 4 for allometric scaling between rats and humans, and 10 for intraspecies differences.

Thus, DNEL for DEHP becomes 0.05 mg/kg BW/day (NOAEL/AF).

7.7.4.2 General exposure

Müller et al. (2003) estimates an oral exposure of 133.4 µg/kg BW/day, an inhalation exposure of 1.9 µg/kg BW/day and a dermal exposure of 15.9 µg/kg BW/day for 1-6-year-olds.

The oral exposure of 133.4 µg/kg BW/day is distributed between various sources in the following way:

Toys	33.4 µg/kg BW/day
Environment, max estimate (incl. foods)	100 µg/kg BW/day

Alternative estimates of exposure through the environment are 3.4 µg/kg BW/day, based on the measured values in the environment, and 26 µg/kg BW/day based on measured values in foods.

The estimated 100 µg/kg BW/day from the environment can be compared with the EU Risk Assessment Report (RAR), which estimates the corresponding exposure at 85 µg/kg BW/day.

Data from the EU RAR has later been used in a probability risk assessment (Bosgra et al, 2005) which has estimated the total exposure of children to 7.58-23.05 µg/kg BW/day (5-95th percentiles) with a geometric mean of 13.19 µg/kg BW/day. The contributions to the mean of 13.19 µg/kg BW/day is distributed in the following way:

Foods	12.84 µg/kg BW/day
Air inside	0.29 µg/kg BW/day
Toys	0.053 µg/kg BW/day

Wormuth et al. (2006) estimates a daily internal exposure of approx. 0.3-80 µg/kg BW with a median of approx. 8 µg/kg BW/day. Approx. 55% stems from foods, approx. 5% from sucking on things such as toys, approx. 37% from ingestion of dust and approx. 3% from inhalation of air. Note that the data basis for assessment of the exposure from foods is very limited.

A more recent and more precise estimate based on measurements of metabolites in the urine of 31 German 2-4-year-olds is 0.4-409 µg/kg BW/day with a median of 5.7-10.7 µg/kg BW/day and a 95th percentile of 23.4-45 µg/kg BW/day, depending on the calculation in relation to the creatinine

excretion or urine volume (Wittassek et al., 2007). Boys in this age group are more exposed than girls. 1 out of 17 boys, but no girls, exceeded the TDI set by EFSA at 50 µg/kg BW/day. In total 239 2-14-year-olds were examined. The exposure is highest among the 2 to 4-year-olds and drops as they get older, though not that much within the age group of below 8 years. A few children in the age group 9 to 11-year-olds still demonstrate high exposure.

Absorption through the various exposure paths are, according to EU risk assessments (European Chemicals Bureau, 2008), and quoted by Müller et al. (2003):

- Dermal: 5%
- Oral: 100%
- Inhalation: 100%.

7.7.4.3 Exposure from foods

DEHP can be found in foods both as a result of dispersion in the environment and as a consequence of migration from materials in contact with food, in which it is used as a softener.

Müller et al. (2003) estimates an oral exposure for the 1-6-year-olds of 133.4 µg/kg BW/day out of which the 100 µg/kg BW/day are assessed to stem from foods. They also present an alternative estimate of 26 µg/kg BW/day, based on measured values in foods.

The estimated 100 µg/kg BW/day from the environment can be compared with the EU Risk Assessment Report (RAR), which estimates the corresponding exposure at 85 µg/kg BW/day.

Data from the EU RAR has later been used in a probabilistic risk assessment (Bosgra et al, 2005) which has estimated the contribution from foods to be 12.84 µg/kg BW/day (50th percentile).

Wormuth et al. (2006) estimates a daily internal exposure of approx. 0.3-80 µg/kg BW with a median of approx. 8 µg/kg BW/day for the 1 to 3-year-olds. Approx. 55% are thought to stem from foods, giving a median of 4.4 µg/kg BW/day and a high exposure of 44 µg/kg BW/day.

EFSA (2005b) refers to an estimate based on a “total diet” survey from the UK, in which the exposure to DEHP from foods is estimated at an average of 2.5 µg/day BW/day and a high exposure of 5 µg /kg BW/day for adults. Since 2-year-olds according to the NNA(2004) (Nordic nutrient recommendations) have an energy consumption per kg body weight at approx. the double of that of adults, the 2.5 and 5 µg/kg BW/day for adults correspond to 5 and 10 µg/kg BW/day, respectively, for the 2-year-olds. EFSA also refers to an estimate based on analyses of Danish meals, in which the exposure for adults was found to be 4.3 and 15.7 µg/kg BW/day for the uppermost average interval and the high percentile respectively.

For the 2-year-olds this corresponds to 8.6 and 31.4 µg/kg BW/day, respectively.

Based on a principle of choosing realistic worst case values to be used in the further calculations, the 8.6 µg/kg BW/day from the Danish meal survey is used as the median and the 44 µg/kg BW/day from Wormuth et al. is used as the high exposure via foods.

7.7.4.4 Exposure from consumer products

DEHP has been found in earlier surveys, and in a few of the examined product groups in this project. The table below states the products in which DEHP has been found in earlier surveys, and in this project.

Table 7.38 occurrence of DEHP in consumer products

Occurrence of DEHP in earlier surveys	Occurrence of DEHP in product groups tested in this project
Shower curtain	Jacket (reflector piece)
Packaging of body shampoo/ bath gel for children	Mitten (label)
Printing on body stocking	Rubber clogs
Book made of foam plastic	Pacifier
Ball made of foam plastic	Soap packaging for children
Scented eraser	Shower mat
Floor jigsaw made of foam plastic	
Wrapping paper (Christmas paper)	
Lamination materials	
Play bags	
Toy (doctor play set)	
Toy (Action Man)	
Toy (bath doll)	
Toy (Winnie the Pooh ball)	
Toy (Bratz doll)	
Toy (Dinosaur figure)	
Toy (dragon figure Disney)	
Toy (Fashion Teen doll)	
Toy (kaleidoscope)	
Toy (Manchester United football)	
Toy (My Little Pony)	
Toy (inflatable feeding bottle)	
Toy (Felix plastic /textile ball)	
Toy (stickers for bath tub)	
Toy (textile/ plastic doll)	
Lunch boxes	
Mask made of foam plastic	
Plasticine	
Mucous toys	
Dust (indoor climate)	
Sword	
Swimming board	
Textiles	
Wooden toys	
Carpet squares	
Clothes	
Vinyl floors	
Wallpaper	

As the table shows, DEHP was found in quite a few toys that were examined in 2004 and onwards (meaning published in the year 2004 or later, so the surveys themselves are probably from 2003 and later). Plasticine, shower curtains, floorings with vinyl and vinyl wallpaper were examined in 2002 (2001).

A new statutory order on Phthalates (BEK 855, 2009) came into effect in September 2009, which continued the prohibition of sale of those toys examined previously due to their high concentrations of DEHP. In accordance with the current statutory order on phthalates, the concentration of DEHP must not exceed 0.1% (w/) in toys.

In this project we have chosen to include the results from the earlier surveys of toys in spite of changes in the legislation. The reason for this is partly that families with several children may have bought toys years ago that their 2-

year-olds are playing with today, and partly that the concentrations found in the earlier surveys of toys do not in all instances exceed the value 0.1%. That means that in several instances the levels in question would also be legal today. However, six out of 25 toy items in the earlier surveys do exceed the today set limit of 0.1% DEHP.

Analysis values

The two tables below display the measured values of DEHP in both the various products previously examined and the products from this project.

As the first table illustrates, migration of DEHP is only measured in rare cases in the products tested in earlier surveys.

Table 7.39 Overview of earlier surveys analysing for content of DEHP

Year	no	Project	Comments on the project	Product types	Relevant arena	Quantity identified - min. value	Quantity identified - max value	Unit	Migration identified - min. value	Migration identified - max value	Unit
2002	1	Products containing PVC	The product groups gloves and bags have not been included	Shower curtain	Bath	62000	230000	mg/kg			
2003	20	Decorative fluids in merchandise	Not all are relevant for 2-year-olds. Exposure only happens if the fluids seep out of the products	Shower curtain	Bath	18	18	mg/mL			
2007	88	Cosmetic products for children	Phthalate content in packaging	Body shampoo/bath gel	Bath	0	270	mg/kg			
2006		TÆNK (THINK, magazine) test/article	Test of substances in body stockings. Found phthalates, formaldehyde and triclosan. Disney print was the worst.	Body stockings	All		18.3	mg/g			
2006	70	Toys made of foam plastic		Book	Day-care centre, inside		9.4	mg/kg			
2006	70	Toys made of foam plastic		Ball	Day-care centre, inside and playing outside		17.7	mg/kg			
2006	68	Aroma substances in toys and articles for babies		Scented toy - eraser	Day-care centre, inside		6100	mg/kg			
2006	70	Toys made of foam plastic		Floor jigsaw	Day-care centre, inside	45	355	mg/kg			

Year	no	Project	Comments on the project	Product types	Relevant arena	Quantity identified - min. value	Quantity identified - max value	Unit	Migration identified - min. value	Migration identified - max value	Unit
2003	37	Christmas decorations		Wrapping paper	Day-care centre, inside	6.2	7.7	mg/kg			
2008	97	Lamination materials		Lamination materials	Day-care centre, inside				0.93	1.3	µg/dm ²
2008	97	Lamination materials		Lamination materials	Day-care centre, inside				0.55	0.85	µg/dm ²
2007	84	School bags, erasers, pencil cases and play bags		Play bags	Day-care centre, inside				2.4	2.4	mg/kg (measured over a period of 4 hours)
2007	84	School bags, erasers, pencil cases and play bags	Perhaps relevant for 2-year-olds.	Eraser	Day-care centre, inside	0	440000	mg/kg	1	1	mg/g
2004		Toy test performed for the Danish Consumer Council, 2004	Doctor case from Austria	Toy (doctor play set)	Day-care centre, inside	0.94	0.94	mg/g			
2004		Toy test performed for the Danish Consumer Council, 2004	Action Man CAMO ATAK. No aromatic amines were identified.	Toy (Action man)	Day-care centre, inside	0.03	0.03	mg/g			
2004		Toy test performed for the Danish Consumer Council, 2004	Arwill baby from Norway - 2 small baby dolls in a bath with sponge	Toy (bath dolls?)	Bath?	7.2	7.2	mg/g			
2004		Toy test performed for the Danish Consumer Council, 2004	Disney Winnie the Pooh ball	Toy (ball)	Day-care centre, inside and playing outside	6.1	6.1	mg/g			
2005		Additional test of toys for presence of chemical compounds. For the Danish Consumer Council, compiled by T1, on the IMS	Bratz treasures	Toy (Bratz doll)	Day-care centre, inside	0.35	0.35	mg/g			

Year	no	Project	Comments on the project	Product types	Relevant arena	Quantity identified - min. value	Quantity identified - max value	Unit	Migration identified - min. value	Migration identified - max value	Unit
		homepage									
2004		Toy test performed for the Danish Consumer Council, 2004	Dinosaur figure from Greece	Toy (dinosaur figure)	Day-care centre, inside	0.25	0.25	mg/g			
2004		Toy test performed for the Danish Consumer Council, 2004		Toy (dragon figure Disney)	Day-care centre, inside	0.23	0.23	mg/g			
2006		TÆNK (THINK, magazine) test/article	Test of 11 different toys	Toy (Fashion teen doll)	Day-care centre, inside	1.9	1.9	mg/g			
2004		Toy test performed for the Danish Consumer Council, 2005	Wunderland Ass. (kaleidoscope) from Norway	Toy (kaleidoscope)	Day-care centre, inside	0.02	0.02	mg/g			
2006		TÆNK (THINK, magazine) test/article	Test of 11 different toys	Toy (Manchester United football)	Day-care centre, inside	169	191	mg/g			
2004		Toy test performed for the Danish Consumer Council, 2004	My Little Pony Jamborre Dancing Blossonforth	Toy (My Little Pony)	Day-care centre, inside	0.3	0.3	mg/g			
2004		Toy test performed for the Danish Consumer Council, 2004	Both Danish and foreign toys that are relevant for 2-year-olds	Toy (inflatable feeding bottle)	Day-care centre, inside	49	49	mg/g			
2004		Toy test performed for the Danish Consumer Council, 2004	Felix plastic /textile ball from Germany	Toy (plastic /textile ball)	Day-care centre, inside	0.14	0.14	mg/g			
2004		Toy test performed for the Danish Consumer Council, 2004	Aqua Joy Bath Time Stickers from Norway	Toy (stickers for bath tub)	Bath	185	185	mg/g			
2004		Toy test performed	Textile/ plastic doll from	Toy (textile/	Day-care centre,	< 0.05	< 0.05	mg/g			

Year	no	Project	Comments on the project	Product types	Relevant arena	Quantity identified - min. value	Quantity identified - max value	Unit	Migration identified - min. value	Migration identified - max value	Unit
		for the Danish Consumer Council, 2004	Greece	plastic doll)	inside						
2006	70	Toys made of foam plastic		Mask	Day-care centre, inside		1.9	mg/kg			
2002	14	Plasticine		Plasticine	Day-care centre, inside	18	600	mg/kg	0.5	23	mg material released/kg test at 200°C
2006	67	Mucous toys	Examples of examined products: Rubbery balls with spikes, soft balls containing fluid, rubbery lizard, mucus with bugs in it, pole containing fluid.	Mucous toys	Day-care centre, inside	17	81	mg/kg			
2008		Department of Civil and Environmental Engineering, Department of Entomology and Cancer Research Centre, University of California.	Examination of endocrine disruptors in dust in the indoor climate: Dust samples from dust bags in 10 households.	Dust	All (except playing outside)	104	7630	µg/g			
2006	70	Toys made of foam plastic		Sword	Day-care centre, inside		76	mg/kg			
2006	70	Toys made of foam plastic		Swimming board	Playing outside		0.89	mg/kg			
2003	23	Textile piece products		Textiles	Clothes	1	8.6	mg/kg			
2005	60	Surface treated wooden toys		Wooden toys	Day-care centre, inside				5.1	5.1	µg/g
2002	1	Products containing PVC		Carpet squares	Day-care centre, inside	87000	92000	mg/kg			
2003		Greenpeace - Toxic Textiles by Disney	Chemicals in clothes from 19 different countries all	Clothes	All	0	170000	mg/kg			

Year	no	Project	Comments on the project	Product types	Relevant arena	Quantity identified - min. value	Quantity identified - max value	Unit	Migration identified - min. value	Migration identified - max value	Unit
			over the world.								
2002	1	Products containing PVC		Vinyl floors	Day-care centre, inside	47000	160000	mg/kg			
2002	1	Products containing PVC		Vinyl wallpaper	Day-care centre, inside	67000	100000	mg/kg			
2009		Phthalates in children's clothes, Göteborg-Posten (Gothenburg Post)	Measurements of phthalates in printing on clothes	Clothes (shirts)	All	<20	11000	mg/kg			
2007		TÆNK (THINK, magazine) test/article	Examinations of lunch boxes and water bottles	Lunch box	Day-care centre, inside	30	30	mg/kg			

Table 7.40 Overview of findings of DEHP in the products analysed in this project

Product type + no.	Screening analysis, ug/g	Quantitative analysis, ug/g	Migration analysis, ug/g	Migration period, hours	Migration fluid
Jacket 1-4, zipper strap	74	n.a.	<0.1	3	Saliva
Jacket no. 1-5, loose reflector piece	n.s.	213000	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Mittens 2-3, label	n.s.	124000	0.56	3	Saliva
Mittens 2-4, label	n.s.	147000	0.68	3	Saliva
Mitten 2-4, outer material	n.s.	417	< 0.01	3	Saliva
Mitten 2-2, outer material	320	n.a.	0.27	3	Saliva
3-1, Rubber clogs	50000	15658	n.d.	6	Sweat
3-3, Rubber clogs	n.d.	137	n.d.	6	Sweat
5-3, Pacifier (coverage)	300	275	n.d.	7.75	Sweat
			n.d.	7.75	Saliva
6-1, Soap packaging	n.d.	133	n.d.	0.5	Sweat
6-2, Soap packaging	n.d.	206	n.d.	0.5	Sweat
			n.d.	0.5	Saliva
6-5, Soap packaging	200000	80130	2	0.5	Sweat
			n.d.	0.5	Saliva
7-1, Shower mat	220000	128625	25	0.5	Sweat

n.a.: Product or material not selected for analysis.

n.s.: No screening result calculated

n.d.: Material not demonstrated above the detection threshold

Calculation of exposure

The earlier surveys provide information on the content of DEHP in 25 different types of consumer products. The measured concentrations vary from 1.9 mg/kg (mask of foam plastic) to as high as 191,000 mg/kg DEHP in a football.

In print on clothes, levels are found up to 170,000 mg/kg corresponding to 17%. Furthermore, levels have been found between 6100 and 440,000 mg/kg (corresponding to 44%) in erasers and levels of DEHP in indoor climate dust have been found at approx. 7-8000 mg/kg (see section on indoor climate for additional details). Carpet tiles, vinyl floorings and vinyl wallpaper contain large quantities of DEHP, the exact percentages being 9%, 16% and 10%, respectively. Small quantities of DEHP have also been identified in a lunch box. Finally, DEHP content has been identified in bath soap packaging.

Migration analyses were only performed in the earlier surveys on lamination materials, play bags, erasers, toys (Bratz doll), plasticine, wooden toys and bath soap packaging. Here the migration falls between 2.4 (play bags) and 5.1 (wooden toys) mg/kg. The migration of the 5.1 mg/kg was measured in a hammer bench with 6 “nails”, executed in beech, but it is not stated from where precisely in the hammer bench DEHP migrates. For example, it might stem from a rubber band on the plate, where the wooden nails are placed or some other place the child will not suck at frequently. For that reason this value is ignored in the basis for the calculations. The highest value, of 23 mg/kg, is found for plasticine but describes release to the indoor climate. The migration of the 2.4 mg/kg from a play bag has therefore been applied as the highest migration measured in the earlier surveys.

In the analyses in this project DEHP has been identified in labels on mittens with concentrations of up to 14.7%, in loose reflector pieces on jackets up to 21.3%, in rubber clogs up to 1.6%, in the coverage of pacifiers in small concentrations (275 mg/kg), in soap packagings up to 8% and in shower mats up to 12.9% DEHP. On most of these products migration analyses were also performed, showing that in rubber clogs and pacifiers no migration occurs beyond the detection threshold (detection threshold 2 mg/kg). The migration is highest for shower mats, in which it is 25 mg/kg.

Calculation of exposure – toys

For toys, the highest migration value has been measured at 2.4 mg/kg for play bags. A higher migration was measured from plasticine (into the indoor air, but this value is assumed to be included in the values from the indoor climate (see section on indoor climate)). The value from the play bag stems from an earlier survey. It is applied in spite of the fact that the total concentration in this play bag exceeds the current limit for DEHP in toys of 0.1%, because it is assumed that the play bag might have been bought before the limit value came into effect and may still be used.

As noted in the chapter “Exposure scenarios - methods”, the calculations assume that dermal contact occurs with the toy for 6 and 9 hours (winter and summer scenarios) and oral ingestion occurs for 3 hours. The maximum level measured in a toy is furthermore used as the calculation value for all toys, meaning that this worst case value for toys is assumed to be used during all the hours that a 2-year-old is assumed to have contact with toys.

It is furthermore assumed that the weight of the play bag is 50 g (a guess, since the value is not stated in the report) and that the 2-year-old is in dermal contact with 10% of the area of the play bag containing migrating DEHP and sucks on half of this area. The measured migration of 2.4 mg/kg is measured over a period of 4 hours and therefore the result needs to be corrected by a factor 4. Absorption of 5% is used for dermal absorption.

Hence, the value of the exposure from toys on 2-year-olds becomes (summer scenario):

Daily ingestion of DEHP from toys = oral ingestion (3 hrs) + dermal absorption (9 hrs)

$$= \frac{50 \text{ g} \cdot 2.4 \text{ } \mu\text{g} / \text{g} \cdot 0.1 \cdot 0.05 \cdot 9 \text{ hours} / \text{day}}{15.2 \text{ kg} \cdot 4 \text{ hours}} + \frac{50 \text{ g} \cdot 2.4 \text{ } \mu\text{g} / \text{g} \cdot 0.05 \cdot 3 \text{ hours} / \text{day}}{15.2 \text{ kg} \cdot 4 \text{ hours}}$$

= 0.38 µg/kg BW/day

A corresponding RCR value of 0.008 (i.e. a daily ingestion less than the DNEL value) can be obtained.

Calculation of exposure – other objects

Exposure from other products containing DEHP can occur (in addition to the exposure from toys and the indoor climate). This could be, for example, from erasers (mainly if there are older siblings in the household), the shower mat in the bath tub, bath soap packaging and jackets/mittens. DEHP has furthermore been identified in lunch boxes, but this contribution is assumed to be contained in the figures from foods.

Eraser

In these calculations it is assumed that there is contact with the eraser for 1 minute a day (only when possibly older siblings are doing their homework). In survey no. 84 (Svendsen et al, 2007), it is stated that a migration of 1 mg/g (per hour) occurs and that the eraser weighs 14.4 g. It is assumed that there is contact with 50% of the eraser.

Shower mat

Shower mat 7-1 has a migration of 25 µg/g and weighs 202.2 g. The calculations assume that there is contact with 25% of the area of the shower mat. Instead, an area the size of a baby's bottom might be used, i.e. 0.038 m², but at some point parts of legs and hands will also touch the shower mat. A contact period of 30 minutes is assumed, meaning the period of time the child sits on the mat in the bath and since everything takes place in water, a retention factor of 0.01 is applied. The retention factor has been introduced by the SCCNFP to account for products that leave behind a residue when used and washed off after use, i.e. for shampoo products, body shampoos and similar rinse-off products (SCCNFP 0690 (2003)). Since this exposure is in the bath tub it is permissible to use the retention factor in this context too. It is only assumed that dermal exposure occurs, i.e. the result is corrected because only 5% of DEHP is absorbed through the skin.

Bath soap packaging

Soap packaging no. 6-5 has a content of DEHP of 80 mg/g corresponding to 8%. The Danish Safety Technology Authority has assessed this soap packaging to be a toy, so the product thus violates the limit of 0.1% set by the statutory order on Phthalates. The migration to sweat has been measured at 2 µg/g (during ½ hour). No migration to saliva has been demonstrated (i.e. the value is below the detection threshold), so only dermal absorption has been assumed. The soap packaging weighs 4 g. A contact period of 30 minutes is assumed. The child is assumed to have contact with 75% of the area of the bath packaging, which is not very large. It might be relevant to apply a dilution factor as well, since the exposure occurs in a bath tub, but because playing often occurs above the water, a worst case calculation has been made without dilution.

The calculation appears in the table below and shows an RCR value for the soap packaging of 0.0002, i.e. far below 1 and therefore not posing a risk. The value furthermore represents the smallest contribution of DEHP from the consumer products. This small contribution has not been included in the complete calculations because the product is now illegal. and is expected to be withdrawn from the market.

Jackets/mittens

The highest migration measured is 0.68 µg/g (during 3 hours) from the label with product name on a mitten. This mitten weighs a total of 8 g. It is assumed, as described in the section “Exposure calculations – method”, that the 2-year-old maximally sucks on mittens for 2 hours and 58 minutes (rounded up to 3 hours) each day. It may not be entirely realistic that the 2-year-olds suck on the label with the product name in the middle of the mitten, but DEHP has also been found (a migration of 0.27 µg/g) in the outer material of a mitten. The child is assumed to suck on approx. 5% of the weight of the mitten.

For the remaining objects, the exposure values are the following:

Table 7.41 Daily ingestion of DEHP from other objects based on measured migration values

Product	Weight product	Max measured migration value (µg/g)	Fraction of product in dermal contact.	F _{abs}	Average weight, 2-year-old	Exposure (hours)	Daily ingestion (µg/kg BW/day)	Calculated DNEL (mg/kg BW/day)	RCR
Eraser	14.4	1000/1 hour	0.5		15.2 kg	1 min.	7.895	0.05	0.158
Shower mat	202.2 g	25/0.5 hour	0.25 x 0.01*	0.05	15.2 kg	0.5	0.042	0.05	0.0008
Soap packaging	4	2/0.5 hour	0.75	0.05	15.2 kg	0.5	0.01	0.05	0.0002
Jackets/mittens	88 g	0.68/3 hours	0.05		15.2 kg	3	0.197	0.05	0.004

* = dilution factor through bath water

F_{abs} = Relative amount of product taken up via dermal contact. Is used solely for products where the only factor to be considered is dermal contact (such as the shower mat). Oral absorption must be accounted for in all other products and the absorption percentage is thus 100%

7.7.4.5 Exposure from indoor climate

The exposure calculation for DEHP via the indoor climate is presented and calculated in the section on indoor climate, but is reproduced in the table below.

Table 7.42 Daily ingestion of DEHP through the indoor climate (dust and air) based on 95th percentile

Material	Daily ingestion at 100 mg dust (µg/kg BW/day)	RCR (at 100 mg dust)	Daily ingestion at 50 mg dust (µg/kg BW/day)	RCR (at 50 mg dust)
DEHP	46.65	0.93	23.41	0.47

Table 7.43 Daily ingestion of DEHP through the indoor climate (dust and air) based on 50th percentile

Material	Daily ingestion at 100 mg dust (µg/kg BW/day)	RCR (at 100 mg dust)	Daily ingestion at 50 mg dust (µg/kg BW/day)	RCR (at 50 mg dust)
DEHP	5.71	0.11	2.89	0.06

The calculation shows that at least 95% of the 2-year-olds will be exposed to concentrations of DEHP via the indoor climate that, with the assumptions made, will not pose a risk if 100 mg of dust is consumed per day. Note however that in bigger surveys than the Danish (which forms the basis of these calculations) levels of DEHP have been seen in the indoor climate high enough to pose a risk for 2-year-olds with the assumptions made.

7.7.4.6 Combined exposure and risk

In the table below, the various contributions to DEHP are summarised. The tables are distributed according to the summer and winter scenarios as described earlier.

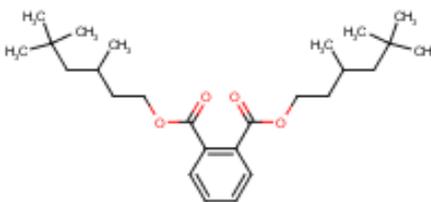
Table 7.44 Daily ingestion of DEHP from various sources

Source	Summer scenario		Winter scenario	
	Daily ingestion (µg/kg BW/day)	RCR	Daily ingestion (µg/kg BW/day)	RCR
Foods combined 50 th percentile	8.6	0.17	8.6	0.17
Foods combined max	44	0.88	44	0.88
Indoor climate combined 50 th percentile	2.89	0.06	5.71	0.11
Indoor climate combined 95 th percentile	23.41	0.47	46.65	0.93
Toys	0.39	0.008	0.36	0.007
Eraser	7.90	0.16	7.90	0.16
Shower mat	0.04	0.0008	0.04	0.0008
Jackets/mittens			0.20	0.004
Total (50th percentile)	19.82	0.40	22.8	0.45
Total (95th percentile)	75.74	1.51	99.15	1.98

The combined result for DEHP shows that the RCR value is above 1 in both the summer and winter scenarios when the 95th percentile is considered, but that the RCR is below 1 when the 50th percentile is considered.

7.7.5 DINP, di-isononyl phthalate, 28553-12-0

Table 7.45 Identification of DINP.

Chemical name	Di-isononyl phthalate
CAS no.	28553-12-0
EINECS no.	249-079-5
Molecular formula (gross)	C26-H42-O4
Molecular structure	
Molecular weight	418.6093
Synonyms	1,2-Benzenedicarboxylic acid, diisononyl ester, DINP, Palatinol DN
Classification	-

7.7.5.1 NOAEL, AF and DNEL

For DINP an NOAEL of 276 mg/kg BW/day (LOAEL 742 mg/kg/day) is chosen for its antiandrogenic effects, based on reduced testicular weight in

mice (Aristech, 1995 in an EU risk assessment: European Chemicals Bureau (2003)).

The combined assessment factor is set to 175 based on a factor of 2.5 for general interspecies differences, 7 for allometric scaling between mice and humans, and 10 for intraspecies differences.

Thus, DNEL for DINP becomes 1.6 mg/kg BW/day (NOAEL/AF).

7.7.5.2 General exposure

Müller et al. (2003) estimates a total oral exposure of 63.4 µg/kg BW/day, an inhalation exposure of 0.05 µg/kg BW/day, and a dermal exposure of 1.6 µg/kg BW/day.

The oral exposure of 63.4 µg/kg BW/day is distributed in the following way:

Toys (1-3-year-olds)	33.8 µg/kg BW/day
Environment, max estimate	30 µg/kg BW/day

This can be compared with the estimate in the EU Risk Assessment Report, in which the total oral exposure for 3-6-year-olds is 20 µg/kg BW/day. However, in this case the bioaccessibility (the absorption) has been factored in.

Wormuth et al. (2006) estimates a daily internal exposure of approx. 0.02-90 µg/kg BW with a median of approx. 9 µg/kg BW/day. Approx. 95% stems from sucking on things such as toys and 5% from ingestion of dust.

Schettler (2006) refers to surveys in the USA, which have estimated the exposure to DINP through children's contact with toys to 5.7-44 µg/kg/day depending on assumptions and statistical techniques. The 99th percentile estimate is at 40-173 µg/kg/day (Schettler, 2006). DINP is used primarily in toys in the USA.

Absorption through the various routes of exposure is for young children, according to EU risk assessments (European Chemicals Bureau, 2003) and quoted by Müller et al. (2003):

- Dermal: 0.5%
- Oral: 100%
- Inhalation: 100%.

7.7.5.3 Exposure to DINP from foods

DINP can find its way into foods through dispersion in the environment and absorption into domestic animals, fish and crops, or through migration from usage in materials in contact with food.

The exposure estimates stated above (below 7.7.5.2) demonstrate that the exposure through foods must be assumed to be negligible for 2-year-olds in relation to the exposure that is possible through toys.

EFSA (2005c) estimates that as worst case the exposure through foods is 10 µg/kg BW/day.

Therefore, based on these EFSA estimates the calculations apply 0 µg/kg BW/day as 50th percentile and 10 µg/kg BW/day as contribution from foods.

7.7.5.4 Exposure from consumer products

DINP was found both in the earlier surveys and in some of the examined product groups in this project. The table below states the products in which DINP has been found earlier and in this project.

Table 7.46 occurrence of DINP in consumer products

Occurrence of DINP in earlier surveys	Occurrence of DINP in product groups tested in this project
Plasticine Toys (mucous toys) Toys of foam plastic (sword, book, ball, floor jigsaw) Toy (inflatable feeding bottle) Toy (dragon figure Disney) Toy (Action Man) Toy (My Little Pony) Toy (textile doll bear) Toy (dinosaur figure) Toy (stickers for bath tub) Toy (bath dolls) Toy (kaleidoscope) Toy (doll) Toy (doctor play set) Toy (pig Pinky & Perky) Toy (The Little Mermaid) Toy (Manchester United football) Toy (doll Fashion teen) Toy (dinoworld) Toy (pony) Toy (Sailor Moon) Toy (dolls) Toy (Bratz doll) Bath soap packaging Baby changing mats/cushions Clothes (printing on clothes)	In the label on two different mittens Coverage on a pacifier Bath soap packaging Shower mat

DINP was found in toys that were examined in 2004 and onwards (meaning published in the year 2004 or later, so the surveys themselves are probably from 2003 and later). The study on plasticine is from 2002.

REACH annex XVII, entry 51 and 52 continued the prohibition of sale of the toys examined previously because of the high concentrations of DINP. In accordance with REACH, the concentration of DINP must not exceed 0.1% (w/w) in toys children are able to put into their mouths.

Analysis values

The two tables below present the measured values of DINP in the various products previously examined, and the products examined in this project.

As the first table illustrates, migration of DINP is only measured in rare cases in the products tested in earlier surveys.

Table 7.47 Overview of earlier surveys analysing for content of DINP

Year	no	Project	Comments on the project	Product types	Relevant arena	Quantity identified - min. value	Quantity identified - max value	Unit	Migration identified – min. value	Migration identified - max value	Unit
2002	14	Plasticine		Plasticine	Day-care centre, inside	97000	99000	mg/kg			
2002	14	Plasticine	Several materials identified: Diisooctyl phthalate, Diisononyl phthalate (DINP),	Plasticine	Day-care centre, inside				0.23	0.75	mg material released/kg test at 130 degree

Year	no	Project	Comments on the project	Product types	Relevant arena	Quantity identified - min. value	Quantity identified - max value	Unit	Migration identified – min. value	Migration identified - max value	Unit
			Diisodecyl phthalate								es Celsius
2006	67	Mucous toys		Mucous toys	Day-care centre, inside		1800	mg/kg			
2006	70	Toys made of foam plastic		Sword	Day-care centre, inside		935	mg/kg			
2006	70	Toys made of foam plastic		Floor jigsaw	Day-care centre, inside		18.5	mg/kg			
2006	70	Toys made of foam plastic		Book	Day-care centre, inside		5.1	mg/kg			
2006	70	Toys made of foam plastic		Ball	Day-care centre, inside and playing outside		14	mg/kg			
2007	84	School bags, erasers, pencil cases and play bags		Eraser	Day-care centre, inside	0	700000	mg/kg			
2007	88	Cosmetic products for children	Phthalate content in packaging	Body shampoo/bath gel	Bath	10	310	mg/kg			
2008	90	Baby products	Phthalates DINP	Baby changing mats/cushions	All	<50	144000	µg/g	4.8	6.6	µg/200 cm ²
2008	90	Baby products	Phthalates - DINP + DIDeP	Baby changing mats/cushions	All	<50	220000	µg/g			
2008	90	Baby products	Phthalates – DINP	Baby changing mats/cushions	All		3800	µg/g			
2004		Toy test performed for the Danish Consumer Council, 2004		Toy (inflatable feeding bottle)	Day-care centre, inside	302	302	mg/g			
2004		Toy test performed for the Danish Consumer Council, 2004		Toy (dragon figure Disney)	Day-care centre, inside	400	400	mg/g			
2004		Toy test performed for the Danish Consumer Council, 2004	Action Man CAMO ATAK. No aromatic amines were identified.	Toy (Action man)	Day-care centre, inside	400	400	mg/g			
2004		Toy test performed for the Danish Consumer Council, 2004	My little Pony Jamborre Dancing Blossonforth	Toy (My Little Pony)	Day-care centre, inside	342	342	mg/g			

Year	no	Project	Comments on the project	Product types	Relevant arena	Quantity identified - min. value	Quantity identified - max value	Unit	Migration identified – min. value	Migration identified - max value	Unit
2004		Toy test performed for the Danish Consumer Council, 2004		Toy (textile doll bear)	Bed	2.2	2.2	mg/g			
2004		Toy test performed for the Danish Consumer Council, 2004	Dinosaur figure from Greece	Toy (dinosaur figure)	Day-care centre, inside	123	123	mg/g			
2004		Toy test performed for the Danish Consumer Council, 2004	Aqua Joy Bath Time Stickers from Norway	Toy (stickers for bath tub)	Bath	50	50	mg/g			
2004		Toy test performed for the Danish Consumer Council, 2004	Arwill baby from Norway - 2 small baby dolls in a bath with sponge	Toy (bath dolls?)	Bath?	334	334	mg/g			
2004		Toy test performed for the Danish Consumer Council, 2006	Wunderland Ass. (kaleidoscope) from Norway	Toy (kaleidoscope)	Day-care centre, inside	420	420	mg/g			
2004		Toy test performed for the Danish Consumer Council, 2004	Scented doll from Slovenia	Toy (doll)	Day-care centre, inside	219	219	mg/g			
2004		Toy test performed for the Danish Consumer Council, 2004	Doctor case from Austria	Toy (doctor play set)	Day-care centre, inside	229	229	mg/g			
2006		TÆNK (THINK, magazine) test/article	Test of 11 different toys	Toy (pig Pinky & Perky)	Day-care centre, inside	234	241	mg/g			
2006		TÆNK (THINK, magazine) test/article	Test of 11 different toys	Toy (The Little Mermaid)	Day-care centre, inside	219	247	mg/g			
2006		TÆNK (THINK, magazine) test/article	Test of 11 different toys	Toy (Manchester United football)	Day-care centre, inside	4.9	22	mg/g			
2006		TÆNK (THINK, magazine) test/article	Test of 11 different toys	Toy (doll Fashion teen)	Day-care centre, inside	293	293	mg/g			
2006		TÆNK (THINK, magazine) test/article	Test of 11 different toys	Toy (dinoworld)	Day-care centre, inside	108	131	mg/g			
2006		TÆNK	Test of 11	Toy (pony)	Day-care	1.4	1.4	mg/g			

Year	no	Project	Comments on the project	Product types	Relevant arena	Quantity identified - min. value	Quantity identified - max value	Unit	Migration identified - min. value	Migration identified - max value	Unit
		(THINK, magazine) test/article	different toys		centre, inside						
2006		TÆNK (THINK, magazine) test/article	Test of 11 different toys	Toy (Sailor Moon)	Day-care centre, inside	215	221	mg/g			
2001		TÆNK (THINK, magazine) test/article	Test of 10 different toys 5 contained phthalates. Three products sold illegally.	Toy (dolls)	Day-care centre, inside						
2003		Greenpeace - Toxic Textiles by Disney	Chemicals in clothes from 19 different countries all over the world.	Clothes	All	0	320000	mg/kg			
2005		Additional test of toys for presence of chemical compounds. For the Danish Consumer Council, compiled by TI, on the IMS homepage	Bratz treasures	Toy (Bratz doll)	Day-care centre, inside	130	177	mg/g	11	11	mg/kg
2009		Phthalates in children's clothes, Göteborg-Posten (Gothenburg Post)	Measurements of phthalates in printing on clothes	Clothes (shirts)	All	10	10	mg/kg			

Table 7.48 Overview of findings of DINP in the products analysed in this project

Product type + no.	Screening analysis, ug/g	Quantitative analysis, ug/g	Migration analysis, ug/g	Migration period, hours	Migration fluid
Mittens 2-3, label	n.s.	86000	n.d.	3	Saliva
Mittens 2-4, label	n.s.	78000	n.d.	3	Saliva
5-3, Pacifier (coverage)	1600	1047	n.d.	7.75	Sweat
			n.d.	7.75	Saliva
6-5, Soap packaging	200000	87692	n.d.	0.5	Sweat
			n.d.	0.5	Saliva
7-4, Shower mat	800000	146330	n.d.	0.5	Sweat

n.s.: No screening result calculated

n.d.: Material not demonstrated above the detection threshold

Calculation of exposure - toys

The earlier surveys provide information on the content of DINP in 27 different consumer products. The measured content concentrations fall between 5.1 mg/kg (polystyrene book) and 334,000 mg/kg corresponding to 33% (in dolls)².

² The products were bought in Norway, but could have been bought in Denmark.

In printed clothes, the levels were found to be up to 320,000 mg/kg corresponding to 32%. Furthermore, an eraser was found to contain up to 70% DINP, but the typical percentage ranged between 30 and 50% for erasers containing DINP. In Survey Project no. 90 on baby products, contents of DINP of 3900, 144,000 and 220,000 mg/kg were found in baby changing mats (corresponding to 0.38%, 14.4% and 22%, respectively). It should be noted that the maximum value also covers the content of DiDeP.

Migration analyses were performed for the earlier investigations on plasticine, toys (Bratz doll) and baby changing mats. The migration values lie between 0.23 mg/kg (plasticine - released to the indoor climate) and 11 mg/kg (Bratz doll).

In this project DINP has been found in two stickers on mitts with concentrations of up to 86,000 mg/kg corresponding to 8.6%, in the coverage of a pacifier with a concentration of 1047 mg/kg, in a soap packaging with a concentration of 8.8% and in a bath mat with a concentration of 14.6%. Migration analyses were performed on all these products, showing that DINP does not migrate out of the products in concentrations above the detection threshold.

Calculation of exposure - toys

For toys, the highest migration value measured is 11 mg/kg for a Bratz doll.

As noted in the chapter "Exposure scenarios - methods", the calculations assume that dermal contact occurs with the toy for 6 and 9 hours, and oral contact with the toy for 3 hours. The maximum level measured in a toy is used as the calculation value for all toys, meaning that this worst-case scenario toy is assumed to be used during all the hours that a 2-year-old is assumed to have contact with toys.

It is furthermore assumed that the weight of the Bratz doll is 70 g (an educated guess, since the value was not stated in the report), that the two-year old is in dermal contact with 10% of the surface area of the doll and sucks on half of this area. The measured migration of 11 mg/kg is measured over a period of 2 hours, and therefore the result needs to be corrected by a factor of 2. The value used for the dermal uptake of DINP is 0.5%

Hence, the value of the exposure from toys on two-year-olds is (summer scenario):

Daily ingestion of DINP from toys = oral ingestion (3 t) + dermal uptake (9 t)

$$= \frac{70 \text{ g} \cdot 11 \text{ } \mu\text{g} / \text{g} \cdot 0.1 \cdot 0.005 \cdot 9 \text{ hours} / \text{day}}{15.2 \text{ kg} \cdot 2 \text{ hours}} + \frac{70 \text{ g} \cdot 11 \text{ } \mu\text{g} / \text{g} \cdot 0.05 \cdot 3 \text{ hours} / \text{day}}{15.2 \text{ kg} \cdot 2 \text{ hours}}$$

$$= 3.91 \text{ } \mu\text{g}/\text{kg} \text{ body weight}/\text{day}$$

A corresponding RCR value of 0.002 (i.e. a daily ingestion smaller than the DNEL value) can be obtained.

²⁶ It is stated that an arm weighs 3.5 g, a boot 16 g and a leg 5 g on <http://www.miljoeogsundhed.dk/default.aspx?node=5320>

Calculation of exposure - other objects

Exposure from other products containing DEHP can occur (in addition to the exposure from toys and the indoor climate). This could be, for instance, from erasers (mainly if there are older siblings in the household), baby changing mats/cushions.

Eraser

Migration analyses were not done on DINP in Survey Report no. 84. The weight of the eraser with a measured content of DINP of 70% is not given. But if it assumed that DINP migrates similarly to DEHP (DINP and DEHP are both phthalates with a high molecular weight), that there was a high concentration of phthalates in both erasers, and that it is assumed that the eraser weighs 20 g (which is the typical weight for the analysed erasers), then we can make the calculation even though the result is somewhat uncertain.

In the calculations it has been assumed that there is contact with the eraser for 1 minute a day (only when any older siblings are doing their homework). It is assumed that there is contact with 50% of the surface area of the eraser.

Baby changing mats/cushions

2-year-old children will still be changed on a baby changing mat/cushion in certain situations, but can also have their diaper changed while standing. It is therefore assumed that there is dermal contact with a baby changing mat at most twice a day each time with duration of 5 minutes, i.e. a total of 10 minutes per day. The migration of DINP from the baby changing mat, measured over a period of 4 hours (which must be taken into account in the calculations), is found to have a maximum value of 6.6 µg/200 cm²

As described in chapter 7.1 it is assumed that the body surface area of a 2-year-old is 0.6 m², i.e. 6000 cm². It is assumed that approximately one-third of the body surface area of the 2-year-old will be in contact with the baby changing mat, i.e. migration occurs from 2000 cm². It is assumed that there is dermal exposure solely from the baby changing mat, i.e. the result is corrected so that only 0.5% of the DINP absorption occurs via skin. For the remaining products where dermal contact is not the only factor to be taken into account, the result is 100% because oral ingestion is also considered.

For the remaining objects the exposure values are the following:

Table 7.49 Daily ingestion of DINP from other objects based on measured migration values

Product	Weight/size of product	Max measured migration value (µg/g) (µg/200 cm ²)	Fraction of product in dermal contact.	F _{abs}	Average weight, 2-year-old	Exposure (hours)	Daily ingestion (µg/kg BW/day)	Calculated DNEL (mg/kg BW/day)	RCR
Eraser	20 g	1000/1 hour	0.5	1	15.2 kg	1 min	10.96	1.6	0.007
Baby changing mats/cushions	2000 cm ²	6.6 µg/200 cm ² /4 hours	1	0.005	15.2 kg	10 min.	0.0009	1.6	6 * 10 ⁻⁷

F_{abs} = Relative amount of product taken up via dermal contact. Is used solely for products where the only factor to be considered is dermal contact (like the baby changing mat). Oral uptake must be accounted for in all other products, and the uptake percentage is thus 100%

7.7.5.5 Exposure from indoor climate

The exposure calculation for DINP via the indoor climate is presented and calculated in the section on indoor climate, but is reproduced in the table below.

Table 7.50 Daily ingestion of DINP through the indoor climate (dust and air) based on the 95th percentile

Material	Daily ingestion at 100 mg dust ($\mu\text{g}/\text{kg BW}/\text{day}$)	RCR (at 100 mg dust)	Daily ingestion at 50 mg dust ($\mu\text{g}/\text{kg BW}/\text{day}$)	RCR (at 50 mg dust)
DINP	12.70	0.008	6.35	0.004

Table 7.51 Daily ingestion of DINP through the indoor climate (dust and air) based on the 50th percentile

Material	Daily ingestion at 100 mg dust ($\mu\text{g}/\text{kg BW}/\text{day}$)	RCR (at 100 mg dust)	Daily ingestion at 50 mg dust ($\mu\text{g}/\text{kg BW}/\text{day}$)	RCR (at 50 mg dust)
DINP	0.0003	0.0000002	0.0001	0.00000008

Calculations show that the RCR value is less than 1, indicating that on the basis of the assumptions made there is no risk associated with exposure to DINP via the indoor climate, neither by ingestion of 50 mg or 100 mg of dust per day.

7.7.5.6 Combined exposure and risk

In the table below the various contributions to DINP are summarised. The tables are distributed according to the summer scenario or winter scenario described earlier.

Table 7.52 Daily ingestion of DINP from various sources

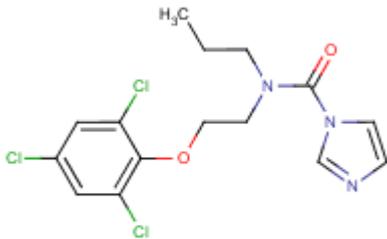
Source	Summer scenario		Winter scenario	
	Daily ingestion ($\mu\text{g}/\text{kg BW}/\text{day}$)	RCR	Daily ingestion ($\mu\text{g}/\text{kg BW}/\text{day}$)	RCR
Foods combined 50 th percentile	0	0	0	0
Foods combined max	10	0.006	10	0.006
Indoor climate combined 50 th percentile	0.0001	0.00000008	0.0003	0.0000002
Indoor climate combined 95 th percentile	6.35	0.004	12.70	0.008
Toys	3.91	0.002	3.88	0.002
Eraser	10.96	0.007	10.96	0.007
Baby changing mats/cushions	0.0009	0.0000006	0.0009	0.0000006
Total (50th percentile)	14.88	0.009	14.84	0.009
Total (95th percentile), max	31.23	0.020	37.54	0.023

The combined result for DINP shows that the RCR value is far above 1 in both the summer and winter scenarios, and therefore, under the assumptions applied in the report, does not constitute a risk.

7.7.6 Prochloraz, 67747-09-5

Table 7.53 Identification of Prochloraz

Chemical name	Prochloraz
CAS no.	67747-09-5
EINECS no.	266-994-5
Molecular formula (gross)	C15-H16-Cl3-N3-O2

Molecular structure	
Molecular weight	376.6647
Synonyms	N-propyl-N-[2-(2,4,6-trichlorophenoxy)ethyl]-1H-imidazole-1-carboxamide, Dibavit, Mirage
Classification	XN; R22 - N; R50-53 (EU, ESIS)

7.7.6.1 NOAEL, AF and DNEL

For prochloraz the NOAEL of 50 mg/kg BW/day (LOAEL 250 mg/kg/d) is chosen for its antiandrogenic effects, based on increased retention of nipples in the offspring of rats exposed during pregnancy (Christiansen et al. 2009).

The combined assessment factor is set to 100 based on a factor of 2.5 for general interspecies differences, 4 for allometric scaling between rats and humans, and 10 for intraspecies differences.

Thus, the DNEL for prochloraz becomes 0.5 mg/kg BW/day (NOAEL/AF).

7.7.6.2 Exposure from food

Prochloraz (*N*-propyl-*N*-[2-(2,4,6-trichlorophenoxy)ethyl]-1*H*-imidazole-1-carboxamide) is a fungicide use of which is permitted on several edible crops. JMPR (2001) has determined the ADI to be 0.01 mg/kg BW/day.

Table 7.54 Findings of prochloraz in the 2008 monitoring programme of the Danish Veterinary and Food Administration (Danish Veterinary and Food Administration, 2008).

Food	Max. finding	Number of exceeded thresholds/number of samples	MRL (maximum residue limit)
Oranges	0.6 mg/kg	0/63	10 mg/kg
Lemons	0.47 mg/kg	0/67	10 mg/kg
Clementine	1.1 mg/kg	0/57	10 mg/kg
Grapefruit	0.16	0/67	10 mg/kg
Mango	2.1	0/11	5 mg/kg
Papaya	0.49	0/12	5 mg/kg

Grapefruit is presumably only consumed minimally by two-year olds, so it can be disregarded in the context of exposure.

Prochloraz is not amongst the 20 pesticides that, according to calculations by the Danish Food and Veterinary Administration, constitute the majority of the ingestion in 2007. The average ingestion is less than 0.7 µg/day/person. For a 60 kg person this corresponds to less than 0.01 µg/kg BW/day.

The caloric consumption of 2-year-olds is approximately 325 kJ/kg BW, which is roughly 3 times that of adults. If a transformation factor of 3 is used for 2-year-olds, the corresponding exposure can be derived:

Less than 0.04 µg/kg BW/day.

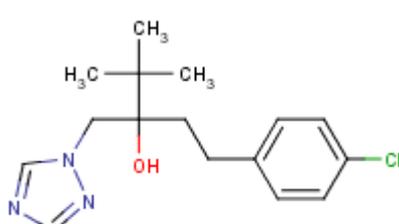
It should be noted that the findings in the table cannot be used to directly calculate the exposure. This is because in many cases one is dealing with results of analyses of samples that were chosen on the basis of suspicion, because the findings are not representative, and because there is always a proportion of the pesticides that will be removed upon peeling, washing and preparation. A larger exposure than the one calculated above will therefore only occur sporadically.

7.7.6.3 Combined exposure and risk

The total contribution for prochloraz that was considered in the investigation comes from foods. As it can be discerned from the tables Table 7.85-Table 7.87 the contribution from prochloraz was so minimal that it only gives a visible contribution in the total calculations for the maximum value, which constitutes 0.04 µg/kg BW/day. The contribution is too small to be reflected in the RCR values, since the calculations are with two decimals.

7.7.7 Tebuconazole, 107534-96-3

Table 7.55 Identification of Tebuconazole

Chemical name	Tebuconazole, 107534-96-3
CAS no.	107534-96-3
EINECS no.	403-640-2
Molecular formula (gross)	C ₁₆ H ₂₃ ClN ₃ O
Molecular structure	
Molecular weight	307.8182
Synonyms	(RS)-1-(4-Chlorophenyl)-4,4-dimethyl-3-(1H-1,2,4-triazol-1-ylmethyl)pentan-3-ol, Ethyltrianol, Fenetrazole
Classification	Rep3;R63 XN;R22 N;R51/53 Rep3;R63 XN;R22 N;R51/53 (LOFS)

7.7.7.1 NOAEL, AF and DNEL

For tebuconazole the LOAEL of 50 mg/kg BW/day (NOAEL is not identified) is chosen for its antiandrogenic effects, based on increased retention of nipples in the offspring of rats exposed during pregnancy (Christiansen et al. 2007).

The combined assessment factor is set to 300 based on a factor of 2.5 for general interspecies differences, 4 for allometric scaling between rats and humans, 10 for intraspecies differences and 3 for LOAEL to NOAEL.

Thus, the DNEL for tebuconazole becomes 0.17 mg/kg BW/day (LOAEL/AF).

7.7.7.2 Exposure from food

Tebuconazole is a fungicide use of which on a series of edible crops is allowed outside of the EU. JMPR (1994) has determined the ADI to be 0.03 mg/kg BW/day (FAO/WHO, 2006).

Table 7.56 Findings of tebuconazole in the 2007 monitoring programme of the Danish Veterinary and Food Administration (Danish Veterinary and Food Administration, 2008).

Food	Max. finding	Number of occurrences/number of samples	MRL (maximum residue limit) in mg/kg
Plums, foreign.	0.05 mg/kg	5/55	0.5
Green beans, foreign.	0.019 mg/kg	1/36	2
Clementines	0.025 mg/kg	2/57	0.05
Peaches	0.15 mg/kg	6/23	1
Figs	0.15 mg/kg	1/1	0.05
Carrots, foreign.	0.05 mg/kg	1/13	0.5
Melons	0.06 mg/kg	1/56	0.2
Nectarine	0.43 mg/kg	9/34	1
Leek, foreign.	0.045 mg/kg	1/12	1
Grapes	0.38 mg/kg	6/75	2
Peas with pea pod, foreign	0.02 mg/kg	2/4	0.05

Tebuconazole is not amongst the 20 pesticides that, according to calculations by the Danish Food and Veterinary Administration, constitute the majority of the ingestion in 2007. The average ingestion is less than 0.7 µg/day/person. For a 60 kg person this corresponds to less than 0.01 µg/kg BW/day.

The caloric consumption of 2-year-olds is approximately 325 kJ/kg BW., which is roughly 3 times that of adults. If a transformation factor of 3 is used for 2-year-olds, the corresponding exposure is derived: Less than 0.04 µg/kg BW/day.

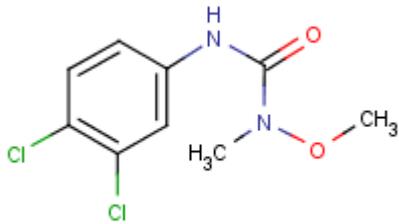
7.7.7.3 Combined exposure and risk

The total contribution for tebuconazole that was considered in the investigation comes from foods. As it can be discerned from the tables Table 7.85 to-Table 7.87 the contribution is so minimal that it only gives a visible contribution in the total calculations for the maximum value, which constitutes 0.04 µg/kg BW/day. The contribution is too small to be reflected in the RCR values, since the calculations are with two decimals.

7.7.8 Linuron, 330-55-2

Table 7.57 Identification of Linuron.

Chemical name	Linuron, 330-55-2
CAS no.	330-55-2
EINECS no.	206-356-5
Molecular formula (gross)	C ₉ H ₁₀ Cl ₂ N ₂ O ₂

Molecular structure	
Molecular weight	249.0934
Synonyms	1-(3,4-Dichlorophenyl)-3-methoxy-3-methylurea, Garnitan Afalon,
Classification	REP2;R61 XN;R22-48/22 CARC3;R40 REP3;R62 N;R50/53 (LOFS)

7.7.8.1 NOAEL, AF and DNEL

For linuron the NOAEL of 25 mg/kg BW/day (LOAEL 50 mg/kg/d) is chosen for its antiandrogenic effects, based on increased retention of nipples in the offspring of rats exposed during pregnancy (Christiansen et al. 2000).

The combined assessment factor is set to 100 based on a factor of 2.5 for general interspecies differences, 4 for allometric scaling between rats and humans, and 10 for intraspecies differences.

Thus, the DNEL for linuron becomes 0.25 mg/kg BW/day (NOAEL/AF).

7.7.8.2 Exposure from food

Linuron is an herbicide that is used on corn, vegetables, sunflowers and decorative greenery.

Table 7.58 Findings of Linuron in the 2007 monitoring programme of the Danish Veterinary and Food Administration (Danish Veterinary and Food Administration, 2008).

Food	Max. Finding	Number of exceeded thresholds/number of samples	MRL (maximum residue limit)
Carrot, DK	0.038 mg/kg	0/45	0.2 mg/kg
Carrot, foreign	0.07 mg/kg	0/13	0.2 mg/kg

Linuron is not amongst the 20 pesticides that, according to calculations by the Danish Food and Veterinary Administration, constitute the majority of the ingestion in 2007. I.e. the average ingestion is less than 0.7 µg/day/person. For a 60 kg person this corresponds to less than 0.01 µg/kg BW/day.

The caloric consumption of 2-year-olds is approximately 325 kJ/kg BW., which is roughly 3 times that of adults. If a transformation factor of 3 is used for 2-year-olds, the corresponding exposure is derived:

Less than 0.04 µg/kg BW/day.

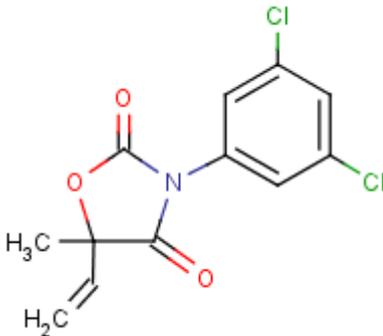
7.7.8.3 Combined exposure and risk

The total contribution for linuron that was considered in the investigation comes from foods. As it can be discerned from Table 7.87 to Table 7.89 the

contribution is so minimal that it only gives a visible contribution in the total calculations for the maximum value, which constitutes 0.04 µg/kg BW/day. The contribution is too small to be reflected in the RCR values, since the calculations are with two decimals.

7.7.9 Vinclozolin

Table 7.59 Identification of Vinclozolin

Chemical name	Vinclozolin
CAS no.	50471-44-8
EINECS no.	256-599-6
Molecular formula (gross)	C ₁₂ -H ₉ -Cl ₂ -NO ₃
Molecular structure	
Molecular weight	286.1102
Synonyms	1-(3,4-Dichlorophenyl)-3-methoxy-3-methylurea, 3-(3,5-Dichlorophenyl)-5-ethenyl-5-methyl-2,4-oxazolidinedione, Ronilan, Ornalin,
Classification	REP2;R60-61 CARC3;R40 R43 N;R51/53 (LOFS)

7.7.9.1 NOAEL, AF and DNEL

For vinclozolin, the LOAEL of 5 mg/kg BW/day (NOAEL is not identified) is chosen for its antiandrogenic effects, based on increased retention of nipples in the offspring of rats exposed during pregnancy (Hass et al. 2007).

The combined assessment factor is set to 300 based on a factor of 2.5 for general interspecies differences, 4 for allometric scaling between rats and humans, 10 for intraspecies differences and 3 for LOAEL to NOAEL.

Thus, the DNEL for vinclozolin becomes 0.0167 mg/kg BW/day (LOAEL/AF).

7.7.9.2 Exposure from foods

Vinclozolin is a fungicide that so far has been used widely. The EFSA (2008) has recommended that the use be limited, since the theoretical maximum (TAMDI) is high, around 110-644% of the ADI.

Even though the actual ingestion value is smaller, the EFSA has recommended that residues not be tolerated in certain crops. (EFSA 1-36).

Table 7.60 Findings of vinclozolin in the 2007 monitoring programme of the Danish Veterinary and Food Administration (Danish Veterinary and Food Administration, 2008).

Food	Max. finding	Number of exceeded thresholds/number of samples	MRL (maximum residue limit)
Peas with pea pod, foreign	0.07 mg/kg	0/36	2 mg/kg
Peaches	0.026 mg/kg	0/23	0.05 mg/kg
Kiwi	2.2 mg/kg	0/57	10 mg/kg
Salad, foreign	0.049 mg/kg	0/32	5 mg/kg

Vinclozolin is not amongst the 20 pesticides that, according to calculations by the Danish Food and Veterinary Administration, constitute the majority of the ingestion in 2007. The average ingestion is less than 0.7 µg/day/person. For a 60 kg person this corresponds to less than 0.01 µg/kg BW/day.

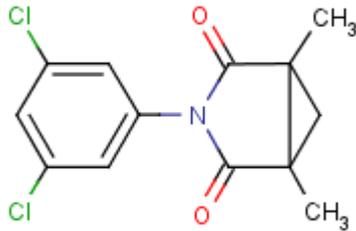
The caloric consumption of 2-year-olds is approximately 325 kJ/kg BW., which is roughly 3 times that of adults. If a transformation factor of 3 is used for 2-year-olds, the corresponding exposure is derived:
Less than 0.04 µg/kg BW/day.

7.7.9.3 Combined exposure and risk

The total contribution for vinclozolin that was considered in the investigation comes from foods. As it can be discerned from Table 7.87 to Table 7.89 the contribution is so minimal that it only gives a visible contribution in the total calculations for the maximum value, which constitutes 0.04 µg/kg BW/day. The contribution is too small to be reflected in the RCR values, since the calculations are with two decimals.

7.7.10 Procymidone

Table 7.61 Identification of Procymidone

Chemical name	Procymidone
CAS no.	32809-16-8
EINECS no.	251-233-1
Molecular formula (gross)	C ₁₃ -H ₁₁ -Cl ₂ -N-O ₂
Molecular structure	
Molecular weight	284.1374
Synonyms	3-(3,5-dichlorophenyl)-1,5-dimethyl-3-azabicyclo[3.1.0]hexane-2,4-dione, Dicyclidine
Classification	-

7.7.10.1 NOAEL, AF and DNEL

For procymidone the NOAEL of 2.5 mg/kg BW/day (LOAEL of 12.5 mg/kg BW/day) is chosen for its antiandrogenic effects, based on decreased anogenital distance (AGD), hypospadias (malformed genitalia) as well as

effects on the testes in the offspring of rats exposed during pregnancy (EFSA, 2009b).

The combined assessment factor is set to 100 based on a factor of 2.5 for general interspecies differences, 4 for allometric scaling between rats and humans, and 10 for intraspecies differences.

Thus, the DNEL for procymidone becomes 0.025 mg/kg BW/day (NOAEL/AF).

7.7.10.2 Exposure from foods

Procymidone is a fungicide which is prohibited to use within the EU.

Table 7.62 Findings of procymidone in the 2007 monitoring programme of the Danish Veterinary and Food Administration (Danish Veterinary and Food Administration, 2008).

Food	Max. finding	Number of exceeded thresholds/number of samples	MRL (maximum residue limit)
Cucumber, foreign	0.19 mg/kg	0/28	1 mg/kg
Plum, foreign.	0.46 mg/kg	0/55	2 mg/kg
Green bean with pod, foreign	0.44 mg/kg	0/36	2 mg/kg
Strawberry, foreign	0.05 mg/kg	0/26	5 mg/kg
Pepper, foreign	0.14 mg/kg	0/55	2 mg/kg
Salad, foreign	0.028 mg/kg	0/32	5 mg/kg
Tomato, foreign	0.02 mg/kg	0/26	2 mg/kg
Grapes	0.07 mg/kg	0/75	5 mg/kg

Procymidone is amongst the 20 pesticides that, according to calculations by the Danish Food and Veterinary Administration, constitute the majority of the pesticide ingestion in 2007. The average ingestion has been calculated to be 0.7 µg/day/person (Danish Food and Veterinary Administration, 2008). For a 60 kg person this corresponds to 0.01 µg/kg BW/day.

The caloric consumption of 2-year-olds is approximately 325 kJ/kg BW., which is roughly 3 times that of adults. If a transformation factor of 3 is used for 2-year-olds, the corresponding exposure is derived from of 0.04 µg/kg BW/day.

7.7.10.3 Combined exposure and risk

The total contribution for procymidone that was considered in the investigation comes from foods. As it can be discerned from Table 7.87 to Table 7.89 the contribution is so minimal that it only gives a visible contribution in the total calculations for the 50th percentile value and the maximum value, respectively, each of which constitute 0.04 µg/kg BW/day. The contribution is too small to be reflected in the RCR values, since the calculations are with two decimals.

7.7.11 Dioxins and dioxin-like PCBs

Table 7.63 Identification of dioxins.

Chemical name	"Dioxins and dioxin-like PCBs" include polychlorinated dibenzo-para-dioxins (PCDD), polychlorinated dibenzofurans(PCDF) and polychlorinated biphenyls
CAS no.	Dioxins and dioxine-like PCBs comprise a whole group of the above substances. There is intergroup variation and thus CAS nos. etc. have not been given here.
EINECS no.	
Molecular formula (gross)	
Molecular structure	
Molecular weight	

Synonyms	
Classification	

7.7.11.1 NOAEL, AF and DNEL

For dioxins, an LOAEL of 25 ng 2,3,7,8-TCDD/kg (NOAEL not identified) is chosen for its antiandrogenic effects, based on reduced semen production in rats (Faqi et al. 1998). In the study, the dose has been administered as a loading dose before mating, with a subsequent maintenance dose of 5 ng/kg BW/week.

For dioxins and dioxin-like PCBs, the EU Scientific Committee on Foods (SCF) and the FAO/WHO Expert Committee on Food Additives (JECFA) have set a tolerable daily intake (TDI) of 2 pg/kg BW for 2,3,7,8-tetrachlor dibenzo-*p*-dioxin (TCDD). At assessment, the animal's body load has been converted to the body load and daily dose for humans at continuous exposure. Next, a factor of uncertainty of 3 has been used to extrapolate from an LOAEL to an NOAEL level, and a factor of uncertainty of 3.2 is used to take into account intraspecies differences.

A toxic equivalent factor is used to measure the toxicity of the various PCDDs, PCDFs and PCBs that denotes the various potencies of the substances. As the most toxic, 2,3,7,8-TCDD has been allocated a toxicity of 1.

7.7.11.2 Exposure from foods

Bergkvist et al. (2008) have estimated the exposure from six food groups combined with data on food intake for 670 people aged between 1 and 24. Swedish children up to 10 years of age have a median TEQ intake that is greater than the TDI of 2 pg/kg BW/d. Younger children between 1-3 years-old revealed a median TEQ intake of 4.4 – 4.3 pg/kg BW/day, while the 95th percentile lay between 6.6 and 8.1. Younger children have the highest exposure per kg BW, which drops with increasing age. The higher exposure is due to the fact that children consume more food than adults compared to their body weight. The youngest children in the Swedish study consumed 3-4 times more food compared to their body weight than did the average young adult.

Bergkvist et al. (2008) have estimated the exposure to dioxins and dioxin-like PCBs via foods, see table 7.64

Table 7.64 Exposure to dioxin-like substances in Swedish children aged 1-3 years (Bergkvist et al., 2008)

	pg WHO-TEQ/kg BW/day	
	boys	girls
<i>Median intake</i>	3.5	3.9
<i>Average TEQ intake</i>	4.2	4.3
95 th percentile	6.6	8.1
Individuals exceed ingTDI (%)	98	100

Therefore, in this project we have calculated the exposure to dioxin from foods for 2-year-olds as an average 4.3 pg WHO-TEQ/kg BW/day, and a maximum 8.1 pg WHO-TEQ/kg BW/day.

Bergkvist et al. calculate that average exposure via foods is distributed as 30% from dairy products, 29% from fish, 12% from meat, 1% from eggs, and 28% from other fat-containing products.

7.7.11.3 Combined exposure and risk

The combined exposure and risk from dioxin and dioxin-like substances covered in this study, comes from foods. The Swedish study from 2008 states that children aged 1 – 3 years have an average intake that is twice as great as the TDI, while the maximum exceeds the TDI by four times. The RCR becomes 2 for average exposure and 4 for maximum exposure for dioxins and dioxin-like PCBs solely from foods. Any additional contribution of dioxin-like PCBs from the indoor climate arising from the use of PCB-containing building materials would therefore be undesirable as the background load of dioxins and dioxin-like PCBs from foods already exceeds the tolerable exposure.

7.7.12 Non-dioxin-like PCBs

Table 7.65 Identification of PCBs.

Chemical name	Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs).
CAS no.	PCBs is a collective name for an entire group of 209 closely-related polychlorinated biphenyls. There is intergroup variation, and therefore CAS nos, etc. have not been allocated for the substances.
EINECS No.	
Molecular formula (gross)	
Molecular structure	
Molecular weight	
Synonyms	
Classification	

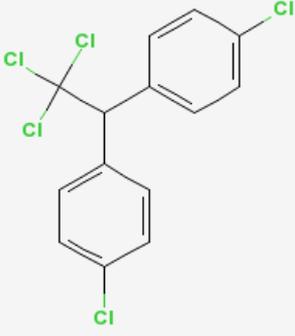
7.7.12.1 Risk assessment

In the report, “Sundhedsmæssig vurdering af PCB-holdige bygningsfuger” (Health-related assessment of PCB-containing building joint-filler) Gunnensen et al. (2009), it is stated that the greatest exposure to PCB used in building joint-fillers is due to releases into the indoor air. Even though there is some exposure to dioxin-like PCBs, it is primarily non-dioxin-like PCBs that liberate into the indoor air. The risk assessment performed by Gunnensen et al. (2009) is based on an NOAEL of 0.036 mg/kg/day for non-dioxin-like PCB (PCB 28) with regard to the effect on the liver and thyroid. The assessment was not performed for antiandrogenic effects. Re-assessment of the toxicology of non-dioxin-like PCBs with regard to antiandrogenic effects or oestrogenic effects lies outside the remit of this project. Its relevance should also be considered taking into account that exposure to non-dioxin-like PCBs to some extent or other always occurs in conjunction with dioxin-like PCBs. It has already been concluded for these substances, that any additional contribution of PCBs to the antiandrogenic effect is deemed undesirable. Any additional contribution to exposure by the non-dioxin-like PCBs must similarly be deemed undesirable.

7.7.13 DDT

Table 7.66 Identification of DDT.

Chemical name	Dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane (DDT)
CAS no.	50-29-3
EINECS no.	
Molecular formula (gross)	C ₁₄ H ₉ Cl ₅

Molecular structure	
Molecular weight	354.48626
Synonyms	
Classification	T;R25-48/25 CARC3;R40 N;R50/53 (LOFS)
Comments	The employed data sources for DDT also include the decomposition products DDE (1,1-dichloro-2,2-bis(p-chlorophenyl)ethylene) and DDD (1,1-dichloro-2,2-bis(p-chlorophenyl)ethane).

7.7.13.1 NOAEL, AF and DNEL

For DDT, an LOAEL of 10 mg pp-DDE /kg BW/day (NOAEL is not identified) is chosen for its antiandrogenic effects, based on increased retention of nipples in the offspring of rats exposed during pregnancy (You et al. 1998).

The combined assessment factor is set to 300 based on a factor of 2.5 for general interspecies differences, 4 for allometric scaling between rats and humans, 10 for intraspecies differences, and 3 for LOAEL to NOAEL.

Thus the DNEL for pp-DDE becomes 0.03 mg/kg BW/day (LOAEL/AF).

7.7.13.2 Exposure from foods

Fromberg et al. (2005) estimated the adult daily ingestion of DDT based on measured findings in animal foods. This is expressed as the sum of DDT and its metabolites DDE and DDD.

The average ingestion of DDT from animal foods is 0.27 µg/day, the 90th percentile is 0.46 µg/day and the 95th percentile is 0.60 µg/day. When converted to units of kg BW for a 60 kg adult this corresponds to 0.005, 0.008 and 0.01 µg/kg BW/day, respectively.

The caloric consumption of 2-year-olds is approximately 325 kJ/kg BW., which is roughly 3 times that of adults. If a transformation factor of 3 is used for 2-year-olds, the corresponding exposure is obtained:

- Average: 0.01 µg/kg BW/day
- 90th percentile: 0.02 µg/kg BW/day
- 95th percentile: 0.03 µg/kg BW/day

7.7.13.3 Combined exposure and risk

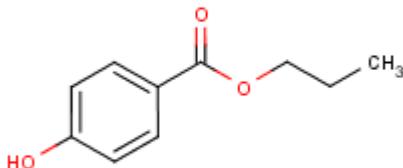
The total DDT contribution that was considered in the investigation comes from foods. As it can be discerned from Table 7.87 to Table 7.89 the contribution is so minimal that it only gives a visible contribution to the total calculations for the average value (the 50th percentile) of 0.01 µg/kg BW/day and the maximum value, which gives a total of 0.03 µg/kg BW/day. The

contribution is too small to be reflected in the RCR values, since the calculations are with two decimals.

7.7.14 Propyl-, butyl-, and isobutylparaben

7.7.14.1 Propylparaben, 94-13-3

Table 7.67 Identification of propylparaben.

Chemical name	Propylparaben, 94-13-3
CAS no.	94-13-3
EINECS no.	202-307-7
Molecular formula (gross)	C ₁₀ -H ₁₂ -O ₃
Molecular structure	
Molecular weight	180.2005
Synonyms	Benzyl salicylate (2-hydroxybenzoic acid, benzyl ester) (R43) Propyl p-hydroxybenzoate
Classification	-

7.7.14.2 NOAEL, AF and DNEL

For propylparaben, an LOAEL of 10 mg/kg BW/day (NOAEL is not identified) is chosen for its oestrogenic effects, based on decreased daily semen production in young rats (Oishi et al., 2002 in SCCP opinion: SCCP (2008)).

The combined assessment factor is set to 300 based on a factor of 2.5 for general interspecies differences, 4 for allometric scaling between rats and humans, 10 for intraspecies differences, and 3 for LOAEL to NOAEL.

Thus the DNEL for propylparaben is 0.03 mg/kg BW/day (LOAEL/AF).

Exposure from foods etc.

Soni et al. (2005) has calculated the possible average (PADI) and maximum (PMDI) ingestion via food for 2-4-year olds. The values are 105 and 179 mg, respectively, or 10 and 16 mg/kg BW/day, respectively, as calculated by Soni et al., using a body weight of 11 kg for the 2-4-year olds.

Propylparaben as a food additive is called E 216 or propyl-p-hydroxybenzoate, but its use was not permitted after 15 February 2008. The actual exposure through foods should therefore now be 0.

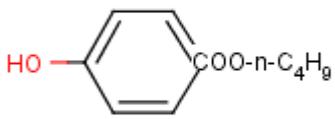
As mentioned in chapter 7.5.2.2, with the data currently available, it is not possible to obtain reliable quantitative estimates of the dermal uptake of parabens.

The industry, in its answer to the SCCP, gives an estimate of 1% absorption of unreacted butylparaben via the skin from cosmetic products, whilst a series

of investigations suggest that the absorption could be higher. Due to some metabolisation in the skin the absorption presumably does not reach 100%. Therefore, the absorption is experimentally set to 10% with the condition that dermal uptake is the same for propylparaben and butylparaben.

7.7.14.3 *Butylparaben, 94-26-8*

Table 7.68 Identification of butylparaben.

Chemical name	Butylparaben, 94-13-3
CAS no.	94-26-8
EINECS no.	202-318-7
Molecular formula (gross)	C ₁₁ -H ₁₄ -O ₃
Molecular structure	
Molecular weight	194.2271
Synonyms	Benzoic acid, 4-hydroxy-, butyl ester, Butyl 4-hydroxybenzoate, Butyl parahydroxybenzoate
Classification	-

NOAEL, AF and DNEL

For butylparaben, an LOAEL of 10 mg/kg BW/day (NOAEL is not identified) is chosen for its oestrogenic effects, based on effects on semen quality and production, as well as decreased serum testosterone levels in young rats (Oishi et al., 2001 in SCCP opinion: SCCP (2008)).

The combined assessment factor is set to 300 based on a factor of 2.5 for general interspecies differences, 4 for allometric scaling between rats and humans, 10 for intraspecies differences, and 3 for LOAEL to NOAEL.

Thus the DNEL for butylparaben is 0.03 mg/kg BW/day (LOAEL/AF).

Exposure from foods etc.

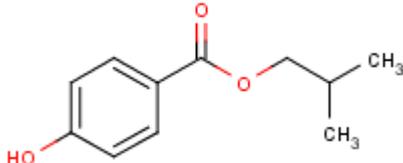
It is assumed no contributions occur via foods since the use of butylparaben as a food additive is not permitted within the EU.

As mentioned in chapter 7.5.2.2, with the data currently available, it is not possible to obtain reliable quantitative estimates of the dermal uptake of parabens.

The industry, in its answer to the SCCP, gives an estimate of 1% absorption of unreacted butylparaben via the skin from cosmetic products, whilst a series of investigations suggest that the absorption could be higher. Due to some metabolisation in the skin the absorption presumably does not reach 100%. Therefore, the absorption is experimentally set to 10%.

7.7.14.4 *Isobutylparaben, 4247-02-3*

Table 7.69 Identification of isobutylparaben.

Chemical name	Isobutylparaben, 94-13-3
CAS no.	4247-02-3
EINECS no.	224-208-8
Molecular formula (gross)	C ₁₁ H ₁₄ O ₃
Molecular structure	
Molecular weight	194.2304
Synonyms	4-Hydroxybenzoic acid, 2-methylpropyl ester, isobutyl 4-hydroxybenzoate, 2-Methylpropyl 4-hydroxybenzoate,
Classification	-

NOAEL, AF and DNEL

For isobutylparaben, an LOAEL of 72 mg/kg BW/day (NOAEL is not identified) is chosen for its oestrogenic effects, based on increased uterus weight in mice in an uterotrophic study (Darbre et al., 2002).

The combined assessment factor is set to 525 based on a factor of 2.5 for general interspecies differences, 7 for allometric scaling between rats and humans, 10 for intraspecies differences, and 3 for LOAEL to NOAEL.

Thus the DNEL for isobutylparaben is 0.14 mg/kg BW/day (LOAEL/AF).

Exposure from food, etc.

It is assumed no contributions occur via foods since the use of isobutylparaben as a food additive is not permitted within the EU.

As mentioned in chapter 7.5.2.2, with the data currently available, it is not possible to obtain reliable quantitative estimates of the dermal uptake of parabens.

The industry, in its answer to the SCCP, gives an estimate of 1% absorption via the skin from cosmetic products, whilst a series of investigations suggest that the absorption could be higher. Due to some metabolism in the skin the absorption presumably does not reach 100%. Therefore, the absorption is experimentally set to 10% with the condition that the dermal uptake is equal for isobutylparaben and butylparaben.

7.7.14.5 Exposure to parabens from consumer products

The DNEL values for the parabens (0.03 mg/kg BW/day for both propylparaben and butylparaben, and 0.14 mg/kg BW/day for isobutylparaben) indicate that propylparaben and butylparaben are the most potent substances, and is the reason in the exposure calculations that a worst-case scenario is assumed with cosmetic products containing 0.4% propylparaben and 0.4% butylparaben, i.e. the maximum allowed concentrations in the products. A worst case daily exposure dose for

isobutylparaben is not calculated since the maximum permitted value of paraben contents is 0.8%, and would therefore give too large a contribution when the additive effects of the substances are calculated. The worst case daily exposure dose for isobutylparaben will, however, be equal to the value for the other two parabens, but the RCR value will be lower (approx. 4.5 times) due to a higher DNEL value than the other parabens.

Two-year olds can be exposed to parabens from several different sources. For the exposure calculations it is assumed that the 2-year-old is exposed to parabens via the cosmetic products listed in Table 7.71 (moisturising creams/oil-based creams/lotions, sunscreens, shampoo and soap). The assumptions made during the calculations are also stated in the table.

This project surveys the contents of moisturising creams/oil-based creams/lotions and sunscreens for children on the Danish market. The use of parabens in the 32 moisturising creams/oil-based creams/lotions and the 28 sunscreens is declared in the table below.

Table 7.70 The use of parabens in moisturising creams/oil-based creams/lotions and sunscreens surveyed on the Danish market in October 2008. Each row indicates by a cross the parabens that were found in the surveyed cream or sunscreen.

	No parabens	Methylparaben	Ethylparaben	Propylparaben	Butylparaben	Isobutylparaben
Creams	25 of 32 (78%)	X	X			
		X		X		
		X		X	X	
		X		X		
		X		X		
		X	X			
		X	X	X		
Sunscreens	21 of 28 (75%)	X	X	X		
		X	X	X		
		X	X	X		
		X		X		
		X	X	X	X	X
		X		X		
		X				

From the table it can be seen that most typically methylparaben and propylparaben are used in the products (but only in 25 and 22% of the cases, respectively). Neither butylparaben nor isobutylparaben are used frequently.

No standard values for the use of creams and sunscreens have been found in the REACH Guidance Documents, but COLIPA estimates that 8 grams of body lotion/day is a realistic amount in a safety assessment of cosmetics for adults. For sun lotions, the estimate is 18 g/day (SCCP, 2006). Additionally, the typical use levels of cosmetics are stated in TGD (Appendix II, Table 14, page 242), (European Commission, 2003):

- For body lotion the typical use is stated as 7.5 g once or twice per day. In this report it assumed to be used twice a day in order to take into account children with eczema. The use of 7.5 g per application applies to adults. The use is proportionally downscaled for children by comparing the body surface of a 2-year-old and an adult.
- For sun lotions the typical use is stated as 10 g 2-3 times per day, but only for 3 weeks a year (2 weeks in the summer (full body use) and 1 week in the winter (only facial use)).
- For shampoo the typical use is stated as 12 g 2-7 times per week for adults. It is assumed that children use half the amount stated. The worst case scenario is deemed to be daily use.

- For liquid soap the typical use is stated as 5 g 1-2 times per day for adults. It is assumed that children use half the amount stated. The calculations assume use once per day, since it is assumed that the 2-year-old is bathed at most once per day.

The EU Commission recommends that an adult use 36 g of sunscreen on the entire body (Recommendation by the Commission, 2006). The recommendations by the Danish Environmental Protection Agency are that children should use approx. 20 ml of sunscreen to completely cover the body, and adults should use 40 ml (The Cosmetics Guide by the Danish Environmental Protection Agency, 2008). Matas states on the sunscreen products that children should use 15-20 ml.

It is assumed that the density of sunscreens is slightly less than 1 (0.9 g/cm³), hence the 40 ml sunscreen recommendation is comparable with the 36 g recommendation for adults. The recommendation of the Danish Environmental Protection Agency on sunscreens is that children should use half of the recommended amount for adults. In the following calculations a value of 18 g of sunscreen is used for 2-year-olds.

With regard to the use of sunscreens in Danish day-care centres, the actual use differs widely from that described in TGD. In periods of sunshine, the message is typically that parents are responsible for applying sunscreens at home (before delivering the children) and the day-care centre applies sunscreen once again after lunch. Thus the values from TGD are not used in these exposure calculations.

According to the UV index for the world as calculated by the DMI²⁸ (Danish Meteorological Institute), Denmark will have a UV index greater than 3, which implies necessary protection against the sun from May to September. The DMI also publishes climate normals for Denmark that include the number of sunshine hours per month. The total number of sunshine hours from May to September as an average from 1961-1999 is 928 sunshine hours³⁰. If it is assumed that sunscreen is applied to a 2-year-old twice for every 12 sunshine hours (approx. 1 day) then there will be 2 x 77 applications of sunscreen.

The majority of the applications of sunscreen will primarily occur on arms and on the face. Sunscreen will only be applied to legs in the warmer periods of summer, when children possibly wear shorts. The following is therefore assumed with respect to sunscreen applications:

- Two weeks (i.e. 14 days) with applications of sunscreen to the whole body.
- Two weeks (i.e. 14 days) with applications of sunscreen to the face, arms and legs.
- During the remaining days (77 - 14 - 14 = 49) the application of sunscreen occurs only on arms and face.

Contrary to adults, it is not assumed that sunscreen will be needed in the winter (winter break) as described in TGD because skiing holidays will not normally involve 2-year-olds.

27 http://www.dmi.dk/dmi/index/verden/uv_idag.htm

28 http://www.dmi.dk/dmi/index/verden/uv_idag.htm

29 <http://www.dmi.dk/dmi/index/danmark/klimanormaler.htm>

30 <http://www.dmi.dk/dmi/index/danmark/klimanormaler.htm>

Some of the products are bathroom products and are washed off after use. This necessitates the use of a dilution factor (retention factor) of 0.01. The retention factor has been introduced by the SCCNFP to account for products that are diluted when used and washed off after use, i.e. for shampoo products, body shampoos and similar rinse-off products. (SCCNFP 0690 (2003)). Since this exposure is in the bath tub, it is permissible to use the retention factor in this context too.

Table 7.71 Assumptions made for the use of cosmetic products for the exposure calculations of parabens. (The values in parenthesis are calculated later)

Cosmetic products	Applications (how often)	Is applied to how large a proportion of the body	Stay on/rinse off	Amount used per time?	Fraction of parabens in product.
Creams	Twice daily (3 times weekly) all year round	The whole body (= 0.6 m ²)	Stay on	2.7 g ⁶	0.004
Sunscreens	Twice daily for 14 days (2 x 7 days)	The whole body (= 0.6 m ²)	Stay on	18 g	0.004
Sunscreens	Twice daily for 14 days (2 x 14 days)	Only on face, arms and legs	Stay on	8.6 g ⁷	0.004
Sunscreens	Twice daily for 49 days (2 x 11 days)	Only on face and arms	Stay on	3.9 g ⁸	0.004
Shampoo	Once daily (3 times weekly) all year round	Face (= 0.06 m ²)	Rinse off (i.e. correct result with a factor of 0.01)	6 g	0.004
Liquid soap	Once daily (3 times weekly) all year round	The whole body (= 0.6 m ²)	Rinse off (i.e. correct result with a factor of 0.01)	2.5 g	0.004

Additionally there will be contributions from other sources such as Shrovetide/Halloween makeup, makeup, lip balm, etc., which are assumed to have a significantly smaller effect than the above mentioned sources. Finally, there is a small exposure via the indoor climate (see the calculations in the chapter on indoor climate) that contributes less than 1/10,000 of the total effect of cosmetic products.

The exposure calculations are performed by multiplying the amount of product by the fraction of parabens in the product and by the number of uses per day. The result is divided by the body weight of 15.2 kg in order to obtain the amount of parabens per kg BW per day. 10% dermal uptake is factored into the calculations. The result of the calculations is given in the table below.

31 The total surface area of adult women is 1.69 m² according to the TGD. We employ a total surface area for children of 0.6 m². The amount of creams used is calculated as 7.5 g creams for an adult per time/1.69 m² (adult) * 0.6 m² (child) = 2.7 g.

Table 7.72 Daily ingestion of parabens from cosmetic products based on the maximum allowed concentrations in the products – worst case

Product	Substance	Amount of product (mg)	Weight fraction of parabens in product.	Retention factor	F abs	Number of uses per day	Average weight, 2-year-old	Daily ingestion ($\mu\text{g}/\text{kg BW}/\text{day}$)	Calculated DNEL ($\text{mg}/\text{kg BW}/\text{day}$)	RCR
Creams	Propylparaben	2700	0.004	1	0.1	2	15.2	142.1	0.03	4.74
	Butylparaben	2700	0.004	1	0.1	2	15.2	142.1	0.03	4.74
Sunscreens 14 days: Full body	Propylparaben	18000	0.004	1	0.1	2 x 14/365 *	15.2	36.3	0.03	1.2
Sunscreens 14 days: Full body	Butylparaben	18000	0.004	1	0.1	2 x 14/365 *	15.2	36.3	0.03	1.2
Sunscreens 14 days: Face, arms and legs	Propylparaben	8600	0.004	1	0.1	2 x 14/365 *	15.2	17.4	0.03	0.58
Sunscreens 14 days: Face, arms and legs	Butylparaben	8600	0.004	1	0.1	2 x 14/365 *	15.2	17.4	0.03	0.58
Sunscreens 49 days: Face and arms	Propylparaben	3900	0.004	1	0.1	2 x 49/365 *	15.2	27.6	0.03	0.92
Sunscreens 49 days: Face and arms	Butylparaben	3900	0.004	1	0.1	2 x 49/365 *	15.2	27.6	0.03	0.92
Sunscreens total	Propylparaben							81.3		2.7
Sunscreens total	Butylparaben							81.3		2.7
Shampoo	Propylparaben	6000	0.004	0.01	0.1	1	15.2	1.6	0.03	0.05
	Butylparaben	6000	0.004	0.01	0.1	1	15.2	1.6	0.03	0.05
Liquid soap	Propylparaben	2500	0.004	0.01	0.1	1	15.2	0.7	0.03	0.02
	Butylparaben	2500	0.004	0.01	0.1	1	15.2	0.7	0.03	0.02
Total	Propylparaben							225.7		7.5
Total	Butylparaben							225.7		7.5

* Sunscreens are only used in the summer period, hence a daily average use for the entire year has been calculated. For instance, for 14 days use of sunscreen on the full body, the following is used: "number of uses per day": Twice daily x 14 days/365 days = 0.077

As can be seen, the use of moisturising creams/oil-based creams/lotions and sunscreens gives an RCR value that is larger than 1. Under the assumptions made, the use of these products can pose a risk.

Other uptake data:

It is investigated whether the RCR is larger than 1 for a more moderate use of moisturising creams/oil-based creams/lotions and sunscreens, where:

- The maximum use of moisturising creams/oil-based creams/lotions on the full body is 3 times per week (say, after a shower)
- Sunscreens are used less often, i.e. only in the two months when the daily average temperature is around 20°Celsius (July and August). There are 382 sunshine days during these two months according to DMI climate normals. If it is assumed as previously that the

application of sunscreen is done twice every 12 sunshine hours, then this gives 2 x 32 applications distributed in the following way:

- One week (i.e. 7 days) with applications of sunscreen on the full body (very warm summers are rare in Denmark)
 - Two weeks (i.e. 14 days) with applications of sunscreen to the face, arms and legs.
 - During the remaining days (32 - 7 - 14 = 11) application of sunscreen occurs only on arms and face.
- Shampoo is used at most (i.e. the maximum number of showers): 3 times per week
 - Soap is used at most (i.e. the maximum number of showers): 3 times per week

These assumptions yield the following result:

Table 7.73 Daily uptake of parabens from cosmetic products on the basis of the maximum allowed concentrations in the products – more realistic values

Product	Substance	Amount of product (mg)	Weight fraction of parabens in product.	Retention factor	Fabs	Number of uses per day	Average weight, 2-year-old	Daily uptake (µg/kg BW/day)	Calculated DNEL (mg/kg BW/day)	RCR
Creams	Propylparaben	2700	0.004	1	0.1	3/7	15.2	30.5	0.03	1.0
	Butylparaben	2700	0.004	1	0.1	3/7	15.2	30.5	0.03	1.0
Sunscreens 7 days: Full body	Propylparaben	18000	0.004	1	0.1	2 x 7/365*	15.2	18.2	0.03	0.6
Sunscreens 7 days: Full body	Butylparaben	18000	0.004	1	0.1	2 x 7/365*	15.2	18.2	0.03	0.6
Sunscreens 14 days: Face, arms and legs	Propylparaben	8600	0.004	1	0.1	2 x 14/365*	15.2	17.4	0.03	0.6
Sunscreens 14 days: Face, arms and legs	Butylparaben	8600	0.004	1	0.1	2 x 14/365*	15.2	17.4	0.03	0.6
Sunscreens 11 days: Face and arms	Propylparaben	3900	0.004	1	0.1	2 x 11/365*	15.2	6.2	0.03	0.2
Sunscreens 11 days: Face and arms	Butylparaben	3900	0.004	1	0.1	2 x 11/365*	15.2	6.2	0.03	0.2
Sunscreens total	Propylparaben							41.8		1.4
Sunscreens total	Butylparaben							41.8		1.4
Shampoo	Propylparaben	6000	0.004	0.01	0.1	3/7	15.2	0.7	0.03	0.02
	Butylparaben	6000	0.004	0.01	0.1	3/7	15.2	0.7	0.03	0.02
Liquid soap	Propylparaben	2500	0.004	0.01	0.1	3/7	15.2	0.3	0.03	0.01
	Butylparaben	2500	0.004	0.01	0.1	3/7	15.2	0.3	0.03	0.01
Total	Propylparaben							73.3		2.4
Total	Butylparaben							73.3		2.4

* Sunscreens are only used in the summer period, hence a daily average use for the entire year has been calculated.

As can be seen, the use of moisturising creams/oil-based creams/lotions and sunscreens still give an RCR value that is 1 or larger than 1. Under the assumptions made, the use of these products can pose a risk.

Rastogi et al, 1995 has performed a survey of the content of parabens in 215 cosmetic products in Denmark. The results showed that 77% of the products contained a total of 0.1-0.97% parabens (the maximum allowed concentration is 0.8%). 99% of all the *leave-on* products contained parabens. The maximum concentrations of parabens were:

- Butylparaben 0.07%
- Propylparaben 0.32%
- Isobutylparaben (not considered in the survey).

If these concentrations of parabens are used on set no. 2 of the assumed uptake values (the smaller, more moderate uptake values) the RCR values still lie above 1, i.e. the use of moisturising creams/oil-based creams/lotions and sunscreens can result in endocrine disrupting effects (see Table 7.74). Furthermore contributions from any isobutylparaben that could be present should be added, since the sum of butylparaben and propylparaben in this case does not exceed the allowed value of 0.8%.

Table 7.74. Daily uptake of parabens from cosmetic products based on measured values in the products – more moderate values

Product	Substance	Amount of product (mg)	Weight fraction of parabens in product.	Retention factor	F abs	Number of uses per day	Average weight, 2-year-old	Daily uptake (µg/kg BW/day)	Calculated DNEL (mg/kg BW/day)	RCR
Creams	Propylparaben	2700	0.0032	1	0.1	3/7	15.2	24.4	0.03	0.81
	Butylparaben	2700	0.0007	1	0.1	3/7	15.2	5.3	0.03	0.18
Sunscreens 7 days: Full body	Propylparaben	18000	0.0032	1	0.1	2 x 7/365*	15.2	14.5	0.03	0.48
Sunscreens 7 days: Full body	Butylparaben	18000	0.0007	1	0.1	2 x 7/365*	15.2	3.2	0.03	0.1
Sunscreens 14 days: Face, arms and legs	Propylparaben	8600	0.0032	1	0.1	2 x 14/365*	15.2	13.9	0.03	0.46
Sunscreens 14 days: Face, arms and legs	Butylparaben	8600	0.0007	1	0.1	2 x 14/365*	15.2	3.0	0.03	0.1
Sunscreens 11 days: Face and arms	Propylparaben	3900	0.0032	1	0.1	2 x 11/365*	15.2	4.9	0.03	0.16
Sunscreens 11 days: Face and arms	Butylparaben	3900	0.0007	1	0.1	2 x 11/365*	15.2	1.1	0.03	0.04
Sunscreens total	Propylparaben							33.3		1.1
Sunscreens total	Butylparaben							7.3		0.24
Shampoo	Propylparaben	6000	0.0032	0.01	0.1	3/7	15.2	0.54	0.03	0.02
	Butylparaben	6000	0.0007	0.01	0.1	3/7	15.2	0.12	0.03	0.04
Liquid soap	Propylparaben	2500	0.0032	0.01	0.1	3/7	15.2	0.2	0.03	0.08
	Butylparaben	2500	0.0007	0.01	0.1	3/7	15.2	0.05	0.03	0.02
Total	Propylparaben							58.4		1.9
Total	Butylparaben							12.8		0.4

* Sunscreens are only used in the summer period; hence a daily average use for the entire year has been calculated.

As can be observed, the use of moisturising creams/oil-based creams/lotions and sunscreens still give an RCR value that is larger than 1. Under the assumptions made, the use of these products can pose a risk.

It should be pointed out that the survey of moisturising creams/oil-based creams/lotions and sunscreens on the market in this project has shown that parabens only occur in 22 and 25% of the products on the Danish market, respectively, which contrasts with the Rastogi study from 1995 (which however, was a survey of not only child creams/sunscreens) where a far greater percentage of products contained parabens. It is possible therefore to choose moisturising creams/oil-based creams/lotions and sunscreens that do not contain parabens.

Doubts as to the actual absorption of parabens:

For all of the above calculations, the value used for the absorption of parabens through the skin was 10%. This value for the absorption can be questioned as there is no reliable data available. The industry in its answer to the SCCP estimates an absorption of 1% for butylparaben, whereas a number of studies indicate that this value might be greater. The daily ingestion value of parabens has been calculated experimentally at 1, 5, 10, and 50% dermal uptake. The calculations are performed by employing the previously mentioned amounts of product, the previously measured actual values for the content of propyl and butylparaben (i.e. 0.32% and 0.07%) as well as the more realistic values for the use of moisturising creams/oil-based creams/lotions, sunscreens, shampoo and soap, i.e.:

- Use of moisturising creams/oil-based creams/lotions, shampoo and soap 3 times per week.
- The first uptake scenario for sunscreens described (i.e. 14 days of application to the whole body, 14 days of application to face, arms and legs, as well as 49 days of application of arms and face).

The values employed in the calculations are given in the table below.

Table 7.75 Values used for the calculation of the daily uptake of parabens from cosmetic products on the basis of measured concentrations in the products (variation of F_{abs}).

Product	Substance	Amount of product (mg)	Weight fraction of parabens in product.	Retention factor	F abs	Number of uses per day	Average weight, 2-year-old
Creams	Propylparaben	2700	0.0032	1	0.01 – 0.5	3/7	15.2
	Butylparaben	2700	0.0007	1	0.01 – 0.5	3/7	15.2
Sunscreens 14 days: Full body	Propylparaben	18000	0.0032	1	0.01 – 0.5	2 x 14/365*	15.2
Sunscreens 14 days: Full body	Butylparaben	18000	0.0007	1	0.01 – 0.5	2 x 14/365*	15.2
Sunscreens 14 days: Face, arms and legs	Propylparaben	8600	0.0032	1	0.01 – 0.5	2 x 14/365*	15.2
Sunscreens 14 days: Face, arms and legs	Butylparaben	8600	0.0007	1	0.01 – 0.5	2 x 14/365*	15.2
Sunscreens 49 days: Face and arms	Propylparaben	3900	0.0032	1	0.01 – 0.5	2 x 49/365*	15.2
Sunscreens 49 days: Face and arms	Butylparaben	3900	0.0007	1	0.01 – 0.5	2 x 49/365*	15.2
Shampoo	Propylparaben	6000	0.0032	0.01	0.01 – 0.5	3/7	15.2
	Butylparaben	6000	0.0007	0.01	0.01 – 0.5	3/7	15.2
Liquid soap	Propylparaben	2500	0.0032	0.01	0.01 – 0.5	3/7	15.2
	Butylparaben	2500	0.0007	0.01	0.01 – 0.5	3/7	15.2

* Sunscreens are only used in the summer period, hence a daily average use for the entire year has been calculated.

Using the numbers in the table above gives the values for the daily uptake and the RCR values of dermal uptake of parabens listed in the table below. These vary between 1 and 50%. The calculations attempt to demonstrate the significance of the absorption of parabens through the skin, as due to the lack of data there is no agreement on an absolute value.

Table 7.76. The variation in the daily ingestion of parabens from cosmetic products based on measured concentrations in the products (variation of F_{ABS} ranging from 1 to 50%).

Product	Substance	Daily uptake ($\mu\text{g}/\text{kg BW}/\text{day}$)	RCR	Daily uptake ($\mu\text{g}/\text{kg BW}/\text{day}$)	RCR	Daily uptake ($\mu\text{g}/\text{kg BW}/\text{day}$)	RCR	Daily uptake ($\mu\text{g}/\text{kg BW}/\text{day}$)	RCR
		$F_{abs} = 1\%$	$F_{abs} = 1\%$	$F_{abs} = 5\%$	$F_{abs} = 5\%$	$F_{abs} = 10\%$	$F_{abs} = 10\%$	$F_{abs} = 50\%$	$F_{abs} = 50\%$
Creams	Propylparaben	2.4	0.08	12.2	0.4	24.4	0.8	121.8	4.1
	Butylparaben	0.5	0.02	2.65	0.1	5.3	0.2	26.6	0.9
Sunscreens 14 days: Full body	Propylparaben	2.9	0.10	14.6	0.5	29.1	0.97	145.3	4.84
Sunscreens 14 days: Full body	Butylparaben	0.6	0.021	3.2	0.1	6.4	0.21	31.8	1.06
Sunscreens 14 days: Face, arms and legs	Propylparaben	1.4	0.05	7.0	0.2	13.9	0.46	69.4	2.31
Sunscreens 14 days: Face, arms and legs	Butylparaben	0.3	0.010	1.5	0.05	3.0	0.10	15.2	0.51
Sunscreens 49 days: Face and arms	Propylparaben	2.2	0.07	11	0.4	22.0	0.7	110.2	3.7
Sunscreens 49 days: Face and arms	Butylparaben	0.5	0.016	2.4	0.1	4.8	0.2	24.1	0.8
Sunscreens, total	Propylparaben	6.5	0.22	32.6	1.1	65.0	2.2	325.0	10.8
Sunscreens, total	Butylparaben	1.4	0.05	7.1	0.3	14.2	0.1	71.1	2.4
Shampoo	Propylparaben	0.05	0.002	0.3	0.01	0.55	0.02	2.7	0.09
	Butylparaben	0.01	0.0004	0.05	0.003	0.1	0.005	0.6	0.02
Liquid soap	Propylparaben	0.025	0.001	0.1	0.005	0.25	0.01	1.15	0.04
	Butylparaben	0.005	0.0002	0.03	0.001	0.05	0.0015	0.25	0.01
Total	Propylparaben	8.98	0.29	45.1	1.5	90.2	3.0	450.7	15.0
Total	Butylparaben	1.9	0.06	9.6	0.3	19.61	0.7	98.6	3.3

* Sunscreens are only used in the summer period, hence a daily average use for the entire year has been calculated.

From the table it can be seen that the RCR value is less than 1 only for dermal absorption of parabens at values less than 5%.

7.7.14.6 Exposure from indoor climate

In reality the small contribution from the indoor climate for butylparaben of max.0003 µg/kg BW/day should be added here, but this value constitutes only a miniscule fraction in comparison to the contributions from the cosmetics, which is why it can be ignored in the calculations.

7.7.14.7 Combined exposure and risk

The different contributions of parabens for both the summer scenario and the winter scenario are summarised in the tables below, assuming that the dermal uptake of parabens is 10% (for the most realistic ingestion scenario, as described in Table 7.76).

Table 7.77 Daily absorbed dose of propylparaben from various sources

Source	Summer scenario		Winter scenario	
	Daily uptake (µg/kg BW/day)	RCR	Daily uptake (µg/kg BW/day)	RCR
Creams	24.2	0.8	24.4	0.8
Sunscreens, total	65.0	2.2		
Shampoo	0.55	0.02	0.55	0.02
Liquid soap	0.25	0.01	0.25	0.01
Dust, total	90.2	3.03	25.2	0.83

Table 7.78 Daily absorbed dose of butylparaben from various sources

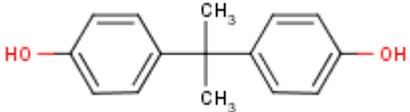
Source	Summer scenario		Winter scenario	
	Daily uptake (µg/kg BW/day)	RCR	Daily uptake (µg/kg BW/day)	RCR
Creams	5.3	0.2	5.3	0.2
Sunscreens, total	14.2	0,5		
Shampoo	0.1	0.005	0.1	0.005
Liquid soap	0.05	0.0015	0.05	0.0015
Total	19.7	0,71	5.45	0.21

As previously mentioned there is no calculated data (and hence no table) for isobutylparaben in the survey, since only the two most potent parabens were considered initially.

It should be noted that the in this project, the survey has only identified a parabens in 22 and 25% of the investigated moisturising creams/oil-based creams/lotions and sunscreens, respectively. Of these, parabens were identified in the following percentages: Isobutylparaben in 0 and 4%, butylparaben in 3 and 4% and propylparaben in 16 and 21%, respectively, of the creams and sunscreens. It is possible to choose moisturising creams/oil-based creams/lotions and sunscreens for 2-year-olds on the Danish market that do not contain parabens. This survey also shows that there has been a significant reduction in the use of parabens in cosmetic products since the Rastologi survey from 1995, which however considered cosmetic products generally and not just childcare products.

7.7.15 Bisphenol A, 80-05-7

Table 7.79 Identification of Bisphenol A.

Chemical name	Bisphenol A
CAS no.	80-05-7
EINECS no.	201-245-8
Molecular formula (gross)	C ₁₅ -H ₁₆ -O ₂
Molecular structure	
Molecular weight	228.2863
Synonyms	4,4'-(1-Methylethylidene)bisphenol, 4,4'-Isopropylidenediphenol
Classification	XI;R37-41 R43 REP3;R62 (LOFS)

NOAEL, AF and DNEL

For bisphenol A, an NOAEL of 50 mg/kg BW/day (LOAEL 500 mg/kg/day) is chosen for its antiandrogenic effects, based on the effects on reproduction in mice (increased duration of pregnancy, increased incidence of undescended testes in male mice, abnormal growth of cells in the epididymis, and delayed puberty measured as separation of prepuce and penis in young males (Tyl et al., 2007 in an EU Risk Assessment: European Chemicals Bureau (2008a)).

The combined assessment factor is set to 175 based on a factor of 2.5 for general interspecies differences, 7 for allometric scaling between mice and humans, and 10 for intraspecies differences.

Hence, the DNEL for bisphenol A is 0.29 mg/kg BW/day (NOAEL/AF).

7.7.15.1 Exposure from foods etc.

Bisphenol A in polycarbonate plastics, tooth fillings and epoxy lacquer on the inner side of cans (Bisphenol –a.org., 2009).

In 2006, the EFSA (EFSA, 2009) updated its earlier assessment of bisphenol A in plastic materials in contact with foods with an exposure calculation for children. The EFSA has estimated the exposure via diet for several age groups, of which the group 1½-year-olds is the one that approaches the target group of this report: The 2-year olds

The EFSA's conservative estimate for the 1½-year-olds is:

$$5.3 \mu\text{g/kg BW/day}$$

This assumes the ingestion of 2 kg of commercially processed food and beverage every day. The estimate is obtained by including the exposure via can food and foods in contact with polycarbonate (feeding bottles, service and

storage containers). Exposure from the use of microwave heating of polycarbonate material or the use of drinking water from polycarbonate or epoxy coated water pipes and water containers was not included.

The NTP (2008) has calculated, on the basis of findings of bisphenol A concentrations in the urine of 90 6-8 year old girls, a median ingestion of 0.07 µg/kg BW/day, with a variation of <0.012–2.17 µg/kg BW/day. This reflects the fact that exposure comes from all sources; the environment, materials in contact with food; tooth fillings; toys; skin care products; etc. The most important differences between the exposure of the 1½-year-old and the 6-8-year-olds are probably that the 1½-year-olds have more intense sucking habits and larger exposure via food ingestion measured compared to body weight. One can use the number for the 1½-year olds in the estimate for the 2-year-olds with the addition of the exposure via sucking and handling of toys and other items, the values of which can be found via measurements of the consumer products.

The following absorption values are used in agreement with the data given in the EU Risk Assessment (European Chemicals Bureau, 2003 a):

- Dermal: 10%
- Oral: 100%
- Inhalation: 100%.

7.7.15.2 Exposure from consumer products

Bisphenol A has not been identified in previous surveys, but is found in pacifiers as the only product group in this survey.

Values of the analysis

The table below displays the values for Bisphenol A in this project.

Calculation of exposure – other objects

In this project, Bisphenol A was identified in the coverage of two pacifiers made of polycarbonate. The measured values range between 106 and 280 mg/kg. Migration analyses of sweat and saliva were performed for both samples. A sweat simulant has been used in the analysis because the coverage of the pacifier constitutes the largest part and is in direct dermal contact with the child's skin surrounding the mouth. The results show that there is only a minor migration of Bisphenol A to sweat, with a value of 7 mg/kg for the pacifier with the higher content of Bisphenol A. This was only identified in one of the dual analyses. The detection threshold was 5 mg/kg.

Table 7.80 Overview of findings of Bisphenol A in the products analysed in this project

Product type + no.	Screening analysis, ug/g	Quantitative analysis, ug/g	Migration analysis, ug/g	Migration period, hours	Migration fluid
5-1, Pacifier (coverage)	1900	106	n.d.	7.75	Sweat
			n.d.	7.75	Saliva
5-3, Pacifier (coverage)	1600	280	7*	7.75	Sweat
			n.d.	7.75	Saliva

*: Only found in one of the samples.

n.d. Signifies that the substance has not been detected.

As described in the section “Exposure calculations – method”, it is assumed that the dermal contact with the coverage of the pacifier occurs for 7 hours and 45 minutes per day. Dermal contact occurs when sucking on the pacifier or by contact of the coverage with the mouth. It is assumed that 100% of the Bisphenol A that migrates is taken up via the skin, or is taken in directly through the mouth (pacifier in mouth) or by later sucking on the fingers. It is

assumed that the child is in contact with 25% of the surface area of the pacifier.

Pacifier no. 5-3 weighs 9.6 g, of which 80% (i.e. 7.68 g) is estimated to be made up of the coverage, which is made of the material (polycarbonate) that contains Bisphenol A.

The following exposure values are obtained for the pacifier:

Table 7.81 Daily ingestion of Bisphenol A from other objects based on measured migration values

Product	Weight product (g)	Max measured migration value (µg/g)	Fraction of product in dermal contact.	Average weight, 2-year-old	Exposure (hours)	Daily ingestion (µg/kg BW/day)	Calculated DNEL (mg/kg BW/day)	RCR
Pacifiers	7.68 g	7 per 7 h and 45 min	0.25	15.2	7.75	0.88	0.29	0.0030

7.7.15.3 Exposure from indoor climate

The exposure calculation for Bisphenol A via the indoor climate is presented and calculated in the section on indoor climate, but is reproduced in the table below.

Table 7.82 Daily ingestion of Bisphenol A via the indoor climate (dust and air) Based on 95th percentile

Material	Daily ingestion at 100 mg dust (µg/kg BW/day)	RCR (at 100 mg dust)	Daily ingestion at 50 mg dust (µg/kg BW/day)	RCR (at 50 mg dust)
Bisphenol A	0.12	0.0004	0.06	0.0002

Table 7.83 Daily ingestion of Bisphenol A through the indoor climate (dust and air) On the basis of the 50th percentile

Substance	Daily ingestion at 100 mg dust (µg/kg BW/day)	RCR (at 100 mg dust)	Daily ingestion at 50 mg dust (µg/kg BW/day)	RCR (at 50 mg dust)
Bisphenol A	0.01	0.00003	0.003	0.00001

The calculation shows that the RCR value is less than 1, which indicates that there is no risk of endocrine disrupting effects consequent to exposure to Bisphenol A via the indoor climate.

7.7.15.4 Combined exposure and risk

In the table below the various contributions to Bisphenol A are summarised.

Table 7.84 Daily ingestion of Bisphenol A from various sources

Source	Summer scenario		Winter scenario	
	Daily ingestion (µg/kg BW/day)	RCR	Daily ingestion (µg/kg BW/day)	RCR
Foods combined 50 th percentile	0.07	0.00024	0.07	0.00024
Foods combined max	5.3	0.0183	5.3	0.0183
Indoor climate, combined 50 th percentile	0.003	0.00001	0.005	0.00002
Indoor climate, combined 95 th percentile	0.06	0.0002	0.12	0.0004
Pacifier	0.88	0.0030	0.88	0.0030
Total (50th percentile)	0.96	0.0033	1.00	0.0034
Total (95th percentile)	6.24	0.0215	6.30	0.0217

For Bisphenol A, the TDI value (based on liver damage as the toxic effects on the liver is the most sensitive endpoint) was larger than the DNEL value used

(based on hormonal effects) by a factor of 10. From the table it can be discerned that the total bisphenol A contribution does not constitute a risk for either the summer scenario or the winter scenario under the assumptions made. This is in agreement with the calculations made by EFSA showing that not even infants, who have the largest bisphenol A contribution via foods, attain more than 26% of the TDI value (EFSA, 2009).

7.8 Cumulative risk assessment of potential endocrine-like substances

7.8.1 Risk assessment, overview summary

The calculated total risk for each substance is stated by the RCR values (see tables below).

The maximum RCR value is calculated in such a way that the maximum values are summated. 95th percentile values have been used in the cases where maximum values for the substance were not available. 95th percentiles have also been used for the indoor climate, since there can be extreme differences in the maximum value and the 95th percentile.

For the other RCR column labelled "RCR (total of 50% and eventual alternative scenario)" a total of the 50% (where applicable) and the other alternative low or medium scenarios was employed. If several scenarios occur, the minimum value is used. This column thus represents neither an RCR value of 50% nor a minimum RCR value, but is an expression of a total of the remaining scenarios, that form a counterpart to the calculated maximum RCR. This has been calculated to show the range between the maximum/95th percentile values and the alternative values.

As there is a difference in the behavioural patterns of 2-year-olds in the summer half-year and in the winter half-year, both a summer scenario and a winter scenario have been considered in order to include the most realistic exposure for both half-years.

The elements that are common to both the summer scenario and the winter scenario are included in both scenarios, in particular the following factors:

- Ingestion of foods
- Contact with objects other than toys, i.e. moisturising cream, bath articles and textiles other than winter clothing (jackets/mittens).

7.8.1.1 Summer scenario

The following factors have been included in the summer scenario (see table below):

- Contact with sunscreens.
- Contact with rubber clogs (no socks are worn).
- Dermal contact with toys for 9 hours in the summer
- Ingestion of 50 mg dust (US EPA states this value for the summer scenario).

Table 7.85 Calculation of RCR. Summer scenario with maximum value for rubber clogs. Red numbers indicate the RCR > 1

Substance name	DNEL	Toys	Other objects.	Indoor climate, 95 th percentile	Indoor climate, 50 th percentile	Foods, 50 th percentile	Foods, max	Sum (50 th percentile indoor climate + 50 th percentile foods)	Sum (50 th percentile indoor climate + 50 th percentile foods)	RCR (sum of 50 th & poss. alternative scenario)	RCR (95% and max)
	(µg/kg BW/day)	Daily ingestion in µg/kg BW/day									
DEHP	50	0.38	7.94	23,41	2,89	8.60	44.00	19.81	75.73	0.40	1.51
DINP	1600	3.91	10.97	6,35	0,0001	0.00	10.00	14.88	31.23	0.01	0.02
DBP	6.7	0.00	75.36	2.28	0.67	8.20	22	84.23	99.64	12.67	14.87
DIBP	1250	2.96	47.75	1,54	0.19	0.48	2.40	51.38	54.66	0.04	0.04
BBP	500	4.17	0.00	5,23	1.18	0.80	9.00	6.15	18.40	0.01	0.04
Prochloraz	50					0.00	0.04	0.00	0.04	0.00	0.00
Tebuconazole, 107534-96-3	170					0.00	0.04	0.00	0.04	0.00	0.00
Linuron, 330-55-2	250					0.00	0.04	0.00	0.04	0.00	0.00
Vinclozolin	16.7					0.00	0.04	0.00	0.04	0.00	0.00
Procymidone	25					0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.00	0.00
Dioxins and dioxin-like PCBs	TDI 2 pg/kg BW					0.000004	0.000008	0.000004	0.000008	2	4
PCBs ²⁹				0,0006	0,0004	-	-	0,0004	0,0006	-	-
DDT	30					0.01	0.03	0.01	0.03	0.00	0.00
Propylparaben	30		90.2			0.00	0.00	90.2	90.2	3.0	3.0
Butylparaben	30		19.65	0.014	0.002	0.00	0.00	19.65	19.65	0.7	0.7
Isobutylparaben, 94-13-3	140					0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Bisphenol A	500	0.00	0.88	0.06	0.003	0.07	5.30	0.96	6.24	0.00	0.02

The content of phthalates in the examined rubber clogs was shown to exceed the permitted values; hence a table has been inserted that does not include the contribution from these shoes. As requested by the Danish Environmental Protection Agency, the table for toys only includes the phthalate with the maximum contribution to the RCR value for toys, in order not to use an overestimate for the exposure time for toys (in the calculations a 9 hour exposure has been used for each phthalate for toys). These calculations are given in the table below.

We compare the calculations where only one phthalate contributes to the RCR value with the calculations where all the phthalates contributed to the RCR values. It turns out that the difference is minimal, i.e. only 2 points at the 2nd decimal place for the total of the RCR values. It should be noted that

toys were found containing more than one phthalate. It is possible that the 2-year-old could be in contact with toys at home or in the childcare institution, such that exposure to phthalates is higher than that stated in the table below. Because the difference is minimal, it is not possible to interpret this from the total risk, when the value is rounded up/down to a whole number.

¹ RCR for PCBs in the indoor climate has not been calculated because the proportion that represents non-dioxin-like PCBs is highly variable. As the RCR for dioxin-like PCBs from foods alone exceeds 1, any contribution from the indoor climate is undesirable.

Table 7.86 Calculation of RCR. Summer scenario without rubber clogs and without contribution of phthalates from toys. Red numbers indicate the RCR > 1

Substance name	DNEL	Toys	Other objects.	Indoor climate, 95 th percentile	Indoor climate, 50 th percentile	Foods, 50 th percentile	Foods, max	Sum (50 th percentile indoor climate + 50 th percentile foods)	Sum (50 th percentile indoor climate + 50 th percentile foods)	RCR (sum of 50 th and poss. alternative scenario)	RCR (95% and max)
	(µg/kg BW/day)	Daily ingestion in µg/kg BW/day									
DEHP	50	0,00	7.94	23.41	2.89	8.60	44.00	19,.43	75.35	0.39	1.51
DINP	1600	0,00	10.97	6.35	0.0001	0.00	10.00	10.97	27.32	0.01	0.02
DBP	6.7	0,00	0.00	2.28	0.67	8.20	22	8.87	24.28	1.32	3.62
DIBP	1250	0,00	0.004	1.54	0.19	0.48	2.40	0.67	3.95	0.00	0.00
BBP	500	4,17	0.00	5.23	1.18	0.80	9.00	6.15	18.40	0.01	0.04
Prochloraz	50					0.00	0.04	0.00	0.04	0.00	0.00
Tebuconazole, 107534-96-3	170					0.00	0.04	0.00	0.04	0.00	0.00
Linuron, 330-55-2	250					0.00	0.04	0.00	0.04	0.00	0.00
Vinclozolin	16.7					0.00	0.04	0.00	0.04	0.00	0.00
Procymidone	25					0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.00	0.00
Dioxines and dioxin-like PCBs	TDI 2 pg/kg BW					0,0000 04	0,0000 08	0,0000 04	0,0000 08	2	4
PCBs				0.0049	0.002			0.0049	0.002		
DDT	30					0.01	0.03	0.01	0.03	0.00	0.00
Propylparaben	30		90.2			0.00	0.00	90.2	90.2	3.0	3.0
Butylparaben	30		19.65	0.014	0.002	0.00	0.00	19.65	19.65	0.7	0.7
Isobutylparaben, 94-13-3	140					0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Bisphenol A	500	0.00	0.88	0.06	0.003	0.07	5.30	0.96	6.24	0.00	0.02

7.8.1.2 Winter scenario

The following factors have been included in the winter scenario (see table below):

- Dermal contact with toys for 6 hours in the winter.
- Contact with jackets/mittens for 3 hours.
- Ingestion of 100 mg dust (US EPA states this value for the winter scenario, where one is more indoors).

Similarly to the summer scenario, the difference between including the contribution from toys in for the phthalate with the maximum contribution, and for all the other phthalates, in the calculations of the RCR value is minimal. The difference is only 2 points at the 2nd decimal place of the total of the RCR values. In order to avoid misinterpretations the contribution of toys from all phthalates is deliberately given in the table below. This is because the difference is minimal and cannot be read from the total risk when this result is rounded up/down to a whole number.

Table 7.87 Calculation of RCR. Winter scenario with a minimal contribution from phthalates in toys. Red numbers indicate the RCR > 1

Substance name	DNEL	Toys	Other objects.	Indoor climate, 95 th percentile	Indoor climate, 50 th percentile	Foods, 50 th percentile	Foods, max	Sum (50 th percentile indoor climate + 50 th percentile foods)	Sum (50 th percentile indoor climate + 50 th percentile foods)	RCR (sum of 50 th and poss. Alternative scenario)	RCR (95% and max)
	(µg/kg BW/day)	Daily ingestion in µg/kg BW/day									
DEHP	50	0.36	8.13	46,65	5.71	8.60	44.00	22.80	99.14	0.46	1.98
DINP	1600	3.88	10.97	12,70	0.0003	0.00	10.00	14.85	37.55	0.01	0.02
DBP	6.7	0.00	0.08	4.08	1.17	8.20	22	9.45	26.16	1.41	3.90
DIBP	1250	2.59	0.00	2,57	0.19	0.48	2.40	3.27	7.56	0.00	0.01
BBP	500	3.85	0.00	10,36	2.27	0.80	9.00	6.92	23.21	0.01	0.05
Prochloraz	50					0.00	0.04	0.00	0.04	0.00	0.00
Tebuconazole, 107534-96-3	170					0,00	0.04	0.00	0.04	0.00	0.00
Linuron, 330-55-2	250					0.00	0.04	0.00	0.04	0.00	0.00
Vinclozolin	16.7					0.00	0.04	0.00	0.04	0.00	0.00
Procymidone	25					0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.00	0.00
Dioxins and dioxin-like PCBs	2 TDI pg/kg BW					0.000004	0.000008	0.000004	0.000008	2	4
PCBs	0.03			0.005	0.002			0.005	0.002		
DDT	30					0.01	0.03	0.01	0.03	0.00	0.00
Propylparaben	30		25.2			0.00	0.00	25.2	25.2	0.83	0.83
Butylparaben	30		5.45	0.03	0.003	0.00	0.00	5.45	5.45	0.21	0.21
Isobutylparaben, 94-13-3	140					0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Bisphenol A	500	0.00	0.88	0.12	0.005	0.07	5.30	1.00	6.30	0.00	0.02

7.8.2 Risk assessment, total for antiandrogenic substances

The total risk for each antiandrogenic substance is calculated and stated in the table below.

Table 7.88. Total RCR for antiandrogenic substances

Substance	Summer scenario with rubber clogs (i.e. max. value)		Summer scenario without rubber clogs and with no contribution of phthalates from toys (i.e. minimum values)		Winter scenario with no contribution of phthalates from toys (i.e. minimum values)	
	RCR (50%)	RCR (95% and max)	RCR (50%)	RCR (95% and max)	RCR (50%)	RCR (95% and max)
DEHP	0.40	<i>1.51</i>	0.39	<i>1.51</i>	0.46	<i>1.98</i>
DINP	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.02
DBP	<i>12.67</i>	<i>14.87</i>	<i>1.32</i>	<i>3.62</i>	<i>1.41</i>	<i>3.90</i>
DIBP	0.04	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01
BBP	0.01	0.04	0.01	0.04	0.01	0.05
Prochloraz	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Tebuconazole , 107534-96-3	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Linuron, 330-55-2	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Vinclozolin	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Procymidone	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Dioxins and dioxin-like PCBs	<i>2</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>4</i>
PCBs (DK)						
DDT	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total	<i>15.13</i>	<i>20.48</i>	<i>3.73</i>	<i>9.19</i>	<i>3.89</i>	<i>9.96</i>

The result shows that irregardless of whether the summer scenario or the winter scenario are considered with shoes, without shoes and with all phthalates, the RCR value for the antiandrogenic substances is much greater than 1. The significant contributions to the RCR value come the from DEHP, DBP and PCB concentrations in foods.

Any additional contribution from other sources and other substances could contribute to an even higher RCR total for the antiandrogenic substances.

7.8.3 Risk assessment, total for oestrogenic substances

The total risk for each oestrogenic substance is calculated and stated in the table below.

Table 7.89 Total RCR for oestrogenic substances

Substance	Summer scenario		Winter scenario	
	RCR (50%)	RCR (95% and max)	RCR (50%)	RCR (95% and max)
Propylparaben	3.03	3.03	0.83	0.83
Butylparaben	0.71	0.71	0.21	0.21
Isobutylparaben, 94-13-3	0.00*	0.00*	0.00*	0.00*
Bisphenol A	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.02
Total	3.74	3.76	1.04	1.06

* It should be noted that the RCR value for isobutylparaben has not been calculated. This is primarily because the focus was on propyl and butylparaben, not only because they are the two most potent parabens (lowest DNEL value), but also because isobutylparaben has only been identified in 1 of 60 sunscreens and creams surveyed in this project.

Since no oestrogenic substances were measured or found in either the rubber clogs or toys, the results show that irregardless of whether calculations are done on the summer scenario with or without rubber clogs, the RCR values are identical for the oestrogenic substances. For the summer scenario the RCR values are of around 3 and thus above 1. Propyl- and butylparaben in sunscreens are the most significant contributors to the RCR. The total contribution in the winter scenario is smaller than for the summer scenario, but the RCR value in the winter scenario is also above 1.

To this result one needs to add any possible contributions from other sources, for instance the use of sunscreens in the winter half-year and other cosmetic products all year around, as well as other substances that have been assessed as potential contributors to the RCR total for oestrogenic substances.

7.8.4 Risk assessment totalled for oestrogenic and antiandrogenic substances

In this section, the risk at exposure to both antiandrogens and oestrogen-like substances that affect the male reproductive system is calculated. This is based on an assumption that combination effects may be present when the substances' effects are identical, even though the underlying mechanisms are different. However, to date there have been no animal studies demonstrating combined effects of antiandrogenic and oestrogen-like substances. On the other hand, it has not been disproved, and it is normally very difficult to differentiate clearly between oestrogen-like and antiandrogenic substances, because both can induce the same type of effects; demasculinisation of the male reproductive system. In animal studies, antiandrogens can result in demasculinisation by reducing the effect of the male sex hormones, while oestrogen-like substances can result in demasculinisation by changing the balance between male and female sex hormones. Some substances that were originally classified as oestrogen-like, have also been shown to have antiandrogenic effects, and vice-versa. Based on careful regulatory access, it is therefore assumed that concomitant exposure to two types of endocrine disruptors with similar effects can result in endocrine disrupting effects if the total risk characterisation coefficient is greater than 1.

All the antiandrogenic substances selected will be included in the total risk assessment, while only those oestrogen-like substances that result in demasculinisation of the male reproductive system will be included. Thus, propylparaben and butylparaben, which both have effects on young male rats' sperm production, and bisphenol A, which affects descent of the testicles,

development of the epididymis, and puberty in young male mice exposed during the foetal stage, will be included.

The total risk at exposure to oestrogen-like and antiandrogenic substances has been calculated and is presented in the table below.

	Summer scenario with rubber shoes (i.e. max. values)		Summer scenario without rubber shoes and no phthalate contribution from toys (i.e. min. values)		Winter scenario with no phthalate contribution from toys (i.e. min. values)	
	RCR (50%)	RCR (95% and max)	RCR (50%)	RCR (95% and max)	RCR (50%)	RCR (95% and max)
DEHP	0.40	<i>1.51</i>	0.39	<i>1.51</i>	0.46	<i>1.98</i>
DINP	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.02
DBP	<i>12.67</i>	<i>14.87</i>	<i>1.32</i>	<i>3.62</i>	<i>1.41</i>	<i>3.90</i>
DIBP	0.04	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01
BBP	0.01	0.04	0.01	0.04	0.01	0.05
Prochloraz	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Tebuconazole	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Linuron	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Vinclozolin	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Procymidone	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Dioxins and dioxin-like PCBs	<i>2</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>4</i>
PCBs						
DDT	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Propylparaben	<i>3.0</i>	<i>3.0</i>	<i>3.03</i>	<i>3.03</i>	0.83	0.83
Butylparaben	0.71	0.71	0.71	0.71	0.21	0.21
Bisphenol A	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.02
Total (PCB DK)	<i>18.84</i>	<i>24.21</i>	<i>7.44</i>	<i>12.92</i>	<i>4.93</i>	<i>11.02</i>

7.8.5 Discussion and conclusion

Researchers have long known that endocrine disruptors can affect sexual development in laboratory animals. Findings in males included malformed genitals, undescended testicles to the scrotum at birth (cryptorchidism), decreased sperm quality as well as testicular cancer later in life (Sharpe, 2009). Similar symptoms have been observed in humans, and new Danish research shows that Danish girls develop breasts earlier than 15 years ago. Exposure to endocrine disruptors in the environment is suspected to be a contributory factor in the development of these syndromes in the general population (Aksglaede et al., 2009). However, in humans it is much more difficult to prove a cause-effect relationship.

A risk assessment is normally performed by assessing the exposure to a single substance in a single product. We are exposed to many different products on a daily basis, of which several contain the same chemical substances. We are also exposed to many different chemical substances that can have the same toxicological effect. This project attempts to take into account some of these combination effects.

In the past few years, surveys have shown surprising results on combination effects (also known as cocktail effects) of endocrine disruptors. A new Danish survey has revealed serious malformations in baby rats when female rats are

exposed to a mixture of endocrine disruptors at concentrations which would not by themselves cause an effect. An expert workshop was held to follow up these results. Several world leaders in endocrine disruptors and combination effects met in Denmark in January 2009, where they considered on current knowledge on combination effects and possibilities for introducing legislation to address the issue. In the report from the workshop, the experts emphasise the fact that the risks posed by chemicals are currently underestimated because we do not take into account our daily exposure to a cocktail of many different substances, including endocrine disruptors. The advice from the experts is that, it is possible and necessary to include the risks of combination effects when performing a risk assessment of endocrine disruptors. The experts also refer to a so-called dose addition method that can be used until further knowledge is acquired. This project attempts to use the dose addition method for exposure to a series of substances that have been proven to exhibit endocrine disrupting effects in animal studies.

The present project has shown that if one considers the total exposure as the sum of exposure from all the products surrounding a 2-year-old, then for certain individual substances such as DBP, dioxins and dioxin-like PCBs, and propyl- and butylparaben, the individual substance can in themselves pose a risk.

If the exposure is then assessed together with the substances that are suspected of having antiandrogenic or oestrogen-like effects, the total contribution will result in a potential risk for endocrine disrupting effects.

The current investigation is, however, based on random samples of individual consumer products and product groups. There may therefore be other chemical substances suspected of having endocrine disrupting effects, and other products on the market that contribute to this risk. In addition to the exposure contributions included in these calculations, there may be other contributing factors that could increase overall risk, including for instance:

- Potential endocrine disrupting effects like the ones stated in the screening investigations of the project in chapter 3, among these the QSAR predictions.
- Contributions from propyl, butyl and isobutylparaben in sunscreens used in the winter half-year (e.g. during winter break beach holidays).
- Contributions from propyl, butyl and isobutylparaben in other cosmetic products, which are used both in the summer and the winter. e.g. after-sun lotion, Shrovetide/Halloween makeup.
- Contribution of phthalates from other footwear, e.g. rubber sandals and rubber shoes.
- Contributions from the indoor climate in cars and other means of transport. e.g. the value of the DEHP contribution from the indoor climate in cars of $21\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ as stated in the EU Risk Assessment for DEHP (European Chemicals Bureau, 2008, p. 256).
- Contributions from outdoor air, etc.

In addition, there may be a greater contribution from some of the consumer products, as some values (such as for toys) may be underestimated consequent to the estimates necessary for the weight of the products in the calculations. In addition, the actual number of products used by the 2-year-old constitutes a factor that may further contribute to the calculated risk; for example, it should be assumed that pacifiers are replaced more often than mittens and jackets.

It should also be noted that the project's calculations include many conditions that are based on estimates. This is due to the fact that there is no clear documentation in the areas concerned. Such types of estimate can produce distorted results and may mean that the overall exposure is estimated at a higher level than is actually the case, as all estimates are based on worst-case considerations. The following results are deemed to be uncertain:

- For several of the phthalates the contents in foods are based on one source, which exclusively states a total estimate and the percent-wise distribution of indoor climate, foods and other products. When generating the report, it became evident from the calculation of total exposure that this is not valid.
- For the indoor climate: Surveys from other countries such as Sweden and the US have been used where no applicable Danish surveys have been found. It is not certain whether these numbers correspond to Danish conditions.
- For propyl and butylparaben in particular, that have been included in the cumulative risk assessments, the selected LOAEL based effects have been found in a few studies conducted by a Japanese group (Oishi et al.) In the SCCP opinion from 2005, doubt is raised concerning the validity of these results and SCCP has asked the industry to provide results from developmental toxicity studies, which can determine whether or not propyl, butyl and isobutylparaben have endocrine disrupting effects in animals. The industry has subsequently attempted to repeat the studies and show that the substances do not induce endocrine disrupting effects. The studies performed by the industry have nevertheless been rejected by the SCCP on the grounds of questionable validity (SCCP, 2006a). The question of whether the three parabens are able to induce endocrine disrupting effects thus remains inconclusive. The procedure chosen for this report can therefore be perceived as rather cautious, since the work was based on studies showing the strongest endocrine disrupting effects.
- For parabens the dermal uptake is estimated at 10%. As stated several times in the report, there is currently no documentation for skin absorption, metabolism and excretion of parabens. The EU's Scientific Committee for consumer products has stated that this documentation will be available shortly, after which a more accurate risk assessment of parabens can be performed.

Based on the present investigation it can be concluded that:

- Single effects with a high content of an endocrine disruptor, such as is seen with the content of DBP in rubber clogs may result in a critical risk for the 2-year-old.
- The contributions that 2-year-olds absorb especially from the phthalate DBP (mostly from foods, if we discount the rubber clogs) and dioxin and dioxin-like PCBs (mostly from foods and partly from the indoor climate) constitute a risk for antiandrogenic disruptions to the endocrine system.
- The contributions that 2-year-olds absorb from the parabens propylparaben and butylparaben, in particular, can constitute a risk for oestrogenic disruptions of the endocrine system. These contributions originate predominantly from cosmetic products such as moisturising creams/oil-based creams/lotions and sunscreen.

In summary, it can be concluded that there is not only a need to reduce exposure to antiandrogenic and oestrogen-like substances from foods and the indoor climate, but also from products in the studied product groups. Based on the assumptions made in this report, these contribute to both the indoor climate and to the direct exposure. A reduction of the potential cumulative risk requires knowledge of which sources are present in foods and the indoor climate. Furthermore, there is a need to reduce possible contributions from other sources, e.g. propyl, butyl and isobutylparaben in cosmetics, phthalates from other footwear (e.g. rubber clogs and rubber shoes).

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Öko-Tex Standard 100, udgave 02/2009 OEKO-TEX, Zürich

Survey of chemical substances in consumer products

100: Kortlægning, emissioner samt miljø- og sundhedsmæssig vurdering af kemiske stoffer i kunstgræs

99: Kortlægning og miljø- og sundhedsmæssig vurdering af fluorforbindelser i imprægnerede produkter og imprægneringsmidler

98: Kortlægning og sundhedsmæssig vurdering af mulige sundhedsskadelige komponenter i spraymidler til tekstilimprægnering

97: Kortlægning og sundhedsvurdering af indholdsstoffer i lamineringsmaterialer anvendt i børneinstitutioner

96: Metoder og procedurer til reduktion af uønskede stoffer

95: Kortlægning og sundhedsmæssig vurdering af kemiske stoffer i kunstige negle og neglehærdere

- 94: Kortlægning og sundhedsmæssig vurdering af kemiske stoffer i smykker
- 93: Kortlægning og sundhedsvurdering af kemiske stoffer i hobbyprodukter til børn
- 92: Kortlægning og sundhedsmæssig vurdering af kemiske stoffer i æteriske olier og duftolier
- 91: Kortlægning af kemiske stoffer i hovedtelefoner og høreværn
- 90: Kortlægning og afgivelse samt sundhedsmæssig vurdering af kemiske stoffer i babyprodukter
- 89: Kortlægning af kemiske stoffer i balloner
- 88: Kortlægning og sundhedsmæssig vurdering af kosmetiske produkter til børn (se billeder af emballager med ftalater)
- 87: Kortlægning af LAS
- 86: Kortlægning og sundhedsmæssig vurdering af kemiske stoffer i deodoranter
- 85: Kortlægning af produkter og materialer til live rollespil
- 84: Kortlægning samt sundhedsmæssig vurdering af kemiske stoffer i skoletasker, legetasker, penalhuse og viskelædere
- 83: Kortlægning af kemiske stoffer i rengøringsmidler til brug ved rengøring efter ildebrand eller røgskade i private hjem
- 82: Kortlægning og sundhedsmæssig vurdering af udvalgte luftvejssensibiliserende stoffer i forbrugerprodukter
- 81: Kortlægning af produkter der indeholder nanopartikler eller er baseret på nanoteknologi
- 80: Kortlægning af decabromodiphenylether (decaBDE) i andre produkter end elektriske og elektroniske produkter
- 79: Kortlægning og sundhedsmæssig vurdering af produkter til brug ved ømhed og skader efter sport m.m
- 78: Kortlægning og sundhedsmæssig vurdering af kemiske stoffer i massageolier
- 77: Kortlægning og sundhedsmæssig vurdering af kemiske stoffer i sexlegetøj
- 76: Kortlægning og sundhedsmæssig vurdering af kemiske stoffer i sexcreme
- 75: Samlet sundhedsmæssig vurdering af kemiske stoffer i indeklimaet fra udvalgte forbrugerprodukter

- 74: Evaluation of the health risk to animals playing with phthalate containing toys (kun på engelsk)
- 73: Kortlægning af triclosan
- 72: Vurdering af DHA i selvbrunende produkter der sprayes på i kabiner
- 71: nummer udgået
- 70: Kortlægning og afgivelse samt sundhedsmæssig vurdering af kemiske stoffer i legetøj og børneartikler af skumplast
- 69: Kortlægning og sundheds- og miljømæssig vurdering af håndsæbe
- 68: Kortlægning af parfumestoffer i legetøj og småbørnsartikler
- 67: Kortlægning og afgivelse af kemiske stoffer i "slimet" legetøj
- 66: Afgivelse og vurdering af kemiske stoffer fra udvalgte elektriske og elektroniske produkter - del 2
- 65: Kortlægning af kemiske stoffer i kohl- og hennaprodukter
- 64: nummer udgået
- 63: nummer udgået
- 62: nummer udgået
- 61: Farvestoffer i tatoveringsmærker
- 60: Kemiske stoffer i overfladebehandlet trælegetøj
- 59: Kortlægning og vurdering af kemiske stoffer i glas- og porcelænsfarver
- 58: Kortlægning af kemiske stoffer i tekstilfarver
- 57: Screening af sundhedseffekter fra kemiske stoffer i tekstilfarver
- 56: Kemiske stoffer i legetøj til dyr
- 55: Læbeplejeprodukter med duft, smag m.v.
- 54: PAH'er og aromatiske aminer i bildæk
- 53: Kemiske stoffer i skælshampoo
- 52: Kemiske stoffer i skoplejemidler
- 51: Afgivelse af stoffer fra produkter af chloropren
- 50: Eksponering af kemiske stoffer i imprægneringsmidler
- 49: Afgivelse af kemiske stoffer fra produkter af eksotisk træ

- 48: Vinduesfarver
- 47: PBT/vPvB-stoffer i forbrugerprodukter
- 46: Telte og tunneler til børn
- 45: Spraymaling
- 44: Dyrplejeprodukter
- 43: Pletfjernere
- 42: Tandbørster
- 41: Kemiske stoffer i autopolish og -voks
- 40: Fluorescerende stoffer i forbrugerprodukter
- 39: Afgivelse af kemiske stoffer i røgelse
- 38: Kortlægning og afgivelse af kemiske stoffer i fugemasser
- 37: Kortlægning og eksponering af kemiske stoffer i julepynt
- 36: Kortlægning, afgivelse og vurdering af flygtige kemiske stoffer i tryksager
- 35: Forbruget af PVC og phthalater i Danmark år 2000 og 2001
- 34: Papirlømmetørklæder og toiletpapir
- 33: Naturlegetøj
- 32: Elektriske og elektroniske produkter
- 31: Kemiske hårfjerningsmidler
- 30: Duftkugler/ airfreshener og andre produkter der afgiver duft
- 29: Kemiske stoffer i hobbylime
- 28: Ørepropper. Analyse
- 27: Ørepropper. Indsamling af data
- 26: Organiske tinforbindelser i rulle madrasser, topmadrasser og baby/børnedyner
- 25: Rulle madrasser
- 24: Antibakterielle midler i beklædningsgenstande
- 23: Tekstilmetervarer
- 22: Afgivelse af MBT fra naturgummi

- 21: Renserier
- 20: Dekorative væsker i varer
- 19: Julespray
- 18: Hårstylingsprodukter
- 17: Imprægneringsmidler, voks og anden polish til gulve
- 16: Rense- og pudsemidler til metal
- 15: Gulvtæpper
- 14: Modellervoks
- 13: Hygiejnebind
- 12: Tamponer
- 11: Naturlige kosmetiske produkter
- 10: Gør det selv kosmetik
- 9: Analysemetoder af planteekstrarakter i naturkosmetikprodukter
- 8: Duftstoffer i rengøringsprodukter og andre forbrugerprodukter
- 7: Rørperler
- 6: Lys (levende)
- 5: Teater- og fastelavnssminke
- 4: Triclosan i forbrugerprodukter
- 3: Lædervarer
- 2: Tatoveringsfarver
- 1: Phthalater i produkter med PVC

Earlier projects 2001

Analyse af forbrugerprodukter, juni, 2001

Chemical substances in sunscreens

This appendix is a summary of all the chemical substances in the selected sunscreens for children. A total of 233 different substances were found in the surveyed sunscreens.

The summary shows the frequency of different substances occurring in the sunscreens, and the rank order they occur in descending order of weight, as indicated on the list of ingredients on the products. The rank order is thus an indication of the relative concentration of the ingredients in the products. A low figure (high ranking) means that the substance is the main ingredient in the product, whereas a high figure (low ranking) means that the substance is an additive (e.g., a preservative) in the product.

The table below shows how many of the 28 sunscreens that contain the listed substances as well as their rank order.

Ingredients listed in descending order of frequency

The chemical substances are indicated in descending order of frequency. For instance when the first substance is aqua (= water), it occurs in most of the products.

List of all the ingredients in the 28 surveyed sunscreens for children, marketed in October 2008. The ingredients are listed in descending order of frequency.

INCI-name	CAS-Nr.	Chemical name according to the INCI-list	Function	Contained in the number of products	Average ranking order
AQUA	7732-18-5	Water.	solvent	25	1,1
TITANIUM DIOXIDE	13463-67-7	Titanium dioxide (CI 77891).	opacifying / uv absorber	25	5,8
GLYCERIN	56-81-5	Glycerol.	denaturant / humectant / solvent	22	7,9
PHENOXYETHANOL	122-99-6	2-phenoxyethanol.	preservative	17	20,9
TOCOPHEROL	10191-41-0	3,4-dihydro-2,5,7,8-tetramethyl-2-(4,8,12-trimethyltridecyl)-2H-benzopyran-6-ol.	antioxidant / skin conditioning	15	17,7
CAPRYLIC/CAPRIC TRIGLYCERIDE	73398-61-5	Triglycerides, mixed decanoyl and octanoyl.	emollient / solvent	14	4,1
ALUMINA	1344-28-1	Aluminium oxide.	abrasive / opacifying / viscosity controlling	13	13,8
C12-15 ALKYL BENZOATE	68411-27-8	Benzoic acid, C12-15-alkyl esters.	emollient	12	3,5
ETHYLHEXYL TRIAZONE	88122-99-0	Benzoic acid, 4,4',4''-(1,3,5-triazine-2,4,6-triyltriimino)tris-,tris(2-ethylhexyl) ester	uv absorber / uv filter	11	11,2

INCI-name	CAS-Nr.	Chemical name according to the INCI-list	Function	Contained in the number of products	Average ranking order
CITRIC ACID	77-92-9	2-Hydroxy-1,2,3-propanetricarboxylic acid	buffering / chelating	10	18,5
TOCOPHERYL ACETATE	7695-91-2	3,4-dihydro-2,5,7,8-tetramethyl-2-(4,8,12-trimethyltridecyl)-2H-benzopyran-6-yl acetate.	antioxidant	10	14,6
XANTHAN GUM	11138-66-2	Xanthan gum.	binding / emulsion stabilising / viscosity controlling / gel forming	10	20,4
MAGNESIUM SULFATE	7487-88-9	Magnesium sulphate.	viscosity controlling / hair conditioning / bulking	9	14,8
STEARIC ACID	57-11-4	Stearic acid.	emulsifying / emulsion stabilising / refatting / cleansing	9	15,3
POLYHYDROXYSTEARIC ACID			emulsifying	9	13,9
SODIUM BENZOATE	532-32-1	Sodium benzoate.	preservative	8	22,8
BUTYL METHOXYDIBENZOYLMETHANE	70356-09-1	1-[4-(1,1-dimethylethyl)phenyl]-3-(4-methoxyphenyl)propane-1,3-dione.	uv absorber / uv filter	8	8,5
DIETHYLAMINO HYDROXYBENZOYL HEXYL BENZOATE				8	6,8
PARFUM		Perfume and aromatic compositions and their raw materials	deodorant / masking	7	25,3
METHYLPARABEN	99-76-3	Methyl 4-hydroxybenzoate.	preservative	7	23,9
LIMONENE	5989-27-5			6	28,5
ALUMINUM STEARATE	7047-84-9	Dihydroxyaluminium stearate.	cosmetic colorant / anticaking	6	13,0
CITRONELLOL	106-22-9	Citronellol.	masking	6	23,8
ALCOHOL DENAT.		Ethanol denatured in accordance with Customs and Excise regulations	solvent	6	5,0
CETEARYL ALCOHOL	67762-27-0	Alcohols, C16-18.	emollient / emulsifying / emulsion stabilising / opacifying / viscosity controlling	6	8,2
LINALOOL	78-70-6	1,6-Octadien-3-ol, 3,7-dimethyl-	deodorant	5	27,0
GERANIOL	106-24-1	2,6-Octadien-1-ol, 3,7-dimethyl-, (2E)-	tonic	5	26,4
CETEARETH-20	68439-49-6	C16-18 alcohols, ethoxylated (20 mol EO average molar ratio)	emulsifying / surfactant	5	9,0

INCI-name	CAS-Nr.	Chemical name according to the INCI-list	Function	Contained in the number of products	Average ranking order
DICAPRYLYL CARBONATE				5	6,8
CITRAL	5392-40-5	2,6-Octadienal, 3,7-dimethyl-	masking	5	27,0
PROPYLPARABEN	94-13-3	Propyl 4-hydroxybenzoate.	preservative	5	23,4
POLYGLYCERYL-4 DIISOSTEARATE/POLYHYDR OXYSTEARATE/SEBACATE				5	8,4
PEG-30 DIPOLYHYDROXYSTEARATE			emulsifying	5	8,0
PROPYLENE GLYCOL	57-55-6	Propane-1,2-diol.	humectant / solvent / skin conditioning / viscosity controlling	5	13,8
BIS- ETHYLEXYLOXYPHENOL METHOXYPHENYL TRIAZINE				5	10,6
SODIUM GLUCONATE	527-07-1	Sodium gluconate.	chelating	5	17,0
GLYCERYL STEARATE	31566-31-1	Stearic acid, monoester with glycerol.	emollient / emulsifying	4	4,5
DIMETHYLCARBONATE COPOLYMER				4	10,3
OCTOCRYLENE	6197-30-4	2-Propenoic acid, 2-cyano-3,3- diphenyl-, 2-ethylhexyl ester	uv filter / uv absorber	4	6,3
METHYLENE BIS- BENZOTRIAZOLYL TETRAMETHYLBUTYLPHEN OL				4	4,3
GLYCINE SOJA EXTRACT	84776-91-0	Glycine Soja Extract is an extract of the beans of the soybean, Glycine soja, Leguminosae	skin conditioning / emollient / bulking / hair conditioning / solvent / moisturising	4	6,8
ALOE BARBADENSIS		Aloe Barbadensis is a plant material derived from the leaves of the aloe, Aloe barbadensis, Liliaceae.	emollient	4	7,8
ETHYLHEXYLGLYCERIN	70445-33-9	1,2-propanediol, 3-(2- ethylhexyloxy)	skin conditioning	4	18,0
SORBITAN ISOSTEARATE	71902-01-7	Sorbitan, isoctadecanoate.	emulsifying	4	9,0
DIMETHICONE	9006-65-9	Dimethicone	antifoaming / emollient	4	12,3
HYDROGENATED CASTOR OIL	8001-78-3	Castor oil, hydrogenated.	emollient / emulsifying / surfactant / viscosity controlling / skin conditioning	4	16,3
HYDROGENATED DIMER DIINOLEYL				4	9,3

INCI-name	CAS-Nr.	Chemical name according to the INCI-list	Function	Contained in the number of products	Average ranking order
ALCOHOL	64-17-5	Ethanol.	solvent	4	4,8
SIMMONDSIA CHINENSIS OIL	61789-91-1	Simmondsia Chinensis Oil is the fixed oil expressed or extracted from seeds of the jojoba, Simmondsia chinensis, Buxaceae	emollient	4	5,5
CETEARETH-12	68439-49-6	C16-18 alcohols, ethoxylated (12 mol EO average molar ratio)	emulsifying	4	16,0
ZINC OXIDE	1314-13-2	Zinc oxide (CI 77947).	bulking / uv absorber / skin protecting	4	11,3
HELIANTHUS ANNUUS SEED OIL	8001-21-6	Helianthus Annuus Seed Oil is the oil expressed from the seeds of the sunflower, Helianthus annuus, Compositae	emollient / skin conditioning / masking	3	10,0
DIBUTYL ADIPATE	105-99-7	Dibutyl adipate.	emollient / film forming / plasticiser	3	2,0
BUTYROSPERMUM PARKII BUTTER	91080-23-8	Butyrospermum Parkii Butter is the fat obtained from the fruit of the karite tree, Butyrospermum parkii, Sapotaceae	skin conditioning / emollient	3	10,0
SODIUM DEHYDROACETATE	4418-26-2	Sodium 1-(3,4-dihydro-6-methyl-2,4-dioxo-2H-pyran-3-ylidene)ethanolate.	preservative	3	26,0
TRISODIUM EDTA	150-38-9	Trisodium hydrogen ethylenediaminetetraacetate.	chelating	3	19,3
ASCORBYL PALMITATE	137-66-6	6-O-palmitoylascorbic acid.	antioxidant	3	22,7
HELIANTHUS ANNUUS EXTRACT	84776-03-4	Helianthus Annuus Extract is an extract of the seeds and flowers of the sunflower, Helianthus annuus, Compositae	skin conditioning / emollient / hair conditioning	3	9,7
OCTYLDODECANOL	5333-42-6	2-octyldodecan-1-ol.	emollient / solvent	3	2,0
SODIUM CHLORIDE	7647-14-5	Sodium chloride.	viscosity controlling / bulking	3	15,0
TRIMETHOXYCAPRYLYLSILANE	3069-40-7	Trimethoxyoctylsilane	binding / smoothing	3	19,3
EUGENOL	97-53-0	Phenol, 2-methoxy-4-(2-propenyl)	denaturant / tonic	3	28,3
TETRASODIUM IMINODISUCCINATE				3	21,0
BUTYLPHENYL METHYLPROPIONAL	80-54-6	2-(4-tert-butylbenzyl)propionaldehyde	masking	3	31,7
CAPRYLYL GLYCOL	1117-86-8	Octane-1,2-diol.	emollient / humectant / hair conditioning	3	15,0
SODIUM PHOSPHATE	7558-80-7	Sodium dihydrogenorthophosphate.	buffering	3	20,0

INCI-name	CAS-Nr.	Chemical name according to the INCI-list	Function	Contained in the number of products	Average ranking order
CETYL ALCOHOL	36653-82-4	Hexadecan-1-ol.	emollient / emulsifying / opacifying / viscosity controlling	3	4,7
BIS-ETHYLHEXYLOXYPHENOL METHOXYPHENYL TRIAZINE				3	10,3
ZINC STEARATE	557-05-1	Zinc distearate.	cosmetic colorant / anticaking	3	13,0
BUTYLENE GLYCOL DICAPRYLATE/DICAPRATE		1,2-butanediol, diesters with octanoic and decanoic acids	emollient	3	2,0
BUTYLENE GLYCOL	107-88-0	Butane-1,3-diol.	humectant / solvent	3	8,0
BETAGLUCAN	26874-89-5	Beta-d-glucose homopolymer	skin conditioning / bulking	3	19,0
COUMARIN	91-64-5	Coumarin.	masking	3	27,3
C18-36 ACID TRIGLYCERIDE	91052-08-3	Triglycerides, C18-36.	emollient	3	10,7
BENZYL SALICYLATE	118-58-1	Benzyl salicylate.	uv absorber	3	32,0
CETYL PALMITATE	540-10-3	Hexadecyl hexadecanoate	emollient	3	17,0
HYDROGENATED PALM GLYCERIDES	91744-66-0	Glycerides, palm-oil mono-, di- and tri-, hydrogenated.	emollient / emulsifying / skin conditioning / viscosity controlling	2	14,5
HAMAMELIS VIRGINIANA EXTRACT	84696-19-5	Hamamelis Virginiana Extract is an extract of the bark, leaves and twigs of the witch hazel, Hamamelis virginiana, Hamamelidaceae	astringent / soothing / skin conditioning / hair conditioning	2	15,5
HYDROGENATED LECITHIN	92128-87-5	Lecithins, hydrogenated.	emulsifying / skin conditioning	2	15,5
ALOE BARBADENSIS EXTRACT	85507-69-3	Aloe Barbadensis Extract is an extract of the leaves of the aloe, Aloe barbadensis, Liliaceae	emollient	2	13,5
ETHYLPARABEN	120-47-8	Ethyl 4-hydroxybenzoate.	preservative	2	29,5
BENZYL BENZOATE	120-51-4	Benzyl benzoate.	solvent	2	29,0
CALENDULA OFFICINALIS		Calendula Officinalis is a plant material derived from the flowers of the calendula, Calendula officinalis, Compositae	emollient	2	14,0
CERA ALBA	8012-89-3	Beeswax. The wax obtained from the honeycomb of the bee. It consists primarily of myricyl palmitate, cerotic acid and esters and some high-carbon paraffins.	emollient / emulsifying / film forming	2	12,0
BRASSICA CAMPESTRIS STEROLS				2	18,5

INCI-name	CAS-Nr.	Chemical name according to the INCI-list	Function	Contained in the number of products	Average ranking order
CETEARYL GLUCOSIDE	246159-33-1	D-Glucopyranose, C16-C18 alkyl glycosides	emulsifying	2	12,5
HYDROXYISOHEXYL 3-CYCLOHEXENE CARBOXALDEHYDE	31906-04-4			2	25,5
CETYL PEG/PPG-10/1 DIMETHICONE				2	7,5
BHT	128-37-0	2,6-di-tert-butyl-P-cresol.	antioxidant	2	32,5
CYCLOHEXASILOXANE	540-97-6	Dodecamethylcyclohexasiloxane	hair conditioning / emollient / solvent	2	6,5
CYCLOPENTASILOXANE	541-02-6	Decamethylcyclopentasiloxane	hair conditioning / emollient / solvent	2	7,0
DIETHYLHEXYL CARBONATE				2	15,0
DEHYDROACETIC ACID	520-45-6	3-acetyl-6-methyl-2H-pyran-2,4(3H)-dione.	preservative	2	22,5
ALUMINUM DISTEARATE	300-92-5	Hydroxyaluminium distearate.	emulsion stabilising / opacifying / viscosity controlling	2	14,0
BENZOIC ACID	65-85-0	Benzoic acid.	preservative	2	21,5
CETYL DIMETHICONE	191044-49-2	Siloxanes and silicones, hexadecyl methyl, dimethyl	emollient	2	13,0
DIPOTASSIUM GLYCYRRHIZATE	68797-35-3	.alpha.-d-Glucopyranosiduronic acid, (3.beta.,20.beta.)-20-carboxy-11-oxo-30-norolean-12-en-3-yl 2-O-.beta.-d-glucopyranuronosyl-, dipotassium salt.	humectant / skin conditioning	2	10,0
DISODIUM EDTA	139-33-3	Disodium dihydrogen ethylenediaminetetraacetate.	chelating / viscosity controlling	2	20,0
DROMETRIZOLE TRISILOXANE	155633-54-8	Phenol, 2-(2H-benzotriazol-2-yl)-4-methyl-6-[2-methyl-3-[1,3,3,3-tetramethyl-1-[(trimethylsilyl)oxy]disiloxanyl]-	uv absorber	2	16,0
ETHYLHEXYL METHOXYCINNAMATE	5466-77-3	2-ethylhexyl 4-methoxycinnamate.	uv filter / uv absorber	2	2,5
ETHYLHEXYL SALICYLATE	118-60-5	2-ethylhexyl salicylate.	uv absorber / uv filter	2	5,0
ETHYLHEXYL STEARATE	22047-49-0	2-ethylhexyl stearate.	emollient	2	3,0
ALUMINUM HYDROXIDE	21645-51-2	Aluminium hydroxide.	emollient / humectant / viscosity controlling	2	13,0
DECYL GLUCOSIDE	54549-25-6	Decyl D-glucoside.	surfactant / emulsion stabilising	2	16,5
LYSOLECITHIN	85711-58-6	Lecithins, hydrolyzed.	emulsifying	2	7,0

INCI-name	CAS-Nr.	Chemical name according to the INCI-list	Function	Contained in the number of products	Average ranking order
ROSA DAMASCENA EXTRACT	90106-38-0	Rosa Damascena Extract is an extract of the flowers of the rose, Rosa damascena, Rosaceae	tonic	2	15,5
SACCHARIDE ISOMERATE	100843-69-4		humectant	2	15,5
OLEA EUROPAEA OIL	8001-25-0	Olea Europaea Oil is the fixed oil obtained from the ripe fruit of the olive tree, Olea europaea, Oleaceae. It consists primarily of the glycerides of the fatty acids linoleic, oleic and palmitic	emollient / solvent	2	7,0
PENTASODIUM ETHYLENEDIAMINE TETRAMETHYLENE PHOSPHONATE		Pentasodium trihydrogen, ethylenedinitrilotetrakis(methylphosphonate).	chelating / viscosity controlling	2	19,0
TEREPHTHALYLIDENE DICAMPHOR SULFONIC ACID	90457-82-2	3,3'-(1,4-phenylenedimethylene)bis[7,7-dimethyl-2-oxo-bicyclo[2.2.1]heptane-1-methanesulfonic acid]	uv filter / uv absorber	2	16,0
SODIUM PHENYLBENZIMIDAZOLE SULFONATE	5997-53-5	1H-benzimidazole-5-sulfonic acid, 2-phenyl-, monosodium salt	uv filter / uv absorber	2	12,5
SODIUM LACTATE	72-17-3	Sodium lactate.	buffering / humectant	2	8,0
SODIUM HYDROXIDE	1310-73-2	Sodium hydroxide.	buffering / denaturant	2	22,0
PERSEA GRATISSIMA OIL	8024-32-6	Persea Gratissima Oil is the fixed oil obtained by pressing the dehydrated sliced flesh of the avocado pear, Persea gratissima, Lauraceae. It consists primarily of the glycerides of the fatty acids linoleic, oleic, and palmitic	emollient	2	7,0
POLYGLYCERYL-6 POLYHYDROXYSTEARATE				2	16,0
POTASSIUM SORBATE	24634-61-5	Potassium (E,E)-hexa-2,4-dienoate.	preservative	2	25,5
TRICAPRYLIN	538-23-8	Glycerol trioctanoate.	emollient / solvent / skin conditioning	2	6,5
PPG-3 MYRISTYL ETHER	63793-60-2	Poly[oxy(methyl-1,2-ethanediyl)], .alpha.-tetradecyl-.omega.-hydroxy-	emollient / emulsifying	2	6,0
TRIETHANOLAMINE	102-71-6	2,2',2''-nitrilotriethanol.	buffering	2	22,5
SIMMONDSIA CHINENSIS EXTRACT	90045-98-0	Simmondsia Chinensis Extract is an extract of the nuts of the jojoba, Simmondsia chinensis, Buxaceae	skin conditioning / emollient / hair conditioning / abrasive	2	8,0
POLYGLYCERYL-4 ISOSTEARATE	91824-88-3		emulsifying	2	9,5
PARAFFINUM LIQUIDUM	8012-95-1	Paraffin oils. Liquid hydrocarbons from petroleum.	antistatic / emollient / solvent / skin	2	7,0

INCI-name	CAS-Nr.	Chemical name according to the INCI-list	Function	Contained in the number of products	Average ranking order
			protecting		
VP/HEXADECENE COPOLYMER				2	14,5
ROSA CANINA FRUIT EXTRACT	84696-47-9	Rosa Canina Fruit Extract is an extract of the fruit of the dog rose, Rosa canina, Rosaceae.	tonic / astringent	1	2,0
CAMELIA SINENSIS EXTRACT	84650-60-2	Camelia Sinensis Extract is an extract of the leaves of the tea plant, Camelia sinensis, Theaceae	skin conditioning / astringent / tonic	1	13,0
ROSMARINUS OFFICINALIS EXTRACT	84604-14-8	Rosmarinus Officinalis Extract is an extract of the leaves of the rosemary, Rosmarinus officinalis, Labiatae	tonic / refreshing / antimicrobial	1	13,0
CAMELIA JAPONICA EXTRACT	223748-13-8	Camelia Japonica Extract is an extract of the leaves of Camelia japonica, Theaceae	skin conditioning	1	7,0
CANOLA OIL	120962-03-0	Canola Oil is an oil derived from Brassica napus (Brassicaceae), low in erucic acid	emollient	1	9,0
PRUNUS DULCIS				1	16,0
PPG-15 STEARYL ETHER	25231-21-4	Poly[oxy(methyl-1,2-ethanediyl)], .alpha.-octadecyl-.omega.-hydroxy-	emollient	1	9,0
CINNAMYL ALCOHOL	104-54-1	Cinnamyl alcohol.	masking	1	35,0
CI 75810	11006-34-1	Trisodium (2S-trans)-[18-carboxy-20-(carboxymethyl)-13-ethyl-2,3-dihydro-3,7,12,17-tetramethyl-8-vinyl-21H,23H-porphine-2-propionato(5-)-N21,N22,N23,N24]cuprate(3-) and its permitted lakes and salts	cosmetic colorant	1	31,0
CI 42090	3844-45-9	Dihydrogen (ethyl)[4-[4-[ethyl(3-sulphonatobenzyl)]amino]-2'-sulphonatobenzhydrylidene]cyclohexa-2,5-dien-1-ylidene[3-sulphonatobenzyl]ammonium, disodium salt and other permitted lakes and salts	cosmetic colorant	1	29,0
PROPOLIS	85665-41-4	Propolis, ext.	antiseborrheic / moisturising / smoothing	1	31,0
ROSA CANINA SEED EXTRACT	84696-47-9	Rosa Canina Seed Extract is an extract of the seeds of the dog rose, Rosa canina, Rosaceae	skin conditioning	1	18,0
PRUNUS ARMENIACA EXTRACT	68650-44-2	Prunus Armeniaca Extract is an extract of the fruit of the apricot, Prunus armeniaca, Rosaceae	emollient / moisturising	1	15,0
CAPRYLYL METHICONE				1	15,0
CETEARYL ETHYLHEXANOATE	90411-68-0	Hexanoic acid, 2-ethyl-, C16-18-alkyl esters.	emollient	1	5,0

INCI-name	CAS-Nr.	Chemical name according to the INCI-list	Function	Contained in the number of products	Average ranking order
PVP/EICOSENE COPOLYMER	28211-18-9	2-pyrrolidinone, 1-ethenyl-, polymer with 1-eicosene	antistatic / binding / film forming / viscosity controlling / skin protecting	1	12,0
PYRUS CYDONIA SEED		Pyrus Cydonia Seed is the dried seed of the quince, Pyrus cydonia, Rosaceae	abrasive	1	8,0
CERA MICROCRISTALLINA	63231-60-7	Paraffin waxes and Hydrocarbon waxes, microcryst.. A complex combination of long, branched chain hydrocarbons obtained from residual oils by solvent crystallization. It consists predominantly of saturated straight and branched chain hydrocarbons predomina	binding / emulsion stabilising / opacifying / viscosity controlling	1	16,0
CASSIA ALATA				1	27,0
CARBOMER	9007-20-9	2-Propenoic acid, polymer with 2,2-bis(hydroxymethyl)propane-1,3-diol 2-propenyl ether	emulsion stabilising / viscosity controlling / gel forming	1	18,0
PRUNUS AMYGDALUS DULCIS OIL	8007-69-0	Prunus Amygdalus Dulcis Oil is the fixed oil obtained from the ripe seeds of the sweet almond, Prunus amygdalus dulcis, Rosaceae. It consist primarily of the glycerides of the fatty acids.	emollient / skin conditioning	1	7,0
BEHENYL BEESWAX	144514-52-3	Fatty acids, beeswax, docosyl ester	viscosity controlling	1	22,0
ACRYLATES/OCTYLACRYLAMIDE COPOLYMER				1	8,0
VP/EICOSENE COPOLYMER				1	12,0
ALLANTOIN	97-59-6	Urea, (2,5-dioxo-4-imidazolidinyl)	soothing	1	17,0
UBIQUINONE	303-98-0	2,5-Cyclohexadiene-1,4-dione, 2-(3,7,11,15,19,23,27,31,35,39-decamethyl-2,6,10,14,18,22,26,30,34,38-tetracontadecaenyl)-5,6-dimethoxy-3-methyl-, (all-E)-	antioxidant / skin conditioning	1	10,0
TRIETHOXYCAPRYLYLSILANE				1	25,0
ALUMINIUM HYDROXIDE				1	6,0
TOCOPHERYL GLUCOSIDE				1	24,0
TOCOPHEROL ACETATE				1	18,0
ALUMINUM STEARATES		Aluminum distearate and aluminum tristearate	emollient / emulsion stabilising / opacifying / viscosity controlling	1	21,0

INCI-name	CAS-Nr.	Chemical name according to the INCI-list	Function	Contained in the number of products	Average ranking order
AMMONIUM ACRYLOYLDIMETHYLLAURATE/VP COPOLYMER				1	12,0
TETRADIBUTYL PENTAERITHRITYL HYDROXYGYDROCINNAMATE				1	26,0
SODIUM CETEARYL SULFATE	59186-41-3	Sulfuric acid, mixed cetyl and stearyl esters, sodium salts	surfactant / cleansing / foaming	1	21,0
AVENE AQUA				1	1,0
SESAMUM INDICUM OIL	8008-74-0	Sesamum Indicum Oil is the oil obtained from the seed of sesame, Sesamum indicum, Pedaliaceae. It consists primarily of the glycerides of the fatty acids linoleic, oleic, palmitic and stearic	emollient / hair conditioning / skin conditioning	1	11,0
TENACETUM ANNUUM OIL				1	24,0
SUCROSE DISTEARATE	27195-16-0	Sucrose distearate.	emollient / emulsifying / skin conditioning	1	17,0
STEARYL BEESWAX	223705-72-4	Beeswax fatty acids, octadecyl esters	emollient	1	21,0
STEARYL ALCOHOL	112-92-5	Octadecan-1-ol.	emollient / emulsion stabilising / opacifying / viscosity controlling / foam boosting / refatting	1	11,0
SORBIC ACID	110-44-1	Hexa-2,4-dienoic acid.	preservative	1	22,0
BISABOLOL	515-69-5	(R*,R*)-.alpha.,4-dimethyl-.alpha.-(4-methyl-3-pentenyl)cyclohex-3-ene-1-methanol.	soothing	1	13,0
SODIUM SULFITE	7757-83-7	Sodium sulphite.	preservative	1	11,0
SODIUM SULFATE	7757-82-6	Sodium sulphate.	viscosity controlling / bulking	1	27,0
SODIUM STARCH OCTENYLSUCCINATE	66829-29-6	Starch, esters with sodium hydrogen octenylbutanedioate	absorbent / emulsion stabilising / viscosity controlling	1	19,0
BUTYL PARABEN	94-26-8	Butyl 4-hydroxybenzoate.	preservative	1	13,0
SILICA	7631-86-9	Silicon dioxide.	abrasive / absorbent / opacifying / viscosity controlling / anticaking / bulking	1	16,0

INCI-name	CAS-Nr.	Chemical name according to the INCI-list	Function	Contained in the number of products	Average ranking order
ASCORBIC ACID	50-81-7	Ascorbic acid.	antioxidant / buffering	1	20,0
HIPPOPHAE RHAMNOIDES EXTRACT	90106-68-6	Hippophae Rhamnoides Extract is an extract of the fruit of the seabuckthorn, Hippophae rhamnoides, Elaeagnaceae	skin conditioning / masking	1	12,0
COMMIPHORA MYRRHA EXTRACT	84929-26-0	Commiphora Myrrha Extract is an extract of the bark exudate of the myrrh, Commiphora myrrha, Burseraceae	cleansing	1	12,0
GLYCERYL LINOLEATE	26545-74-4	(9Z,12Z)-octadeca-9,12-dienoic acid, monoester with glycerol.	emollient / emulsifying	1	14,0
GLYCERYL LINOLENATE	18465-99-1	2,3-dihydroxypropyl (9Z,12Z,15Z)-9,12,15-octadecatrienoate.	emollient	1	15,0
GLYCERYL OLEATE	25496-72-4	Oleic acid, monoester with glycerol.	emollient / emulsifying	1	29,0
o-CYMEN-5-OL	485-07-6	4-isopropyl-m-cresol.	preservative	1	18,0
GLYCERYL STEARATE SE			emulsifying	1	12,0
GLYCINE	56-40-6	Glycine.	antistatic / buffering / skin conditioning / hair conditioning	1	17,0
MESEMBRYANTHEMUM CRYSTALLINUM EXTRACT				1	10,0
GLYCINE SOJA OIL	8001-22-7	Glycine Soja Oil is the oil obtained from the beans of soy, Glycine soja, Leguminosae, by extraction or expression. It consists essentially of triglycerides of oleic, linoleic and saturated acids	emollient / skin conditioning	1	21,0
GLYCINE SOJA/SOYBEAN OIL				1	15,0
GNAPHALIUM LEONTOPODIUM EXTRACT	223749-06-2	Gnaphalium Leontopodium Extract is an extract of the flowers of Gnaphalium leontopodium, Compositae	skin conditioning	1	11,0
MANNITOL	69-65-8	D-mannitol.	binding / humectant / masking / skin conditioning / moisturising	1	18,0
MANIHOT UTILISSIMA STARCH		Manihot Utilissima Starch is the starch obtained from tapioca, Manihot utilissima, Euphorbiaceae. It consists primarily of amylose and amylopectin	soothing / bulking	1	28,0

INCI-name	CAS-Nr.	Chemical name according to the INCI-list	Function	Contained in the number of products	Average ranking order
OLEA EUROPAEA EXTRACT	84012-27-1	Olea Europaea Extract is an extract of the fruit of the olive, Olea europaea, Oleaceae	hair conditioning / skin conditioning	1	31,0
HYDROLYZED ADANSONIA DIGITATA EXTRACT				1	30,0
ISOPROPYL STEARATE	112-10-7	Isopropyl stearate.	binding / emollient / skin conditioning	1	5,0
ISOPROPYL MYRISTATE	110-27-0	Isopropyl myristate.	binding / emollient / solvent / skin conditioning	1	5,0
ISONONYL ISONONANOATE	59219-71-5	3,5,5-trimethylhexyl 3,5,5-trimethylhexanoate.	antistatic / emollient / skin conditioning	1	4,0
ISOHEXADECANE	93685-80-4	hydrocarbons, C4, 1,3-butadiene-free, polym., tetraisobutylene fraction, hydrogenated	emollient / solvent / skin conditioning	1	4,0
ISODECYL NEOPENTANOATE	60209-82-7	Propanoic acid, 2,2-dimethyl-, isodecyl ester	emollient / skin conditioning	1	6,0
MAGNESIUM STEARATE	557-04-0	Magnesium distearate.	cosmetic colorant / moisturising / bulking / anticaking	1	17,0
LAURYL PEG/PPG-18/18 METHICONE				1	16,0
HEXYL CINNAMAL	101-86-0			1	43,0
HYDROGENATED POLYDECENE	68037-01-4	1-Decene, homopolymer, hydrogenated	emollient	1	2,0
LAVANDULA ANGUSTIFOLIA EXTRACT	90063-37-9	Lavandula Angustifolia Extract is an extract of the flowers of the lavender, Lavandula angustifolia, Labiatae	tonic / refreshing / cleansing / deodorant / masking	1	19,0
LECITHIN	8002-43-5	Lecithins. The complex combination of diglycerides of fatty acids linked to the choline ester of phosphoric acid.	antistatic / emollient / emulsifying / skin conditioning	1	8,0
ACRYLATES/C10-30 ALKYL ACRYLATE CROSSPOLYMER		C10-C30 alkyl propenoate, polymer with propenoic acid, butenoic acid and/or alkyl propenoates, product with propenyl sucrose ether or propenyl 2,2-dihydroxymethyl-1,3-propanediol	film forming	1	13,0

INCI-name	CAS-Nr.	Chemical name according to the INCI-list	Function	Contained in the number of products	Average ranking order
MACADAMIA TERNIFOLIA SEED OIL	128497-20-1	Macadamia Ternifolia Seed Oil is the fixed oil obtained from the nuts of the macadamia tree, Macadamia ternifolia, Proteaceae. It consists primarily of the glycerides of the fatty acids	emollient	1	9,0
FAEX	68876-77-7	Naturally occurring substances, yeast	skin conditioning	1	28,0
ISOAMYL p-METHOXYCINNAMATE	71617-10-2	Isopentyl p-methoxycinnamate.	uv absorber / uv filter	1	5,0
DIGLYCOL/CHDM/ISO PHTHALATES/SIP COPOLYMER			film forming	1	11,0
CITRUS GRANDIS SEED EXTRACT	90045-43-5	Citrus Grandis Seed Extract is an extract of the seeds of the grapefruit, Citrus grandis, Rutaceae.	skin conditioning / astringent / tonic	1	17,0
HYDROGENATED COCO-GLYCERIDES	91744-42-2	Glycerides, coco mono-, di- and tri-, hydrogenated.	emollient / skin conditioning	1	13,0
CYCLODEXTRIN	7585-39-9	Cycloheptapentylose.	absorbent / chelating	1	25,0
JASMINUM OFFICINALE EXTRACT	90045-94-6	Jasminum Officinale Extract is an extract of the flowers and leaves of the jasmine, Jasminum officinale, Oleaceae	skin conditioning / moisturising / soothing / masking	1	23,0
CYCLOMETHICONE	556-67-2	Octamethylcyclotetrasiloxane	antistatic / emollient / humectant / solvent / viscosity controlling / hair conditioning	1	5,0
POLYGLYCERYL-3 RICINOLEATE			emulsifying	1	7,0
DAUCUS CAROTA SATIVA				1	22,0
POLYGLYCERYL-3 POLYRICINOLEATE	235783-76-3	9-Octadecanoic acid, 12-hydroxy-(9Z, 12R)-, homopolymer, ester with triglycerol	emulsifying / viscosity controlling	1	13,0
POLYGLYCERYL-3 DIISOSTEARATE	85666-92-8		emulsifying	1	15,0
DENATONIUM BENZOATE	3734-33-6	Denatonium benzoate.	denaturant	1	14,0
DEXTRIN	9004-53-9	Dextrin.	absorbent / binding / viscosity controlling	1	29,0
POLYGLYCERYL-2 SESQUIISOSTEARATE	67938-21-0	Di(isooctadecanoic) acid, diester with oxydi(propanediol).	emulsifying	1	8,0
POLYGLYCERYL-2 DIPOLYHYDROXYSTEARATE	137398-08-4	Octadecanoic acid, 12-hydroxy-, homopolymer, ester with oxybis(propanediol)	skin conditioning	1	6,0

INCI-name	CAS-Nr.	Chemical name according to the INCI-list	Function	Contained in the number of products	Average ranking order
OENOTHERA BIENNIS EXTRACT	90028-66-3	Oenothera Biennis Extract is an extract of the roots and herb of the evening primrose, <i>Oenothera biennis</i> , Onagraceae	skin conditioning	1	11,0
ELAEIS GUINEENSIS OIL	8002-75-3	Elaeis Guineensis Oil is a natural oil obtained from the fruits of the palm, <i>Elaeis guineensis</i> , Palmae	emollient	1	3,0
OLUS OIL	68956-68-3	Olus Oil is an expressed oil of vegetable origin consisting primarily of triglycerides of fatty acids	emollient	1	7,0
PANTHENOL	81-13-0	Butanamide, 2,4-dihydroxy-N-(3-hydroxypropyl)-3,3-dimethyl-, (2R)-	antistatic / hair conditioning / skin conditioning	1	15,0
PEG-40 CASTOR OIL	61791-12-6	Castor oil, ethoxylated	emulsifying / surfactant	1	19,0
PEG-45/DODECYL GLYCOL COPOLYMER	78336-31-9	Poly(oxy-1,2-ethanediyl), .alpha.-(12-hydroxydodecyl)-.omega.-[(12-hydroxydodecyl)oxy]- (11;45)	emulsion stabilising	1	14,0
PEG-7 HYDROGENATED CASTOR OIL	61788-85-0	Castor oil, hydrogenated, ethoxylated	emulsifying / surfactant	1	7,0
POLYACRYLATE-3				1	16,0
EPILOBIUM ANGUSTIFOLIUM EXTRACT	90028-31-2	Epilobium Angustifolium Extract is an extract of the aerial parts of <i>Epilobium angustifolium</i> , Onagraceae	skin conditioning	1	10,0
POLOXAMER 407	2594-62-8	Oxirane, methyl-, polymer with oxirane (98;67)	emulsifying / surfactant	1	24,0
DODECENE				1	18,0
PENTYLENE GLYCOL				1	12,0
PISUM SATIVUM EXTRACT	90082-41-0	Pisum Sativum Extract is an extract of the seeds of the pea, <i>Pisum sativum</i> , Leguminosae	astringent / firming	1	26,0
DIMETHICONOL	31692-79-2	Poly[oxy(dimethylsilylane)], .alpha.-hydro.-omega.-hydroxy-	antifoaming / emollient / moisturising	1	20,0
PLATANUS OCCIDENTALIS				1	32,0
POTASSIUM CETYL PHOSPHATE	84861-79-0	1-Hexadecanol, phosphate, potassium salt.	surfactant	1	10,0
ESCULIN	531-75-9	2H-1-Benzopyran-2-one, 6-(beta-D-glucopyranosyloxy)-7-hydroxy-	tonic	1	30,0

1.1 Ingredients arranged alphabetically

Tabel 0.1 List of all the ingredients in the 28 surveyed sunscreens for children marketed in October 2008. The ingredients are arranged alphabetically.

INCI-name	CAS-Nr.	Chemical name as indicated on the INCI-list	Function	Contained in the number of products	Average ranking order
ACRYLATES/C10-30 ALKYL ACRYLATE CROSSPOLYMER		C10-C30 alkyl propenoate, polymer with propenoic acid, butenoic acid and/or alkyl propenoates, product with propenyl sucrose ether or propenyl 2,2-dihydroxymethyl-1,3-propanediol	film forming	1	13,0
ACRYLATES/OCTYLACRYLAMIDE COPOLYMER				1	8,0
ALCOHOL	64-17-5	Ethanol.	solvent	4	4,8
ALCOHOL DENAT.		Ethanol denatured in accordance with Customs and Excise regulations	solvent	6	5,0
ALLANTOIN	97-59-6	Urea, (2,5-dioxo-4-imidazolidinyl)	soothing	1	17,0
ALOE BARBADENSIS		Aloe Barbadensis is a plant material derived from the leaves of the aloe, Aloe barbadensis, Liliaceae.	emollient	4	7,8
ALOE BARBADENSIS EXTRACT	85507-69-3	Aloe Barbadensis Extract is an extract of the leaves of the aloe, Aloe barbadensis, Liliaceae	emollient	2	13,5
ALUMINA	1344-28-1	Aluminium oxide.	abrasive / opacifying / viscosity controlling	13	13,8
ALUMINIUM HYDROXIDE				1	6,0
ALUMINUM DISTEARATE	300-92-5	Hydroxyaluminium distearate.	emulsion stabilising / opacifying / viscosity controlling	2	14,0
ALUMINUM HYDROXIDE	21645-51-2	Aluminium hydroxide.	emollient / humectant / viscosity controlling	2	13,0
ALUMINUM STEARATE	7047-84-9	Dihydroxyaluminium stearate.	cosmetic colorant / anticaking	6	13,0
ALUMINUM STEARATES		Aluminum distearate and aluminum tristearate	emollient / emulsion stabilising / opacifying / viscosity controlling	1	21,0
AMMONIUM ACRYLOYLDIMETHYLLAURATE/VP COPOLYMER				1	12,0
AQUA	7732-18-5	Water.	solvent	25	1,1
ASCORBIC ACID	50-81-7	Ascorbic acid.	antioxidant / buffering	1	20,0

INCI-name	CAS-Nr.	Chemical name as indicated on the INCI-list	Function	Contained in the number of products	Average ranking order
ASCORBYL PALMITATE	137-66-6	6-O-palmitoylascorbic acid.	antioxidant	3	22,7
AVENE AQUA				1	1,0
BEHENYL BEESWAX	144514-52-3	Fatty acids, beeswax, docosyl ester	viscosity controlling	1	22,0
BENZOIC ACID	65-85-0	Benzoic acid.	preservative	2	21,5
BENZYL BENZOATE	120-51-4	Benzyl benzoate.	solvent	2	29,0
BENZYL SALICYLATE	118-58-1	Benzyl salicylate.	uv absorber	3	32,0
BETAGLUCAN	26874-89-5	Beta-d-glucose homopolymer	skin conditioning / bulking	3	19,0
BHT	128-37-0	2,6-di-tert-butyl-P-cresol.	antioxidant	2	32,5
BISABOLOL	515-69-5	(R*,R*)-.alpha.,4-dimethyl-.alpha.-(4-methyl-3-pentenyl)cyclohex-3-ene-1-methanol.	soothing	1	13,0
BIS-ETHYLEXYLOXYPHENOL METHOXYPHENYL TRIAZINE				5	10,6
BIS-ETHYLHEXYLOXYPHENOL METHOXYPHENYL TRIAZINE				3	10,3
BRASSICA CAMPESTRIS STEROLS				2	18,5
BUTYL METHOXYDIBENZOYLMETHANE	70356-09-1	1-[4-(1,1-dimethylethyl)phenyl]-3-(4-methoxyphenyl)propane-1,3-dione.	uv absorber / uv filter	8	8,5
BUTYLENE GLYCOL	107-88-0	Butane-1,3-diol.	humectant / solvent	3	8,0
BUTYLENE GLYCOL DICAPRYLATE/DICAPRATE		1,2-butanediol, diesters with octanoic and decanoic acids	emollient	3	2,0
BUTYLPARABEN	94-26-8	Butyl 4-hydroxybenzoate.	preservative	1	13,0
BUTYLPHENYL METHYLPROPIONAL	80-54-6	2-(4-tert-butylbenzyl)propionaldehyde	masking	3	31,7
BUTYROSPERMUM PARKII BUTTER	91080-23-8	Butyrospermum Parkii Butter is the fat obtained from the fruit of the karite tree, Butyrospermum parkii, Sapotaceae	skin conditioning / emollient	3	10,0
C12-15 ALKYL BENZOATE	68411-27-8	Benzoic acid, C12-15-alkyl esters.	emollient	12	3,5
C18-36 ACID TRIGLYCERIDE	91052-08-3	Triglycerides, C18-36.	emollient	3	10,7
CALENDULA OFFICINALIS		Calendula Officinalis is a plant material derived from the flowers of the calendula, Calendula officinalis, Compositae	emollient	2	14,0
CAMELIA JAPONICA EXTRACT	223748-13-8	Camelia Japonica Extract is an extract of the leaves of Camelia japonica, Theaceae	skin conditioning	1	7,0
CAMELIA SINENSIS EXTRACT	84650-60-2	Camelia Sinensis Extract is an extract of the leaves of the tea plant, Camelia sinensis, Theaceae	skin conditioning / astringent / tonic	1	13,0

INCI-name	CAS-Nr.	Chemical name as indicated on the INCI-list	Function	Contained in the number of products	Average ranking order
CANOLA OIL	120962-03-0	Canola Oil is an oil derived from Brassica napus (Brassicaceae), low in erucic acid	emollient	1	9,0
CAPRYLIC/CAPRIC TRIGLYCERIDE	73398-61-5	Triglycerides, mixed decanoyl and octanoyl.	emollient / solvent	14	4,1
CAPRYLYL GLYCOL	1117-86-8	Octane-1,2-diol.	emollient / humectant / hair conditioning	3	15,0
CAPRYLYL METHICONE				1	15,0
CARBOMER	9007-20-9	2-Propenoic acid, polymer with 2,2-bis(hydroxymethyl)propane-1,3-diol 2-propenyl ether	emulsion stabilising / viscosity controlling / gel forming	1	18,0
CASSIA ALATA				1	27,0
CERA ALBA	8012-89-3	Beeswax. The wax obtained from the honeycomb of the bee. It consists primarily of myricyl palmitate, cerotic acid and esters and some high-carbon paraffins.	emollient / emulsifying / film forming	2	12,0
CERA MICROCRISTALLINA	63231-60-7	Paraffin waxes and Hydrocarbon waxes, microcryst.. A complex combination of long, branched chain hydrocarbons obtained from residual oils by solvent crystallization. It consists predominantly of saturated straight and branched chain hydrocarbons predomina	binding / emulsion stabilising / opacifying / viscosity controlling	1	16,0
CETEARETH-12	68439-49-6	C16-18 alcohols, ethoxylated (12 mol EO average molar ratio)	emulsifying	4	16,0
CETEARETH-20	68439-49-6	C16-18 alcohols, ethoxylated (20 mol EO average molar ratio)	emulsifying / surfactant	5	9,0
CETEARYL ALCOHOL	67762-27-0	Alcohols, C16-18.	emollient / emulsifying / emulsion stabilising / opacifying / viscosity controlling	6	8,2
CETEARYL ETHYLHEXANOATE	90411-68-0	Hexanoic acid, 2-ethyl-, C16-18-alkyl esters.	emollient	1	5,0
CETEARYL GLUCOSIDE	246159-33-1	D-Glucopyranose, C16-C18 alkyl glycosides	emulsifying	2	12,5
CETYL ALCOHOL	36653-82-4	Hexadecan-1-ol.	emollient / emulsifying / opacifying / viscosity controlling	3	4,7
CETYL DIMETHICONE	191044-49-2	Siloxanes and silicones, hexadecyl methyl, dimethyl	emollient	2	13,0
CETYL PALMITATE	540-10-3	Hexadecyl hexadecanoate	emollient	3	17,0
CETYL PEG/PPG-10/1 DIMETHICONE				2	7,5

INCI-name	CAS-Nr.	Chemical name as indicated on the INCI-list	Function	Contained in the number of products	Average ranking order
CI 42090	3844-45-9	Dihydrogen (ethyl)[4-[4-[ethyl(3-sulphonatobenzyl)]amino]-2'-sulphonatobenzhydrylidene]cyclohexa-2,5-dien-1-ylidene](3-sulphonatobenzyl)ammonium, disodium salt and other permitted lakes and salts	cosmetic colorant	1	29,0
CI 75810	11006-34-1	Trisodium (2S-trans)-[18-carboxy-20-(carboxymethyl)-13-ethyl-2,3-dihydro-3,7,12,17-tetramethyl-8-vinyl-21H,23H-porphine-2-propionato(5)-N21,N22,N23,N24]cuprate(3-) and its permitted lakes and salts	cosmetic colorant	1	31,0
CINNAMYL ALCOHOL	104-54-1	Cinnamyl alcohol.	masking	1	35,0
CITRAL	5392-40-5	2,6-Octadienal, 3,7-dimethyl-	masking	5	27,0
CITRIC ACID	77-92-9	2-Hydroxy-1,2,3-propanetricarboxylic acid	buffering / chelating	10	18,5
CITRONELLOL	106-22-9	Citronellol.	masking	6	23,8
CITRUS GRANDIS SEED EXTRACT	90045-43-5	Citrus Grandis Seed Extract is an extract of the seeds of the grapefruit, Citrus grandis, Rutaceae.	skin conditioning / astringent / tonic	1	17,0
COMMIPHORA MYRRHA EXTRACT	84929-26-0	Commiphora Myrrha Extract is an extract of the bark exudate of the myrrh, Commiphora myrrha, Burseraceae	cleansing	1	12,0
COUMARIN	91-64-5	Coumarin.	masking	3	27,3
CYCLODEXTRIN	7585-39-9	Cycloheptapentylolose.	absorbent / chelating	1	25,0
CYCLOHEXASILOXANE	540-97-6	Dodecamethylcyclohexasiloxane	hair conditioning / emollient / solvent	2	6,5
CYCLOMETHICONE	556-67-2	Octamethylcyclotetrasiloxane	antistatic / emollient / humectant / solvent / viscosity controlling / hair conditioning	1	5,0
CYCLOPENTASILOXANE	541-02-6	Decamethylcyclopentasiloxane	hair conditioning / emollient / solvent	2	7,0
DAUCUS CAROTA SATIVA				1	22,0
DECYL GLUCOSIDE	54549-25-6	Decyl D-glucoside.	surfactant / emulsion stabilising	2	16,5
DEHYDROACETIC ACID	520-45-6	3-acetyl-6-methyl-2H-pyran-2,4(3H)-dione.	preservative	2	22,5
DENATONIUM BENZOATE	3734-33-6	Denatonium benzoate.	denaturant	1	14,0
DEXTRIN	9004-53-9	Dextrin.	absorbent / binding /	1	29,0

INCI-name	CAS-Nr.	Chemical name as indicated on the INCI-list	Function	Contained in the number of products	Average ranking order
			viscosity controlling		
DIBUTYL ADIPATE	105-99-7	Dibutyl adipate.	emollient / film forming / plasticiser	3	2,0
DICAPRYLYL CARBONATE				5	6,8
DIETHYLAMINO HYDROXYBENZOYL HEXYL BENZOATE				8	6,8
DIETHYLHEXYL CARBONATE				2	15,0
DIGLYCOL/CHDM/ISO PHTHALATES/SIP COPOLYMER			film forming	1	11,0
DIMETHICONE	9006-65-9	Dimethicone	antifoaming / emollient	4	12,3
DIMETHICONOL	31692-79-2	Poly[oxy(dimethylsilyl)], .alpha.-hydro-.omega.-hydroxy-	antifoaming / emollient / moisturising	1	20,0
DIMETHYLCARBONATE COPOLYMER				4	10,3
DIPOTASSIUM GLYCYRRHIZATE	68797-35-3	.alpha.-d-Glucopyranosiduronic acid, (3.beta.,20.beta.)-20-carboxy-11-oxo-30-norolean-12-en-3-yl 2-O-.beta.-d-glucopyranuronosyl-, dipotassium salt.	humectant / skin conditioning	2	10,0
DISODIUM EDTA	139-33-3	Disodium dihydrogen ethylenediaminetetraacetate.	chelating / viscosity controlling	2	20,0
DODECENE				1	18,0
DROMETRIZOLE TRILOXANE	155633-54-8	Phenol, 2-(2H-benzotriazol-2-yl)-4-methyl-6-[2-methyl-3-[1,3,3,3-tetramethyl-1-[(trimethylsilyl)oxy]disiloxanyl]-	uv absorber	2	16,0
ELAEIS GUINEENSIS OIL	8002-75-3	Elaeis Guineensis Oil is a natural oil obtained from the fruits of the palm, Elaeis guineensis, Palmae	emollient	1	3,0
EPILOBIUM ANGUSTIFOLIUM EXTRACT	90028-31-2	Epilobium Angustifolium Extract is an extract of the aerial parts of Epilobium angustifolium, Onagraceae	skin conditioning	1	10,0
ESCULIN	531-75-9	2H-1-Benzopyran-2-one, 6-(beta-D-glucopyranosyloxy)-7-hydroxy-	tonic	1	30,0
ETHYLHEXYL METHOXYCINNAMATE	5466-77-3	2-ethylhexyl 4-methoxycinnamate.	uv filter / uv absorber	2	2,5
ETHYLHEXYL SALICYLATE	118-60-5	2-ethylhexyl salicylate.	uv absorber / uv filter	2	5,0
ETHYLHEXYL STEARATE	22047-49-0	2-ethylhexyl stearate.	emollient	2	3,0
ETHYLHEXYL TRIAZONE	88122-99-0	Benzoic acid, 4,4',4''-(1,3,5-triazine-2,4,6-triyltriimino)tris-,tris(2-ethylhexyl) ester	uv absorber / uv filter	11	11,2

INCI-name	CAS-Nr.	Chemical name as indicated on the INCI-list	Function	Contained in the number of products	Average ranking order
ETHYLHEXYLGLYCERIN	70445-33-9	1,2-propanediol, 3-(2-ethylhexyloxy)	skin conditioning	4	18,0
ETHYLPARABEN	120-47-8	Ethyl 4-hydroxybenzoate.	preservative	2	29,5
EUGENOL	97-53-0	Phenol, 2-methoxy-4-(2-propenyl)	denaturant / tonic	3	28,3
FAEX	68876-77-7	Naturally occurring substances, yeast	skin conditioning	1	28,0
GERANIOL	106-24-1	2,6-Octadien-1-ol, 3,7-dimethyl-, (2E)-	tonic	5	26,4
GLYCERIN	56-81-5	Glycerol.	denaturant / humectant / solvent	22	7,9
GLYCERYL LINOLEATE	26545-74-4	(9Z,12Z)-octadeca-9,12-dienoic acid, monoester with glycerol.	emollient / emulsifying	1	14,0
GLYCERYL LINOLENATE	18465-99-1	2,3-dihydroxypropyl (9Z,12Z,15Z)-9,12,15-octadecatrienoate.	emollient	1	15,0
GLYCERYL OLEATE	25496-72-4	Oleic acid, monoester with glycerol.	emollient / emulsifying	1	29,0
GLYCERYL STEARATE	31566-31-1	Stearic acid, monoester with glycerol.	emollient / emulsifying	4	4,5
GLYCERYL STEARATE SE			emulsifying	1	12,0
GLYCINE	56-40-6	Glycine.	antistatic / buffering / skin conditioning / hair conditioning	1	17,0
GLYCINE SOJA EXTRACT	84776-91-0	Glycine Soja Extract is an extract of the beans of the soybean, Glycine soja, Leguminosae	skin conditioning / emollient / bulking / hair conditioning / solvent / moisturising	4	6,8
GLYCINE SOJA OIL	8001-22-7	Glycine Soja Oil is the oil obtained from the beans of soy, Glycine soja, Leguminosae, by extraction or expression. It consists essentially of triglycerides of oleic, linoleic and saturated acids	emollient / skin conditioning	1	21,0
GLYCINE SOJA/SOYBEAN OIL				1	15,0
GNAPHALIUM LEONTOPODIUM EXTRACT	223749-06-2	Gnaphalium Leontopodium Extract is an extract of the flowers of Gnaphalium leontopodium, Compositae	skin conditioning	1	11,0
HAMAMELIS VIRGINIANA EXTRACT	84696-19-5	Hamamelis Virginiana Extract is an extract of the bark, leaves and twigs of the witch hazel, Hamamelis virginiana, Hamamelidaceae	astringent / soothing / skin conditioning / hair conditioning	2	15,5

INCI-name	CAS-Nr.	Chemical name as indicated on the INCI-list	Function	Contained in the number of products	Average ranking order
HELIANTHUS ANNUUS EXTRACT	84776-03-4	Helianthus Annuus Extract is an extract of the seeds and flowers of the sunflower, Helianthus annuus, Compositae	skin conditioning / emollient / hair conditioning	3	9,7
HELIANTHUS ANNUUS SEED OIL	8001-21-6	Helianthus Annuus Seed Oil is the oil expressed from the seeds of the sunflower, Helianthus annuus, Compositae	emollient / skin conditioning / masking	3	10,0
HEXYL CINNAMAL	101-86-0			1	43,0
HIPPOPHAE RHAMNOIDES EXTRACT	90106-68-6	Hippophae Rhamnoides Extract is an extract of the fruit of the seabuckthorn, Hippophae rhamnoides, Elaeagnaceae	skin conditioning / masking	1	12,0
HYDROGENATED CASTOR OIL	8001-78-3	Castor oil, hydrogenated.	emollient / emulsifying / surfactant / viscosity controlling / skin conditioning	4	16,3
HYDROGENATED COCO-GLYCERIDES	91744-42-2	Glycerides, coco mono-, di- and tri-, hydrogenated.	emollient / skin conditioning	1	13,0
HYDROGENATED DIMER DIINOLEYL				4	9,3
HYDROGENATED LECITHIN	92128-87-5	Lecithins, hydrogenated.	emulsifying / skin conditioning	2	15,5
HYDROGENATED PALM GLYCERIDES	91744-66-0	Glycerides, palm-oil mono-, di- and tri-, hydrogenated.	emollient / emulsifying / skin conditioning / viscosity controlling	2	14,5
HYDROGENATED POLYDECENE	68037-01-4	1-Decene, homopolymer, hydrogenated	emollient	1	2,0
HYDROLYZED ADANSONIA DIGITATA EXTRACT				1	30,0
HYDROXYISOHEXYL 3-CYCLOHEXENE CARBOXALDEHYDE	31906-04-4			2	25,5
ISOAMYL p-METHOXYCINNAMATE	71617-10-2	Isopentyl p-methoxycinnamate.	uv absorber / uv filter	1	5,0
ISODECYL NEOPENTANOATE	60209-82-7	Propanoic acid, 2,2-dimethyl-, isodecyl ester	emollient / skin conditioning	1	6,0
ISOHEXADECANE	93685-80-4	hydrocarbons, C4, 1,3-butadiene-free, polym., tetraisobutylene fraction, hydrogenated	emollient / solvent / skin conditioning	1	4,0
ISONONYL ISONONANOATE	59219-71-5	3,5,5-trimethylhexyl 3,5,5-trimethylhexanoate.	antistatic / emollient / skin conditioning	1	4,0

INCI-name	CAS-Nr.	Chemical name as indicated on the INCI-list	Function	Contained in the number of products	Average ranking order
ISOPROPYL MYRISTATE	110-27-0	Isopropyl myristate.	binding / emollient / solvent / skin conditioning	1	5,0
ISOPROPYL STEARATE	112-10-7	Isopropyl stearate.	binding / emollient / skin conditioning	1	5,0
JASMINUM OFFICINALE EXTRACT	90045-94-6	Jasminum Officinale Extract is an extract of the flowers and leaves of the jasmine, Jasminum officinale, Oleaceae	skin conditioning / moisturising / soothing / masking	1	23,0
LAURYL PEG/PPG-18/18 METHICONE				1	16,0
LAVANDULA ANGUSTIFOLIA EXTRACT	90063-37-9	Lavandula Angustifolia Extract is an extract of the flowers of the lavender, Lavandula angustifolia, Labiatae	tonic / refreshing / cleansing / deodorant / masking	1	19,0
LECITHIN	8002-43-5	Lecithins. The complex combination of diglycerides of fatty acids linked to the choline ester of phosphoric acid.	antistatic / emollient / emulsifying / skin conditioning	1	8,0
LIMONENE	5989-27-5			6	28,5
LINALOOL	78-70-6	1,6-Octadien-3-ol, 3,7-dimethyl-	deodorant	5	27,0
LYSOLECITHIN	85711-58-6	Lecithins, hydrolyzed.	emulsifying	2	7,0
MACADAMIA TERNIFOLIA SEED OIL	128497-20-1	Macadamia Ternifolia Seed Oil is the fixed oil obtained from the nuts of the macadamia tree, Macadamia ternifolia, Proteaceae. It consists primarily of the glycerides of the fatty acids	emollient	1	9,0
MAGNESIUM STEARATE	557-04-0	Magnesium distearate.	cosmetic colorant / moisturising / bulking / anticaking	1	17,0
MAGNESIUM SULFATE	7487-88-9	Magnesium sulphate.	viscosity controlling / hair conditioning / bulking	9	14,8
MANIHOT UTILISSIMA STARCH		Manihot Utilissima Starch is the starch obtained from tapioca, Manihot utilissima, Euphorbiaceae. It consists primarily of amylose and amylopectin	soothing / bulking	1	28,0
MANNITOL	69-65-8	D-mannitol.	binding / humectant / masking / skin conditioning /	1	18,0

INCI-name	CAS-Nr.	Chemical name as indicated on the INCI-list	Function	Contained in the number of products	Average ranking order
			moisturising		
MESEMBRYANTHEMUM CRYSTALLINUM EXTRACT				1	10,0
METHYLENE BIS-BENZOTRIAZOLYL TETRAMETHYLBUTYLPHENOL				4	4,3
METHYLPARABEN	99-76-3	Methyl 4-hydroxybenzoate.	preservative	7	23,9
OCTOCRYLENE	6197-30-4	2-Propenoic acid, 2-cyano-3,3-diphenyl-, 2-ethylhexyl ester	uv filter / uv absorber	4	6,3
OCTYLDODECANOL	5333-42-6	2-octyldodecan-1-ol.	emollient / solvent	3	2,0
o-CYMEN-5-OL	485-07-6	4-isopropyl-m-cresol.	preservative	1	18,0
OENOTHERA BIENNIS EXTRACT	90028-66-3	Oenothera Biennis Extract is an extract of the roots and herb of the evening primrose, Oenothera biennis, Onagraceae	skin conditioning	1	11,0
OLEA EUROPAEA EXTRACT	84012-27-1	Olea Europaea Extract is an extract of the fruit of the olive, Olea europaea, Oleaceae	hair conditioning / skin conditioning	1	31,0
OLEA EUROPAEA OIL	8001-25-0	Olea Europaea Oil is the fixed oil obtained from the ripe fruit of the olive tree, Olea europaea, Oleaceae. It consists primarily of the glycerides of the fatty acids linoleic, oleic and palmitic	emollient / solvent	2	7,0
OLUS OIL	68956-68-3	Olus Oil is an expressed oil of vegetable origin consisting primarily of triglycerides of fatty acids	emollient	1	7,0
PANTHENOL	81-13-0	Butanamide, 2,4-dihydroxy-N-(3-hydroxypropyl)-3,3-dimethyl-, (2R)-	antistatic / hair conditioning / skin conditioning	1	15,0
PARAFFINUM LIQUIDUM	8012-95-1	Paraffin oils. Liquid hydrocarbons from petroleum.	antistatic / emollient / solvent / skin protecting	2	7,0
PARFUM		Perfume and aromatic compositions and their raw materials	deodorant / masking	7	25,3
PEG-30 DIPOLYHYDROXYSTEARATE			emulsifying	5	8,0
PEG-40 CASTOR OIL	61791-12-6	Castor oil, ethoxylated	emulsifying / surfactant	1	19,0
PEG-45/DODECYL GLYCOL COPOLYMER	78336-31-9	Poly(oxy-1,2-ethanediyl), .alpha.-(12-hydroxydodecyl)-.omega.-[(12-hydroxydodecyl)oxy]- (11;45)	emulsion stabilising	1	14,0

INCI-name	CAS-Nr.	Chemical name as indicated on the INCI-list	Function	Contained in the number of products	Average ranking order
PEG-7 HYDROGENATED CASTOR OIL	61788-85-0	Castor oil, hydrogenated, ethoxylated	emulsifying / surfactant	1	7,0
PENTASODIUM ETHYLENEDIAMINE TETRAMETHYLENE PHOSPHONATE		Pentasodium trihydrogen, ethylenedinitrilotetrakis(methylphosphonate).	chelating / viscosity controlling	2	19,0
PENTYLENE GLYCOL				1	12,0
PERSEA GRATISSIMA OIL	8024-32-6	Persea Gratissima Oil is the fixed oil obtained by pressing the dehydrated sliced flesh of the avocado pear, Persea gratissima, Lauraceae. It consists primarily of the glycerides of the fatty acids linoleic, oleic, and palmitic	emollient	2	7,0
PHENOXYETHANOL	122-99-6	2-phenoxyethanol.	preservative	17	20,9
PISUM SATIVUM EXTRACT	90082-41-0	Pisum Sativum Extract is an extract of the seeds of the pea, Pisum sativum, Leguminosae	astringent / firming	1	26,0
PLATANUS OCCIDENTALIS				1	32,0
POLOXAMER 407	2594-62-8	Oxirane, methyl-, polymer with oxirane (98:67)	emulsifying / surfactant	1	24,0
POLYACRYLATE-3				1	16,0
POLYGLYCERYL-2 DIPOLYHYDROXYSTEARATE	137398-08-4	Octadecanoic acid, 12-hydroxy-, homopolymer, ester with oxybis(propanediol)	skin conditioning	1	6,0
POLYGLYCERYL-2 SESQUIISOSTEARATE	67938-21-0	Di(isooctadecanoic) acid, diester with oxydi(propanediol).	emulsifying	1	8,0
POLYGLYCERYL-3 DIISOSTEARATE	85666-92-8		emulsifying	1	15,0
POLYGLYCERYL-3 POLYRICINOLEATE	235783-76-3	9-Octadecanoic acid, 12-hydroxy-(9Z, 12R)-, homopolymer, ester with triglycerol	emulsifying / viscosity controlling	1	13,0
POLYGLYCERYL-3 RICINOLEATE			emulsifying	1	7,0
POLYGLYCERYL-4 DIISOSTEARATE/POLYHYDROXYSTEARATE/SEBACATE				5	8,4
POLYGLYCERYL-4 ISOSTEARATE	91824-88-3		emulsifying	2	9,5
POLYGLYCERYL-6 POLYHYDROXYSTEARATE				2	16,0
POLYHYDROXYSTEARIC ACID			emulsifying	9	13,9
POTASSIUM CETYL PHOSPHATE	84861-79-0	1-Hexadecanol, phosphate, potassium salt.	surfactant	1	10,0
POTASSIUM SORBATE	24634-61-5	Potassium (E,E)-hexa-2,4-dienoate.	preservative	2	25,5
PPG-15 STEARYL ETHER	25231-21-4	Poly[oxy(methyl-1,2-ethanediyl)], .alpha.-octadecyl-.omega.-hydroxy-	emollient	1	9,0
PPG-3 MYRISTYL ETHER	63793-60-2	Poly[oxy(methyl-1,2-ethanediyl)], .alpha.-tetradecyl-.omega.-hydroxy-	emollient / emulsifying	2	6,0

INCI-name	CAS-Nr.	Chemical name as indicated on the INCI-list	Function	Contained in the number of products	Average ranking order
PROPOLIS	85665-41-4	Propolis, ext.	antiseborrhoeic / moisturising / smoothing	1	31,0
PROPYLENE GLYCOL	57-55-6	Propane-1,2-diol.	humectant / solvent / skin conditioning / viscosity controlling	5	13,8
PROPYLPARABEN	94-13-3	Propyl 4-hydroxybenzoate.	preservative	5	23,4
PRUNUS AMYGDALUS DULCIS OIL	8007-69-0	Prunus Amygdalus Dulcis Oil is the fixed oil obtained from the ripe seeds of the sweet almond, Prunus amygdalus dulcis, Rosaceae. It consist primarily of the glycerides of the fatty acids.	emollient / skin conditioning	1	7,0
PRUNUS ARMENIACA EXTRACT	68650-44-2	Prunus Armeniaca Extract is an extract of the fruit of the apricot, Prunus armeniaca, Rosaceae	emollient / moisturising	1	15,0
PRUNUS DULCIS				1	16,0
PVP/EICOSENE COPOLYMER	28211-18-9	2-pyrrolidinone, 1-ethenyl-, polymer with 1-eicosene	antistatic / binding / film forming / viscosity controlling / skin protecting	1	12,0
PYRUS CYDONIA SEED		Pyrus Cydonia Seed is the dried seed of the quince, Pyrus cydonia, Rosaceae	abrasive	1	8,0
ROSA CANINA FRUIT EXTRACT	84696-47-9	Rosa Canina Fruit Extract is an extract of the fruit of the dog rose, Rosa canina, Rosaceae.	tonic / astringent	1	2,0
ROSA CANINA SEED EXTRACT	84696-47-9	Rosa Canina Seed Extract is an extract of the seeds of the dog rose, Rosa canina, Rosaceae	skin conditioning	1	18,0
ROSA DAMASCENA EXTRACT	90106-38-0	Rosa Damascena Extract is an extract of the flowers of the rose, Rosa damascena, Rosaceae	tonic	2	15,5
ROSMARINUS OFFICINALIS EXTRACT	84604-14-8	Rosmarinus Officinalis Extract is an extract of the leaves of the rosemary, Rosmarinus officinalis, Labiatae	tonic / refreshing / antimicrobial	1	13,0
SACCHARIDE ISOMERATE	100843-69-4		humectant	2	15,5
SESAMUM INDICUM OIL	8008-74-0	Sesamum Indicum Oil is the oil obtained from the seed of sesame, Sesamum indicum, Pedaliaceae. It consists primarily of the glycerides of the fatty acids linoleic, oleic, palmitic and stearic	emollient / hair conditioning / skin conditioning	1	11,0

INCI-name	CAS-Nr.	Chemical name as indicated on the INCI-list	Function	Contained in the number of products	Average ranking order
SILICA	7631-86-9	Silicon dioxide.	abrasive / absorbent / opacifying / viscosity controlling / anticaking / bulking	1	16,0
SIMMONDSIA CHINENSIS EXTRACT	90045-98-0	Simmondsia Chinensis Extract is an extract of the nuts of the jojoba, Simmondsia chinensis, Buxaceae	skin conditioning / emollient / hair conditioning / abrasive	2	8,0
SIMMONDSIA CHINENSIS OIL	61789-91-1	Simmondsia Chinensis Oil is the fixed oil expressed or extracted from seeds of the jojoba, Simmondsia chinensis, Buxaceae	emollient	4	5,5
SODIUM BENZOATE	532-32-1	Sodium benzoate.	preservative	8	22,8
SODIUM CETEARYL SULFATE	59186-41-3	Sulfuric acid, mixed cetyl and stearyl esters, sodium salts	surfactant / cleansing / foaming	1	21,0
SODIUM CHLORIDE	7647-14-5	Sodium chloride.	viscosity controlling / bulking	3	15,0
SODIUM DEHYDROACETATE	4418-26-2	Sodium 1-(3,4-dihydro-6-methyl-2,4-dioxo-2H-pyran-3-ylidene)ethanolate.	preservative	3	26,0
SODIUM GLUCONATE	527-07-1	Sodium gluconate.	chelating	5	17,0
SODIUM HYDROXIDE	1310-73-2	Sodium hydroxide.	buffering / denaturant	2	22,0
SODIUM LACTATE	72-17-3	Sodium lactate.	buffering / humectant	2	8,0
SODIUM PHENYLBENZIMIDAZOLE SULFONATE	5997-53-5	1H-benzimidazole-5-sulfonic acid, 2-phenyl-, monosodium salt	uv filter / uv absorber	2	12,5
SODIUM PHOSPHATE	7558-80-7	Sodium dihydrogenorthophosphate.	buffering	3	20,0
SODIUM STARCH OCTENYLSUCCINATE	66829-29-6	Starch, esters with sodium hydrogen octenylbutanedioate	absorbent / emulsion stabilising / viscosity controlling	1	19,0
SODIUM SULFATE	7757-82-6	Sodium sulphate.	viscosity controlling / bulking	1	27,0
SODIUM SULFITE	7757-83-7	Sodium sulphite.	preservative	1	11,0
SORBIC ACID	110-44-1	Hexa-2,4-dienoic acid.	preservative	1	22,0
SORBITAN ISOSTEARATE	71902-01-7	Sorbitan, isooctadecanoate.	emulsifying	4	9,0

INCI-name	CAS-Nr.	Chemical name as indicated on the INCI-list	Function	Contained in the number of products	Average ranking order
STEARIC ACID	57-11-4	Stearic acid.	emulsifying / emulsion stabilising / refatting / cleansing	9	15,3
STEARYL ALCOHOL	112-92-5	Octadecan-1-ol.	emollient / emulsion stabilising / opacifying / viscosity controlling / foam boosting / refatting	1	11,0
STEARYL BEESWAX	223705-72-4	Beeswax fatty acids, octadecyl esters	emollient	1	21,0
SUCROSE DISTEARATE	27195-16-0	Sucrose distearate.	emollient / emulsifying / skin conditioning	1	17,0
TENACETUM ANNUUM OIL				1	24,0
TEREPHTHALYLIDENE DICAMPHOR SULFONIC ACID	90457-82-2	3,3'-(1,4-phenylenedimethylene)bis[7,7-dimethyl-2-oxo-bicyclo[2.2.1]heptane-1-methanesulfonic acid]	uv filter / uv absorber	2	16,0
TETRADIBUTYL PENTAERITHRITYL HYDROXYGYDROCINNAMATE				1	26,0
TETRASODIUM IMINODISUCCINATE				3	21,0
TITANIUM DIOXIDE	13463-67-7	Titanium dioxide (CI 77891).	opacifying / uv absorber	25	5,8
TOCOPHEROL	10191-41-0	3,4-dihydro-2,5,7,8-tetramethyl-2-(4,8,12-trimethyltridecyl)-2H-benzopyran-6-ol.	antioxidant / skin conditioning	15	17,7
TOCOPHEROL ACETATE				1	18,0
TOCOPHERYL ACETATE	7695-91-2	3,4-dihydro-2,5,7,8-tetramethyl-2-(4,8,12-trimethyltridecyl)-2H-benzopyran-6-yl acetate.	antioxidant	10	14,6
TOCOPHERYL GLUCOSIDE				1	24,0
TRICAPRYLIN	538-23-8	Glycerol trioctanoate.	emollient / solvent / skin conditioning	2	6,5
TRIETHANOLAMINE	102-71-6	2,2',2''-nitrilotriethanol.	buffering	2	22,5
TRIETHOXYCAPRYLYLSILANE				1	25,0
TRIMETHOXYCAPRYLYLSILANE	3069-40-7	Trimethoxyoctylsilane	binding / smoothing	3	19,3
TRISODIUM EDTA	150-38-9	Trisodium hydrogen ethylenediaminetetraacetate.	chelating	3	19,3
UBIQUINONE	303-98-0	2,5-Cyclohexadiene-1,4-dione, 2-(3,7,11,15,19,23,27,31,35,39-decamethyl-	antioxidant / skin conditioning	1	10,0

INCI-name	CAS-Nr.	Chemical name as indicated on the INCI-list	Function	Contained in the number of products	Average ranking order
		2,6,10,14,18,22,26,30,34,38-tetracontadecaenyl)-5,6-dimethoxy-3-methyl-, (all-E)-			
VP/EICOSENE COPOLYMER				1	12,0
VP/HEXADECENE COPOLYMER				2	14,5
XANTHAN GUM	11138-66-2	Xanthan gum.	binding / emulsion stabilising / viscosity controlling / gel forming	10	20,4
ZINC OXIDE	1314-13-2	Zinc oxide (CI 77947).	bulking / uv absorber / skin protecting	4	11,3
ZINC STEARATE	557-05-1	Zinc distearate.	cosmetic colorant / anticaking	3	13,0

Chemical substances in moisturising creams, oil-based creams and lotions

This appendix is a summary of all the chemical substances found in the surveyed moisturising creams, oil-based creams and lotions for children. A total of 174 different substances were found in the 32 surveyed creams and lotions.

The summary shows the frequency of different substances occurring in the the creams and lotions, and the rank order they occur in descending order of weighth, as indicated on the list of ingredients on the products. The rank order is thus an indication of the relative concentration of the ingredients in the products. A low figure (high ranking) means that the substance is the main ingredient in the product, whereas a high figure (low ranking) means that the substance is an additive (e.g., a preservative) in the product.

The table below shows how many of the 32 moisturising creams, oil-based creams and lotions contain the different listed substances and the rank order of the substances.

Ingredients listed in descending order of frequency

The chemical substances are indicated in descending order of frequency. For instance when the first substance is aqua (= water), it occurs in most of the products.

List of all the ingredients in the 32 surveyed moisturising creams, oil-based creams and lotions for children, marketed in October 2008. The ingredients are listed in descending order of frequency.

INCI-name	CAS-Nr.	Chemical name according to the INCI-list	Function	Contained in the number of products	Average ranking order
AQUA	7732-18-5	Water.	solvent	30	1,1
GLYCERIN	56-81-5	Glycerol.	denaturant / humectant / solvent	24	4,3
GLYCERYL STEARATE	31566-31-1	Stearic acid, monoester with glycerol.	emollient / emulsifying	16	5,9
PHENOXYETHANOL	122-99-6	2-phenoxyethanol.	preservative	16	13,5

INCI-name	CAS-Nr.	Chemical name according to the INCI-list	Function	Contained in the number of products	Average ranking order
CETEARYL ALCOHOL	67762-27-0	Alcohols, C16-18.	emollient / emulsifying / emulsion stabilising / opacifying / viscosity controlling	13	6,2
XANTHAN GUM	11138-66-2	Xanthan gum.	binding / emulsion stabilising / viscosity controlling / gel forming	11	14,9
CITRIC ACID	77-92-9	2-Hydroxy-1,2,3-propanetricarboxylic acid	buffering / chelating	10	15,2
PARAFFINUM LIQUIDUM	8012-95-1	Paraffin oils. Liquid hydrocarbons from petroleum.	antistatic / emollient / solvent / skin protecting	10	2,7
ETHYLHEXYL STEARATE	22047-49-0	2-ethylhexyl stearate.	emollient	9	3,4
SODIUM GLUCONATE	527-07-1	Sodium gluconate.	chelating	8	13,1
METHYLPARABEN	99-76-3	Methyl 4-hydroxybenzoate.	preservative	7	11,9
BUTYROSPERMUM PARKII BUTTER	91080-23-8	Butyrospermum Parkii Butter is the fat obtained from the fruit of the karite tree, Butyrospermum parkii, Sapotaceae	skin conditioning / emollient	7	8,0
SODIUM BENZOATE	532-32-1	Sodium benzoate.	preservative	6	19,3
BENZOIC ACID	65-85-0	Benzoic acid.	preservative	6	13,7
PROPYLPARABEN	94-13-3	Propyl 4-hydroxybenzoate.	preservative	6	15,2
PETROLATUM	2231-33-5	Petrolatum. A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained as a semi-solid from dewaxing paraffinic residual oil. It consists predominantly of saturated crystalline and liquid hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly greater than C25.	antistatic / emollient	6	2,3
CARBOMER	9007-20-9	2-Propenoic acid, polymer with 2,2-bis(hydroxymethyl)propane-1,3-diol 2-propenyl ether	emulsion stabilising / viscosity controlling / gel forming	6	10,2
LIMONENE	5989-27-5			6	19,7
PARFUM		Perfume and aromatic compositions and their raw materials	deodorant / masking	6	14,8

INCI-name	CAS-Nr.	Chemical name according to the INCI-list	Function	Contained in the number of products	Average ranking order
DIMETHICONE	9006-65-9	Dimethicone	antifoaming / emollient	5	9,4
PENTYLENE GLYCOL				5	4,2
SODIUM HYDROXIDE	1310-73-2	Sodium hydroxide.	buffering / denaturant	5	14,2
PRUNUS AMYGDALUS DULCIS OIL	8007-69-0	Prunus Amygdalus Dulcis Oil is the fixed oil obtained from the ripe seeds of the sweet almond, Prunus amygdalus dulcis, Rosaceae. It consist primarily of the glycerides of the fatty acids.	emollient / skin conditioning	5	8,6
LINALOOL	78-70-6	1,6-Octadien-3-ol, 3,7-dimethyl-	deodorant	5	17,8
ETHYLHEXYLGLYCERIN	70445-33-9	1,2-propanediol, 3-(2-ethylhexyloxy)	skin conditioning	4	14,0
CALENDULA OFFICINALIS EXTRACT	84776-23-8	Calendula Officinalis Extract is an extract of the flowers of the calendula, Calendula officinalis, Compositae.	emollient	4	11,8
GLYCERYL STEARATE SE			emulsifying	4	5,5
CAPRYLIC/CAPRIC TRIGLYCERIDE	73398-61-5	Triglycerides, mixed decanoyl and octanoyl.	emollient / solvent	4	3,0
OLUS OIL	68956-68-3	Olus Oil is an expressed oil of vegetable origin consisting primarily of triglycerides of fatty acids	emollient	4	5,3
PARAFFIN	8002-74-2	Paraffin waxes and Hydrocarbon waxes. A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained from petroleum fractions by solvent crystallization (solvent deoiling) or by the sweating process. It consists predominantly of straight chain hydrocarbons having carbon	emollient / viscosity controlling	4	4,8
CERA MICROCRISTALLINA	63231-60-7	Paraffin waxes and Hydrocarbon waxes, microcryst.. A complex combination of long, branched chain hydrocarbons obtained from residual oils by solvent crystallization. It consists predominantly of saturated straight and branched chain hydrocarbons predomina	binding / emulsion stabilising / opacifying / viscosity controlling	4	5,0
POLYGLYCERYL-3 METHYLGLUCOSE DISTEARATE			emulsifying	4	7,5
CERAMIDE 3	100403-19-8	Octadecanamide, N-(1,3,4-trihydroxy-2-octadecyl)	skin conditioning / skin protecting	4	13,5
ETHYLPARABEN	120-47-8	Ethyl 4-hydroxybenzoate.	preservative	4	14,5

INCI-name	CAS-Nr.	Chemical name according to the INCI-list	Function	Contained in the number of products	Average ranking order
MAGNESIUM ALUMINUM SILICATE	1327-43-1	Silicic acid, aluminum magnesium salt.	absorbent / opacifying / viscosity controlling / anticaking	4	9,5
CETEARYL GLUCOSIDE	246159-33-1	D-Glucopyranose, C16-C18 alkyl glycosides	emulsifying	4	6,0
TRIETHANOLAMINE	102-71-6	2,2',2''-nitrilotriethanol.	buffering	4	16,5
DEHYDROACETIC ACID	520-45-6	3-acetyl-6-methyl-2H-pyran-2,4(3H)-dione.	preservative	4	15,0
CHOLESTEROL	57-88-5	Cholest-5-en-3-ol (beta)-	emollient / emulsifying / stabilising	4	11,3
TOCOPHEROL	10191-41-0	3,4-dihydro-2,5,7,8-tetramethyl-2-(4,8,12-trimethyltridecyl)-2H-benzopyran-6-ol.	antioxidant / skin conditioning	3	13,7
CETEARETH-20	68439-49-6	C16-18 alcohols, ethoxylated (20 mol EO average molar ratio)	emulsifying / surfactant	3	8,7
CETEARETH-25	68439-49-6	C16-18 alcohols, ethoxylated (25 mol EO average molar ratio)	emulsifying / surfactant	3	5,7
LANOLIN	8006-54-0	Lanolin. Fat-like substance derived from sheep wool. Contains a complex combination of esters and polyesters, consisting chiefly of cholesteryl and isocholesteryl esters of the higher fatty acids.	antistatic / emollient / emulsifying / skin conditioning / hair conditioning / surfactant	3	4,3
LACTIC ACID	50-21-5	Propanoic acid, 2-hydroxy-	buffering / humectant / skin conditioning	3	12,7
ISOCETYL ALCOHOL	36311-34-9	Isohexadecanol.	emollient / viscosity controlling / skin conditioning	3	14,3
ISOPROPYL MYRISTATE	110-27-0	Isopropyl myristate.	binding / emollient / solvent / skin conditioning	3	3,0
PEG-100 STEARATE	9004-99-3	Poly(oxy-1,2-ethanediyl), .alpha.-(1-oxooctadecyl)-.omega.-hydroxy-	surfactant	3	8,0
CETEARETH-12	68439-49-6	C16-18 alcohols, ethoxylated (12 mol EO average molar ratio)	emulsifying	3	5,7
SODIUM CITRATE	68-04-2	Trisodium citrate.	buffering / chelating	3	9,0
SIMMONDSIA CHINENSIS OIL	61789-91-1	Simmondsia Chinensis Oil is the fixed oil expressed or extracted from seeds of the jojoba, Simmondsia chinensis,	emollient	3	4,0

INCI-name	CAS-Nr.	Chemical name according to the INCI-list	Function	Contained in the number of products	Average ranking order
		Buxaceae			
DICAPRYLYL CARBONATE				3	6,7
BUTYLENE GLYCOL	107-88-0	Butane-1,3-diol.	humectant / solvent	3	3,7
STEARIC ACID	57-11-4	Stearic acid.	emulsifying / emulsion stabilising / refatting / cleansing	3	7,0
SORBITAN STEARATE	1338-41-6	Sorbitan stearate.	emulsifying	3	4,7
PROPYLENE GLYCOL	57-55-6	Propane-1,2-diol.	humectant / solvent / skin conditioning / viscosity controlling	3	7,3
POTASSIUM SORBATE	24634-61-5	Potassium (E,E)-hexa-2,4-dienoate.	preservative	3	19,7
GLYCERYL OLEATE	25496-72-4	Oleic acid, monoester with glycerol.	emollient / emulsifying	2	7,0
GOSSYPIUM HERBACEUM SEED OIL				2	13,0
TOCOPHEROL ACETATE				2	24,5
LECITHIN	8002-43-5	Lecithins. The complex combination of diglycerides of fatty acids linked to the choline ester of phosphoric acid.	antistatic / emollient / emulsifying / skin conditioning	2	17,5
SODIUM ASCORBYL PHOSPHATE				2	25,5
SODIUM STEAROYL LACTYLATE	25383-99-7	Sodium 2-stearoyllactate.	emulsifying	2	9,0
LAURETH-7	3055-97-8	3,6,9,12,15,18,21-heptaooxatriacontanol.	emulsifying / surfactant	2	16,5
SORBITOL	50-70-4	D-glucitol.	humectant / plasticiser / skin conditioning	2	12,0
ASCORBIC ACID	50-81-7	Ascorbic acid.	antioxidant / buffering	2	26,5
SODIUM CHLORIDE	7647-14-5	Sodium chloride.	viscosity controlling / bulking	2	9,0
ALOE BARBADENSIS		Aloe Barbadosensis is a plant material derived from the leaves of the aloe, Aloe barbadensis, Liliaceae.	emollient	2	5,0
CETYL PEG/PPG-10/1 DIMETHICONE				2	6,0

INCI-name	CAS-Nr.	Chemical name according to the INCI-list	Function	Contained in the number of products	Average ranking order
DICAPRYLYL ETHER	629-82-3	Diocetyl ether.	solvent	2	5,0
CHLORPHENESIN	104-29-0	1,2-Propanediol, 3-(4-chlorophenoxy)-	preservative	2	16,5
BENZYL ALCOHOL	100-51-6	Benzyl alcohol.	preservative / solvent	2	18,5
CETEARYL ISONONANOATE	111937-03-2	Isononanoic acid, C16-18-alkyl esters	emollient	2	5,0
GLYCERYL STEARATE CITRATE	55840-13-6	1,2,3-Propanetricarboxylic acid, 2-hydroxy-, ester with 1,2,3-propanetriol monoctadecanoate.	emollient / emulsifying / skin conditioning	2	10,0
CETYL ALCOHOL	36653-82-4	Hexadecan-1-ol.	emollient / emulsifying / opacifying / viscosity controlling	2	7,5
CHAMOMILLA RECUTITA EXTRACT	84082-60-0	Chamomilla Recutita Extract is an extract of the flowerheads of the matricaria, Chamomilla recutita, Compositae	emollient	2	8,0
CETEARETH-6	68439-49-6	C16-18 alcohols, ethoxylated (6 mol EO average molar ratio)	emulsifying	2	5,0
CAPRYLYL GLYCOL	1117-86-8	Octane-1,2-diol.	emollient / humectant / hair conditioning	2	9,5
ALCOHOL	64-17-5	Ethanol.	solvent	2	5,0
STEARYL ALCOHOL	112-92-5	Octadecan-1-ol.	emollient / emulsion stabilising / opacifying / viscosity controlling / foam boosting / refatting	2	6,0
POLYSORBATE 60	9005-67-8	Sorbitan, monoctadecanoate, poly(oxy-1,2-ethanediyl) derivs.	emulsifying / surfactant	2	7,0
C13-14 ISOPARAFFIN	246538-79-4	Alkanes, iso-, C13-14	emollient / solvent	2	14,5
CALENDULA OFFICINALIS		Calendula Officinalis is a plant material derived from the flowers of the calendula, Calendula officinalis, Compositae	emollient	2	8,0
CAPRIC/CAPRYLIC TRIGLYCERIDES				2	2,0
PASSIFLORA INCARNATA EXTRACT	72968-47-9	Passiflora Incarnata Extract is an extract of the flowers of the passionflower, Passiflora incarnata, Passifloraceae	skin conditioning / skin protecting	2	12,0

INCI-name	CAS-Nr.	Chemical name according to the INCI-list	Function	Contained in the number of products	Average ranking order
OENOTHERA BIENNIS OIL		Oenothera Biennis Oil is the fixed oil derived from the seeds of the evening primrose, <i>Oenothera biennis</i> , Onagraceae. It consists primarily of the glycerides of the fatty acids	emollient	2	8,0
PANTHANOL				2	21,5
ALOE BARBADENSIS LEAF JUICE				2	22,5
ORYZA SATIVA OIL				2	14,0
BHT	128-37-0	2,6-di-tert-butyl-P-cresol.	antioxidant	2	14,5
GERANIOL	106-24-1	2,6-Octadien-1-ol, 3,7-dimethyl-, (2E)-	tonic	2	15,0
ALLANTOIN	97-59-6	Urea, (2,5-dioxo-4-imidazolidinyl)	soothing	2	12,0
TRIFOLIUM PRATENSE EXTRACT	85085-25-2	Trifolium Pratense Extract is an extract of the flowers of the clover, <i>Trifolium pratense</i> , Leguminosae	astringent	2	10,0
NIACINAMIDE	98-92-0	3-Pyridinecarboxamide	smoothing	2	11,5
POLYACRYLAMIDE	2594-44-6	2-propenamide, homopolymer	antistatic / binding / film forming	2	11,5
SESAMUM INDICUM SEED OIL				2	3,5
PANTHENOL	81-13-0	Butanamide, 2,4-dihydroxy-N-(3-hydroxypropyl)-3,3-dimethyl-, (2R)-	antistatic / hair conditioning / skin conditioning	2	9,0
CYCLOMETHICONE	556-67-2	Octamethylcyclotetrasiloxane	antistatic / emollient / humectant / solvent / viscosity controlling / hair conditioning	1	3,0
CITRUS PARADISI OIL				1	17,0
COCOS NUCIFERA EXTRACT		Cocos Nucifera Extract is an extract of the fruit of the coconut, <i>Cocos nucifera</i> , Arecaceae	skin conditioning / hair conditioning / emollient	1	2,0
COMMIPHORA MYRRHA EXTRACT	84929-26-0	Commiphora Myrrha Extract is an extract of the bark exudate of the myrrh, <i>Commiphora myrrha</i> , Burseraceae	cleansing	1	11,0

INCI-name	CAS-Nr.	Chemical name according to the INCI-list	Function	Contained in the number of products	Average ranking order
AMMONIUM ACRYLOYLDIMETHYLLAURATE/VP COPOLYMER				1	6,0
ANGELICA ARCHANGELICA ROOT EXTRACT				1	9,0
AVENA SATIVA EXTRACT	84012-26-0	Avena Sativa Extract is an extract of the seeds of the oat, Avena sativa, Poaceae	emollient	1	13,0
AVENA SATIVA KERNEL EXTRACT	84012-26-0	Avena Sativa Kernel Extract is an extract of the kernels of oats, Avena sativa, Poaceae	abrasive	1	12,0
BEHENYL ALCOHOL	661-19-8	Docosan-1-ol.	emollient	1	11,0
ANGELICA ARCHANGELICA EXTRACT	84775-41-7	Angelica Archangelica Extract is an extract of the roots of the angelica, Angelica archangelica, Umbelliferae	tonic	1	9,0
BENZYL BENZOATE	120-51-4	Benzyl benzoate.	solvent	1	15,0
CARNAUBA				1	8,0
BUTYLPARABEN	94-26-8	Butyl 4-hydroxybenzoate.	preservative	1	21,0
CHAMOMILLA RECUTITA FLOWER EXTRACT				1	11,0
ALUMINIUM STARCH OCTENYLSUCCINATE				1	10,0
CYCLOPENTASILOXANE	541-02-6	Decamethylcyclopentasiloxane	hair conditioning / emollient / solvent	1	2,0
ANTHEMIS NOBILIS OIL	8015-92-7	Anthemis Nobilis Oil is the volatile oil distilled from the dried flower heads of Anthemis nobilis, Compositae.	tonic / skin conditioning	1	21,0
ALOE BARBADENSIS GEL		Aloe Barbadensis Gel is the juice expressed from the leaves of the aloe, Aloe barbadensis, Liliaceae.	emollient	1	8,0
CERA ALBA	8012-89-3	Beeswax. The wax obtained from the honeycomb of the bee. It consists primarily of myricyl palmitate, cerotic acid and esters and some high-carbon paraffins.	emollient / emulsifying / film forming	1	9,0
CETEARYL ETHYLHEXANOATE	90411-68-0	Hexanoic acid, 2-ethyl-, C16-18-alkyl esters.	emollient	1	5,0
CETYL PALMITATE	540-10-3	Hexadecyl hexadecanoate	emollient	1	6,0
BENZYL SALICYLATE	118-58-1	Benzyl salicylate.	uv absorber	1	16,0
SODIUM BEESWAX	97721-96-5	Fatty acids, beeswax, sodium salts.	emulsifying / skin conditioning	1	8,0

INCI-name	CAS-Nr.	Chemical name according to the INCI-list	Function	Contained in the number of products	Average ranking order
ISOPROPYL PALMITATE	142-91-6	Isopropyl palmitate.	antistatic / binding / emollient / solvent / skin conditioning	1	3,0
PEG-40 CASTOR OIL	61791-12-6	Castor oil, ethoxylated	emulsifying / surfactant	1	12,0
PEG-75 LANOLIN	61790-81-6	Lanolin, ethoxylated	emollient / emulsifying / surfactant	1	4,0
POLYGLYCERYL-4 ISOSTEARATE	91824-88-3		emulsifying	1	6,0
PRUNUS AMYGDALUS DULCIS EXTRACT	90320-37-9	Prunus Amygdalus Dulcis Extract is an extract of the fruits of the sweet almond, Prunus amygdalus dulcis, Rosaceae	skin conditioning / abrasive / bulking / moisturising	1	11,0
PRUNUS ARMENIACA EXTRACT	68650-44-2	Prunus Armeniaca Extract is an extract of the fruit of the apricot, Prunus armeniaca, Rosaceae	emollient / moisturising	1	2,0
PRUNUS ARMENIACA KERNEL OIL	72869-69-3	Prunus Armeniaca Kernel Oil is the fixed oil expressed from the kernels of the apricot, Prunus armeniaca, Rosaceae. It consists primarily of the glycerides of the fatty acids	emollient / skin conditioning	1	2,0
ROSMARINUS OFFICINALIS EXTRACT	84604-14-8	Rosmarinus Officinalis Extract is an extract of the leaves of the rosemary, Rosmarinus officinalis, Labiatae	tonic / refreshing / antimicrobial	1	10,0
SACCHARIDE ISOMERATE	100843-69-4		humectant	1	14,0
SAMBUCUS NIGRA		Sambucus Nigra is a plant material derived from the sambucus, Sambucus nigra, Caprifoliaceae	skin conditioning	1	11,0
SAMBUCUS NIGRA FLOWER EXTRACT				1	11,0
PEG-12	1786-28-6	3,6,9,12,15,18,21,24,27,30,33-undeca-oxapentatriacontane-1,35-diol.	humectant / solvent	1	5,0
SILICA	7631-86-9	Silicon dioxide.	abrasive / absorbent / opacifying / viscosity controlling / anticaking / bulking	1	9,0
p-ANISIC ACID	100-09-4	Benzoic acid, 4-methoxy-	masking	1	10,0
SODIUM CETEARYL SULFATE	59186-41-3	Sulfuric acid, mixed cetyl and stearyl esters, sodium salts	surfactant / cleansing / foaming	1	14,0

INCI-name	CAS-Nr.	Chemical name according to the INCI-list	Function	Contained in the number of products	Average ranking order
SODIUM LACTATE	72-17-3	Sodium lactate.	buffering / humectant	1	8,0
SORBIC ACID	110-44-1	Hexa-2,4-dienoic acid.	preservative	1	9,0
SORBITAN OLEATE	1338-43-8	Sorbitan oleate.	emulsifying	1	6,0
SQUALANE	111-01-3	2,6,10,15,19,23-hexamethyltetracosane.	emollient / hair conditioning / refatting / skin conditioning	1	7,0
SUCROSE COCOATE	91031-88-8	Fatty acids, coco, esters with sucrose.	antistatic / emulsifying / skin conditioning	1	19,0
TACOPHEROL				1	9,0
TETRASODIUM EDTA	64-02-8	Tetrasodium ethylenediaminetetraacetate.	chelating	1	20,0
TETRASODIUM IMINODISUCCINATE				1	17,0
TOCOPHERYL ACETATE	7695-91-2	3,4-dihydro-2,5,7,8-tetramethyl-2-(4,8,12-trimethyltridecyl)-2H-benzopyran-6-yl acetate.	antioxidant	1	12,0
TROMETHAMINE	77-86-1	1,3-Propanediol, 2-amino-2-(hydroxymethyl)	buffering	1	14,0
ZINC OXIDE	1314-13-2	Zinc oxide (CI 77947).	bulking / uv absorber / skin protecting	1	11,0
SHOREA STENOPTERA BUTTER	91770-65-9	Shorea Stenoptera Extract is a fat obtained from the fruits and seeds of Shorea stenoptera, Dipterocarpaceae	emollient	1	6,0
ACRYLATES/C10-30 ALKYL ACRYLATE CROSSPOLYMER		C10-C30 alkyl propenoate, polymer with propenoic acid, butenoic acid and/or alkyl propenoates, product with propenyl sucrose ether or propenyl 2,2-dihydroxymethyl-1,3-propanediol	film forming	1	17,0
DIISOSTEAROYL POLYGLYCERYL-3 DIMER DILINOLEATE				1	4,0
DISODIUM EDTA	139-33-3	Disodium dihydrogen ethylenediaminetetraacetate.	chelating / viscosity controlling	1	17,0
ELAEIS GUINEENSIS OIL	8002-75-3	Elaeis Guineensis Oil is a natural oil obtained from the fruits of the palm, Elaeis guineensis, Palmae	emollient	1	2,0
ETHYLHEXYL COCOATE	92044-87-6	Fatty acids, coco, 2-ethylhexyl esters.	emollient	1	2,0
GLYCERYL LINOLEATE	26545-74-4	(9Z,12Z)-octadeca-9,12-dienoic acid, monoester with glycerol.	emollient / emulsifying	1	8,0

INCI-name	CAS-Nr.	Chemical name according to the INCI-list	Function	Contained in the number of products	Average ranking order
HELIANTHUS ANNUUS EXTRACT	84776-03-4	Helianthus Annuus Extract is an extract of the seeds and flowers of the sunflower, Helianthus annuus, Compositae	skin conditioning / emollient / hair conditioning	1	5,0
HELIANTHUS ANNUUS SEED OIL	8001-21-6	Helianthus Annuus Seed Oil is the oil expressed from the seeds of the sunflower, Helianthus annuus, Compositae	emollient / skin conditioning / masking	1	4,0
HEXYL LAURATE	34316-64-8	Hexyl laurate.	emollient / solvent / viscosity controlling	1	8,0
HYDROGENATED CASTOR OIL	8001-78-3	Castor oil, hydrogenated.	emollient / emulsifying / surfactant / viscosity controlling / skin conditioning	1	8,0
HYDROLYZED BEESWAX		Beeswax, hydrolyzed	surfactant / emulsifying / emulsion stabilising / stabilising	1	7,0
HYPERICUM PERFORATUM EXTRACT	84082-80-4	Hypericum Perforatum Extract is an extract of the capsules, flowers, leaves and stem heads of the St. John's wort, Hypericum perforatum, Hypericaceae	astringent / soothing / skin protecting / tonic / antimicrobial / masking	1	6,0
PEG-20 METHYL GLUCOSE SESQUISTEARATE	68389-70-8	Poly(oxy-1,2-ethanediyl), .alpha.-hydro.-omega.-hydroxy-, ether with methyl .beta.-d-glucopyranoside (4:1), octadecanoate (2:3)	emulsifying	1	8,0
ISOBUTYLPARABEN	857-25-9	Isobutyl 4-hydroxybenzoate.	preservative	1	22,0
DAUCUS CAROTA		Daucus Sativa is the plant material derived from the roots of the carrot, Daucus carota sativa, Umbelliferae.	emollient / astringent	1	10,0
ISOPROPYL STEARATE	112-10-7	Isopropyl stearate.	binding / emollient / skin conditioning	1	3,0
ZINC SULFATE	7733-02-0	Zinc sulphate.	antimicrobial / oral care / antiplaque / anticaking	1	9,0
KAOLIN	1332-58-7	Naturally occurring substances, kaolin (CI 77004).	absorbent / anticaking / abrasive / bulking / opacifying	1	5,0

INCI-name	CAS-Nr.	Chemical name according to the INCI-list	Function	Contained in the number of products	Average ranking order
LAVANDULA ANGUSTIFOLIA OIL	8000-28-0	Lavandula Angustifolia Oil is the volatile oil obtained from the flowers of Lavandula officinalis, Labiatae.	tonic / masking	1	9,0
LAVANDULA OFFICINALIS OIL				1	20,0
MAGNESIUM SULFATE	7487-88-9	Magnesium sulphate.	viscosity controlling / hair conditioning / bulking	1	9,0
METHYL GLUCOSE SESQUISTEARATE	68936-95-8	D-Glucopyranoside, methyl, octadecanoate (2:3).	emollient / emulsifying / skin conditioning	1	7,0
MYRETH-3 MYRISTATE	59686-68-9	Poly(oxy-1,2-ethanediyl), .alpha.-(1-oxotetradecyl)-.omega.-(tetradecyloxy)-	emollient / surfactant / skin conditioning	1	9,0
OCTYLDODECANOL	5333-42-6	2-octyldodecan-1-ol.	emollient / solvent	1	5,0
OLEA EUROPAEA OIL	8001-25-0	Olea Europaea Oil is the fixed oil obtained from the ripe fruit of the olive tree, Olea europaea, Oleaceae. It consists primarily of the glycerides of the fatty acids linoleic, oleic and palmitic	emollient / solvent	1	5,0
OLEIC ACID	112-80-1	9-Octadecenoic acid (9Z)-	emollient / emulsifying	1	11,0
PALMITIC ACID	57-10-3	Hexadecanoic acid	emollient / emulsifying	1	12,0
IMIDAZOLIDINYL UREA	39236-46-9	N,N''-methylenebis[N'-(3-(hydroxymethyl)-2,5-dioximidazolidin-4-yl)urea].	preservative	1	10,0

1.1 Ingredients arranged alphabetically

Tabel 0.1 List of all the ingredients in the 32 surveyed moisturising creams, oil-based creams and lotions for children for children marketed in October 2008. The ingredients are arranged alphabetically.

INCI-Navn	CAS-Nr.	Kemisk navn som beskrevet i INCI-listen	Funktion	Indgår i antal produkter	Gennemsnitlig rangordning
ACRYLATES/C10-30 ALKYL ACRYLATE CROSSPOLYMER		C10-C30 alkyl propenoate, polymer with propenoic acid, butenoic acid and/or alkyl propenoates, product with propenyl sucrose ether or propenyl 2,2-dihydroxymethyl-1,3-propanediol	film forming	1	17,0
ALCOHOL	64-17-5	Ethanol.	solvent	2	5,0
ALLANTOIN	97-59-6	Urea, (2,5-dioxo-4-imidazolidinyl)	soothing	2	12,0
ALOE BARBADENSIS		Aloe Barbadensis is a plant material derived from the leaves of the aloe, Aloe barbadensis, Liliaceae.	emollient	2	5,0
ALOE BARBADENSIS GEL		Aloe Barbadensis Gel is the juice expressed from the leaves of the aloe, Aloe barbadensis, Liliaceae.	emollient	1	8,0
ALOE BARBADENSIS LEAF JUICE				2	22,5
ALUMINIUM STARCH OCTENYLSUCCINATE				1	10,0
AMMONIUM ACRYLOYLDIMETHYLLAURATE/VP COPOLYMER				1	6,0
ANGELICA ARCHANGELICA EXTRACT	84775-41-7	Angelica Archangelica Extract is an extract of the roots of the angelica, Angelica archangelica, Umbelliferae	tonic	1	9,0
ANGELICA ARCHANGELICA ROOT EXTRACT				1	9,0
ANTHEMIS NOBILIS OIL	8015-92-7	Anthemis Nobilis Oil is the volatile oil distilled from the dried flower heads of Anthemis nobilis, Compositae.	tonic / skin conditioning	1	21,0
AQUA	7732-18-5	Water.	solvent	30	1,1
ASCORBIC ACID	50-81-7	Ascorbic acid.	antioxidant / buffering	2	26,5
AVENA SATIVA EXTRACT	84012-26-0	Avena Sativa Extract is an extract of the seeds of the oat, Avena sativa, Poaceae	emollient	1	13,0
AVENA SATIVA KERNEL EXTRACT	84012-26-0	Avena Sativa Kernel Extract is an extract of the kernels of oats, Avena sativa, Poaceae	abrasive	1	12,0
BEHENYL ALCOHOL	661-19-8	Docosan-1-ol.	emollient	1	11,0

INCI-Navn	CAS-Nr.	Kemisk navn som beskrevet i INCI-listen	Funktion	Indgår i antal produkter	Gennemsnitlig rangordning
BENZOIC ACID	65-85-0	Benzoic acid.	preservative	6	13,7
BENZYL ALCOHOL	100-51-6	Benzyl alcohol.	preservative / solvent	2	18,5
BENZYL BENZOATE	120-51-4	Benzyl benzoate.	solvent	1	15,0
BENZYL SALICYLATE	118-58-1	Benzyl salicylate.	uv absorber	1	16,0
BHT	128-37-0	2,6-di-tert-butyl-P-cresol.	antioxidant	2	14,5
BUTYLENE GLYCOL	107-88-0	Butane-1,3-diol.	humectant / solvent	3	3,7
BUTYLPARABEN	94-26-8	Butyl 4-hydroxybenzoate.	preservative	1	21,0
BUTYROSPERMUM PARKII BUTTER	91080-23-8	Butyrospermum Parkii Butter is the fat obtained from the fruit of the karite tree, <i>Butyrospermum parkii</i> , Sapotaceae	skin conditioning / emollient	7	8,0
C13-14 ISOPARAFFIN	246538-79-4	Alkanes, iso-, C13-14	emollient / solvent	2	14,5
CALENDULA OFFICINALIS		<i>Calendula Officinalis</i> is a plant material derived from the flowers of the calendula, <i>Calendula officinalis</i> , Compositae	emollient	2	8,0
CALENDULA OFFICINALIS EXTRACT	84776-23-8	<i>Calendula Officinalis</i> Extract is an extract of the flowers of the calendula, <i>Calendula officinalis</i> , Compositae.	emollient	4	11,8
CAPRIC/CAPRYLIC TRIGLYCERIDES				2	2,0
CAPRYLIC/CAPRIC TRIGLYCERIDE	73398-61-5	Triglycerides, mixed decanoyl and octanoyl.	emollient / solvent	4	3,0
CAPRYLYL GLYCOL	1117-86-8	Octane-1,2-diol.	emollient / humectant / hair conditioning	2	9,5
CARBOMER	9007-20-9	2-Propenoic acid, polymer with 2,2-bis(hydroxymethyl)propane-1,3-diol 2-propenyl ether	emulsion stabilising / viscosity controlling / gel forming	6	10,2
CARNAUBA				1	8,0
CERA ALBA	8012-89-3	Beeswax. The wax obtained from the honeycomb of the bee. It consists primarily of myricyl palmitate, cerotic acid and esters and some high-carbon paraffins.	emollient / emulsifying / film forming	1	9,0

INCI-Navn	CAS-Nr.	Kemisk navn som beskrevet i INCI-listen	Funktion	Indgår i antal produkter	Gennemsnitlig rangordning
CERA MICROCRISTALLINA	63231-60-7	Paraffin waxes and Hydrocarbon waxes, microcryst.. A complex combination of long, branched chain hydrocarbons obtained from residual oils by solvent crystallization. It consists predominantly of saturated straight and branched chain hydrocarbons predomina	binding / emulsion stabilising / opacifying / viscosity controlling	4	5,0
CERAMIDE 3	100403-19-8	Octadecanamide, N-(1,3,4-trihydroxy-2-octadecyl)	skin conditioning / skin protecting	4	13,5
CETEARETH-12	68439-49-6	C16-18 alcohols, ethoxylated (12 mol EO average molar ratio)	emulsifying	3	5,7
CETEARETH-20	68439-49-6	C16-18 alcohols, ethoxylated (20 mol EO average molar ratio)	emulsifying / surfactant	3	8,7
CETEARETH-25	68439-49-6	C16-18 alcohols, ethoxylated (25 mol EO average molar ratio)	emulsifying / surfactant	3	5,7
CETEARETH-6	68439-49-6	C16-18 alcohols, ethoxylated (6 mol EO average molar ratio)	emulsifying	2	5,0
CETEARYL ALCOHOL	67762-27-0	Alcohols, C16-18.	emollient / emulsifying / emulsion stabilising / opacifying / viscosity controlling	13	6,2
CETEARYL ETHYLHEXANOATE	90411-68-0	Hexanoic acid, 2-ethyl-, C16-18-alkyl esters.	emollient	1	5,0
CETEARYL GLUCOSIDE	246159-33-1	D-Glucopyranose, C16-C18 alkyl glycosides	emulsifying	4	6,0
CETEARYL ISONONANOATE	111937-03-2	Isononanoic acid, C16-18-alkyl esters	emollient	2	5,0
CETYL ALCOHOL	36653-82-4	Hexadecan-1-ol.	emollient / emulsifying / opacifying / viscosity controlling	2	7,5
CETYL PALMITATE	540-10-3	Hexadecyl hexadecanoate	emollient	1	6,0
CETYL PEG/PPG-10/1 DIMETHICONE				2	6,0
CHAMOMILLA RECUTITA EXTRACT	84082-60-0	Chamomilla Recutita Extract is an extract of the flowerheads of the matricaria, Chamomilla recutita, Compositae	emollient	2	8,0
CHAMOMILLA RECUTITA FLOWER EXTRACT				1	11,0
CHLORPHENESIN	104-29-0	1,2-Propanediol, 3-(4-chlorophenoxy)-	preservative	2	16,5

INCI-Navn	CAS-Nr.	Kemisk navn som beskrevet i INCI-listen	Funktion	Indgår i antal produkter	Gennemsnitlig rangordning
CHOLESTEROL	57-88-5	Cholest-5-en-3-ol (beta)-	emollient / emulsifying / stabilising	4	11,3
CITRIC ACID	77-92-9	2-Hydroxy-1,2,3-propanetricarboxylic acid	buffering / chelating	10	15,2
CITRUS PARADISI OIL				1	17,0
COCOS NUCIFERA EXTRACT		Cocos Nucifera Extract is an extract of the fruit of the coconut, Cocos nucifera, Arecaceae	skin conditioning / hair conditioning / emollient	1	2,0
COMMIPHORA MYRRHA EXTRACT	84929-26-0	Commiphora Myrrha Extract is an extract of the bark exudate of the myrrh, Commiphora myrrha, Burseraceae	cleansing	1	11,0
CYCLOMETHICONE	556-67-2	Octamethylcyclotetrasiloxane	antistatic / emollient / humectant / solvent / viscosity controlling / hair conditioning	1	3,0
CYCLOPENTASILOXANE	541-02-6	Decamethylcyclopentasiloxane	hair conditioning / emollient / solvent	1	2,0
DAUCUS CAROTA		Daucus Sativa is the plant material derived from the roots of the carrot, Daucus carota sativa, Umbelliferae.	emollient / astringent	1	10,0
DEHYDROACETIC ACID	520-45-6	3-acetyl-6-methyl-2H-pyran-2,4(3H)-dione.	preservative	4	15,0
DICAPRYLYL CARBONATE				3	6,7
DICAPRYLYL ETHER	629-82-3	Diocetyl ether.	solvent	2	5,0
DIISOSTEAROYL POLYGLYCERYL-3 DIMER DILINOLEATE				1	4,0
DIMETHICONE	9006-65-9	Dimethicone	antifoaming / emollient	5	9,4
DISODIUM EDTA	139-33-3	Disodium dihydrogen ethylenediaminetetraacetate.	chelating / viscosity controlling	1	17,0
ELAEIS GUINEENSIS OIL	8002-75-3	Elaeis Guineensis Oil is a natural oil obtained from the fruits of the palm, Elaeis guineensis, Palmae	emollient	1	2,0
ETHYLHEXYL COCOATE	92044-87-6	Fatty acids, coco, 2-ethylhexyl esters.	emollient	1	2,0
ETHYLHEXYL STEARATE	22047-49-0	2-ethylhexyl stearate.	emollient	9	3,4

INCI-Navn	CAS-Nr.	Kemisk navn som beskrevet i INCI-listen	Funktion	Indgår i antal produkter	Gennemsnitlig rangordning
ETHYLHEXYLGLYCERIN	70445-33-9	1,2-propanediol, 3-(2-ethylhexyloxy)	skin conditioning	4	14,0
ETHYLPARABEN	120-47-8	Ethyl 4-hydroxybenzoate.	preservative	4	14,5
GERANIOL	106-24-1	2,6-Octadien-1-ol, 3,7-dimethyl-, (2E)-	tonic	2	15,0
GLYCERIN	56-81-5	Glycerol.	denaturant / humectant / solvent	24	4,3
GLYCERYL LINOLEATE	26545-74-4	(9Z,12Z)-octadeca-9,12-dienoic acid, monoester with glycerol.	emollient / emulsifying	1	8,0
GLYCERYL OLEATE	25496-72-4	Oleic acid, monoester with glycerol.	emollient / emulsifying	2	7,0
GLYCERYL STEARATE	31566-31-1	Stearic acid, monoester with glycerol.	emollient / emulsifying	16	5,9
GLYCERYL STEARATE CITRATE	55840-13-6	1,2,3-Propanetricarboxylic acid, 2-hydroxy-, ester with 1,2,3-propanetriol monoctadecanoate.	emollient / emulsifying / skin conditioning	2	10,0
GLYCERYL STEARATE SE			emulsifying	4	5,5
GOSSYPIUM HERBACEUM SEED OIL				2	13,0
HELIANTHUS ANNUUS EXTRACT	84776-03-4	Helianthus Annuus Extract is an extract of the seeds and flowers of the sunflower, Helianthus annuus, Compositae	skin conditioning / emollient / hair conditioning	1	5,0
HELIANTHUS ANNUUS SEED OIL	8001-21-6	Helianthus Annuus Seed Oil is the oil expressed from the seeds of the sunflower, Helianthus annuus, Compositae	emollient / skin conditioning / masking	1	4,0
HEXYL LAURATE	34316-64-8	Hexyl laurate.	emollient / solvent / viscosity controlling	1	8,0
HYDROGENATED CASTOR OIL	8001-78-3	Castor oil, hydrogenated.	emollient / emulsifying / surfactant / viscosity controlling / skin conditioning	1	8,0
HYDROLYZED BEESWAX		Beeswax, hydrolyzed	surfactant / emulsifying / emulsion stabilising / stabilising	1	7,0
HYPERICUM PERFORATUM EXTRACT	84082-80-4	Hypericum Perforatum Extract is an extract of the capsules, flowers, leaves and stem heads of the St. John's wort, Hypericum perforatum, Hypericaceae	astringent / soothing / skin protecting / tonic / antimicrobial / masking	1	6,0

INCI-Navn	CAS-Nr.	Kemisk navn som beskrevet i INCI-listen	Funktion	Indgår i antal produkter	Gennemsnitlig rangordning
IMIDAZOLIDINYL UREA	39236-46-9	N,N''-methylenebis[N'-(3-(hydroxymethyl)-2,5-dioximidazolidin-4-yl)]urea].	preservative	1	10,0
ISOBUTYLPARABEN	857-25-9	Isobutyl 4-hydroxybenzoate.	preservative	1	22,0
ISOCETYL ALCOHOL	36311-34-9	Isohexadecanol.	emollient / viscosity controlling / skin conditioning	3	14,3
ISOPROPYL MYRISTATE	110-27-0	Isopropyl myristate.	binding / emollient / solvent / skin conditioning	3	3,0
ISOPROPYL PALMITATE	142-91-6	Isopropyl palmitate.	antistatic / binding / emollient / solvent / skin conditioning	1	3,0
ISOPROPYL STEARATE	112-10-7	Isopropyl stearate.	binding / emollient / skin conditioning	1	3,0
KAOLIN	1332-58-7	Naturally occurring substances, kaolin (CI 77004).	absorbent / anticaking / abrasive / bulking / opacifying	1	5,0
LACTIC ACID	50-21-5	Propanoic acid, 2-hydroxy-	buffering / humectant / skin conditioning	3	12,7
LANOLIN	8006-54-0	Lanolin. Fat-like substance derived from sheep wool. Contains a complex combination of esters and polyesters, consisting chiefly of cholesteryl and isocholesteryl esters of the higher fatty acids.	antistatic / emollient / emulsifying / skin conditioning / hair conditioning / surfactant	3	4,3
LAURETH-7	3055-97-8	3,6,9,12,15,18,21-heptaaxatriacontanol.	emulsifying / surfactant	2	16,5
LAVANDULA ANGUSTIFOLIA OIL	8000-28-0	Lavandula Angustifolia Oil is the volatile oil obtained from the flowers of Lavandula officinalis, Labiatae.	tonic / masking	1	9,0
LAVANDULA OFFICINALIS OIL				1	20,0
LECITHIN	8002-43-5	Lecithins. The complex combination of diglycerides of fatty acids linked to the choline ester of phosphoric acid.	antistatic / emollient / emulsifying / skin conditioning	2	17,5
LIMONENE	5989-27-5			6	19,7

INCI-Navn	CAS-Nr.	Kemisk navn som beskrevet i INCI-listen	Funktion	Indgår i antal produkter	Gennemsnitlig rangordning
LINALOOL	78-70-6	1,6-Octadien-3-ol, 3,7-dimethyl-	deodorant	5	17,8
MAGNESIUM ALUMINUM SILICATE	1327-43-1	Silicic acid, aluminum magnesium salt.	absorbent / opacifying / viscosity controlling / anticaking	4	9,5
MAGNESIUM SULFATE	7487-88-9	Magnesium sulphate.	viscosity controlling / hair conditioning / bulking	1	9,0
METHYL GLUCOSE SESQUISTEARATE	68936-95-8	D-Glucopyranoside, methyl, octadecanoate (2:3).	emollient / emulsifying / skin conditioning	1	7,0
METHYLPARABEN	99-76-3	Methyl 4-hydroxybenzoate.	preservative	7	11,9
MYRETH-3 MYRISTATE	59686-68-9	Poly(oxy-1,2-ethanediyl), .alpha.-(1-oxotetradecyl)-.omega.-(tetradecyloxy)-	emollient / surfactant / skin conditioning	1	9,0
NIACINAMIDE	98-92-0	3-Pyridinecarboxamide	smoothing	2	11,5
OCTYLDODECANOL	5333-42-6	2-octyldodecan-1-ol.	emollient / solvent	1	5,0
OENOTHERA BIENNIS OIL		Oenothera Biennis Oil is the fixed oil derived from the seeds of the evening primrose, Oenothera biennis, Onagraceae. It consists primarily of the glycerides of the fatty acids	emollient	2	8,0
OLEA EUROPAEA OIL	8001-25-0	Olea Europaea Oil is the fixed oil obtained from the ripe fruit of the olive tree, Olea europaea, Oleaceae. It consists primarily of the glycerides of the fatty acids linoleic, oleic and palmitic	emollient / solvent	1	5,0
OLEIC ACID	112-80-1	9-Octadecenoic acid (9Z)-	emollient / emulsifying	1	11,0
OLUS OIL	68956-68-3	Olus Oil is an expressed oil of vegetable origin consisting primarily of triglycerides of fatty acids	emollient	4	5,3
ORYZA SATIVA OIL				2	14,0
PALMITIC ACID	57-10-3	Hexadecanoic acid	emollient / emulsifying	1	12,0
p-ANISIC ACID	100-09-4	Benzoic acid, 4-methoxy-	masking	1	10,0
PANTHANOL				2	21,5

INCI-Navn	CAS-Nr.	Kemisk navn som beskrevet i INCI-listen	Funktion	Indgår i antal produkter	Gennemsnitlig rangordning
PANTHENOL	81-13-0	Butanamide, 2,4-dihydroxy-N-(3-hydroxypropyl)-3,3-dimethyl-, (2R)-	antistatic / hair conditioning / skin conditioning	2	9,0
PARAFFIN	8002-74-2	Paraffin waxes and Hydrocarbon waxes. A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained from petroleum fractions by solvent crystallization (solvent deoiling) or by the sweating process. It consists predominantly of straight chain hydrocarbons having carbon	emollient / viscosity controlling	4	4,8
PARAFFINUM LIQUIDUM	8012-95-1	Paraffin oils. Liquid hydrocarbons from petroleum.	antistatic / emollient / solvent / skin protecting	10	2,7
PARFUM		Perfume and aromatic compositions and their raw materials	deodorant / masking	6	14,8
PASSIFLORA INCARNATA EXTRACT	72968-47-9	Passiflora Incarnata Extract is an extract of the flowers of the passionflower, Passiflora incarnata, Passifloraceae	skin conditioning / skin protecting	2	12,0
PEG-100 STEARATE	9004-99-3	Poly(oxy-1,2-ethanediyl), .alpha.-(1-oxooctadecyl)-.omega.-hydroxy-	surfactant	3	8,0
PEG-12	1786-28-6	3,6,9,12,15,18,21,24,27,30,33-undecaioxapentatriacontane1,35-diol.	humectant / solvent	1	5,0
PEG-20 METHYL GLUCOSE SESQUISTEARATE	68389-70-8	Poly(oxy-1,2-ethanediyl), .alpha.-hydro-.omega.-hydroxy-, ether with methyl .beta.-d-glucopyranoside (4:1), octadecanoate (2:3)	emulsifying	1	8,0
PEG-40 CASTOR OIL	61791-12-6	Castor oil, ethoxylated	emulsifying / surfactant	1	12,0
PEG-75 LANOLIN	61790-81-6	Lanolin, ethoxylated	emollient / emulsifying / surfactant	1	4,0
PENTYLENE GLYCOL				5	4,2
PETROLATUM	2231-33-5	Petrolatum. A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained as a semi-solid from dewaxing paraffinic residual oil. It consists predominantly of saturated crystalline and liquid hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly greater than C25.	antistatic / emollient	6	2,3
PHENOXYETHANOL	122-99-6	2-phenoxyethanol.	preservative	16	13,5
POLYACRYLAMIDE	2594-44-6	2-propenamide, homopolymer	antistatic / binding / film	2	11,5

INCI-Navn	CAS-Nr.	Kemisk navn som beskrevet i INCI-listen	Funktion	Indgår i antal produkter	Gennemsnitlig rangordning
			forming		
POLYGLYCERYL-3 METHYLGLUCOSE DISTEARATE			emulsifying	4	7,5
POLYGLYCERYL-4 ISOSTEARATE	91824-88-3		emulsifying	1	6,0
POLYSORBATE 60	9005-67-8	Sorbitan, monoctadecanoate, poly(oxy-1,2-ethanediyl) derivs.	emulsifying / surfactant	2	7,0
POTASSIUM SORBATE	24634-61-5	Potassium (E,E)-hexa-2,4-dienoate.	preservative	3	19,7
PROPYLENE GLYCOL	57-55-6	Propane-1,2-diol.	humectant / solvent / skin conditioning / viscosity controlling	3	7,3
PROPYLPARABEN	94-13-3	Propyl 4-hydroxybenzoate.	preservative	6	15,2
PRUNUS AMYGDALUS DULCIS EXTRACT	90320-37-9	Prunus Amygdalus Dulcis Extract is an extract of the fruits of the sweet almond, Prunus amygdalus dulcis, Rosaceae	skin conditioning / abrasive / bulking / moisturising	1	11,0
PRUNUS AMYGDALUS DULCIS OIL	8007-69-0	Prunus Amygdalus Dulcis Oil is the fixed oil obtained from the ripe seeds of the sweet almond, Prunus amygdalus dulcis, Rosaceae. It consist primarily of the glycerides of the fatty acids.	emollient / skin conditioning	5	8,6
PRUNUS ARMENIACA EXTRACT	68650-44-2	Prunus Armeniaca Extract is an extract of the fruit of the apricot, Prunus armeniaca, Rosaceae	emollient / moisturising	1	2,0
PRUNUS ARMENIACA KERNEL OIL	72869-69-3	Prunus Armeniaca Kernel Oil is the fixed oil expressed from the kernels of the apricot, Prunus armeniaca, Rosaceae. It consists primarily of the glycerides of the fatty acids	emollient / skin conditioning	1	2,0
ROSMARINUS OFFICINALIS EXTRACT	84604-14-8	Rosmarinus Officinalis Extract is an extract of the leaves of the rosemary, Rosmarinus officinalis, Labiatae	tonic / refreshing / antimicrobial	1	10,0
SACCHARIDE ISOMERATE	100843-69-4		humectant	1	14,0
SAMBUCUS NIGRA		Sambucus Nigra is a plant material derived from the sambucus, Sambucus nigra, Caprifoliaceae	skin conditioning	1	11,0
SAMBUCUS NIGRA FLOWER EXTRACT				1	11,0
SESAMUM INDICUM SEED OIL				2	3,5

INCI-Navn	CAS-Nr.	Kemisk navn som beskrevet i INCI-listen	Funktion	Indgår i antal produkter	Gennemsnitlig rangordning
SHOREA STENOPTERA BUTTER	91770-65-9	Shorea Stenoptera Extract is a fat obtained from the fruits and seeds of Shorea stenoptera, Dipterocarpaceae	emollient	1	6,0
SILICA	7631-86-9	Silicon dioxide.	abrasive / absorbent / opacifying / viscosity controlling / anticaking / bulking	1	9,0
SIMMONDSIA CHINENSIS OIL	61789-91-1	Simmondsia Chinensis Oil is the fixed oil expressed or extracted from seeds of the jojoba, Simmondsia chinensis, Buxaceae	emollient	3	4,0
SODIUM ASCORBYL PHOSPHATE				2	25,5
SODIUM BEESWAX	97721-96-5	Fatty acids, beeswax, sodium salts.	emulsifying / skin conditioning	1	8,0
SODIUM BENZOATE	532-32-1	Sodium benzoate.	preservative	6	19,3
SODIUM CETEARYL SULFATE	59186-41-3	Sulfuric acid, mixed cetyl and stearyl esters, sodium salts	surfactant / cleansing / foaming	1	14,0
SODIUM CHLORIDE	7647-14-5	Sodium chloride.	viscosity controlling / bulking	2	9,0
SODIUM CITRATE	68-04-2	Trisodium citrate.	buffering / chelating	3	9,0
SODIUM GLUCONATE	527-07-1	Sodium gluconate.	chelating	8	13,1
SODIUM HYDROXIDE	1310-73-2	Sodium hydroxide.	buffering / denaturant	5	14,2
SODIUM LACTATE	72-17-3	Sodium lactate.	buffering / humectant	1	8,0
SODIUM STEAROYL LACTYLATE	25383-99-7	Sodium 2-stearoyllactate.	emulsifying	2	9,0
SORBIC ACID	110-44-1	Hexa-2,4-dienoic acid.	preservative	1	9,0
SORBITAN OLEATE	1338-43-8	Sorbitan oleate.	emulsifying	1	6,0
SORBITAN STEARATE	1338-41-6	Sorbitan stearate.	emulsifying	3	4,7
SORBITOL	50-70-4	D-glucitol.	humectant / plasticiser / skin conditioning	2	12,0
SQUALANE	111-01-3	2,6,10,15,19,23-hexamethyltetracosane.	emollient / hair conditioning / refatting / skin conditioning	1	7,0

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STEARIC ACID	57-11-4	Stearic acid.	emulsifying / emulsion stabilising / refatting / cleansing	3	7,0
STEARYL ALCOHOL	112-92-5	Octadecan-1-ol.	emollient / emulsion stabilising / opacifying / viscosity controlling / foam boosting / refatting	2	6,0
SUCROSE COCOATE	91031-88-8	Fatty acids, coco, esters with sucrose.	antistatic / emulsifying / skin conditioning	1	19,0
TACOPHEROL				1	9,0
TETRASODIUM EDTA	64-02-8	Tetrasodium ethylenediaminetetraacetate.	chelating	1	20,0
TETRASODIUM IMINODISUCCINATE				1	17,0
TOCOPHEROL	10191-41-0	3,4-dihydro-2,5,7,8-tetramethyl-2-(4,8,12-trimethyltridecyl)-2H-benzopyran-6-ol.	antioxidant / skin conditioning	3	13,7
TOCOPHEROL ACETATE				2	24,5
TOCOPHERYL ACETATE	7695-91-2	3,4-dihydro-2,5,7,8-tetramethyl-2-(4,8,12-trimethyltridecyl)-2H-benzopyran-6-yl acetate.	antioxidant	1	12,0
TRIETHANOLAMINE	102-71-6	2,2',2''-nitrilotriethanol.	buffering	4	16,5
TRIFOLIUM PRATENSE EXTRACT	85085-25-2	Trifolium Pratense Extract is an extract of the flowers of the clover, Trifolium pratense, Leguminosae	astringent	2	10,0
TROMETHAMINE	77-86-1	1,3-Propanediol, 2-amino-2-(hydroxymethyl)	buffering	1	14,0
XANTHAN GUM	11138-66-2	Xanthan gum.	binding / emulsion stabilising / viscosity controlling / gel forming	11	14,9
ZINC OXIDE	1314-13-2	Zinc oxide (CI 77947).	bulking / uv absorber / skin protecting	1	11,0
ZINC SULFATE	7733-02-0	Zinc sulphate.	antimicrobial / oral care / antiplaque / anticaking	1	9,0