

Comprehensive Cosmetic Product Safety Report

This infographic shows the requirements of a Cosmetic Product Safety Report (CPSR) and what information the safety assessor shall request from the Responsible Person (RP) to produce a comprehensive CPSR. It is very important that the safety assessor has access to all the required information in order to generate a high quality safety report. Look to obtain this information during your development process as it can be time intensive to gather all necessary information.

What is required in the CPSR?

Quantitative and qualitative composition of the cosmetic product.

Physical/chemical characteristics and stability of the cosmetic product.

Microbiological quality.

Impurities, traces, information about the packaging material.

Normal and reasonably foreseeable use of the product.

Exposure to the cosmetic product.

Toxicological profile of the substances.

Undesirable effects and serious undesirable effects.

Conclusion of the assessment and reasoning, safety assessor credentials and qualifications. As the RP, you shall check that the safety assessor qualifications are in line with the legal requirements.



What the Safety Assessor needs

Product formulation, with the list of ingredients (and any technically unavoidable impurities) and their % concentration.

MSDS, Certificates of Analysis, results from stability/compatibility testing.

Results of microbiological testing, preservative challenge test, and information about your Good Manufacturing Practice (GMP) system.

Information about the type of packaging, the material of each component, any documentation from the packaging supplier.

How the product is used (such as site of application, amount of product used, use frequency, as examples).

This will be assessed knowing how the product is used as per the above point.

The safety assessor analyses the toxicological profile of the ingredients from resources available, as well analyse the composition of the product, any impurities, SDS, CoA.

Any history of adverse reactions (this may be asked by the safety assessor after the product is placed on the market, to monitor its safety on an ongoing basis).

