



Australian
Competition &
Consumer
Commission

Supplier guide

PRODUCT SAFETY:

Ingredients labelling on cosmetics

December 2018



www.productsafety.gov.au



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Ingredients labelling on cosmetics

Supplier guide

December 2018

Australian Competition and Consumer Commission
23 Marcus Clarke Street, Canberra, Australian Capital Territory, 2601

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Ingredients labelling on cosmetics

What is this guide about?

Under the Australian Consumer Law (ACL), mandatory information standards are introduced to increase consumer welfare and wellbeing by providing specified information about goods or services they may be buying. This guide provides a summary of labelling requirements for cosmetics.

A full list of mandatory standards and bans is available on pages 20–22.

Who should read this guide?

Suppliers of cosmetics should read this guide to familiarise themselves with the mandatory labelling requirements for these products.

What are cosmetic products?

Under the mandatory standard, cosmetic products are defined as those that are for use on any external part of the body, also including the mouth and teeth, for the purpose of:

- altering the odours of the body
- changing the appearance of the body
- cleansing the body
- maintaining the body in good condition
- perfuming the body
- protecting the body.

Excluded from the requirement to provide ingredient labels are:

- therapeutic goods within the meaning of the *Therapeutic Goods Act 1989*
- free samples of cosmetic products
- testers of a cosmetic product
- cosmetics manufactured in Australia for export only.

Refer to the regulations for full details on excluded items.

Difference between cosmetic or therapeutic goods

The difference between therapeutic goods and cosmetics is not always clear. In general a therapeutic good is usually a product intended for 'therapeutic use' which includes modifying a bodily process.

A product must be assessed by the Therapeutic Goods Administration (TGA) under the Therapeutic Goods Act when it claims to:

- modify a bodily process, and/or
- prevent, diagnose, cure or alleviate a disease, ailment or defect.

A product that has not been assessed as a therapeutic good under the Therapeutic Goods Act must comply with the mandatory standard.

Following are some examples highlighting differences between cosmetics and therapeutic goods:

Cosmetics

Soothes dry skin
Covers pimples
Smooths wrinkles

Therapeutic

Relieves rashes
Heals pimples
Aids in repair of skin tissue

Seek advice from the Therapeutic Goods Administration (TGA) if you are unsure whether the product you supply is for cosmetic or therapeutic use. Contact details for the TGA are available on page 25.

What are the hazards?

Ingredient labels that are missing or inaccurate can mislead consumer's purchasing decisions and expose consumers to ingredients that may cause allergic reactions. Such allergic reactions could be very harmful to consumers and in some cases may lead to death.

Mandatory standard

The mandatory standard for ingredients labelling on cosmetics is prescribed by the Trade Practices (Consumer Product Information Standards) (Cosmetics) Regulations 1991.

The mandatory standard applies to the supply of all cosmetic products, except those that are excluded.

Meeting mandatory requirements

To comply with the mandatory standard for ingredients labelling on cosmetics, you and your business must meet all labelling requirements for the products you supply.

The following are some key labelling requirements of the mandatory standard.

Listing ingredients

Ensure the list of ingredients is **prominent and clearly legible**. This means that the ingredients list is able to be easily read by a person with normal vision. List ingredients in descending order by either their mass or volume.

Alternatively, you can also list ingredients in the following order:

1. ingredients (except colour additives) in concentrations of 1 per cent or more in descending order by volume or mass
2. ingredients (except colour additives) in concentrations of less than 1 per cent in any order
3. colour additives in any order.

You do not need to list the quantity or percentage of each ingredient (but you can do so if you wish).

Typically, ingredients must be listed on the product's container. If it is not packed in a container then the ingredients should be listed on the product itself.

If you cannot display the ingredients list on the container or the product because of its size, shape or nature, you must ensure that you display the ingredients list in another way so the consumer is aware of the ingredients (e.g. displayed on the shelf near where the product is sold).

Online suppliers

All businesses supplying goods to Australia—including online stores—must comply with mandatory standards and bans—see www.productsafety.gov.au for the full list of mandatory standards and bans. If you are an online supplier, the ACCC considers it good practice to show an ingredients list with the online listing so that consumers can view the product ingredients before the goods are checked out.

Naming conventions

Use the English name of the ingredient or its International Nomenclature Cosmetic Ingredient (INCI) names.

INCI names are listed in the International Cosmetic Ingredient Dictionary and are published by the Personal Care Products Council (www.personalcarecouncil.org).

You may also provide a list of ingredients in another language in addition to a list in the above format.

Colour additives

The list of ingredients may include reference to colour additives that are not in the cosmetic product if the colour additive is:

- added to some batches of the product for colour matching
- used in one or more (but not all) items of a cosmetic product range.

If a cosmetic product contains a colour additive that fits the above description, the list of ingredients must use either the:

- words 'may contain' (or similar) followed by the name of the additive, or
- symbol '+/-' and the name of the additive.

Flavours

The ingredients list must include any flavours in the product by including one of the following words:

- flavour
- flavours
- aroma
- aromas

Alternatively, you can list the individual ingredients contained in the flavour.

Please refer to the regulations for the definitions of 'flavour' and 'aroma'.

Fragrances

The ingredients list must include any fragrances in the product by including one of the following words:

- fragrance
- fragrances
- parfum
- parfums.

Alternatively, you can list the individual ingredients contained in the fragrance.

Please refer to the regulations for the definition of 'fragrance'.

Incidental ingredients

You do not need to include incidental ingredients in the ingredients list.

Incidental ingredients are those that have no technical or functional effect in the cosmetic product and are only present at insignificant levels.

Processing aids are also considered as incidental ingredients and include substances:

- added during the production process and then removed before the product is packaged in its final form
- that have a technical or functional effect in the production process and are converted to a substance already listed as an ingredient without significantly increasing the concentration of that ingredient

- that have a technical or functional effect in the production process but are present in the finished product at an insignificant level and have no technical or functional effect in the cosmetic.

Any ingredient, regardless of concentration, that has a technical or functional effect in the cosmetic must be listed as an ingredient.

Confidentiality provisions

The Minister may, on application, grant confidentiality status in relation to an ingredient if the Minister is satisfied that:

- revealing the name of the ingredient would prejudice a trade secret, and
- the ingredient in the product is unlikely to cause harm to the consumer.

If ingredient confidentiality is granted, the ingredient can be shown as 'other ingredient' in the ingredient list. Exemptions granted under this provision are subject to periodic review.

If the Minister refuses an application for ingredient confidentiality, you may appeal against the decision to the Administrative Appeals Tribunal.

For information on how to apply for an exemption, contact the ACCC Product Safety Branch via email on psa@accc.gov.au.

Your responsibilities as a supplier

As a supplier, you are legally responsible for ensuring that cosmetics you supply meet the mandatory requirements, which are enforceable by law. Failure to comply can result in legal action, penalties and/or recalls.

All suppliers are equally responsible for ensuring that products they supply meet the mandatory standard.

To do this, we strongly advise you to take the following steps:

- Read the requirements specified in the regulations printed in this guide.
- Do not rely on the guide alone.
- Have systems in place to visually check these products to ensure they comply with the requirements of this mandatory standard.

Register to receive automatic email updates from the Product Safety Australia website (www.productsafety.gov.au) to help ensure you are aware of the latest product safety information.

Cosmetic ingredients must be legally permitted for use in Australia and meet requirements under the *Industrial Chemicals Notification and Assessment Act 1989*. There may also be restrictions for certain substances by virtue of the Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP).

More information on legal use of chemicals in cosmetics, including safe limits, can be found at:

- www.nicnas.gov.au (the National Industrial Chemicals Notification and Assessment Scheme)
- www.tga.gov.au (the Therapeutic Goods Administration).

Additionally, the Australian Consumer Law (ACL) provides a range of statutory guarantees to consumers when they purchase goods and services. Suppliers must ensure that goods are safe and of acceptable quality and fit for any disclosed purpose in order to comply with those guarantees.

The Australian Consumer Law provides for the ACCC and other consumer protection agencies in Australia to require a person to substantiate any claim made about goods or services they provide. There are heavy penalties for failure to substantiate claims or for misleading consumers. We strongly advise that you also take steps to ensure that no harmful ingredients are contained in your goods, and that you have sufficient proof, normally in the guise of up-to-date test reports, that support any ingredient label affixed to goods you supply.

More detailed information on the requirements of the ACL is available from the ACCC website at www.accc.gov.au/ACL.

Further guidance to retailers

If you are a retailer, you are responsible for ensuring that the products you supply meet mandatory standards. To ensure that the cosmetics you sell comply with the mandatory standard, you should always:

- stipulate that any cosmetics you order must meet the mandatory standard
- undertake visual checks of delivered stock where possible to help confirm compliance with the requirements of the mandatory standard
- obtain and verify results of any testing carried out if in doubt that products comply with the requirements of the standard.

Providing safety advice to consumers

As a retailer, you may wish to add value to your customer service by encouraging consumers to follow some simple tips when buying cosmetics:

- Always check that the cosmetics you use have information on the ingredients.
- Check that you are not allergic to any of the ingredients in the cosmetics you use. Speak to your doctor if you have any concerns or if you're not sure.
- If you have sensitive skin or are prone to allergies, visit your doctor or a clinical dermatologist before using new cosmetics.
- If you have an allergic reaction to a cosmetic product, stop using the product immediately and seek medical advice.

Trade Practices (Consumer Product Information Standards) (Cosmetics) Regulations 1991



Trade Practices (Consumer Product Information Standards) (Cosmetics) Regulations 1991

Statutory Rules 1991 No. 327 as amended

made under the

Trade Practices Act 1974

This compilation was prepared on 23 May 2008
taking into account amendments up to SLI 2008 No. 82

Prepared by the Office of Legislative Drafting,
Attorney-General's Department, Canberra

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Regulation 3

1 **Name of regulations** [see Note 1]

These regulations are the *Trade Practices (Consumer Product Information Standards) (Cosmetics) Regulations 1991*.

2 **Application**

These regulations apply to cosmetic products:

- (a) manufactured in Australia and intended to be used in Australia; or
- (b) imported into Australia;
on or after 31 October 1993.

3 **Interpretation**

In these regulations, unless the contrary intention appears:

aroma has the same meaning as in the *International Cosmetic Ingredient Dictionary and Handbook*, Twelfth Edition 2008.

Note The *International Cosmetic Ingredient Dictionary and Handbook*, Twelfth Edition 2008 defines **aroma** as follows:

‘Aroma is a term for ingredient labeling used to identify that a product contains a material or combination of materials normally added to a cosmetic to produce or to mask a particular flavor. The term Aroma shall be used in the European Union (EU) for ingredient labeling instead of listing the individual components of a flavor under the 6th Amendment to the EC Cosmetics Directive. The INCI name permitted for labeling in the U.S. that corresponds to this EU labeling name is Flavor. See “Regulatory and Ingredient Use Information,” regarding use of the INCI Names, Flavor and Aroma in Volume 1, Introduction, Part A.’

container, in relation to a cosmetic product, means the container or wrapper in which the product is packed.

cosmetic product means a substance or preparation intended for placement in contact with any external part of the human body, including:

- (a) the mucous membranes of the oral cavity; and
- (b) the teeth;

Regulation 4

with a view to:

- (c) altering the odours of the body; or
- (d) changing its appearance; or
- (e) cleansing it; or
- (f) maintaining it in good condition; or
- (g) perfuming it; or
- (h) protecting it.

flavour has the same meaning as the definition of **flavor** in the *International Cosmetic Ingredient Dictionary and Handbook*, Twelfth Edition 2008.

Note The *International Cosmetic Ingredient Dictionary and Handbook*, Twelfth Edition 2008 defines **flavor** as follows:

‘Flavor is a term for ingredient labeling used to identify that a product contains a material or combination of materials normally added to a cosmetic to produce or to mask a particular flavor. The term Flavor may be used instead of listing the individual components of the flavor in accordance with U.S. 21 CFR 701.3(a). The labeling name in the EU will be Aroma under the 6th Amendment to the EC Cosmetics Directive. See “Regulatory and Ingredient Use Information,” regarding use of the INCI Names, Flavor and Aroma in Volume 1, Introduction, Part A.’.

fragrance means a substance used solely to impart an odour to a cosmetic product.

incidental ingredient means any ingredient or substance which has no technical or functional effect in a cosmetic product and is present in insignificant levels.

4 Exempt cosmetic products

These regulations do not apply to:

- (a) therapeutic goods within the meaning of the *Therapeutic Goods Act 1989*; or
- (b) free samples of a cosmetic product; or
- (c) testers of a cosmetic product.

5 List of ingredients

- (1) The ingredients in a cosmetic product must be listed:
 - (a) on the container; or

Regulation 5

- (b) if the product is not packed in a container — on the product;
in descending order by volume or mass.
- (2) As an alternative to subregulation (1), the ingredients may be listed in the following order:
- (a) ingredients (except colour additives) in concentrations of 1 per cent or more — in descending order by volume or mass; and
 - (b) ingredients (except colour additives) in concentrations of less than 1 per cent — in any order; and
 - (c) colour additives — in any order.
- (3) If subregulation (1) or (2) cannot be complied with in relation to a container or a cosmetic product because of its:
- (a) size; or
 - (b) shape; or
 - (c) nature;
- a list of the product's ingredients must be shown in another way that ensures that a consumer can be informed about the ingredients in the product.
- (4) A list of ingredients in a cosmetic product may include a reference to a colour additive that is not in the cosmetic product if the colour additive is:
- (a) added to some batches of the product for the purposes of colour matching; or
 - (b) used in one or more (but not all) of a range of cosmetic products.
- (5) For the purposes of paragraph (4) (b), a range of products means a number of cosmetic products produced by the same supplier that are:
- (a) similar in composition; and
 - (b) intended for the same use; and
 - (c) available in different shades.
- (6) If a cosmetic product may contain a colour additive mentioned in subregulation (4), the list of ingredients:
- (a) must say that the product may contain the additive; and

Regulation 6

- (b) must do so by using:
 - (i) the words ‘may contain’ (or other words of similar meaning) and the name of the additive; or
 - (ii) the symbol ‘+/-’ and the name of the additive.
- (7) A flavour or flavours in a cosmetic product must be shown in the list of the product’s ingredients by including in the list:
 - (a) the word ‘flavour’, ‘flavours’, ‘aroma’ or ‘aromas’; or
 - (b) the ingredients in the flavour or flavours.
- (8) A fragrance or fragrances in a cosmetic product must be shown in the list of the product’s ingredients by including in the list:
 - (a) the word ‘fragrance’, ‘fragrances’, ‘parfum’ or ‘parfums’; or
 - (b) the ingredients in the fragrance or fragrances.
- (9) An incidental ingredient in a cosmetic product need not be included in the list of the product’s ingredients.

6 Form of ingredients list

- (1) A list of ingredients must be:
 - (a) prominently shown; and
 - (b) clearly legible.
- (2) The names of the ingredients in the list must be either their English names or their International Nomenclature Cosmetic Ingredient names.
- (3) There may also be a list of ingredients in another language.

7 Confidentiality provisions

On the request of the manufacturer or importer of a cosmetic product, the Minister may, by notice published in the *Gazette*, give permission for an ingredient in the product to be shown in a list of the ingredients in the product as an ‘other ingredient’ (instead of by name and volume or mass) if the Minister is satisfied:

- (a) that revealing the name of the ingredient would prejudice a trade secret; and

Regulation 8

- (b) that inclusion of the ingredient in the product is unlikely to be harmful to a consumer.

8 Review of decisions

- (1) Application may be made to the Administrative Appeals Tribunal for a review of a decision of the Minister refusing to give permission under regulation 7.
- (2) When the Minister notifies a person of a decision refusing to give permission, the notice must include a statement to the effect:
 - (a) that, subject to the *Administrative Appeals Tribunal Act 1975*, an application may be made to the Administrative Appeals Tribunal for a review of the decision to which the notice relates; and
 - (b) that a person whose interests are affected by the decision may request a statement under section 28 of that Act.
- (3) A failure to comply with subregulation (2) in relation to a decision does not affect the validity of the decision.

Table of Instruments

Notes to the *Trade Practices (Consumer Product Information Standards) (Cosmetics) Regulations 1991***Note 1**

The *Trade Practices (Consumer Product Information Standards) (Cosmetics) Regulations 1991* (in force under the *Trade Practices Act 1974*) as shown in this compilation comprise Statutory Rules 1991 No. 327 amended as indicated in the Tables below.

Under the *Legislative Instruments Act 2003*, which came into force on 1 January 2005, it is a requirement for all non-exempt legislative instruments to be registered on the Federal Register of Legislative Instruments. From 1 January 2005 the Statutory Rules series ceased to exist and was replaced with Select Legislative Instruments (SLI series). Numbering conventions remain the same, ie Year and Number.

Table of Instruments

Year and number	Date of notification in Gazette or FRLI registration	Date of commencement	Application, saving or transitional provisions
1991 No. 327	29 Oct 1991	31 Oct 1991	
1998 No. 364	22 Dec 1998	22 Dec 1998	—
2008 No. 82	22 May 2008 (see F2008L01521)	23 May 2008	—

Table of Amendments

Table of Amendments

ad. = added or inserted am. = amended rep. = repealed rs. = repealed and substituted

Provision affected	How affected
R. 1	rs. 1998 No. 364
R. 3	am. 2008 No. 82
R. 5	am. 1998 No. 364
R. 6	rs. 1998 No. 364

Role of the ACCC

To minimise the risk of injury associated with consumer products, the ACCC undertakes a variety of activities:

- developing mandatory safety and information standards, when necessary
- informing and educating suppliers about emerging hazards and requirements of mandatory standards or bans
- liaising with suppliers to assist them in understanding how to comply with the standards or bans
- consulting with suppliers and other agencies to identify non-compliant goods
- promoting benefits of compliance with mandatory standards or bans
- assessing overall levels of marketplace compliance with mandatory standards or bans
- informing and educating consumers to choose only compliant products, report suppliers of non-compliant goods to the ACCC and always use products safely
- conducting compliance surveys or inspections to detect non-complying products
- investigating allegations from consumers and suppliers about supply of non-compliant products
- investigating possible breaches found during compliance surveys or inspections
- seeking the immediate withdrawal of non-compliant or unsafe products from sale
- seeking the recall of non-compliant or unsafe products from the market
- taking action against suppliers including:
 - substantiation, infringement or public warning notices
 - court enforceable undertakings, injunctions and various other court orders
 - damages, compensation orders, disqualification orders and civil penalties
 - adverse publicity orders or requirements for corrective advertising
 - prosecutions resulting in criminal sanctions (fines).

Product liability

Part 3-5 of the Australian Consumer Law (ACL) (which forms Schedule 2 to the *Competition and Consumer Act 2010*) contains provisions on product liability. Under these provisions, consumers can seek compensation or damages for personal injury or other loss caused by a safety defect in products supplied by a manufacturer.

Goods with a safety defect are those that are not as safe as what people are generally entitled to expect.

Generally the manufacturers or importers of products are liable under Part 3-5 of the ACL.

But if other suppliers, such as retailers, cannot identify the manufacturer or importer, they may be deemed liable for the damages.

Suppliers may reduce their exposure to product liability action by using these responsible and sensible business practices:

- conducting regular reviews of product designs and production
- implementing and reviewing quality assurance procedures
- testing products regularly to relevant standards, including batch testing
- conducting appropriate marketing
- providing clear and thorough user instructions
- where necessary, conducting a quick voluntary recall of any products that are defective or unsafe.

Mandatory standards and bans

Mandatory standards

Below is a list of products with mandatory standards regulated by the *Competition and Consumer Act 2010* and enforced by the Australian Competition and Consumer Commission (ACCC).

Aquatic toys
Baby dummies
Baby walkers
Balloon-blowing kits
Basketball rings and backboards
Bath aids for babies
Bean bags
Bicycle helmets
Bicycles (pedal)
Blinds, curtains and window fittings
Bunk beds
Care labelling for clothing and textiles
Child car restraints
Cigarette lighters (disposable)
Cigarettes (reduced fire risk)
Cosmetics (ingredients labelling)
Cots (household)
Cots (portable, folding)
Exercise cycles
Fire extinguishers (portable, aerosol)
Fire extinguishers (portable, non-aerosol)
Hot water bottles
Jacks (trolley)
Jacks (vehicle)
Luggage straps (elastic)
Motorcycle helmets
Nightwear for children (including paper patterns)
Prams and strollers
Ramps for motor vehicles (portable)
Recovery straps for motor vehicles

Soccer goals (moveable)
 Sunglasses and fashion spectacles
 Support stands for vehicles
 Swimming and flotation aids
 Swimming pools (portable)
 Tobacco health warnings
 Toys (projectile)
 Toys and finger paints containing lead and other elements
 Toys containing magnets
 Toys for children under three
 Treadmills

Interim bans

Interim bans may be made by the state, territory or Commonwealth Minister. Their duration may be 60–120 days. Check the Product Safety Australia website (www.productsafety.gov.au) for details of any interim bans.

Permanent bans

Supplying the following products is permanently banned in Australia. Permanent bans are regulated by the *Competition and Consumer Act 2010* and enforced by the ACCC.

Baby dummies with unsafe decorations
 Baby dummy chains with unsafe decorations
 Candles with lead wicks
 Combustible candle holders
 DEHP in children's plastic items
 Fire footbags
 Gas masks containing asbestos
 Glucomannan in tablet form
 Magnets—small, high powered
 Mini jelly cups containing konjac
 Mini motorbikes with unsafe design features
 Novelty cigarettes
 Pools and spas with unsafe design features
 Sky lanterns
 Smokeless tobacco products
 Tinted headlight covers
 Tongue studs without holes

Toothpaste containing Diethylene glycol (DEG)

Toy-like novelty cigarette lighters

Toys containing beads (inflatable, novelty and furniture)

Undeclared knives or cutters in children's art, craft and stationery sets

Yo-Yo water balls

Penalties

Supplying products that do not comply with a mandatory standard or ban is an offence under the ACL. Maximum fines for non-compliance are:

- \$500 000 for individuals.

For a body corporate, the greater of:

- \$10 000 000
- three times the value of the benefit received, or
- 10% of annual turnover in the preceding 12 months, if a court cannot determine the benefit obtained from the offence.

More information

For the latest information on bans, standards and recalls, visit www.productsafety.gov.au

Key terms used in this guide

Below is a list of key terms that have been used in this guide.

cosmetic products	<p>Cosmetic products are for use on any external part of the body, including the mouth and teeth, for the purpose of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • altering the odours of the body • changing the appearance of the body • cleansing the body • maintaining the body in good condition • perfuming the body • protecting the body.
<i>Competition and Consumer Act 2010 (CCA)</i>	<p>The <i>Competition and Consumer Act 2010</i> (formerly the <i>Trade Practices Act 1974</i>) deals with almost all aspects of the marketplace: the relationships between suppliers, wholesalers, retailers, competitors and customers. It covers anti-competitive conduct, unfair market practices, industry codes, mergers and acquisitions of companies, product safety, product labelling, price monitoring, and the regulation of industries such as telecommunications, gas, electricity and airports.</p>
mandatory consumer information standard	<p>A mandatory consumer information standard outlines the minimum labelling requirements for a product. Often the term <i>mandatory standard</i> is used instead of the full form.</p>
product range	<p>Product range refers to cosmetic products produced by the same supplier that are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • similar in composition • intended for the same use • available in different shades.
regulation	<p>A regulation is a form of delegated legislation made pursuant to an Act of Parliament. Regulations can be issued by a government minister under the authority of primary legislation. Regulations are used to make the detailed arrangements, which give effect to the intent and purpose of primary legislation.</p>
supplier	<p>Anyone in the business of selling, exchanging, leasing, hiring or hire-purchasing of goods or provisions, or of granting or conferring of services.</p>
supply	<p>Selling, exchanging, leasing, hiring or hire-purchasing of goods or provisions, or granting or conferring of services.</p>

Stay in touch with product safety

Australian Competition and Consumer Commission

Subscribe online

For more information about mandatory standards, bans, recalls and emerging issues—and to subscribe to email alerts and RSS—visit our websites:

www.productsafety.gov.au

www.recalls.gov.au

Call us

ACCC Infocentre: 1300 302 502

Callers who are deaf or who have a hearing or speech impairment can contact us through the National Relay Service: www.relayservice.com.au

Voice-only (speak and listen) users phone 1300 555 727 and ask for 1300 302 502.

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Download our Recalls Australia iPhone and Android app

SAI Global

To obtain copies of mandatory Australian/New Zealand standards, contact SAI Global on 13 1242 or visit the SAI Global website at www.saiglobal.com/shop.

Therapeutic Goods Administration

For advice on whether the product you supply is for cosmetic or therapeutic use, contact the Therapeutic Goods Administration (TGA).

Website: www.tga.gov.au | Email: info@tga.gov.au | Phone: 1800 020 653

National Industrial Chemical Notification and Assessment Scheme

For advice on cosmetic ingredients please contact the National Industrial Chemical Notification and Assessment Scheme (NICNAS).

Website: www.nicnas.gov.au | Email: info@nicnas.gov.au | Phone: 1800 638 528

Addresses

National office

23 Marcus Clarke Street
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 Canberra ACT 2601
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New South Wales

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 Fax: (02) 9223 1092

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